
SUMMARY

The English-Speaking Catholic Population Profile in Quebec, 2001

Comparative Analysis of the Demographic Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of the FOLS-English Catholic Population in Quebec

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Introduction

The general objective of this study is to provide the English-Speaking Catholic Council in Québec with a comprehensive demographic portrait of the English speaking Catholic Community in Québec. This portrait will serve as support for the orientation of the ESCC. This study follows a previous study carried out in 1992 which focused only on the parishes in the Montreal metropolitan area.

This study attempts to reveal some of the inherent needs generated by the extent of the isolation of the English speaking Catholic Community. This step will serve as a starting point for assessing the need for orientation of programs and activities and as a basis for setting further operational objectives.

The results of the analysis are compiled into a series of comparative summary tables. These tables identify the characteristics of the English Speaking Catholic population in Quebec and the Administrative Regions. These tables are analyzed and the main points are noted in this report. A complete list of summary tables and graphs generated for this study will be available on CD ROM and on the Internet in the near future.

The report will begin by providing an overview of religious affiliation in the province of Quebec over the past decade. The overview will be followed by series of highlights from the current study. The last part of the report will present a more detailed picture of the analysis.

Specific Objectives

The principal objectives of the study were:

- To develop a knowledge base of the English-Speaking Catholic population in Quebec by using Statistics Canada 2001 Census data (20% sample). Specifically, the study will attempt to describe the number, location and distribution characteristics of the English-Speaking Catholic population in Quebec at various geographic levels; Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Administrative Region (Economic Region).
- To describe and analyse the major demographic characteristics of the population by theme and location. More specifically, to describe the age structure, employment status, individual income level, education level, immigration status and ethnic origin of the ESC population in Quebec at various geographic levels
- To compare the demographic profile of the English-Speaking Catholic (ESC) population to the French-Speaking Catholic (FSC) population and the rest of the population (All but the ESC).

Overview of change in Religious Affiliation for the Total Population in Quebec since 1991

According to Statistics Canada, 2001 Census data, approximately seven out of 10 Canadians (70%) are either Roman Catholic or Protestant. In Quebec, the proportion of Roman Catholics is significantly higher. In 2001, Roman Catholics were still the largest religious group in Quebec, with about 5.9 million people or 83% of the population down from 86% in 1991. The number of Protestants, the second major group, has declined by 6.7% since 1991. The proportion of Protestants declined from 5.3% in 1991 to 4.7% in 2001. (Statistics Canada, 2001)

Approximately, 88% of the population in Quebec declared itself as being affiliated with either Roman Catholics or Protestants. Although this proportion is much higher than the proportion in all of Canada, it is a decrease from 91% recorded in the 1991 Census. The combined population of Roman Catholics and Protestants as a proportion of the total population in Quebec has declined by 3% while their absolute number has increased from 6,215,730 in 1991 to 6,265,975 in 2001.

The number of Quebecers who reported Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist religious denominations has increased dramatically (**Table 1**). The Muslim population in Quebec has demonstrated the greatest change of the non-Christian religions, and its population has more than doubled during the last decade from 44,930 in 1991 to 108,620 in 2001, making Islam the third largest faith in the province (Statistics Canada, 2001).

One of the major Protestant denominations is the Anglicans who have shown a significant decline in population since the 1990s, from 96,065 in 1991 to 85,475 in 2001 (decline of 11.0%). Furthermore, fewer young people are identifying themselves with this denomination. Since 1991 there has been a decline of more than 50% in the 44 years of age or younger population that identifies itself as Anglican. (Statistics Canada, 2001)

A greater number of Quebecers reported that had no religious affiliation in 2001, (257,270 in 1991 to 400,325 in 2001) an increase of 55% since 1991. This group accounted for 5.6% of the population in 2001, compared with 3.8% in 1991. The increase in this group can be observed across all age groups, with more significant increase among the 45-64 years age group (117.0% increase). For other age groups there has been an increase of 30.5% in 0-14, 88.5% in 15-24, 37% in 25-44, 79.6% in 65-84, and 36% in the 85+ age group. For all figures and percentage changes see

Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 .

English-Speaking Catholics in Quebec

In 2001, 6.5% (385,843) of the Roman Catholic population in Quebec considers English as their First Official Language Spoken (FOLS). The majority of the FOLS-English Roman Catholic population is concentrated in the Island of Montreal (Administrative Region of Montreal). The Island of Montreal has the highest proportion of English-Speaking Catholics (about 58%), followed by Montérégie with about 15% of this population. (Table 5)

Table 1 - Major Religious Denominations in Quebec, 2001 and 1991

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991 - 2001
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Roman Catholic	5,930,385	83.2	5,855,980	86	1.3
Protestant	335,595	4.7	359,750	5.3	-6.7
Anglican	85,475	1.2	96,065	1.4	-11.0
Christian Orthodox	100,370	1.4	89,285	1.3	12.4
<u>Christian, not included elsewhere²</u>	56,750	0.8	38,975	0.6	45.6
Muslim	108,620	1.5	44,930	0.7	141.8
Jewish	89,915	1.3	97,730	1.4	-8
Buddhist	41,380	0.6	31,640	0.5	30.8
Hindu	24,530	0.3	14,120	0.2	73.7
Sikh	8,220	0.1	4,525	0.1	81.7
No religion	400,325	5.6	257,270	3.8	55.6
1. For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.					
2. Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".					

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Analysis Series, 2001 Census

Table 2 – Major Religious Affiliations in Quebec by Age Structure, 1991

TITLE	Age Groups (7A)						
	Total - Age groups	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
Total - Religion	6,810,300	1,377,055	926,925	2,362,505	1,437,555	667,510	38,750
Catholic	5,861,205	1,162,140	791,625	2,037,620	1,262,545	575,940	31,335
Roman Catholic	5,855,980	1,161,550	791,230	2,036,080	1,261,455	574,435	31,225
Protestant	359,750	74,775	44,785	115,260	74,115	46,835	3,985
Anglican	96,065	17,510	12,325	27,500	22,400	15,070	1,260
Muslim	44,930	12,710	6,400	20,395	4,705	690	30
Jewish	97,735	18,055	11,810	25,110	20,405	20,525	1,820
No religious affiliation	263,900	73,120	41,845	99,680	38,080	10,500	675

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Religions in Canada, 2001 Census

Table 3 – Major Religious Affiliations in Quebec by Age Structure, 2001

TITLE	Age Groups (7A)						
	Total - Age groups	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
Total - Religion	7,125,575	1,293,230	945,615	2,153,085	1,855,590	819,910	58,150
Catholic	5,934,200	1,037,990	759,170	1,775,980	1,596,545	716,010	48,505
Roman Catholic	5,930,380	1,037,595	758,820	1,775,035	1,595,580	714,980	48,370
Protestant	335,595	65,600	45,150	93,000	84,020	43,250	4,580
Anglican	85,475	15,685	10,110	21,180	22,940	14,005	1,545
Muslim	108,620	31,695	16,515	43,475	14,705	2,165	60
Jewish	89,920	17,165	11,200	19,320	22,455	17,010	2,765
No religious affiliation	413,185	95,395	78,880	136,410	82,720	18,860	920

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Religions in Canada, 2001 Census

Table 4 – Religious Affiliation percentage change in Quebec by Age Structure, 1991-2001

TITLE	Age Groups (7A)						
	Total - Age groups	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
Total - Religion	4.63%	-6.09%	2.02%	-8.86%	29.08%	22.83%	50.06%
Catholic	1.25%	-10.68%	-4.10%	-12.84%	26.45%	24.32%	54.79%
Roman Catholic	1.27%	-10.67%	-4.10%	-12.82%	26.49%	24.47%	54.91%
Protestant	-6.71%	-12.27%	0.82%	-19.31%	13.36%	-7.65%	14.93%
Anglican	-11.02%	-10.42%	-17.97%	-22.98%	2.41%	-7.07%	22.62%
Muslim	141.75%	149.37%	158.05%	113.16%	212.54%	213.77%	100.00%
Jewish	-8.00%	-4.93%	-5.17%	-23.06%	10.05%	-17.13%	51.92%
No religious affiliation	56.57%	30.46%	88.51%	36.85%	117.23%	79.62%	36.30%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Religions in Canada, 2001 Census

Note: All census data in the “overview” are taken from Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

1. *Analysis Series, 2001 Census; Catalogue number: 96F0030XIE2001015.*
2. *Religions in Canada, 2001 Census, Catalogue number : 97F0022XIE2001002*

Executive Summary

Explanatory Notes to the Executive Summary

All population figures shown are based on First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) population counts adjusted to include single and responses (see Glossary). Special cross tabulations were provided by Canadian Heritage to the ESCC. The sample size for all Statistics Canada Census data on religion is 20%.

Many of the comparisons between the English Speaking Catholics (ESC) and other populations use a relative index. The relative index compares the FOLS-English Catholic population proportions (percentages) to the other population proportions (percentages). A value of 1.00 indicates that the proportions of FOLS-English and the other population are the same. Exceptionally small English Catholic proportions in comparison to other populations may generate very low relative index values. Index values of 0.80 and lower have been greyed out in the tables. Exceptionally high relative index values of 1.20 and higher have been made bold and indicate a very high proportion of FOLS-English Catholics. The percentage tables used to generate these relative indices are available from the CD_ROM version of the summary results and will be made available on the Internet.

1. Total Population: The province of Quebec had a total FOLS-English Catholic population of approximately 385,843 people or 42% of the 918,955 FOLS-English people in 2001. The FOLS-English Catholic population composes 5.4% of the total population in Quebec and 6.5% of the total Catholic population in the province in 2001. (Figure 1)
2. Total Population: The FOLS-English Catholic (ESC) population is found across the 17 Administrative Regions (Economic Regions) of Quebec but the majority of the ESC population is concentrated in the Administrative Regions of Montreal and Montérégie. The Island of Montreal (Administrative Region of Montréal) contains an ESC

population of about 222,448 or 57.7% of the ESC population in Quebec. Montérégie, the second highest region, has an ESC population of 57,348 or 14.9% of the ESC population in Quebec. (Table 5, Figure 2)

3. Total Population: The ESC population is distributed unequally among the six Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) in Quebec. Approximately 78.9% (304,303) of ESC population reside in the CMA of Montreal. The Ottawa-Hull (Que. Part) CMA contains the second highest share of ESC population in Quebec, 5.4% (20,760). The ESC population in Quebec is highly urbanized in nature; 87.4% (337,310) of ESC in Quebec resides in large urban area, compared to 61.4% of the FOLS-French Catholics (FSC) and 86.6% of the all other FOLS-English population.
4. The Ageing Population: The ESC population significantly exceeds the Quebec ESC population in age groups above 65 years of age in 7 of the Administrative Regions: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Laurentides, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 9, Table 10). Comparing by Administrative Region, the ESC population are more aged than the rest of the population in 7 of the regions: Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Lanaudière, Laurentides, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 12). The ESC population proportions in age groups above 65 years of age are significantly lower than the Quebec ESC population in the Economic Region of Nord-du-Quebec (Table 10).
5. The Ageing Population: The ESC population has exceptionally high proportions of youth compared to the FOLS-French Catholic (FSC) population on the Island of Montreal (17.5% vs. 13.2%) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (21.3% vs. 16.4%). Table 14 contains relative indices of Age Structure for ESC and FSC by Administrative Region. Also, the FSC population on the Island of Montreal are more aged than the ESC population. In other words, the proportions of ESC in the 45+ age category are exceptionally lower (31.2%) than the proportions for

the FSC population (43.0%). (Table 13, Table 14)

6. Education: In Quebec, close to 36% of the FOLS-English Catholic population had a post secondary degree or certificate compared to the 30% of the FOLS-French Catholic population in 2001. On the Island, 40% of the English Catholic population had a post secondary degree compared to the 37% of the French Speaking Catholics. About 24% of the FOLS-English Catholic population had no high school diploma or any additional training compared to the 31% of the FOLS-French Catholics. (Table 17, Table 20)
7. Education: The proportion of ESC in Quebec whose highest level of educational attainment is “no high school graduation” (26.5%) is lower (32%) than that of the rest of the population (All Others). The proportion of ESC in Quebec that have failed to complete their post-secondary education and their highest level of education is “post secondary with no degree” is higher (11.7%) than that of All Others (8.5%). (Table 17, Table 18)
8. Education: The proportions of ESC population whose highest education level is “post secondary with no degree” is significantly higher in Quebec and in most of the Economic Regions when compared to the rest of the population proportions in the same regions (Table 19, Figure 6).
9. Education: On the Island of Montreal, the proportions of ESC population whose highest education level is “post secondary with no degree” is significantly greater than the FSC population on the Island (12.2% vs. 8.5%). (Figure 7)
10. Employment Status: In 2001, the proportions of FOLS-English Catholic population and the FOLS-French Catholic population that were unemployed were about eight percent in each language category. Similar statistics were observed on the Island of Montreal. Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine showed the greatest unemployment statistics in both the English-Speaking Catholic and the French-

Speaking Catholic population. 30% of the FOLS-English Catholic population was unemployed, compared to the 21% of the FOLS-French Catholic population in the Region. The next highest unemployment percentages in both populations were observed in the administrative region of Côte-Nord. (Table 22, Table 23)

11. Employment Status: Overall in the province of Quebec the proportions of employed, self-employed, not self-employed and unemployed are similar for ESC, FSC, and the rest of the population. These proportions become increasingly different when looking across Economic Regions. A significantly greater portion of ESC labour force 15 years and over are unemployed compared to the rest of the population in 10 of the economic regions (Table 25, Figure 9). The proportions of unemployed labour force for ESC is significantly greater in some of the Economic Regions when compared to the ESC population in Quebec and also when compared to the FSC population in each region (Table 26 & Table 27, respectively).

Employment Status: A significantly greater proportion of the ESC population labour force in Estrie is self-employed than the Quebec ESC, the FSC population or the rest of the population (Table 26, Table 27 & Table 25)

12. Employment Status and Gender: A significantly greater proportion of the ESC male population labour force is self-employed than the ESC female population in most the Economic Regions across Quebec including in the Island of Montreal. The proportions of ESC male population labour force that are unemployed are greater than the ESC female population in many of the Economic Regions. Saguenay and Montérégie are the only two regions that show smaller proportions in this category. Table 28 and Table 29 contain the employment status percentage distribution for males and females respectively, and Table 30 contains the relative indices by region.

13. Income: The analysis of the income categories indicates that a greater portion of the ESC in Quebec have total incomes in the “50,000\$+” category than the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (14.4%, 12.6%, and 12.5% respectively). (Table 31, Figure 11)
14. Income: The analysis of the income categories by Economic Region indicates that a significant portion of ESC population is “with no income” in five of the regions compared to the ESC population in Quebec: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Côte-Nord. (Table 35)
15. Income: The analysis of the income categories of ESC to the rest of the population in each region indicates that a significant portion of ESC population are in the “with no Income” category compared to the rest of the population in Estrie, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 36, Figure 12).
16. Income: On the Island of Montreal a significant portion of ESC population is “with no income” compared to the FSC population (5.0% vs. 3.8%). (Figure 13)
17. Immigration: The ESC population in Quebec have considerably a greater proportion of Immigrants compared to the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (25.5%, 3.7%, and 9.0% respectively). On the other hand ESC in Quebec has lower proportion of “non-immigrants” compared to the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (73.5%, 96.1%, and 90.4% respectively). (Table 42)
18. Immigration: The analysis of immigration status of ESC on the Island of Montreal and ESC off the Island indicates that higher portions of ESC off the Island are “non-immigrant” (83.2% vs. 66.3%). On the other hand, lower portion of ESC off the Island are “immigrant” compared to the ESC on the Island (16.4% vs. 32.3%). (Table 43, Figure 14)

19. Immigration: The analysis of immigration status of ESC by region to the rest of the population in the region indicates that the portions of ESC population who have “immigrant” status are significantly higher than the rest of the population in all regions but Montreal (Table 46, Figure 15).
20. Ethnic Origin: In Quebec, British, Canadian, and Italian are the dominant ethnic origins among ESC population (29.6%, 29.5%, and 26.4%). (Figure 18)
21. In Montreal, Census Metropolitan Area, the proportion of ESC population that have Canadian and French ethnic origins are significantly lower than the FSC population. The proportion of ESC population for all other ethnic origins is significantly higher than the FSC population in CMA of Montreal. (Table 52)
22. The geographic distribution pattern of the population has implications for needs assessment, information dissemination, and service access and delivery. The urban and rural components of the ESC population should be examined and compared to determine if needs are similar.

Analysis

Total Population Age Structure

Age structure is one of the most revealing indicators of health and social service needs since it reflects changes in the life cycle of individuals in a population. The age structure of any population may be broken down in many ways. A broad grouping of ages can be a useful manner for the analysis of population age structure. The broad grouping of ages reflects specific needs in health and social services as well as education and employment. For number and percentage distribution of ESC in Quebec across Economic Regions by Age Group see

Table 7 and Table 8.

1. The ESC population significantly exceeds the Quebec ESC population in age groups above 65 years of age in 7 of the Economic Regions: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Laurentides, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 10). Comparing by Economic Region, the ESC population are more aged than the rest of the population in 7 of the regions: Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Lanaudière, Laurentides, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 12). The ESC population proportions in age groups above 65 years of age are significantly lower than the Quebec ESC population in the Economic Region of Nord-du-Quebec (Table 10).
2. The ESC population has low proportions of youth compared to the ESC population in Quebec in seven of the Economic Regions: Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Chaudière-Appalaches, Centre-du-Québec, Lanaudière, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean. This proportion is exceptionally high in the economic region of Nord-du-Québec only (Table 10). Compared to the rest of the population proportions in each region, the ESC population has low proportions of youth in most regions except in

Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (Table 12).

3. The ESC population has exceptionally high proportions of youth compared to the FOLS-French Catholic (FSC) population on the Island of Montreal and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (Table 14). Also, the FSC population on the Island of Montreal are more aged than the ESC population. In other words, the proportions of ESC in the 45+ age category are exceptionally lower than the proportions for the FSC population (Table 14,
- 4.
5. Figure 4).
6. The proportion of ESC population Off the Island of Montreal in the 45-64 age category is significantly higher than the ESC population On the Island (23.4% vs. 18.9%). The other significant difference in the age structure proportions between the On Island-Off Island populations is in the 25-44 age category. Higher proportions of ESC population On the Island are in the 25-44 age group (35.2% vs. 31.9%). (Figure 5)
7. Gender: Approximately 51.1% of the ESC population in the province of Quebec are female. Similar proportions are observed for the FSC population, the total population, and the rest of the population (All Others). On the Island of Montreal 51.5% of ESC and 54% of FSC are female. Analysing the gender proportion of each Administrative Region indicates that similar proportions are observed for ESC and FSC population in each region. For number and distribution of gender in each region for the ESC and FSC population see Table 15 and Table 16.

Education

Education is estimated by the highest level of schooling of the respondent. The higher the level of schooling, the more “footloose” or mobile the population becomes. In this manner, the increased education levels of a population may contribute to a potential drain on population from the region if employment opportunities are not available. To a certain degree the primary resource

exploitation occupations (fishing, farming, mining and forestry) usually require a lower level of education for employment purposes. Rural farm populations are generally more sedentary than urban populations.

1. The proportions of ESC in Quebec whose highest level of educational attainment is “no high school graduation” (26.5% vs. 32.0%) are lower than those of the Rest of the Population (All Others). The proportions of ESC in Quebec who have failed to complete their post-secondary education and their highest level of education is “post secondary with no degree” (11.7% vs. 8.5%) are higher than those of the Rest of the Population (All Others). (Table 17 and Table 18)
2. On the Island of Montreal the proportions of ESC whose highest level of educational attainment is “no high school graduation” (24.5% vs. 28.6%) are lower than those of the Rest of the Population. The proportions of ESC on the Island of Montreal whose highest level of education is “post secondary with no degree” (12.2% vs. 9.7%) are higher than those of the Rest of the Population. (Table 17 and Table 18)
3. The proportions of ESC population whose highest education level is “post secondary with no degree” is significantly higher in Quebec and in most of the Economic Regions when compared to the rest of the population proportions in the same regions. (Table 19, Figure 6)
4. The proportions of ESC population On the Island of Montreal who have obtained their “post secondary degree” is higher than the ESC population Off the Island (39.8% vs. 30.5%). Significantly lower proportions of ESC population On the Island have “no high school graduation” compared to the ESC population Off the Island (24.5% vs. 29.3%). (
5. Figure 8)
6. On the Island of Montreal, the proportions of ESC population whose highest education level is “post secondary with no degree” is significantly greater than the FSC population on the Island (12.2% vs. 8.5%). (Figure 7)

Employment Status

Employment status refers to the respondent's form of involvement in the labour force (total population 15 years and over). Paid workers could be employees and/or incorporated self-employed employees. Employees are persons who worked mainly for wages or payments in goods and services rather than for money. The self-employed worker category includes activities like the operation of a farm or other form of incorporated or unincorporated business activity.

1. Overall in the province of Quebec the proportions of employed, self-employed, not self-employed and unemployed are similar for ESC, FSC, and the rest of the population (Table 22, Table 23 & Table 24). These proportions become increasingly different when looking across Economic Regions. A significantly greater portion of ESC labour force 15 years and over are unemployed compared to the rest of the population in 10 of the economic regions (Table 25, Figure 9). The proportions of unemployed labour force for ESC is significantly greater in some of the Economic Regions when compared to the ESC population in Quebec and also when compared to the FSC population in each region (Table 26 & Table 27). The proportions of unemployed labour force for ESC are greater than the FSC population in the following regions: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches, Estrie, Centre-du-Québec, Montérégie, Lanaudière, Laurentides, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, and Côte-Nord (Table 23). The greater proportions are most significant when compared to the ESC population in Quebec: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Côte-Nord, and Nord-du-Québec (Table 26).
2. A significantly greater proportion of the ESC population labour force in Estrie are self-employed than the Quebec ESC, the FSC population or the rest of the population. The level of self-employment of FOLS-English

Catholic and the FOLS-French Catholic population in Quebec are about six percent. Similar statistics were observed for both populations on the Island of Montreal. The administrative Region of Estrie showed the highest proportions of self-employed labour force in both FOLS-English Catholic and FOLS-French Catholic populations, 10.6% and 7.0% respectively. (Table 22 & Table 23)

3. On the Island of Montreal 7.8% of ESC population are unemployed compared to the 9.5% of the rest of the population. In the same region, 5.5% of ESC population labour force is self-employed compared to the 6.2% of the rest of the labour force. (Table 22 & Table 24)

Employment Status and Gender

4. Share of Gender: In the province of Quebec, the proportions of male and female ESC population 15 years and over in the labour force are 53.0% and 47% respectively. Similar proportions are observed for the employed ESC population. The share of male and female for the self-employed ESC population are significantly different, 68.4% vs. 31.6% respectively. Approximately 55.6% of the unemployed ESC population in Quebec are male compared to 44.5% female. Similar proportions in each category are observed for the ESC population on the Island of Montreal. For number and percentage share of gender in each employment category by region see Table 53, Table 54, Table 55 & Table 56.
5. A significantly greater proportion of the ESC male population labour force are self-employed than the ESC female population in most the Economic Regions across Quebec including in the Island of Montreal. The proportions of ESC male population labour force that are unemployed are greater than the ESC female population in many of the Economic Regions. Saguenay and Montérégie are the only two regions that show smaller proportions in this category. (Table 30)

Income

1. The analysis of the income categories indicates that a greater portion of the ESC in Quebec have total incomes in the “50,000\$ +” category than the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (14.4%, 12.6%, and 12.5% respectively). (Table 31, Figure 11)
2. The analysis of the income categories by Economic Region indicates that a significant portion of ESC population is “with no income” in five of the regions compared to the ESC population in Quebec: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Côte-Nord. (Table 35)
3. Significant lower portions of ESC population are in the “50,000\$+” income category in four of the regions compared to the ESC population in Quebec: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Estrie, and Côte-Nord. (Table 35)
4. The analysis of the income categories of ESC to the rest of the population in each region indicates that a significant portion of ESC population are in the “with no Income” category compared to the rest of the population in Estrie, Mauricie, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 36, Figure 12). Same analysis indicates that a greater portion of ESC population are in the “50,000\$ +” category compared to the rest of the population in the regions of Capitale-Nationale, Chaudière-Appalaches, Centre-du-Québec, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie, and Nord-du-Québec (Table 36).
5. On the Island of Montreal a significant portion of ESC population is “with no income” compared to the FSC population (5.0% vs. 3.8%), Figure 13.

Total Labour-Income Population by Age and Gender

Total Labour-Income population refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This respondents are either, in the labour force (employed or unemployed) or not in the labour force. This segment of the study attempts to analyse the age structure of each gender in this population and compares the proportion of ESC male population age structure to ESC female population in each economic region. The age structure number and distribution of these populations by region are available in Table 37, Table 38, Table 39 and Table 40).

1. Analysing the age structure of the 15+ population by gender indicates that the differences in male vs. female proportions are most significant in the 15-24 age group. The proportion of ESC male population between the ages of 15-24 is significantly greater than the ESC female population in the same category in the economic regions of Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches, Centre-du-Québec, Montérégie, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Table 41).
2. The proportion of ESC male population in the 65 and over age group are significantly lower than the ESC female population in the regions of Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Lanaudière, and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Table 41). This can be an indication of gender bias in the older population sector. Similarly, in the 45-64 age group only two of the regions have significantly higher proportion of ESC male population compared to the proportion of ESC female population: Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Mauricie. (Table 41)

Immigration Status

Immigrants are external migrants who came from outside of Canada. A more complete definition of the terms is provided in the glossary.

1. The ESC population in Quebec have considerably a greater proportion of Immigrants compared to the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (25.5%, 3.7%, and 9.0% respectively). On the other hand ESC in Quebec has lower proportion of “non-immigrants” compared to the FSC population and the rest of the population in Quebec (73.5%, 96.1%, and 90.4% respectively). (Table 40)
2. The analysis of immigration status of ESC by region to the rest of the population in the region indicates that the portions of ESC population who have “immigrant” status are significantly higher than the rest of the population in all regions but Montreal (Table 44, Figure 15). Significantly lower portions of ESC population compared to the rest of the population are “non-permanent residents” in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Montreal, Outaouais, and Côte-Nord (Table 44). In the rest of the regions, the portion of ESC population that are “non-permanent residents” is greater than the rest of the population (Table 44, Figure 16).
3. The analysis of immigration status of ESC on the Island of Montreal and ESC off the Island indicates that higher portions of ESC off the Island are “non-immigrant” (83.2% vs. 66.3%). On the other hand, lower portion of ESC off the Island are “immigrant” compared to the ESC on the Island (16.4% vs. 32.3%). (Table 41, Figure 14)
4. On the Island of Montreal a greater portion of ESC population are immigrants compared to the FSC population (32.3% vs. 13.5%). Also, in Montreal, a greater portion of ESC population are non-permanent residents compared to the FSC population, but the absolute numbers in these categories are much smaller, (1.4% vs. 0.6%). (Table 45, Figure 17)

Ethnic Origin

The ethnic origin refers to the ethnic group from which the respondent originates and which she or he can still identify. Ethnic origin distribution of FOLS-English Catholics in Quebec has been provided across CMAs in Quebec. Table 48 and Table 49 contain the number and distribution, respectively, of ESC in Quebec by Ethnic Origin in each CMA.

1. In Quebec, British, Canadian, and Italian are the dominant ethnic origins among ESC population (29.6%, 29.5%, and 26.4%). (Figure 18)
2. In Montreal, Census Metropolitan Area, the proportion of ESC population that have Canadian and French ethnic origins are significantly lower than the FSC population. The proportion of ESC population for all other ethnic origins is significantly higher than the FSC population in CMA of Montreal. (Table 50). Table 46, Table 47, Table 48 and Table 49 contain the number and distribution of the ESC and FSC population Ethnic Origins in each CMA.

Methodology and Procedures

- The study used (number) linguistically cross tabulated variables from the Statistics Canada 2001 census of the population (20% sample), provided by Canadian Heritage, Official Language Support Branch, through and agreement with Statistics Canada.
- The First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) adjusted figures for the English and French populations were used as the selected linguistic definition in the study. This linguistic variable is composed of the single responses plus one half the multiple language use responses in the census. A more detailed definition of FOLS is provided in the Glossary (see “Language”).
- Linguistically segmented religion data for the 2001 Census was acquired from Statistics Canada by 99 census divisions (MRC), 6 Census Metropolitan Areas (99) and the province. The data were recompiled for Administrative Regions.
- The data in the study were arranged by number, percentage or proportion and by ratio of proportions in such a manner as to facilitate comparisons between the FOLS-English-speaking Catholic population and the FOLS-French-speaking Catholic population of Quebec and each Administrative Region.
- The study results also allow the comparison of the FOLS-English Catholic proportions in each Administrative Region with ESC population in Quebec, as well as with the rest of the population (All Others) in each region.
- All proportional comparisons used ratios to compare the FOLS-English Catholic proportion to the FOLS-French Catholic proportion and to the rest of the population. Ratios above or equal to 1.20 were highlighted since they indicate a much higher English proportion. A ratio below or equal to .80 was greyed out to indicate a much lower English proportion.

- The ratio of FOLS-English Catholic proportions to FOLS-French Catholic proportions or All Others proportions in each Administrative Region may be interpreted as a difference in the needs of the FOLS-English population within that region. Consequently, ratios above 1.2 or below .8 may indicate intra-regional specificity.
- The ratio of FOLS-English Catholic proportions in each region to the Quebec English Catholic proportions may indicate how the region's needs may differ from or be similar to the needs of the English Catholics across Quebec. In this manner, the regional specificity of each region can be brought out (inter-regional specificity).
- Table of comparative indices, comparing the ESC proportions in each region to ESC in Quebec, FSC in each region and to "All Others" in each region are provided for each variable used in the analysis.

Demographic Indicators

The selection of variables for the study was determined largely by two factors: the availability of linguistically cross tabulated data by Religion Dimensions from Statistics Canada 2001 Census of the population, and the relevance of the variables in the data for providing comprehensive demographic profile of the English-Speaking Catholic community across Quebec.

The initial step in describing the size and location of the FOLS-English Catholic population required the development of a geographic basis for analysis. The only readily available linguistic cross tabulation was by census division or MRC. There are a total of 99 Census Divisions in Quebec. The data from CDs were then used to obtain data for Administrative Regions (AR). The population analysis involved describing the distribution of population across Quebec at the Administrative Region and CMA level. The FOLS-English Catholic population of each AR and CMA were further analyzed and their population profile was prepared. Detailed profile Religion Affiliation by FOLS and demographic profile of ESC for each AR and CMA are available on the website.

- The choice of geographic level for data summaries is directly related to the mandate of this study. Consequently the data has been summarized by ARs, CMAs, as well as by all of Quebec. This breakdown of geographic levels allowed comparison of ESC and FSC populations as well as the rest of the population for each AR and CMA by all available variables. (Note: all comparisons are based on the FOLS adjusted figures from the 2001 Census. The adjusted figure is composed of all the people that answered that they have knowledge of only one of the official languages - either FOLS-English only or FOLS-French only - plus one-half of the population that indicated that they have both English and French).
- Once the geographic levels of analysis were established, the study proceeded to analyze the size and distribution of ESC population in Quebec at the specified geographic levels. For each AR and CMA the description of the size, location and age structure of the linguistic population was the first step in characterising the critical population parameters that define the FOLS-English Catholic population.
- Obtaining the size, location and age structure of the ESC in each region is critical for understanding the population and the regional dynamic within the community where the population is located. The size of the population provides a means for assessing the need for services as does the age structure. The location provides a means of assessing the geographic dispersal and concentration patterns of the population, a factor of considerable importance when analysing isolation, access to health services and delivery of home-based services.
- The comparison in the summarized in the tables is made by creating a ratio of FOLS-English Catholic population to other population proportions (i.e. FOLS-French Catholics) within each region. The actual population numbers were expressed as a proportion of the total population for each population group (i.e.

ESC) and then compared by region as well as all of Quebec. The comparison of the language groups by religious affiliation within the regions as well as within all of Quebec brings out the specificity of the FOLS-English Catholic language minority population with respect to the majority population in each region and within Quebec. A comparison of these ratios indicates the degree to which the ESC population is different from or similar to the other language population in that region across Quebec. A further comparison of the FOLS-English Catholic population proportion to the overall FOLS-English Catholics proportions in Quebec indicates the degree to which the FOLS-English Catholic in each region are similar to or different from the FOLS-English Catholic population across Quebec.

- Other variables used in an attempt to provide a comprehensive profile of the ESC community across Quebec are: Gender, Education level, Employment Status, Individual Income level, Immigration Status, and Ethnic Origin. The data for Ethnic Origin was only available by CMA. Comparison tables were created for all these variables.

Figure 1 - FOLS-English Catholics in Quebec: What part of the Total Population are they?

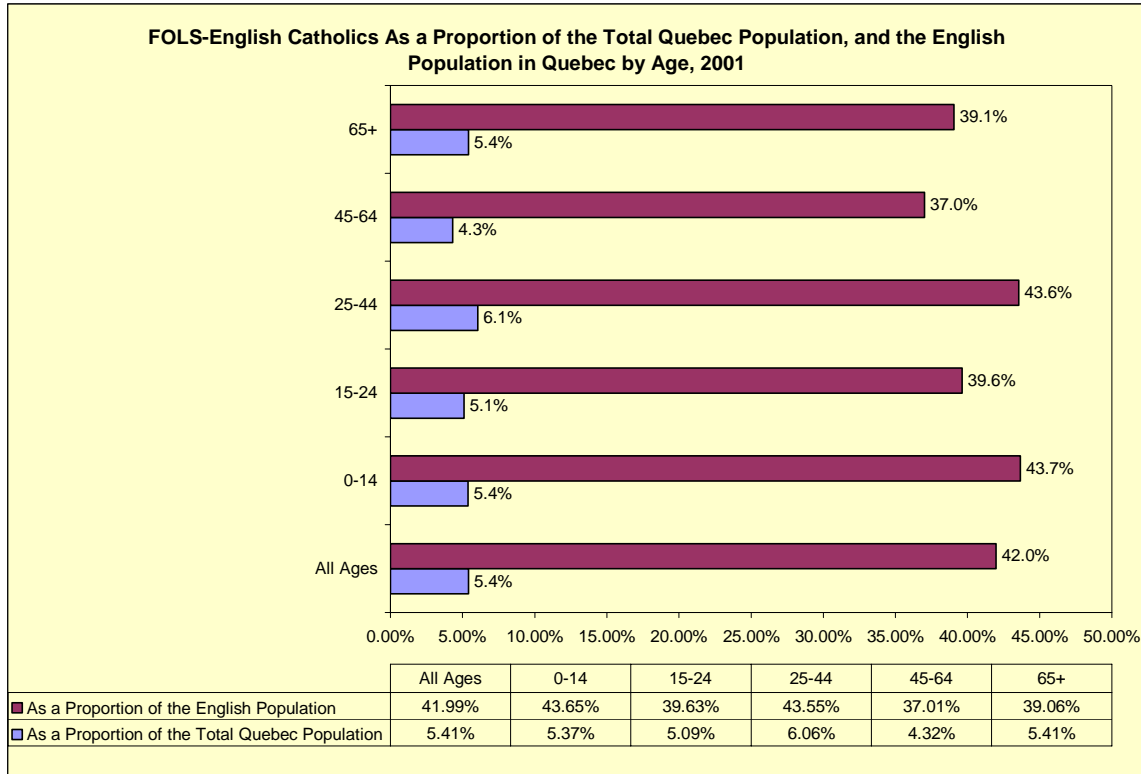


Table 5 - FOLS-English Catholics, Number and Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

<i>Administrative Region</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	4,780	1.24%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	578	0.15%
Capitale-Nationale	6,723	1.74%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,875	0.49%
Estrie	7,343	1.90%
Centre-du-Québec	1,240	0.32%
Montréal	222,448	57.65%
Laval	25,835	6.70%
Lanaudière	5,150	1.33%
Laurentides	14,138	3.66%
Outaouais	28,030	7.26%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	3,843	1.00%
Mauricie	1,848	0.48%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,093	0.28%
Côte-Nord	2,953	0.77%
Nord-du-Québec	580	0.15%
Quebec	385,843	100.00%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>163,353</i>	<i>42.34%</i>

Figure 2 - FOLS-English Catholics in Quebec, Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

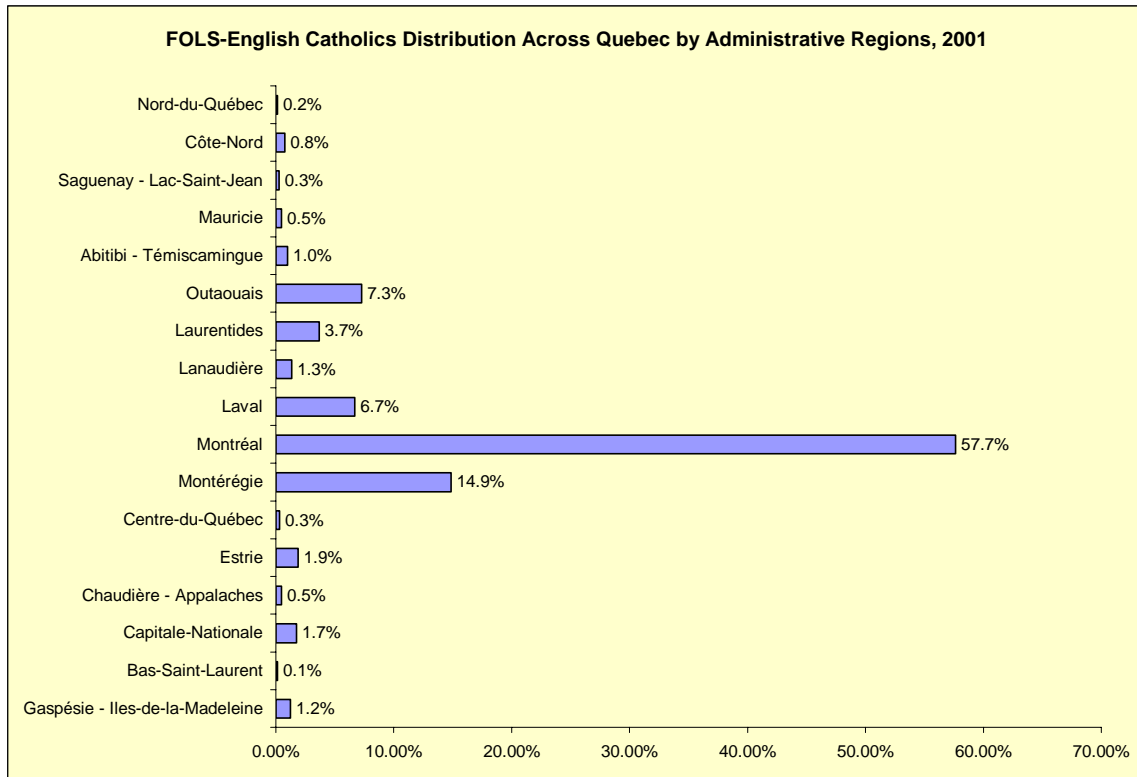


Table 6 – FOLS-English Catholic Population in Quebec, Number and Distribution by CMA, 2001

Census Metropolitan Area	Number	Percentage
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	755	0.20%
Québec	7,185	1.86%
Sherbrooke	3,158	0.82%
Trois-Rivières	1,150	0.30%
Montréal	304,303	78.87%
Ottawa - Hull (Que. part - Partie Qc)	20,760	5.38%
Quebec	385,843	100.00%

Figure 3 – FOLS-English Catholic Population in Quebec, Distribution by CMA, 2001

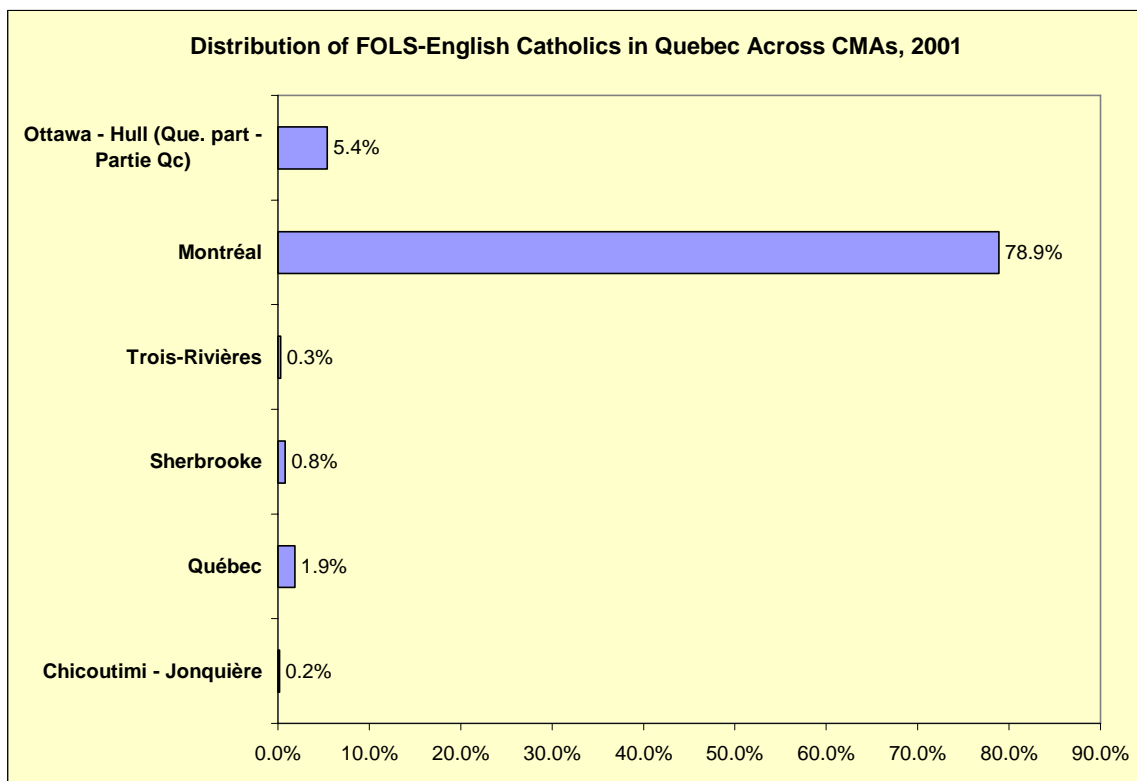


Table 7 - FOLS-English Catholics Age Structure by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	4,780	1,020	618	1,195	1,203	740
Bas-Saint-Laurent	578	60	35	175	211	100
Capitale-Nationale	6,723	800	798	1,945	2,085	1,123
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,875	235	193	725	511	170
Estrie	7,343	1,383	928	1,995	1,801	1,200
Centre-du-Québec	1,240	155	113	503	290	170
Montréal	222,448	38,953	28,463	78,350	42,057	27,403
Laval	25,835	5,443	3,253	9,898	3,954	2,268
Lanaudière	5,150	688	423	1,860	1,320	745
Laurentides	14,138	2,405	1,488	4,438	3,531	2,148
Outaouais	28,030	5,395	3,583	8,833	7,033	2,915
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	3,843	750	430	1,190	959	475
Mauricie	1,848	195	193	458	622	365
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,093	130	98	303	347	200
Côte-Nord	2,953	495	375	1,068	674	285
Nord-du-Québec	580	130	70	253	101	20
Quebec	385,843	69,503	48,155	130,550	80,223	47,528
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>163,353</i>	<i>30,570</i>	<i>19,668</i>	<i>52,175</i>	<i>38,295</i>	<i>20,071</i>

Table 8 - FOLS-English Catholics Age Structure Distribution across Administrative Regions, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.24%	1.47%	1.28%	0.92%	1.50%	1.56%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.15%	0.09%	0.07%	0.13%	0.26%	0.21%
Capitale-Nationale	1.74%	1.15%	1.66%	1.49%	2.60%	2.36%
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.49%	0.34%	0.40%	0.56%	0.64%	0.36%
Estrie	1.90%	1.99%	1.93%	1.53%	2.24%	2.52%
Centre-du-Québec	0.32%	0.22%	0.23%	0.38%	0.36%	0.36%
Montréal	14.86%	16.24%	14.69%	13.28%	17.02%	15.04%
Montréal	57.65%	56.04%	59.11%	60.02%	52.43%	57.66%
Laval	6.70%	7.83%	6.75%	7.58%	4.93%	4.77%
Lanaudière	1.33%	0.99%	0.88%	1.42%	1.65%	1.57%
Laurentides	3.66%	3.46%	3.09%	3.40%	4.40%	4.52%
Outaouais	7.26%	7.76%	7.44%	6.77%	8.77%	6.13%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.00%	1.08%	0.89%	0.91%	1.19%	1.00%
Mauricie	0.48%	0.28%	0.40%	0.35%	0.77%	0.77%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.28%	0.19%	0.20%	0.23%	0.43%	0.42%
Côte-Nord	0.77%	0.71%	0.78%	0.82%	0.84%	0.60%
Nord-du-Québec	0.15%	0.19%	0.15%	0.19%	0.13%	0.04%
Quebec	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 9 - FOLS-English Catholic Age Structure Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	21.34%	12.92%	25.00%	25.16%	15.48%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	10.39%	6.06%	30.30%	36.54%	17.32%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	11.90%	11.87%	28.93%	31.01%	16.70%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	12.53%	10.27%	38.67%	27.25%	9.07%
Estrie	100.00%	18.83%	12.63%	27.17%	24.53%	16.34%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	12.50%	9.07%	40.52%	23.39%	13.71%
Montérégie	100.00%	19.68%	12.34%	30.24%	23.81%	12.46%
Montréal	100.00%	17.51%	12.80%	35.22%	18.91%	12.32%
Laval	100.00%	21.07%	12.59%	38.31%	15.30%	8.78%
Lanaudière	100.00%	13.35%	8.20%	36.12%	25.63%	14.47%
Laurentides	100.00%	17.01%	10.52%	31.39%	24.98%	15.19%
Outaouais	100.00%	19.25%	12.78%	31.51%	25.09%	10.40%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	19.52%	11.19%	30.97%	24.94%	12.36%
Mauricie	100.00%	10.55%	10.42%	24.76%	33.64%	19.76%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	11.90%	8.92%	27.69%	31.76%	18.31%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	16.77%	12.70%	36.16%	22.81%	9.65%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	22.41%	12.07%	43.53%	17.33%	3.45%
Quebec	100.00%	18.01%	12.48%	33.84%	20.79%	12.32%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	18.71%	12.04%	31.94%	23.44%	12.29%

Table 10 - Age Structure Relative Indices, ESC by Region to ESC in the Province, 2001

Administrative Region	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.18	1.04	<u>0.74</u>	1.21	1.26
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.49</u>	0.90	1.76	1.41
Capitale-Nationale	<u>0.66</u>	0.95	0.86	1.49	1.36
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.70</u>	0.82	1.14	1.31	<u>0.74</u>
Estrie	1.05	1.01	0.80	1.18	1.33
Centre-du-Québec	<u>0.69</u>	<u>0.73</u>	1.20	1.12	1.11
Montréal	1.09	0.99	0.89	1.15	1.01
Montréal	0.97	1.03	1.04	0.91	1.00
Laval	1.17	1.01	1.13	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.71</u>
Lanaudière	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.66</u>	1.07	1.23	1.17
Laurentides	0.94	0.84	0.93	1.20	1.23
Outaouais	1.07	1.02	0.93	1.21	0.84
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.08	0.90	0.92	1.20	1.00
Mauricie	<u>0.59</u>	0.83	<u>0.73</u>	1.62	1.60
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.72</u>	0.82	1.53	1.49
Côte-Nord	0.93	1.02	1.07	1.10	<u>0.78</u>
Nord-du-Québec	1.24	0.97	1.29	0.83	<u>0.28</u>
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	1.04	0.96	0.94	1.13	1.00

Table 11 - Rest of the Population (All Others) Age Structure Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	16.36%	11.56%	27.83%	29.55%	14.69%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	16.84%	13.76%	27.22%	28.23%	13.95%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	15.86%	13.46%	29.59%	27.83%	13.26%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	18.49%	14.23%	28.80%	26.64%	11.85%
Estrie	100.00%	18.37%	14.00%	28.18%	26.74%	12.72%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	18.80%	14.25%	28.10%	26.54%	12.31%
Montréal	100.00%	16.15%	13.40%	31.55%	24.71%	14.65%
Laval	100.00%	18.66%	12.51%	29.84%	26.26%	13.06%
Lanaudière	100.00%	20.87%	12.45%	30.40%	26.50%	9.81%
Laurentides	100.00%	20.68%	12.08%	31.08%	26.05%	10.14%
Outaouais	100.00%	19.98%	12.82%	32.29%	25.35%	9.65%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	20.23%	13.79%	30.03%	25.34%	10.65%
Mauricie	100.00%	16.10%	13.05%	27.18%	28.60%	15.08%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	17.80%	15.06%	28.40%	27.02%	11.72%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	19.68%	13.34%	30.88%	26.76%	9.40%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	30.35%	16.43%	31.26%	17.52%	4.46%
Quebec	100.00%	18.16%	13.32%	30.01%	26.34%	12.32%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	18.76%	13.29%	29.54%	26.83%	11.62%

Table 12 - Age Structure Relative Indices, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.30	1.12	0.90	0.85	1.05
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.62</u>	<u>0.44</u>	1.11	1.29	1.24
Capitale-Nationale	<u>0.75</u>	0.88	0.98	1.11	1.26
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.72</u>	1.34	1.02	<u>0.77</u>
Estrie	1.02	0.90	0.96	0.92	1.28
Centre-du-Québec	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.64</u>	1.44	0.88	1.11
Montérégie	1.01	0.94	1.01	0.88	1.16
Montréal	1.08	0.95	1.12	<u>0.77</u>	0.84
Laval	1.13	1.01	1.28	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.67</u>
Lanaudière	<u>0.64</u>	<u>0.66</u>	1.19	0.97	1.47
Laurentides	0.82	0.87	1.01	0.96	1.50
Outaouais	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.08
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.97	0.81	1.03	0.98	1.16
Mauricie	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.80</u>	0.91	1.18	1.31
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.59</u>	0.97	1.18	1.56
Côte-Nord	0.85	0.95	1.17	0.85	1.03
Nord-du-Québec	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.73</u>	1.39	0.99	<u>0.77</u>
Quebec	0.99	0.94	1.13	<u>0.79</u>	1.00

Table 13 – FOLS-French Catholic Age Structure Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	16.44%	11.43%	28.05%	29.47%	14.60%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	16.76%	13.56%	27.08%	28.28%	14.32%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	15.55%	12.93%	29.31%	28.24%	13.97%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	18.34%	14.05%	28.76%	26.66%	12.19%
Estrie	100.00%	18.05%	13.63%	28.27%	27.09%	12.94%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	18.57%	14.03%	27.90%	26.82%	12.68%
Montérégie	100.00%	19.01%	12.72%	30.08%	27.21%	10.90%
Montréal	100.00%	13.17%	12.35%	30.67%	26.19%	16.82%
Laval	100.00%	17.60%	12.00%	29.63%	26.64%	13.70%
Lanaudière	100.00%	20.40%	12.30%	30.50%	26.73%	10.04%
Laurentides	100.00%	20.31%	11.71%	31.47%	26.31%	10.17%
Outaouais	100.00%	19.09%	12.38%	32.31%	25.96%	10.15%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	20.01%	13.63%	30.09%	25.33%	10.92%
Mauricie	100.00%	15.75%	12.70%	27.11%	28.86%	15.58%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	17.68%	14.90%	28.31%	27.12%	11.98%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	19.10%	13.29%	30.97%	27.21%	9.40%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	21.68%	14.25%	34.11%	24.63%	5.31%
Quebec	100.00%	17.44%	12.86%	29.74%	27.00%	12.79%

Table 14 – Age Structure Relative Indices, ESC by Region and FSC in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.30	1.13	0.89	0.85	1.06
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.62</u>	<u>0.45</u>	1.12	1.29	1.21
Capitale-Nationale	<u>0.77</u>	0.92	0.99	1.10	1.20
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.73</u>	1.34	1.02	<u>0.74</u>
Estrie	1.04	0.93	0.96	0.91	1.26
Centre-du-Québec	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.65</u>	1.45	0.87	1.08
Montréal	1.04	0.97	1.01	0.88	1.14
Montréal	1.33	1.04	1.15	<u>0.72</u>	<u>0.73</u>
Laval	1.20	1.05	1.29	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.64</u>
Lanaudière	<u>0.65</u>	<u>0.67</u>	1.18	0.96	1.44
Laurentides	0.84	0.90	1.00	0.95	1.49
Outaouais	1.01	1.03	0.98	0.97	1.02
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.98	0.82	1.03	0.98	1.13
Mauricie	<u>0.67</u>	0.82	0.91	1.17	1.27
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.60</u>	0.98	1.17	1.53
Côte-Nord	0.88	0.96	1.17	0.84	1.03
Nord-du-Québec	1.03	0.85	1.28	<u>0.70</u>	<u>0.65</u>
Quebec	1.03	0.97	1.14	<u>0.77</u>	0.96

Figure 4 – ESC and FSC Age Structure Distribution on the Island of Montreal, 2001

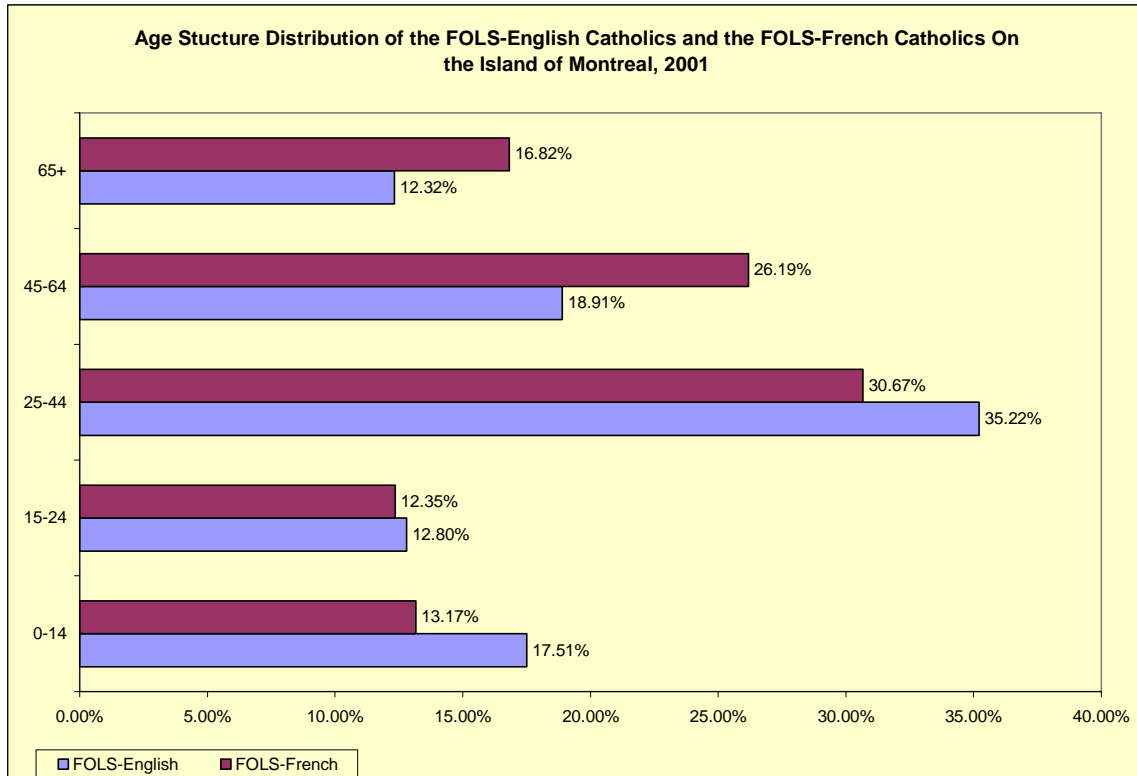


Figure 5 – ESC on the Island of Montreal and Off the Island of Montreal by Age Structure, 2001

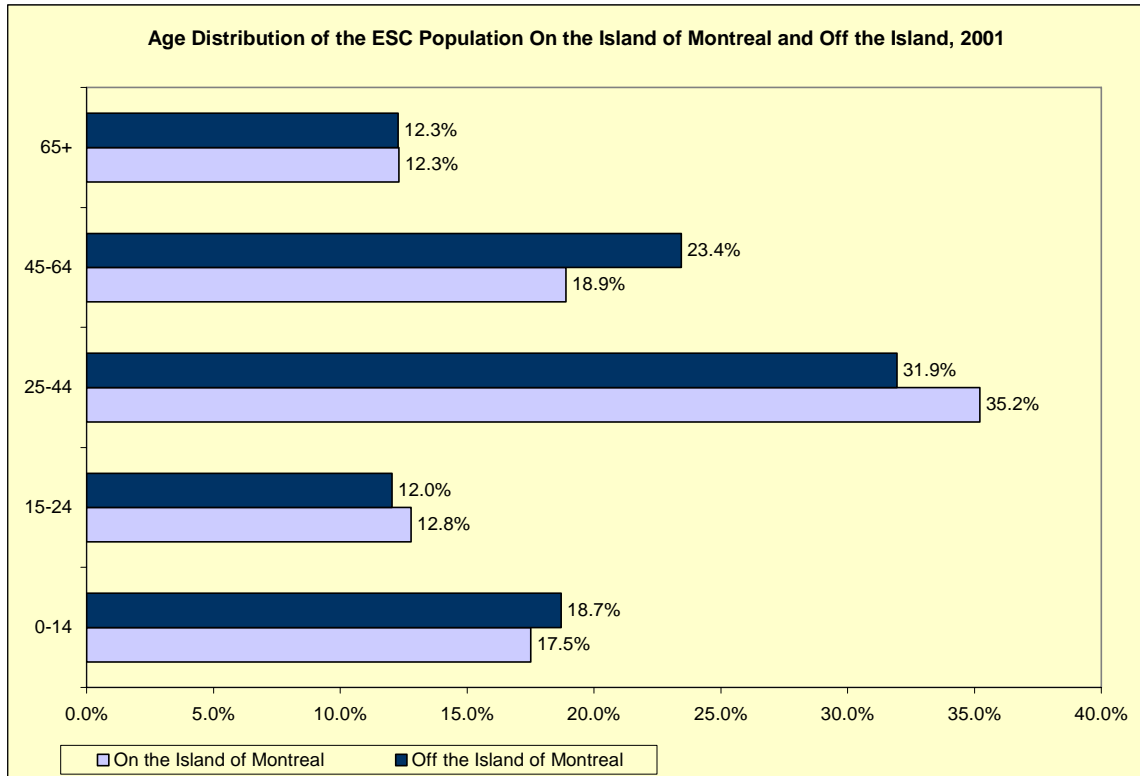


Table 15 - FOLS-English Catholics, Gender Number and Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total	Male	Female	%	
				% Male	Female
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	4,780	2,410	2,375	50.42%	49.69%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	578	308	275	53.25%	47.62%
Capitale-Nationale	6,723	3,298	3,418	49.05%	50.84%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,875	830	1,000	44.27%	53.33%
Estrie	7,343	3,555	3,803	48.42%	51.79%
Centre-du-Québec	1,240	600	640	48.39%	51.61%
Montérégie	57,348	27,918	29,443	48.68%	51.34%
Montréal	222,448	107,835	114,605	48.48%	51.52%
Laval	25,835	12,920	12,913	50.01%	49.98%
Lanaudière	5,150	2,463	2,700	47.82%	52.43%
Laurentides	14,138	7,050	7,093	49.87%	50.17%
Outaouais	28,030	14,183	13,850	50.60%	49.41%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	3,843	1,895	1,955	49.32%	50.88%
Mauricie	1,848	863	978	46.68%	52.91%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,093	568	515	51.95%	47.14%
Côte-Nord	2,953	1,475	1,478	49.96%	50.04%
Nord-du-Québec	580	308	278	53.02%	47.84%
Quebec	385,843	188,483	197,353	48.85%	51.15%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>163,353</i>	<i>80,640</i>	<i>82,710</i>	<i>49.37%</i>	<i>50.63%</i>

Table 16 – FOLS-French Catholic, Gender Number and Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total	Male	Female	%	
				% Male	Female
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	83,810	41,245	42,555	49.21%	50.78%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	187,568	92,223	95,345	49.17%	50.83%
Capitale-Nationale	571,023	272,808	298,228	47.78%	52.23%
Chaudière - Appalaches	356,800	177,470	179,330	49.74%	50.26%
Estrie	235,413	115,565	119,858	49.09%	50.91%
Centre-du-Québec	200,175	99,530	100,635	49.72%	50.27%
Montréal	1,037,378	507,748	529,648	48.95%	51.06%
Montréal	898,268	415,045	483,220	46.21%	53.79%
Laval	246,580	117,910	128,673	47.82%	52.18%
Lanaudière	352,405	175,273	177,145	49.74%	50.27%
Laurentides	392,168	192,775	199,398	49.16%	50.84%
Outaouais	233,275	112,448	120,830	48.20%	51.80%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	131,633	65,685	65,945	49.90%	50.10%
Mauricie	233,443	113,063	120,398	48.43%	51.57%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	262,653	130,368	132,285	49.63%	50.37%
Côte-Nord	86,778	43,845	42,938	50.53%	49.48%
Nord-du-Québec	16,280	8,483	7,803	52.10%	47.93%
Quebec	5,525,663	2,681,423	2,844,228	48.53%	51.47%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>4,627,378</i>	<i>2,266,435</i>	<i>2,361,010</i>	<i>48.98%</i>	<i>51.02%</i>

Table 17 – FOLS-English Catholic, Education Level Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total - Highest level of schooling	No High School graduation	High school graduation	Trades certificate or diploma	Post Secondary- no degree	Post Secondary degree or certificate
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	49.67%	14.48%	10.76%	9.30%	15.80%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	23.58%	23.58%	11.32%	15.09%	33.02%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	20.43%	19.33%	9.51%	9.94%	40.50%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	16.87%	23.84%	15.17%	10.84%	34.52%
Estrie	100.00%	31.90%	18.83%	10.81%	9.77%	28.48%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	29.10%	23.56%	11.09%	8.78%	27.25%
Montérégie	100.00%	26.80%	19.10%	10.27%	12.12%	31.79%
Montréal	100.00%	24.45%	14.83%	8.74%	12.19%	39.78%
Laval	100.00%	24.92%	17.01%	11.63%	10.69%	35.74%
Lanaudière	100.00%	34.33%	20.17%	10.96%	10.74%	23.58%
Laurentides	100.00%	27.80%	19.17%	11.44%	12.92%	28.71%
Outaouais	100.00%	32.78%	16.41%	10.70%	11.09%	29.01%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	48.34%	13.31%	12.36%	7.13%	18.54%
Mauricie	100.00%	33.23%	19.12%	11.23%	9.10%	26.10%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	24.61%	25.39%	13.47%	6.22%	30.83%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	48.02%	16.17%	12.00%	7.32%	16.58%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	37.57%	13.26%	12.15%	6.63%	32.04%
Quebec	100.00%	26.50%	16.21%	9.63%	11.75%	35.92%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	29.35%	18.18%	10.88%	11.13%	30.50%

Table 18 – Rest of the Population Education Level Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total - Highest level of schooling	No High School graduation	High school graduation	Trades certificate or diploma	Post Secondary- no degree	Post Secondary degree
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	47.85%	14.97%	10.49%	6.11%	20.60%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	37.63%	17.85%	12.41%	7.15%	24.95%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	25.52%	18.49%	11.27%	7.75%	36.97%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	35.46%	18.69%	12.82%	6.78%	26.25%
Estrie	100.00%	34.48%	17.21%	12.37%	7.74%	28.19%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	37.96%	18.00%	13.14%	7.80%	23.10%
Montréal	100.00%	31.46%	18.39%	11.05%	8.77%	30.34%
Montréal	100.00%	28.60%	13.96%	7.54%	9.73%	40.17%
Laval	100.00%	29.01%	18.12%	10.61%	9.18%	33.07%
Lanaudière	100.00%	35.47%	20.25%	12.53%	8.07%	23.68%
Laurentides	100.00%	33.15%	19.23%	11.83%	8.52%	27.27%
Outaouais	100.00%	32.80%	15.95%	9.20%	9.15%	32.90%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	42.43%	15.96%	12.21%	7.22%	22.20%
Mauricie	100.00%	33.94%	18.65%	13.15%	7.69%	26.59%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	32.21%	18.30%	15.86%	7.59%	26.02%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	40.59%	16.83%	13.20%	7.04%	22.35%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	50.60%	11.35%	12.48%	8.39%	17.16%
Quebec	100.00%	32.00%	17.19%	10.86%	8.47%	31.48%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	33.06%	18.19%	11.89%	8.08%	28.79%

Table 19 – Education Level, Relative Indices, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	No High School Graduation	High School Graduation	Trades Certificate or Diploma	Post Secondary - no Degree or Certificate	Post Secondary Degree or Certificate
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.04	0.97	1.03	1.52	<u>0.77</u>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.63</u>	1.32	0.91	2.11	1.32
Capitale-Nationale	0.80	1.05	0.84	1.28	1.10
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.48</u>	1.28	1.18	1.60	1.32
Estrie	0.93	1.09	0.87	1.26	1.01
Centre-du-Québec	<u>0.77</u>	1.31	0.84	1.12	1.18
Montérégie	0.85	1.04	0.93	1.38	1.05
Montréal	0.85	1.06	1.16	1.25	0.99
Laval	0.86	0.94	1.10	1.16	1.08
Lanaudière	0.97	1.00	0.88	1.33	1.00
Laurentides	0.84	1.00	0.97	1.52	1.05
Outaouais	1.00	1.03	1.16	1.21	0.88
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.14	0.83	1.01	0.99	0.84
Mauricie	0.98	1.03	0.85	1.18	0.98
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<u>0.76</u>	1.39	0.85	0.82	1.18
Côte-Nord	1.18	0.96	0.91	1.04	<u>0.74</u>
Nord-du-Québec	<u>0.74</u>	1.17	0.97	<u>0.79</u>	1.87
Quebec	0.83	0.94	0.89	1.39	1.14

Figure 6 – ESC Post Secondary with No Degree Relative Index, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

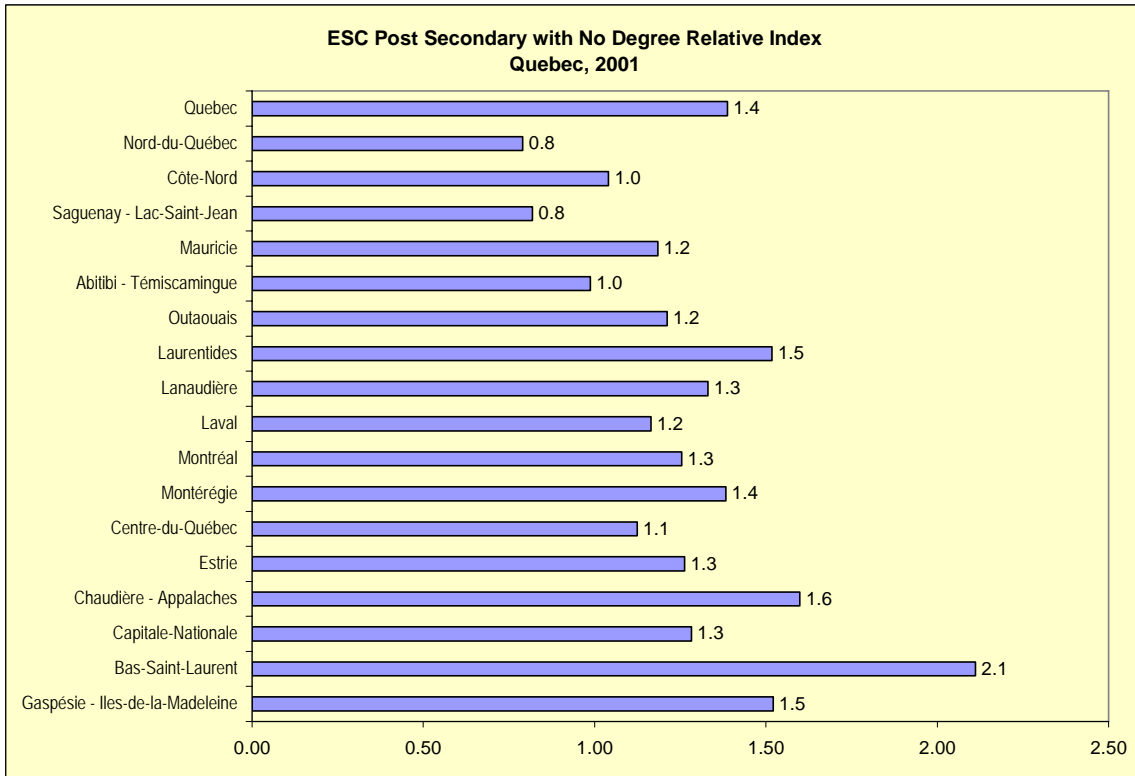


Table 20 – FOLS-French Catholic Education Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total - Highest level of schooling	No High School graduation	High school graduation	Trades certificate or diploma	Post Secondary- no degree	Post Secondary degree or certificate
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	47.55%	15.10%	10.74%	5.84%	20.80%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	38.01%	17.92%	12.38%	7.02%	24.67%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	25.99%	18.90%	11.45%	7.56%	36.11%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	35.67%	18.75%	12.89%	6.62%	26.07%
Estrie	100.00%	34.77%	17.49%	12.60%	7.42%	27.70%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	38.03%	18.06%	13.14%	7.75%	23.02%
Montérégie	100.00%	31.83%	18.89%	11.24%	8.42%	29.62%
Montréal	100.00%	30.74%	15.39%	8.26%	8.53%	37.08%
Laval	100.00%	27.65%	19.09%	10.90%	8.98%	33.38%
Lanaudière	100.00%	35.43%	20.39%	12.57%	7.92%	23.69%
Laurentides	100.00%	33.33%	19.50%	11.98%	8.22%	26.97%
Outaouais	100.00%	33.76%	16.53%	9.48%	8.64%	31.58%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	42.68%	15.98%	12.11%	7.12%	22.10%
Mauricie	100.00%	34.13%	18.80%	13.21%	7.54%	26.32%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	32.41%	18.39%	15.95%	7.50%	25.74%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	39.87%	16.99%	13.44%	7.07%	22.63%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	37.31%	15.99%	14.54%	7.60%	24.57%
Quebec	100.00%	32.80%	18.02%	11.43%	7.93%	29.82%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	33.23%	18.56%	12.08%	7.81%	28.32%

Table 21 – Education Level Relative Indices, ESC by Region and FSC in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	No High School graduation	High school graduation	Trades certificate or diploma	Post Secondary-no degree	Post Secondary degree or certificate
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.04	0.96	1.00	1.59	<u>0.76</u>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.62</u>	1.32	0.91	2.15	1.34
Capitale-Nationale	<u>0.79</u>	1.02	0.83	1.31	1.12
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.47</u>	1.27	1.18	1.64	1.32
Estrie	0.92	1.08	0.86	1.32	1.03
Centre-du-Québec	<u>0.77</u>	1.30	0.84	1.13	1.18
Montérégie	0.84	1.01	0.91	1.44	1.07
Montréal	<u>0.80</u>	0.96	1.06	1.43	1.07
Laval	0.90	0.89	1.07	1.19	1.07
Lanaudière	0.97	0.99	0.87	1.36	1.00
Laurentides	0.83	0.98	0.96	1.57	1.06
Outaouais	0.97	0.99	1.13	1.28	0.92
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.13	0.83	1.02	1.00	0.84
Mauricie	0.97	1.02	0.85	1.21	0.99
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<u>0.76</u>	1.38	0.84	0.83	1.20
Côte-Nord	1.20	0.95	0.89	1.04	<u>0.73</u>
Nord-du-Québec	1.01	0.83	0.84	0.87	1.30
Quebec	0.81	0.90	0.84	1.48	1.20

Figure 7 – ESC and FSC Education Level on the Island of Montreal, 2001

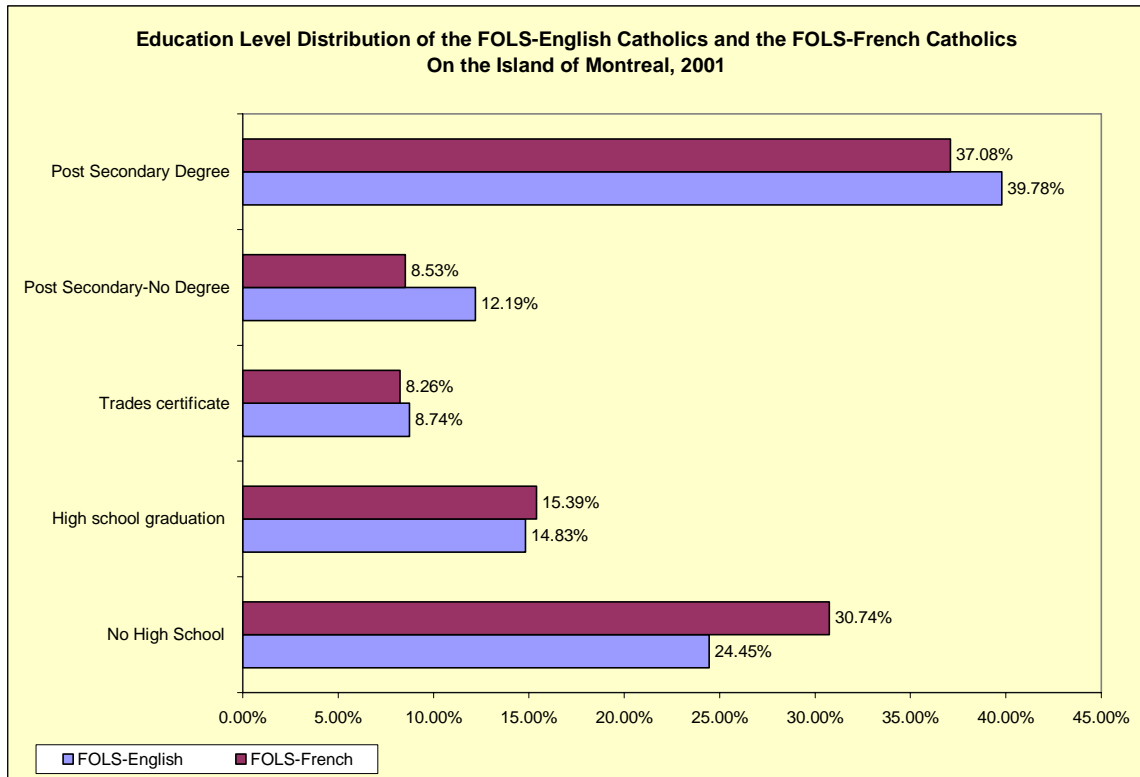


Figure 8 – ESC on the Island of Montreal and Off the Island of Montreal by Education, 2001

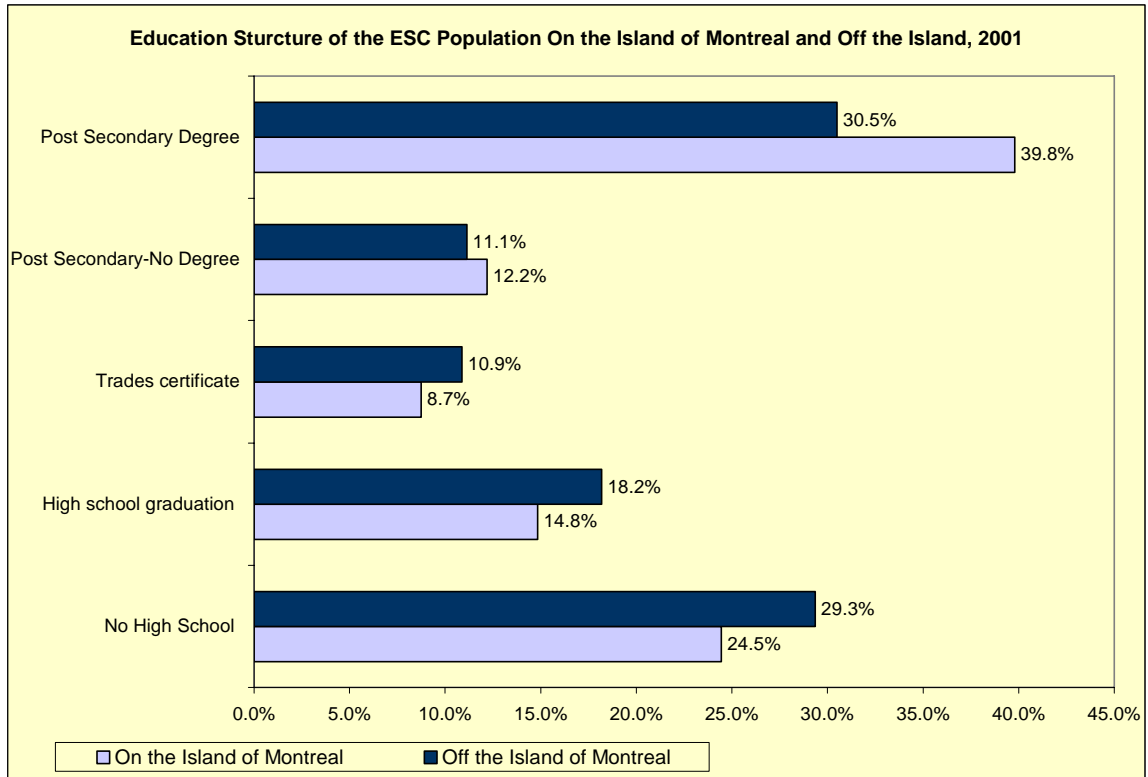


Table 22 – FOLS-English Catholic Employment Status Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Self-Employed	Not Self-Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	69.31%	4.31%	65.55%	30.42%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	78.33%	6.67%	73.33%	20.00%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	92.04%	5.15%	86.55%	8.10%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	93.04%	5.65%	85.65%	7.83%
Estrie	100.00%	90.50%	10.57%	80.14%	9.36%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	91.76%	7.49%	84.64%	8.99%
Montréal	100.00%	92.47%	5.95%	86.19%	7.53%
Montréal	100.00%	92.19%	5.51%	86.53%	7.80%
Laval	100.00%	94.33%	6.14%	87.93%	5.69%
Lanaudière	100.00%	92.04%	5.10%	85.87%	7.42%
Laurentides	100.00%	90.40%	7.65%	82.38%	9.60%
Outaouais	100.00%	92.18%	7.15%	84.61%	7.75%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	83.82%	4.46%	79.36%	16.04%
Mauricie	100.00%	89.83%	6.78%	81.69%	11.53%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	81.12%	6.12%	73.98%	18.37%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	72.67%	0.68%	71.31%	27.16%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	87.50%	0.00%	87.50%	11.76%
Quebec	100.00%	91.83%	5.83%	85.78%	8.16%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>91.27%</i>	<i>6.30%</i>	<i>84.63%</i>	<i>8.71%</i>

Table 23 – FOLS-French Catholic Employment Status Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Self-Employed	Not Self-Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	78.23%	6.00%	71.90%	21.82%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	86.98%	6.76%	79.69%	13.02%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	92.70%	5.17%	87.37%	7.30%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	94.06%	6.85%	86.69%	5.94%
Estrie	100.00%	93.47%	7.04%	86.06%	6.54%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	92.98%	7.91%	84.48%	7.01%
Montréal	100.00%	94.30%	6.15%	87.83%	5.70%
Montréal	100.00%	92.36%	5.40%	86.87%	7.64%
Laval	100.00%	95.04%	5.46%	89.41%	4.96%
Lanaudière	100.00%	93.51%	6.62%	86.45%	6.48%
Laurentides	100.00%	93.31%	6.80%	86.21%	6.70%
Outaouais	100.00%	94.30%	5.51%	88.60%	5.69%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	86.21%	5.35%	80.53%	13.80%
Mauricie	100.00%	90.03%	5.66%	84.06%	9.98%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	86.51%	4.46%	81.77%	13.50%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	85.40%	3.53%	81.73%	14.59%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	87.50%	3.93%	83.34%	12.42%
Quebec	100.00%	92.35%	5.95%	86.12%	7.65%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>92.36%</i>	<i>6.06%</i>	<i>85.97%</i>	<i>7.65%</i>

Table 24 – Rest of the Population Employment Status Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Self-Employed	Not Self-Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	77.94%	6.28%	71.31%	22.09%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	86.80%	6.86%	79.39%	13.21%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	92.38%	5.35%	86.89%	7.61%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	93.94%	6.94%	86.49%	6.05%
Estrie	100.00%	93.19%	7.36%	85.41%	6.82%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	92.88%	7.94%	84.30%	7.14%
Montréal	100.00%	93.99%	6.48%	87.17%	6.01%
Montréal	100.00%	90.55%	6.22%	84.16%	9.46%
Laval	100.00%	94.33%	5.87%	88.23%	5.67%
Lanaudière	100.00%	93.29%	6.74%	86.11%	6.72%
Laurentides	100.00%	93.12%	7.06%	85.76%	6.88%
Outaouais	100.00%	93.89%	6.16%	87.45%	6.12%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	86.06%	5.58%	80.07%	13.94%
Mauricie	100.00%	89.83%	5.75%	83.78%	10.17%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	86.33%	4.55%	81.50%	13.68%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	84.65%	3.66%	80.89%	15.37%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	85.37%	4.14%	81.06%	14.64%
Quebec	100.00%	91.76%	6.28%	85.19%	8.24%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>92.13%</i>	<i>6.29%</i>	<i>85.50%</i>	<i>7.88%</i>

Table 25 – Employment Status Relative Indices, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Employed Labour Force	Self- Employed	Not Self- Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	0.89	<u>0.69</u>	0.92	1.38
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.90	0.97	0.92	1.51
Capitale-Nationale	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.06
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.99	0.81	0.99	1.29
Estrie	0.97	1.44	0.94	1.37
Centre-du-Québec	0.99	0.94	1.00	1.26
Montérégie	0.98	0.92	0.99	1.25
Montréal	1.02	0.89	1.03	0.83
Laval	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00
Lanaudière	0.99	<u>0.76</u>	1.00	1.10
Laurentides	0.97	1.08	0.96	1.40
Outaouais	0.98	1.16	0.97	1.27
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.97	<u>0.80</u>	0.99	1.15
Mauricie	1.00	1.18	0.98	1.13
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.94	1.35	0.91	1.34
Côte-Nord	0.86	<u>0.19</u>	0.88	1.77
Nord-du-Québec	1.02	<u>0.00</u>	1.08	0.80
Quebec	1.00	0.93	1.01	0.99

Figure 9 – ESC Unemployment Relative Index, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

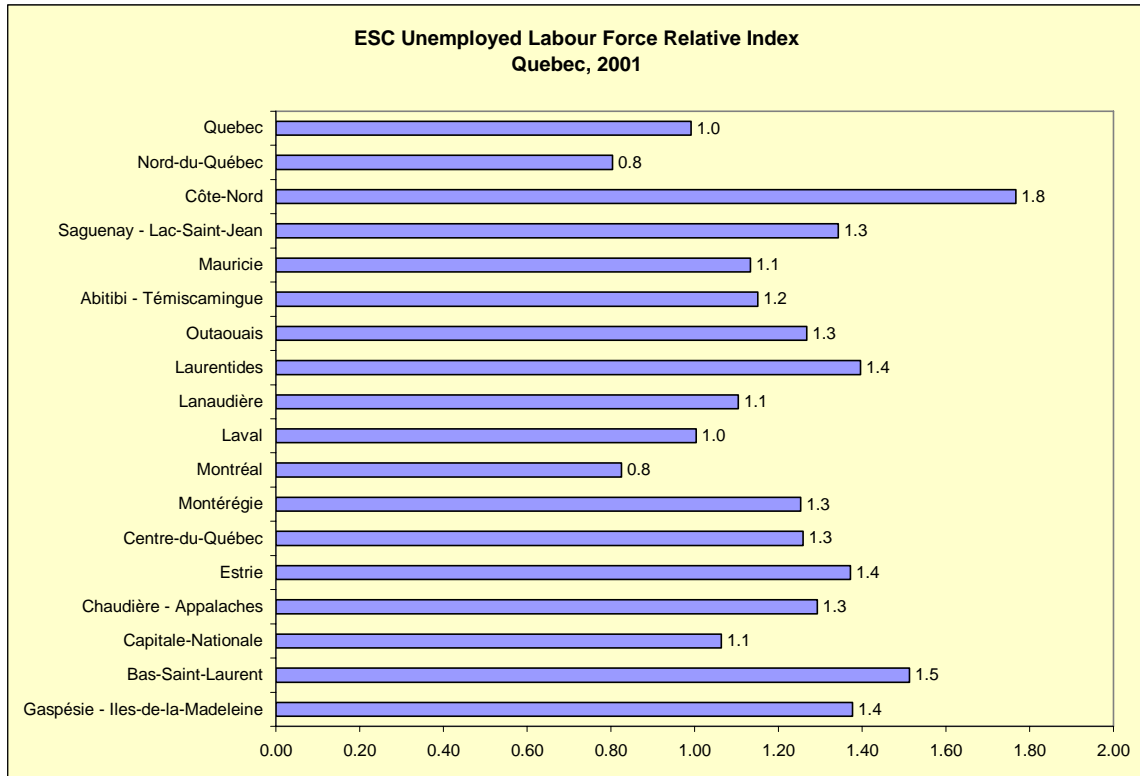


Table 26 – Employment Status Relative Indices, ESC by Region to ESC in the Province, 2001

Administrative Region	Employed Labour Force	Self- Employed	Not Self- Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.76</u>	3.73
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.85	1.14	0.85	2.45
Capitale-Nationale	1.00	0.88	1.01	0.99
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.01	0.97	1.00	0.96
Estrie	0.99	1.81	0.93	1.15
Centre-du-Québec	1.00	1.28	0.99	1.10
Montérégie	1.01	1.02	1.00	0.92
Montréal	1.00	0.95	1.01	0.96
Laval	1.03	1.05	1.03	<u>0.70</u>
Lanaudière	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.91
Laurentides	0.98	1.31	0.96	1.18
Outaouais	1.00	1.23	0.99	0.95
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.91	<u>0.77</u>	0.93	1.96
Mauricie	0.98	1.16	0.95	1.41
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.88	1.05	0.86	2.25
Côte-Nord	<u>0.79</u>	<u>0.12</u>	0.83	3.33
Nord-du-Québec	0.95	<u>0.00</u>	1.02	1.44
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 27 – Employment Status Relative Indices, ESC by Region and FSC in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Employed Labour Force	Self- Employed	Not Self- Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.89	<u>0.72</u>	0.91	1.39
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.90	0.99	0.92	1.54
Capitale-Nationale	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.11
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.99	0.82	0.99	1.32
Estrie	0.97	1.50	0.93	1.43
Centre-du-Québec	0.99	0.95	1.00	1.28
Montérégie	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.32
Montréal	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02
Laval	0.99	1.12	0.98	1.15
Lanaudière	0.98	<u>0.77</u>	0.99	1.15
Laurentides	0.97	1.13	0.96	1.43
Outaouais	0.98	1.30	0.96	1.36
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.97	0.83	0.99	1.16
Mauricie	1.00	1.20	0.97	1.15
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.94	1.37	0.90	1.36
Côte-Nord	0.85	<u>0.19</u>	0.87	1.86
Nord-du-Québec	1.00	<u>0.00</u>	1.05	0.95
Quebec	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.07

Figure 10 – ESC and FSC Employment Status On the Island of Montreal, 2001

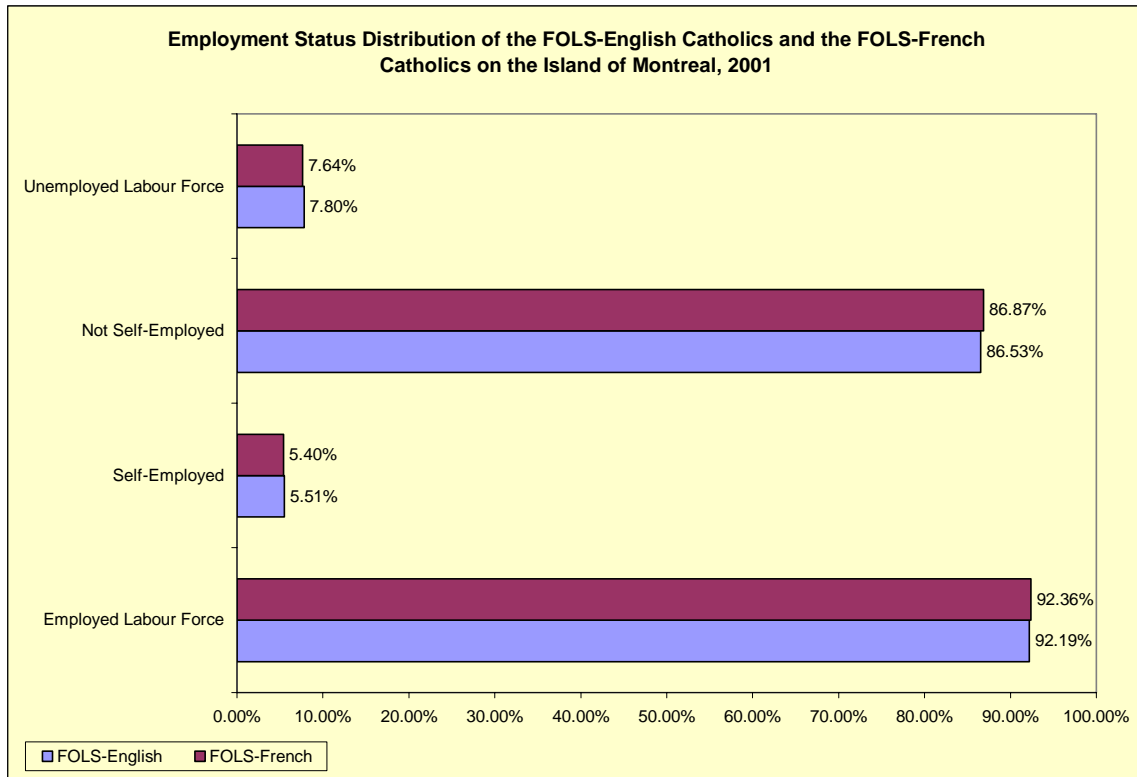


Table 28 – FOLS-English Male Catholics, Employment Status by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Self-Employed	Not Self-Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	61.86%	4.40%	58.44%	36.92%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	81.82%	6.06%	63.64%	27.27%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	90.67%	5.35%	85.95%	8.71%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	95.15%	4.41%	82.82%	5.29%
Estrie	100.00%	91.54%	12.56%	79.49%	8.97%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	88.59%	10.74%	84.56%	6.71%
Montérégie	100.00%	93.32%	7.40%	85.71%	6.65%
Montréal	100.00%	91.72%	7.30%	84.32%	8.28%
Laval	100.00%	93.64%	8.21%	85.49%	6.33%
Lanaudière	100.00%	93.41%	6.26%	87.31%	6.75%
Laurentides	100.00%	89.46%	7.76%	80.78%	10.78%
Outaouais	100.00%	91.96%	9.96%	81.79%	7.92%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	81.28%	3.59%	77.18%	20.00%
Mauricie	100.00%	87.95%	8.43%	81.33%	14.46%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	83.64%	3.64%	79.09%	16.36%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	68.57%	0.00%	67.62%	32.38%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	84.72%	0.00%	80.56%	19.44%
Quebec	100.00%	91.45%	7.52%	83.80%	8.55%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>91.06%</i>	<i>7.79%</i>	<i>83.05%</i>	<i>8.98%</i>

Table 29 –FOLS-English Female Catholics, Employment Status by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Self-Employed	Not Self-Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	77.34%	4.83%	73.11%	22.96%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	87.50%	0.00%	87.50%	8.33%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	91.97%	6.06%	86.67%	7.12%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	92.98%	1.75%	86.84%	3.51%
Estrie	100.00%	90.08%	8.13%	81.63%	9.76%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	96.61%	10.17%	84.75%	3.39%
Montérégie	100.00%	91.43%	4.30%	86.66%	8.66%
Montréal	100.00%	92.70%	3.57%	88.93%	7.29%
Laval	100.00%	95.20%	3.73%	90.95%	4.92%
Lanaudière	100.00%	91.29%	4.36%	85.94%	7.92%
Laurentides	100.00%	91.53%	6.85%	84.23%	8.70%
Outaouais	100.00%	92.45%	3.64%	88.24%	7.44%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	85.41%	4.86%	79.64%	12.77%
Mauricie	100.00%	92.19%	3.13%	89.06%	10.94%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	81.93%	9.64%	71.08%	21.69%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	78.15%	1.48%	76.67%	24.44%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	90.63%	0.00%	90.63%	0.00%
Quebec	100.00%	92.26%	3.92%	88.03%	7.73%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>91.58%</i>	<i>4.51%</i>	<i>86.57%</i>	<i>8.36%</i>

Table 30 – Employment Status Relative Indices, ESC Male by Region and ESC Female in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Employed Labour Force	Self- Employed	Not Self- Employed	Unemployed Labour Force
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.80	0.91	0.80	1.61
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.94		0.73	3.27
Capitale-Nationale	0.99	0.88	0.99	1.22
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.02	2.51	0.95	1.51
Estrie	1.02	1.55	0.97	0.92
Centre-du-Québec	0.92	1.06	1.00	1.98
Montérégie	1.02	1.72	0.99	0.77
Montréal	0.99	2.04	0.95	1.14
Laval	0.98	2.20	0.94	1.29
Lanaudière	1.02	1.44	1.02	0.85
Laurentides	0.98	1.13	0.96	1.24
Outaouais	0.99	2.73	0.93	1.06
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.95	0.74	0.97	1.57
Mauricie	0.95	2.70	0.91	1.32
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.02	0.38	1.11	0.75
Côte-Nord	0.88	0.00	0.88	1.32
Nord-du-Québec	0.93		0.89	
Quebec	0.99	1.92	0.95	1.11

Table 31 – Individual Income by FOLS by Religious Affiliation, Province of Quebec, 2001

Income Level	Cath_FOLS-Eng	% Cath_FOLS-Eng	Cath_FOLS-Fr	% Cath_FOLS-Fr	Non-Eng Cath_All	% Non-Eng Cath_All
No Income	17,065	5.33%	240,105	5.26%	309,040	5.61%
Less than \$ 20,000	139,615	43.63%	2,044,915	44.79%	2,520,160	45.72%
\$ 20,000-\$ 49,000	117,388	36.68%	1,705,273	37.35%	1,993,998	36.17%
\$ 50,000 +	45,943	14.36%	575,633	12.61%	689,143	12.50%
Total	320,013	100.00%	4,565,928	100.00%	5,512,338	100.00%

Figure 11 – Individual Income by FOLS by Religious Affiliation, Province of Quebec, 2001

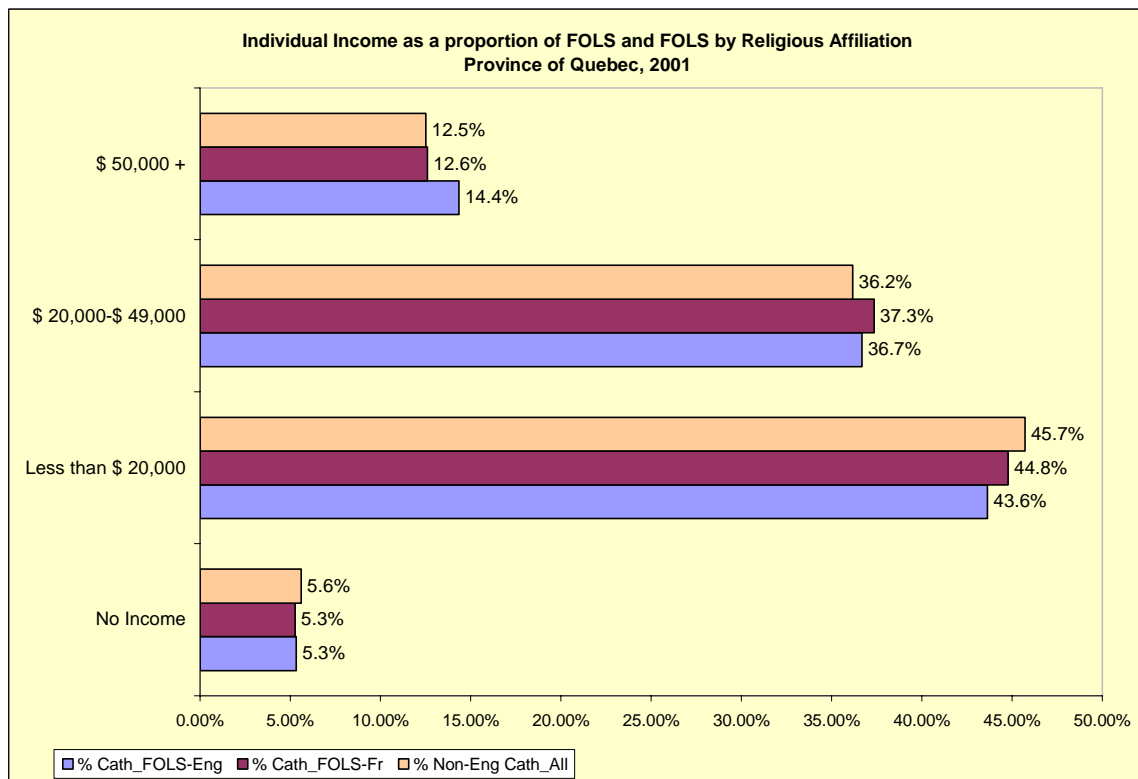


Table 32 – FOLS-English Catholic, Individual Income Structure by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total- Individual Income	Individual with No Income	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 +
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	7.58%	56.18%	31.58%	5.19%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	1.92%	57.69%	33.65%	7.69%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	5.44%	41.84%	35.94%	16.84%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	3.40%	42.44%	39.97%	12.96%
Estrie	100.00%	6.26%	49.56%	34.49%	9.81%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	5.57%	49.65%	32.48%	11.60%
Montérégie	100.00%	5.98%	41.77%	36.48%	15.76%
Montréal	100.00%	4.97%	44.35%	36.55%	14.12%
Laval	100.00%	5.48%	37.22%	42.39%	14.93%
Lanaudière	100.00%	5.41%	43.54%	38.40%	12.98%
Laurentides	100.00%	4.64%	43.86%	36.76%	14.80%
Outaouais	100.00%	5.89%	42.40%	35.96%	15.82%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	6.49%	49.41%	28.42%	15.12%
Mauricie	100.00%	9.24%	41.06%	37.42%	12.73%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	11.78%	43.98%	28.53%	13.09%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	7.24%	50.36%	33.74%	7.95%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	4.42%	37.02%	34.81%	23.20%
Quebec	100.00%	5.33%	43.63%	36.68%	14.36%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>5.84%</i>	<i>42.64%</i>	<i>36.85%</i>	<i>14.66%</i>

Table 33 – FOLS-French Catholic, Individual Income Structure by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total- Individual Income	Individual with No Income	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 +
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	6.57%	55.35%	30.79%	7.27%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	6.31%	52.21%	33.82%	7.66%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	4.93%	44.06%	38.04%	12.97%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	5.49%	47.23%	38.94%	8.33%
Estrie	100.00%	4.86%	46.98%	38.49%	9.68%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	5.56%	49.98%	36.61%	7.85%
Montréal	100.00%	4.96%	41.07%	39.21%	14.77%
Montréal	100.00%	3.82%	45.39%	37.57%	13.22%
Laval	100.00%	4.59%	38.68%	40.70%	16.03%
Lanaudière	100.00%	5.92%	44.04%	38.14%	11.91%
Laurentides	100.00%	5.20%	43.34%	38.23%	13.23%
Outaouais	100.00%	4.94%	39.74%	38.66%	16.65%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	7.13%	47.78%	33.41%	11.67%
Mauricie	100.00%	6.08%	50.53%	32.82%	10.57%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	8.58%	47.44%	31.82%	12.17%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	7.63%	45.21%	30.32%	16.83%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	7.72%	39.60%	32.59%	20.03%
Quebec	100.00%	5.26%	44.79%	37.35%	12.61%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>5.56%</i>	<i>44.66%</i>	<i>37.30%</i>	<i>12.48%</i>

Table 34 – Rest of the Population, Individual Income Structure by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total- Individual Income	Individual with No Income	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 +
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	6.68%	55.89%	30.08%	7.32%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	6.33%	52.36%	33.64%	7.69%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	5.14%	44.43%	37.46%	12.97%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	5.57%	47.38%	38.73%	8.34%
Estrie	100.00%	5.10%	47.90%	37.57%	9.42%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	5.64%	50.35%	36.28%	7.74%
Montréal	100.00%	5.23%	47.70%	34.18%	12.89%
Laval	100.00%	5.04%	41.00%	39.27%	14.69%
Lanaudière	100.00%	6.06%	44.35%	37.81%	11.76%
Laurentides	100.00%	5.40%	43.72%	37.70%	13.19%
Outaouais	100.00%	5.14%	40.41%	37.97%	16.48%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	7.12%	48.00%	33.20%	11.69%
Mauricie	100.00%	6.20%	50.79%	32.46%	10.54%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	8.62%	47.57%	31.66%	12.16%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	7.80%	45.62%	30.13%	16.48%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	7.48%	46.97%	32.54%	13.00%
Quebec	100.00%	5.61%	45.72%	36.17%	12.50%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>5.72%</i>	<i>45.10%</i>	<i>36.79%</i>	<i>12.38%</i>

Table 35 – Individual Income Structure Relative Indices, ESC by Region to ESC in the Province, 2001

Administrative Region	Individual with No Income	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 +
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.42	1.29	0.86	<u>0.36</u>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.36</u>	1.32	0.92	<u>0.54</u>
Capitale-Nationale	1.02	0.96	0.98	1.17
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.64</u>	0.97	1.09	0.90
Estrie	1.17	1.14	0.94	<u>0.68</u>
Centre-du-Québec	1.04	1.14	0.89	0.81
Montérégie	1.12	0.96	0.99	1.10
Montréal	0.93	1.02	1.00	0.98
Laval	1.03	0.85	1.16	1.04
Lanaudière	1.02	1.00	1.05	0.90
Laurentides	0.87	1.01	1.00	1.03
Outaouais	1.10	0.97	0.98	1.10
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.22	1.13	<u>0.77</u>	1.05
Mauricie	1.73	0.94	1.02	0.89
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	2.21	1.01	<u>0.78</u>	0.91
Côte-Nord	1.36	1.15	0.92	<u>0.55</u>
Nord-du-Québec	0.83	0.85	0.95	1.62
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 36 – Individual Income Structure Relative Indices, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Individual with No Income	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 +
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.13	1.01	1.05	<u>0.71</u>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<u>0.30</u>	1.10	1.00	1.00
Capitale-Nationale	1.06	0.94	0.96	1.30
Chaudière - Appalaches	<u>0.61</u>	0.90	1.03	1.55
Estrie	1.23	1.03	0.92	1.04
Centre-du-Québec	0.99	0.99	0.90	1.50
Montérégie	1.14	1.00	0.95	1.08
Montréal	0.95	0.93	1.07	1.10
Laval	1.09	0.91	1.08	1.02
Lanaudière	0.89	0.98	1.02	1.10
Laurentides	0.86	1.00	0.97	1.12
Outaouais	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.96
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.91	1.03	0.86	1.29
Mauricie	1.49	0.81	1.15	1.21
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.37	0.92	0.90	1.08
Côte-Nord	0.93	1.10	1.12	<u>0.48</u>
Nord-du-Québec	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.79</u>	1.07	1.79
Quebec	0.95	0.95	1.01	1.15

Figure 12 – ESC “No Income” Relative Index, ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

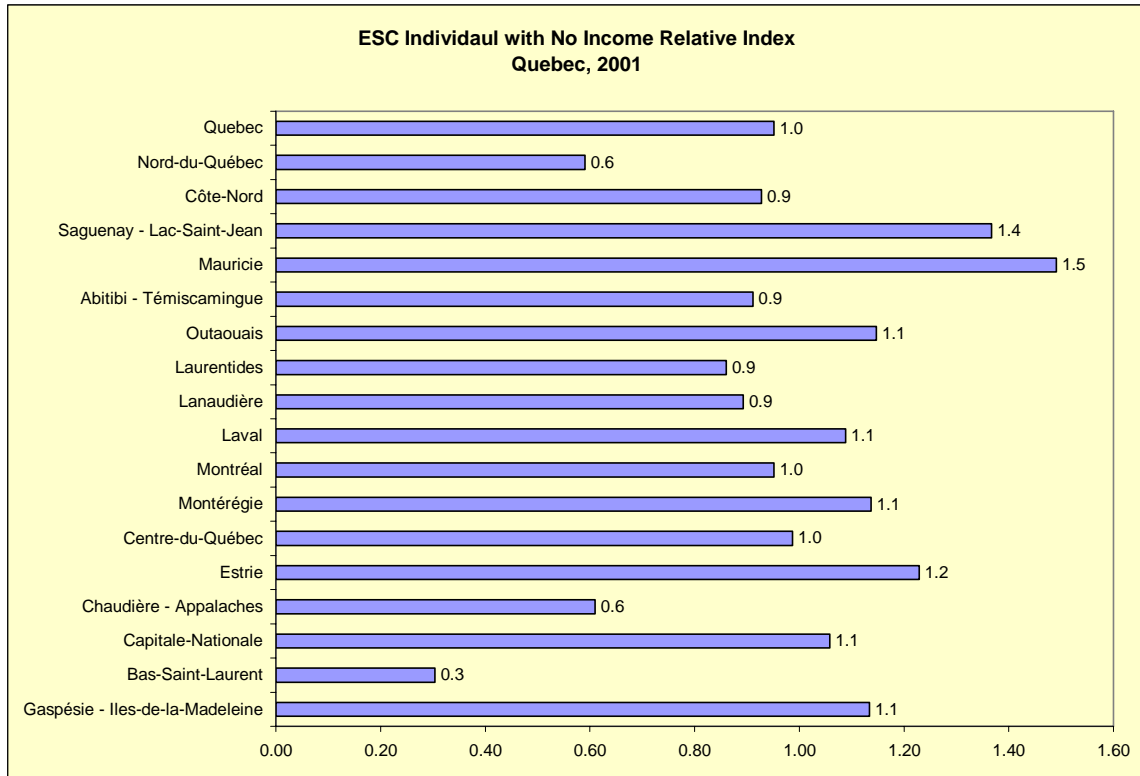


Figure 13 – ESC and FSC Individual Income Structure On the Island of Montreal, 2001

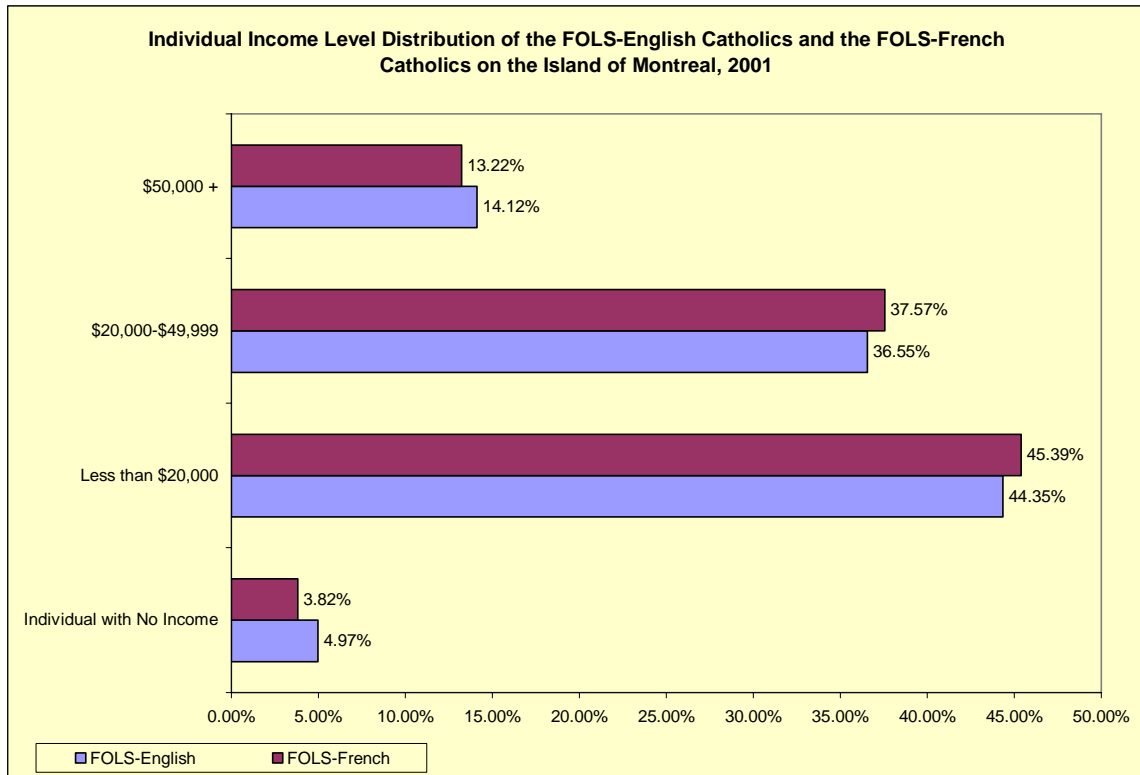


Table 37 – FOLS-English Male Catholic, Age Structure 15+ population by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1,885	343	583	625	325
Bas-Saint-Laurent	285	30	90	105	55
Capitale-Nationale	2,913	393	998	1,048	468
Chaudière - Appalaches	738	110	285	215	70
Estrie	2,913	473	993	948	500
Centre-du-Québec	538	65	273	95	85
Montréal	22,233	3,843	8,263	6,920	3,183
Montréal	88,960	14,405	38,948	23,555	12,055
Laval	10,248	1,698	4,935	2,563	1,055
Lanaudière	2,110	215	980	615	305
Laurentides	5,875	768	2,148	1,880	1,073
Outaouais	11,550	1,913	4,570	3,683	1,393
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,543	233	548	560	185
Mauricie	740	63	185	323	150
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	485	75	115	190	105
Côte-Nord	1,210	200	545	313	160
Nord-du-Québec	243	43	128	50	15
Quebec	154,470	24,898	64,613	43,730	21,225
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>65,505</i>	<i>10,460</i>	<i>25,635</i>	<i>20,130</i>	<i>9,125</i>

Table 38 – FOLS-English Male Catholic, Age Structure 15+ Distribution by Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-					
Madeleine	100.00%	18.17%	30.90%	33.16%	17.24%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	10.53%	31.58%	36.84%	19.30%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	13.48%	34.25%	35.97%	16.05%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	14.92%	38.64%	29.15%	9.49%
Estrie	100.00%	16.22%	34.08%	32.53%	17.17%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	12.09%	50.70%	17.67%	15.81%
Montérégie	100.00%	17.28%	37.16%	31.13%	14.31%
Montréal	100.00%	16.19%	43.78%	26.48%	13.55%
Laval	100.00%	16.57%	48.16%	25.01%	10.30%
Lanaudière	100.00%	10.19%	46.45%	29.15%	14.45%
Laurentides	100.00%	13.06%	36.55%	32.00%	18.26%
Outaouais	100.00%	16.56%	39.57%	31.88%	12.06%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	15.07%	35.49%	36.30%	11.99%
Mauricie	100.00%	8.45%	25.00%	43.58%	20.27%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	15.46%	23.71%	39.18%	21.65%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	16.53%	45.04%	25.83%	13.22%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	17.53%	52.58%	20.62%	6.19%
Quebec	100.00%	16.12%	41.83%	28.31%	13.74%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	15.97%	39.13%	30.73%	13.93%

Table 39 – FOLS-English Female Catholic, Age Structure 15+ population by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1,880	270	603	595	415
Bas-Saint-Laurent	235	10	100	85	55
Capitale-Nationale	3,033	400	928	1,020	655
Chaudière - Appalaches	893	75	420	310	105
Estrie	3,088	463	993	910	705
Centre-du-Québec	558	50	230	185	100
Montérégie	24,113	3,270	9,163	7,628	4,035
Montréal	97,413	14,350	40,355	26,490	16,215
Laval	10,375	1,598	5,080	2,468	1,233
Lanaudière	2,413	210	898	805	480
Laurentides	5,928	710	2,305	1,825	1,085
Outaouais	11,208	1,695	4,333	3,650	1,540
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,610	198	653	453	315
Mauricie	918	115	265	310	205
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	475	18	178	180	100
Côte-Nord	1,235	185	528	395	128
Nord-du-Québec	218	35	130	45	10
Quebec	165,550	23,640	67,170	47,375	27,355
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>68,175</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>26,803</i>	<i>20,863</i>	<i>11,165</i>

Table 40 – FOLS-English Female Catholic, Age Structure 15+ Distribution, by Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total Age	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	14.36%	32.05%	31.65%	22.07%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	4.26%	42.55%	36.17%	23.40%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	13.19%	30.59%	33.64%	21.60%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	8.40%	47.06%	34.73%	11.76%
Estrie	100.00%	14.98%	32.15%	29.47%	22.83%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	8.97%	41.26%	33.18%	17.94%
Montréal	100.00%	13.56%	38.00%	31.63%	16.73%
Montréal	100.00%	14.73%	41.43%	27.19%	16.65%
Laval	100.00%	15.40%	48.96%	23.78%	11.88%
Lanaudière	100.00%	8.70%	37.20%	33.37%	19.90%
Laurentides	100.00%	11.98%	38.89%	30.79%	18.30%
Outaouais	100.00%	15.12%	38.66%	32.57%	13.74%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	12.27%	40.53%	28.11%	19.57%
Mauricie	100.00%	12.53%	28.88%	33.79%	22.34%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	3.68%	37.37%	37.89%	21.05%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	14.98%	42.71%	31.98%	10.32%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	16.09%	59.77%	20.69%	4.60%
Quebec	100.00%	14.28%	40.57%	28.62%	16.52%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	100.00%	13.64%	39.31%	30.60%	16.38%

Table 41 – Population 15+ Age Structure, Relative Indices ESC Male by Region and ESC Female by the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.27	0.96	1.05	0.78
Bas-Saint-Laurent	2.47	0.74	1.02	0.82
Capitale-Nationale	1.02	1.12	1.07	0.74
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.77	0.82	0.84	0.81
Estrie	1.08	1.06	1.10	0.75
Centre-du-Québec	1.35	1.23	0.53	0.88
Montérégie	1.27	0.98	0.98	0.86
Montréal	1.10	1.06	0.97	0.81
Laval	1.08	0.98	1.05	0.87
Lanaudière	1.17	1.25	0.87	0.73
Laurentides	1.09	0.94	1.04	1.00
Outaouais	1.09	1.02	0.98	0.88
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.23	0.88	1.29	0.61
Mauricie	0.67	0.87	1.29	0.91
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	4.20	0.63	1.03	1.03
Côte-Nord	1.10	1.05	0.81	1.28
Nord-du-Québec	1.09	0.88	1.00	1.35
Quebec	1.13	1.03	0.99	0.83
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	1.17	1.00	1.00	0.85

Table 42 – Immigrant Status by FOLS and Religious Affiliation in the Province of Quebec, 2001

Immigration Status	Cath_FOLS-Eng	% Cath_FOLS-Eng	Cath_FOLS-Fr	% Cath_FOLS-Fr	Non-Eng Cath_All	% Non-Eng Cath_All
Non-immigrant	283,478	73.47%	5,309,958	96.10%	6,094,943	90.43%
Immigrant	98,573	25.55%	207,143	3.75%	608,393	9.03%
Non permanent resident	3,788	0.98%	8,553	0.15%	36,408	0.54%
Total	385,843	100.00%	5,525,663	100.00%	6,739,738	100.00%

Table 43 – FOLS-English Catholic on the Island of Montreal and off the Island of Montreal by Immigrant Status, 2001

	<u><i>On the Island of Montreal</i></u>		<u><i>Off the Island of Montreal</i></u>		<u><i>On/Off Ratio</i></u>
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	-				
Immigrant status	222,448	100.00%	163,353	100.00%	1.00
Non-immigrant	147,513	66.31%	135,960	83.23%	0.80
Immigrant	71,823	32.29%	26,778	16.39%	1.97
Non permanent resident	3,103	1.39%	673	0.41%	3.39

Figure 14 – ESC of the Island of Montreal and off the Island of Montreal by Immigrant Status, 2001

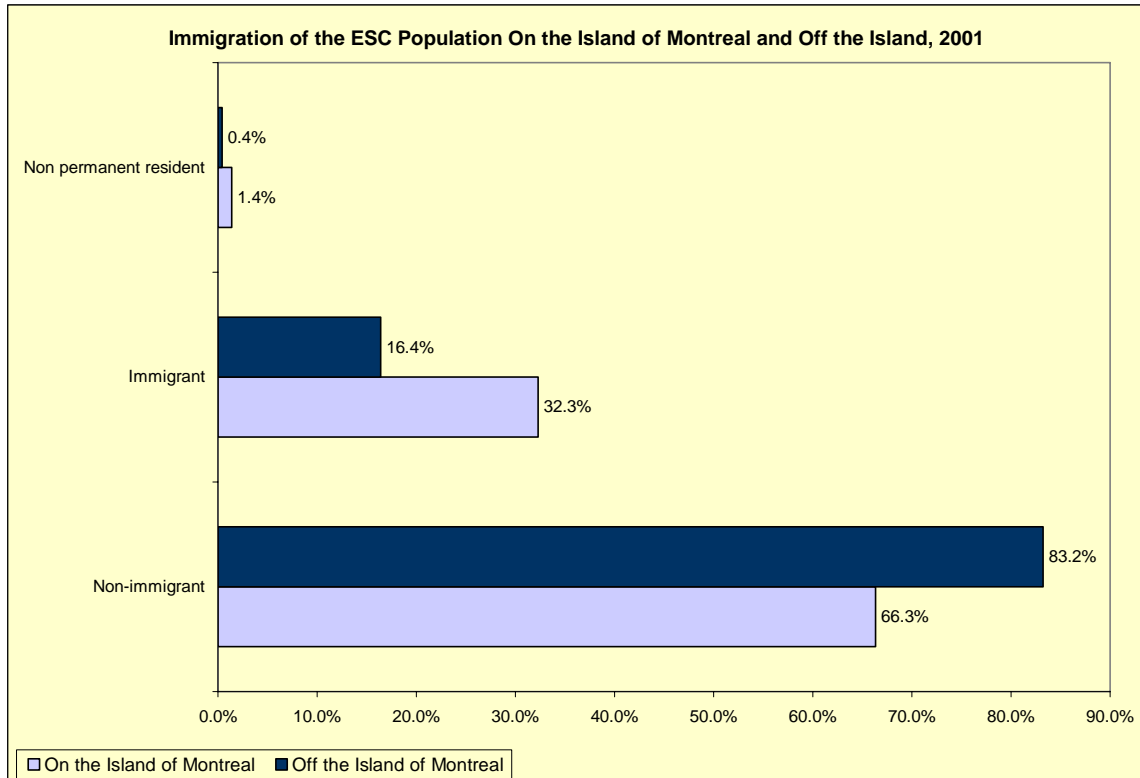


Table 44 – FOLS-English Catholic, Immigration Status Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total - Immigrant status	Non- immigrant	Immigrant	Non permanent resident
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	97.23%	2.93%	0.00%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	86.15%	10.39%	0.00%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	83.89%	15.02%	1.30%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	81.20%	16.80%	2.13%
Estrie	100.00%	84.85%	14.67%	0.54%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	81.65%	14.52%	2.42%
Montérégie	100.00%	81.35%	18.18%	0.44%
Montréal	100.00%	66.31%	32.29%	1.39%
Laval	100.00%	71.90%	27.74%	0.35%
Lanaudière	100.00%	85.39%	14.90%	0.10%
Laurentides	100.00%	85.57%	14.15%	0.39%
Outaouais	100.00%	89.42%	10.52%	0.12%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	93.69%	6.18%	0.26%
Mauricie	100.00%	91.20%	9.20%	0.54%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	85.81%	14.19%	0.46%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	96.78%	3.13%	0.00%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	93.97%	5.17%	1.72%
Quebec	100.00%	73.47%	25.55%	0.98%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>83.23%</i>	<i>16.39%</i>	<i>0.41%</i>

Table 45 – Rest of the Population Immigration Status Distribution by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total - Immigrant status	Non- immigrant	Immigrant	Non permanent resident
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	100.00%	99.59%	0.37%	0.04%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	100.00%	99.33%	0.60%	0.07%
Capitale-Nationale	100.00%	96.85%	2.84%	0.31%
Chaudière - Appalaches	100.00%	99.04%	0.94%	0.02%
Estrie	100.00%	96.39%	3.27%	0.35%
Centre-du-Québec	100.00%	98.25%	1.71%	0.05%
Montérégie	100.00%	94.48%	5.37%	0.16%
Montréal	100.00%	71.22%	26.94%	1.83%
Laval	100.00%	85.27%	14.47%	0.25%
Lanaudière	100.00%	98.05%	1.88%	0.07%
Laurentides	100.00%	96.76%	3.13%	0.11%
Outaouais	100.00%	94.53%	5.25%	0.21%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	100.00%	98.98%	0.97%	0.05%
Mauricie	100.00%	98.74%	1.17%	0.09%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	100.00%	99.25%	0.67%	0.08%
Côte-Nord	100.00%	99.20%	0.73%	0.06%
Nord-du-Québec	100.00%	99.25%	0.74%	0.00%
Quebec	100.00%	90.43%	9.03%	0.54%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>96.22%</i>	<i>3.63%</i>	<i>0.15%</i>

Table 46 – Immigrant Status Relative Indices of ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Non-immigrant	Immigrant	Non permanent resident
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	0.98	7.93	<u>0.00</u>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.87	17.31	<u>0.00</u>
Capitale-Nationale	0.87	5.29	4.17
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.82	17.78	99.91
Estrie	0.88	4.49	1.58
Centre-du-Québec	0.83	8.48	48.87
Montérégie	0.86	3.39	2.85
Montréal	0.93	1.20	<u>0.76</u>
Laval	0.84	1.92	1.37
Lanaudière	0.87	7.92	1.41
Laurentides	0.88	4.53	3.50
Outaouais	0.95	2.00	<u>0.60</u>
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.95	6.37	4.88
Mauricie	0.92	7.88	6.10
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.86	21.24	5.56
Côte-Nord	0.98	4.28	<u>0.00</u>
Nord-du-Québec	0.95	7.00	
Quebec	0.81	2.83	1.82

Figure 15 – Immigrant Relative Index of ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

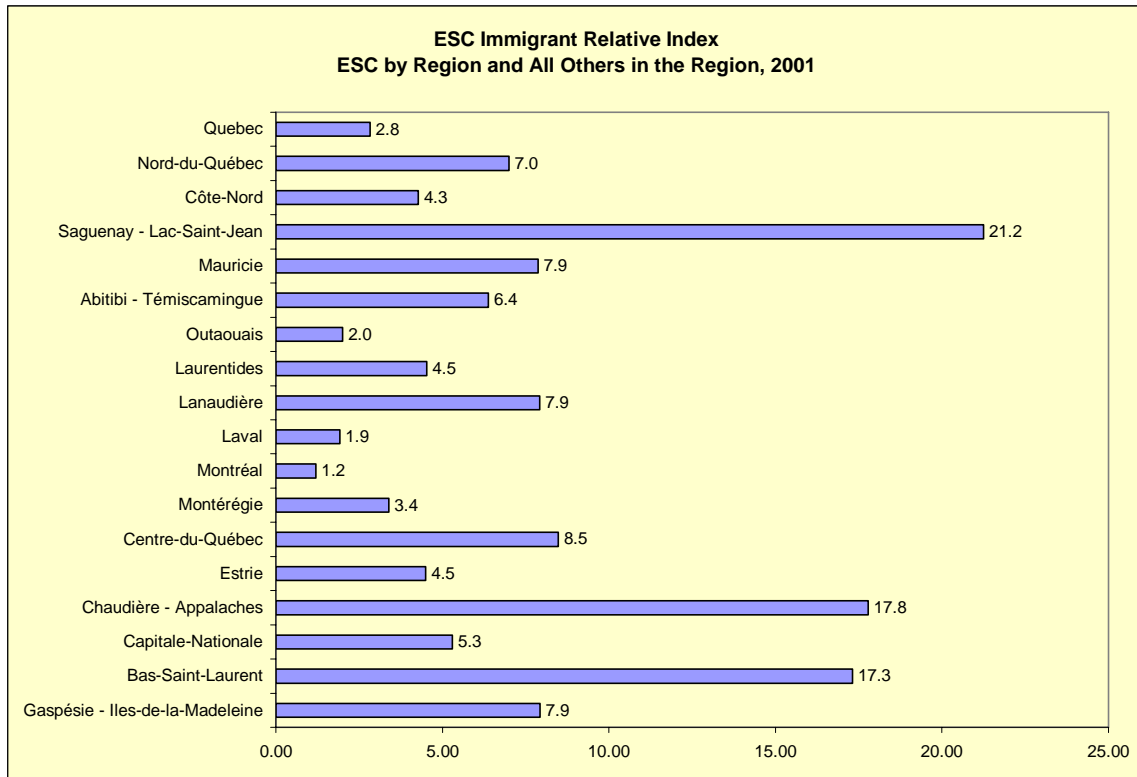


Figure 16 – Non-Permanent Resident Relative Index of ESC by Region and All Others in the Region, 2001

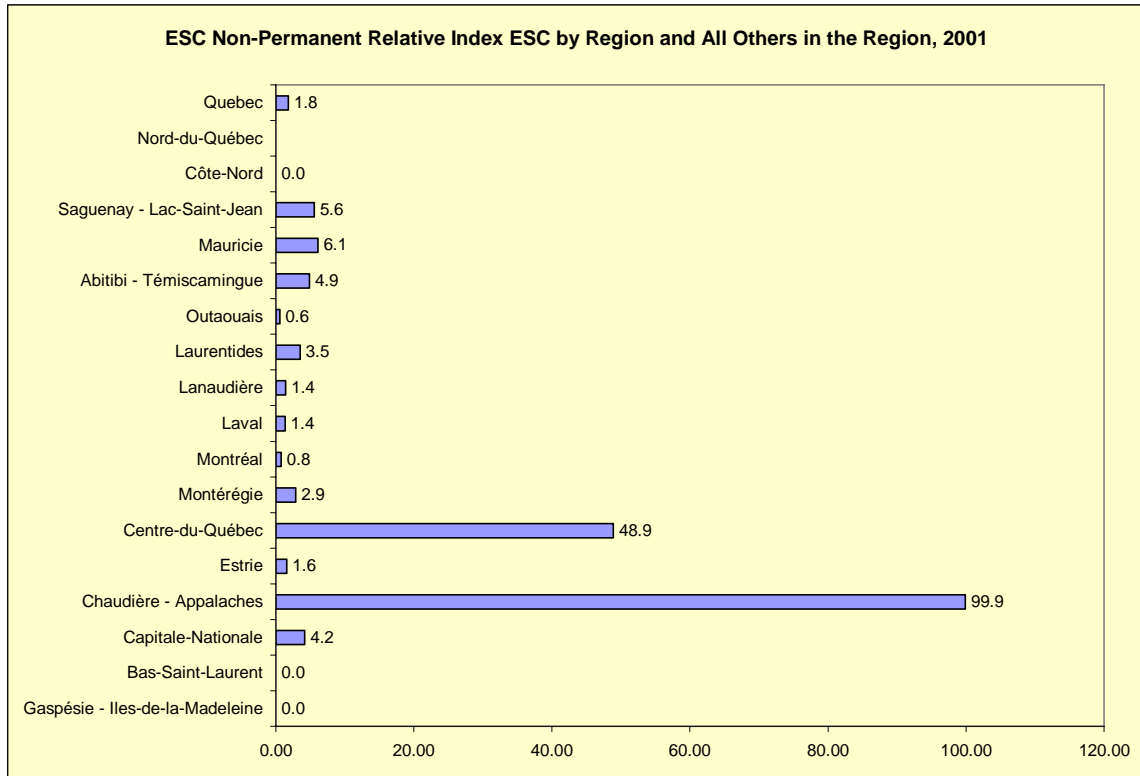


Table 47 – Catholic population by FOLS on the Island of Montreal, Immigration Status, 2001

	<u>FOLS-English</u>		<u>FOLS-French</u>		<u>E/F</u> <u>Ratio</u>
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	-				
Immigrant status	222,448	100.00%	898,268	100.00%	1.00
Non-immigrant	147,513	66.31%	771,438	85.88%	0.77
Immigrant	71,823	32.29%	121,123	13.48%	2.39
Non permanent resident	3,103	1.39%	5,703	0.63%	2.20

Figure 17 – Immigration Status of ESC population and FSC population on the Island of Montreal, 2001

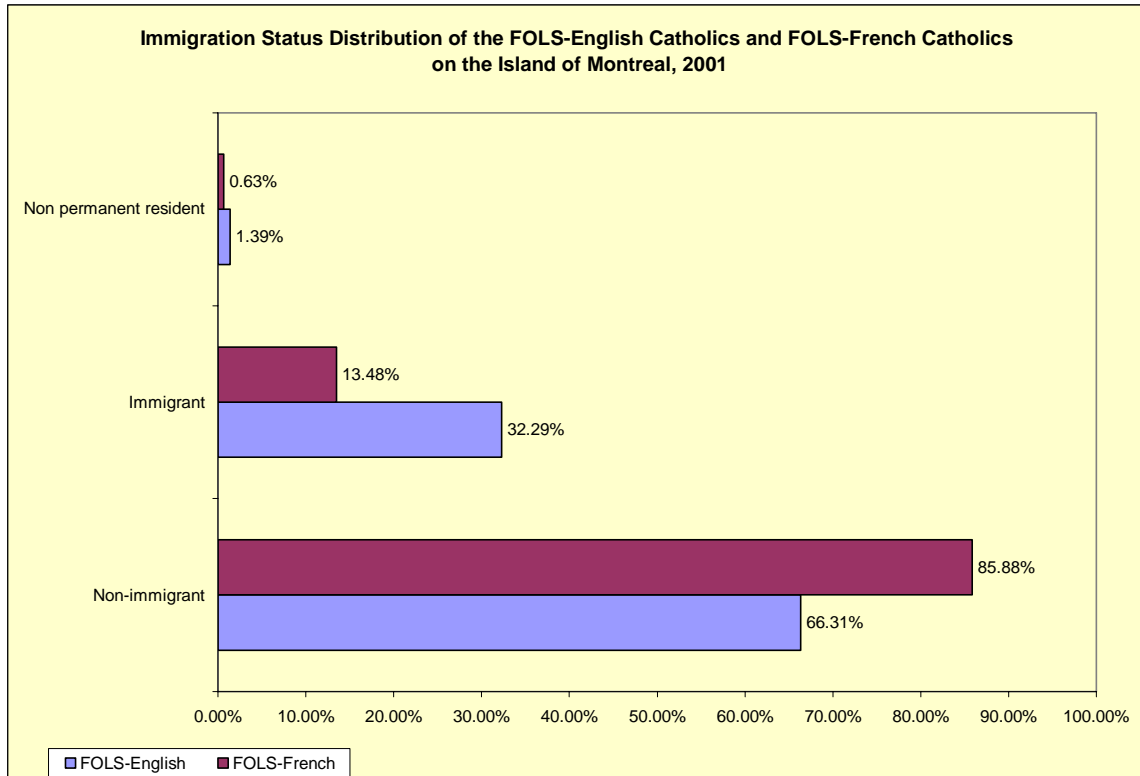


Table 48 – Ethnic Origin of FOLS-English Catholic in Quebec by CMA, 2001

	Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Québec	Sherbrooke	Trois- Rivières	Montréal	Ottawa - Hull (Que. part)	Quebec
Canadian	398	3,453	1,790	693	74,113	9,803	115,137
British	295	3,788	1,568	615	77,555	9,850	115,345
French	178	1,875	785	298	35,310	6,058	56,273
German	20	320	148	40	11,308	1,525	15,655
Polish	35	123	160	10	14,378	873	17,377
Ukrainian	0	85	30	15	4,893	345	8,443
Italian	15	198	75	20	100,325	868	103,057
Middle Eastern	0	30	10	20	5,693	545	7,450
East Asian	25	93	10	10	5,615	143	6,023
South East Asian	0	43	68	40	16,330	238	16,880
Latin America	0	153	60	0	8,663	330	9,355
All Ethnic Origin	755	7,180	3,158	1,155	304,310	20,760	390,057

Table 49 – Distribution of the Ethnic Origin of ESC in each CMA, 2001

	Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Québec	Sherbrooke	Trois- Rivières	Montréal	Ottawa - Hull (Que. part)
Canadian	52.65%	48.08%	56.69%	59.96%	24.35%	47.22%
British	39.07%	52.75%	49.64%	53.25%	25.49%	47.45%
French	23.51%	26.11%	24.86%	25.76%	11.60%	29.18%
German	2.65%	4.46%	4.67%	3.46%	3.72%	7.35%
Polish	4.64%	1.71%	5.07%	0.87%	4.72%	4.20%
Ukrainian	0.00%	1.18%	0.95%	1.30%	1.61%	1.66%
Italian	1.99%	2.75%	2.38%	1.73%	32.97%	4.18%
Middle Eastern	0.00%	0.42%	0.32%	1.73%	1.87%	2.63%
East Asian	3.31%	1.29%	0.32%	0.87%	1.85%	0.69%
South East Asian	0.00%	0.59%	2.14%	3.46%	5.37%	1.14%
Latin America	0.00%	2.12%	1.90%	0.00%	2.85%	1.59%
All Ethnic Origin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Figure 18 – The Ethnic Origin Distribution of ESC in Quebec, 2001

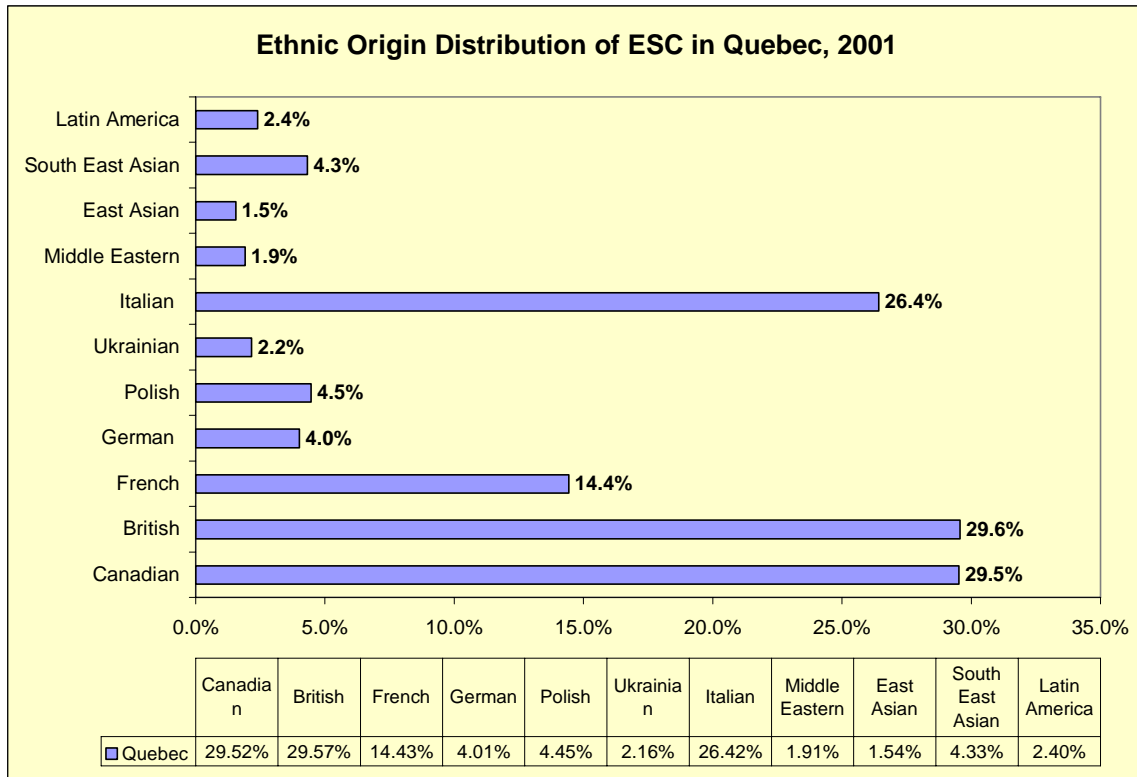


Table 50 – Ethnic Origin of FOLS-French Catholic in Quebec by CMA, 2001

	Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Québec	Sherbrooke	Trois- Rivières	Montréal	Ottawa - Hull (Que. part)	Quebec
Canadian	126,778	501,918	106,850	107,018	1,630,878	150,528	2,623,968
British	4,415	26,103	6,148	3,760	112,415	14,480	167,320
French	31,688	158,830	33,315	29,848	553,835	62,118	869,633
German	460	3,945	838	585	18,788	2,255	26,870
Polish	120	698	165	65	9,838	593	11,478
Ukrainian	45	200	45	15	2,703	200	3,208
Italian	335	3,423	1,160	445	95,750	1,923	103,035
Middle Eastern	80	515	110	95	18,488	1,075	20,363
East Asian	150	733	155	85	6,185	358	7,665
South East Asian	30	623	153	110	6,765	268	7,948
Latin America	180	1,633	630	195	29,698	745	33,080
All Ethnic Origin	145,830	610,065	127,773	125,005	2,190,110	192,540	3,391,323

Table 51 – Distribution of the Ethnic Origin of FSC in each CMA, 2001

	Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Québec	Sherbrooke	Trois- Rivières	Montréal	Ottawa - Hull (Que. part)	Quebec
Canadian	86.94%	82.27%	83.63%	85.61%	74.47%	78.18%	77.37%
British	3.03%	4.28%	4.81%	3.01%	5.13%	7.52%	4.93%
French	21.73%	26.03%	26.07%	23.88%	25.29%	32.26%	25.64%
German	0.32%	0.65%	0.66%	0.47%	0.86%	1.17%	0.79%
Polish	0.08%	0.11%	0.13%	0.05%	0.45%	0.31%	0.34%
Ukrainian	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.01%	0.12%	0.10%	0.09%
Italian	0.23%	0.56%	0.91%	0.36%	4.37%	1.00%	3.04%
Middle Eastern	0.05%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.84%	0.56%	0.60%
East Asian	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.07%	0.28%	0.19%	0.23%
South East Asian	0.02%	0.10%	0.12%	0.09%	0.31%	0.14%	0.23%
Latin America	0.12%	0.27%	0.49%	0.16%	1.36%	0.39%	0.98%
All Ethnic Origin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 52 – Ethnic Origin Relative Indices of ESC population and FSC population by CMA, 2001

	<i>Chicoutimi - Jonquière</i>	<i>Québec</i>	<i>Sherbrooke</i>	<i>Trois- Rivières</i>	<i>Montréal</i>	<i>Ottawa - Hull (Que. part)</i>
Canadian	<u>0.61</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.70</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.60</u>
British	12.91	12.33	10.32	17.70	4.97	6.31
French	1.08	1.00	0.95	1.08	<u>0.46</u>	0.90
German	8.40	6.89	7.13	7.40	4.33	6.27
Polish	56.34	14.92	39.24	16.65	10.52	13.66
Ukrainian	<u>0.00</u>	36.11	26.98	108.23	13.03	16.00
Italian	8.65	4.90	2.62	4.86	7.54	4.19
Middle Eastern	<u>0.00</u>	4.95	3.68	22.79	2.22	4.70
East Asian	32.19	10.73	2.61	12.73	6.53	3.70
South East Asian	<u>0.00</u>	5.80	17.91	39.36	17.37	8.23
Latin America	<u>0.00</u>	7.94	3.85	<u>0.00</u>	2.10	4.11
All Ethnic Origin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 53 – FOLS-English Catholic Population in the Labour Force by Gender by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Total			% Female	
	Labour Force	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1,858	1,023	828	55.05%	44.55%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	300	165	120	55.00%	40.00%
Capitale-Nationale	3,643	2,010	1,650	55.17%	45.29%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,150	568	570	49.35%	49.57%
Estrie	3,500	1,950	1,538	55.71%	43.93%
Centre-du-Québec	668	373	295	55.81%	44.19%
Montréal	29,645	15,940	13,715	53.77%	46.26%
Montréal	123,275	64,110	59,165	52.01%	47.99%
Laval	14,898	8,133	6,765	54.59%	45.41%
Lanaudière	2,795	1,518	1,263	54.29%	45.17%
Laurentides	7,448	4,058	3,393	54.48%	45.55%
Outaouais	14,930	8,335	6,588	55.83%	44.12%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,793	975	823	54.39%	45.89%
Mauricie	738	415	320	56.27%	43.39%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	490	275	208	56.12%	42.35%
Côte-Nord	1,473	788	675	53.48%	45.84%
Nord-du-Québec	340	180	160	52.94%	47.06%
Quebec	208,895	110,818	98,078	53.05%	46.95%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>85,666</i>	<i>46,703</i>	<i>38,908</i>	<i>54.52%</i>	<i>45.42%</i>

Table 54 – FOLS-English Catholics, Employed Labour Force by Gender by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Employed			% Male	% Female
	Labour Force	Male	Female		
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1,288	633	640	49.13%	49.71%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	235	135	105	57.45%	44.68%
Capitale-Nationale	3,353	1,823	1,518	54.35%	45.26%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,070	540	530	50.47%	49.53%
Estrie	3,168	1,785	1,385	56.35%	43.73%
Centre-du-Québec	613	330	285	53.88%	46.53%
Montérégie	27,413	14,875	12,540	54.26%	45.75%
Montréal	113,650	58,803	54,848	51.74%	48.26%
Laval	14,053	7,615	6,440	54.19%	45.83%
Lanaudière	2,573	1,418	1,153	55.10%	44.80%
Laurentides	6,733	3,630	3,105	53.92%	46.12%
Outaouais	13,763	7,665	6,090	55.69%	44.25%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,503	793	703	52.75%	46.76%
Mauricie	663	365	295	55.09%	44.53%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	398	230	170	57.86%	42.77%
Côte-Nord	1,070	540	528	50.47%	49.30%
Nord-du-Québec	298	153	145	51.26%	48.74%
Quebec	191,833	101,343	90,490	52.83%	47.17%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>78,188</i>	<i>42,528</i>	<i>35,630</i>	<i>54.39%</i>	<i>45.57%</i>

Table 55 – FOLS-English Catholics, Self-employed Labour Force by Gender by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Self- Employed	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	80	45	40	56.25%	50.00%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	20	10	0	50.00%	0.00%
Capitale-Nationale	188	108	100	57.33%	53.33%
Chaudière - Appalaches	65	25	10	38.46%	15.38%
Estrie	370	245	125	66.22%	33.78%
Centre-du-Québec	50	40	30	80.00%	60.00%
Montréal	1,763	1,180	590	66.95%	33.48%
Montréal	6,793	4,678	2,115	68.86%	31.14%
Laval	915	668	253	72.95%	27.60%
Lanaudière	143	95	55	66.67%	38.60%
Laurentides	570	315	233	55.26%	40.79%
Outaouais	1,068	830	240	77.75%	22.48%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	80	35	40	43.75%	50.00%
Mauricie	50	35	10	70.00%	20.00%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	30	10	20	33.33%	66.67%
Côte-Nord	10	0	10	0.00%	100.00%
Nord-du-Québec	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Quebec	12,180	8,333	3,845	68.41%	31.57%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>5,400</i>	<i>3,640</i>	<i>1,755</i>	<i>67.41%</i>	<i>32.50%</i>

Table 56 – FOLS-English Catholics, Unemployed Labour Force by Gender by Administrative Region, 2001

Administrative Region	Unemployed			% Male	% Female
	Labour Force	Male	Female		
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	565	378	190	66.81%	33.63%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	60	45	10	75.00%	16.67%
Capitale-Nationale	295	175	118	59.32%	39.83%
Chaudière - Appalaches	90	30	20	33.33%	22.22%
Estrie	328	175	150	53.44%	45.80%
Centre-du-Québec	60	25	10	41.67%	16.67%
Montréal	2,233	1,060	1,188	47.48%	53.19%
Montréal	9,618	5,308	4,313	55.19%	44.84%
Laval	848	515	333	60.77%	39.23%
Lanaudière	208	103	100	49.40%	48.19%
Laurentides	715	438	295	61.19%	41.26%
Outaouais	1,158	660	490	57.02%	42.33%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	288	195	105	67.83%	36.52%
Mauricie	85	60	35	70.59%	41.18%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	90	45	45	50.00%	50.00%
Côte-Nord	400	255	165	63.75%	41.25%
Nord-du-Québec	40	35	0	87.50%	0.00%
Quebec	17,055	9,475	7,585	55.56%	44.47%
<i>Off the Island of Montreal</i>	<i>7,460</i>	<i>4,193</i>	<i>3,253</i>	<i>56.20%</i>	<i>43.60%</i>

Glossary

Variable Definitions by Theme

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary

Total Population and Age Structure by Language

Age: Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Language

First Official Language Spoken (FOLS): “This variable was derived within the framework of the application of the Official Languages Act. This derivation method is described in the regulations concerning the use of official languages for the provision of public services. It takes into account first the knowledge of the two official languages, second the mother tongue and third the home language.

People who can conduct a conversation in French only are assigned French as their first official language spoken. People who can carry on a conversation in English only are assigned English as their first official language spoken. The responses to questions on mother tongue and home language are subsequently used to establish the first official language spoken by people who speak both English and French, or who cannot speak either of the two official languages. The French category includes people who have French only or French and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue. People who have English only or English and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue are included in the English category. For cases that have not yet been classified, people are assigned to the French category when they speak French only or French and at least one non-official language as their home language. The procedure is the same for English. Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: English and French and neither English nor French.”

Ethnic Origins

Ethnic Origin: Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent’s ancestors belong. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. For all persons, report the specific ethnic or cultural group or groups to which their ancestors belonged, not the language they spoke.

British: Includes respondents who reported two or more of the following origins:

English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or British not included elsewhere.

French: Includes respondents who reported French and Acadian.

Immigrant Status

Immigrant Population: Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

Non-Immigrant Population: Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Non-Permanent Resident: Refers to people from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them.

Labour Force Activity and Employment Status

Labour Force Activity: Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either **employed**, or **unemployed**, or as **not in the labour force**. The **labour force** includes the **employed** and the **unemployed**.

Total Labour Force (in Reference Week): Refers to all persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

$$\text{Labour Force} = \text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}$$

Unemployed: Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were **without paid work or without self-employment work** and were **available for work** and either:

(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or

(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or

(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Employed: Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day:

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment; or

(b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

The "Employed" includes all persons who "worked for pay or in self-employment" in the week prior to enumeration. This includes all persons working for wages or salaries, all self-employed persons (with or without paid help) working in their own business, farm or professional practice, and all persons working without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice during the reference week. (The "Employed" also includes persons who were absent from their job or business for a variety of reasons.)

Self-Employed: persons who worked in their own farm, business or professional practice include persons who: spent time in the operation or setting-up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered, and whether or not a profit was made; did work on a freelance or contract basis; operated a direct distributorship selling and delivering products, such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes or soap products; fished, hunted or trapped, whether for profit or for maintenance of their community.

Not in the Labour Force: Refers to persons (15 years of age and over), excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Education

Highest Level of Schooling: Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Secondary School Graduation Certificate: Refers to the possession of a secondary school graduation certificate or its equivalent regardless of whether

other educational qualifications were held or not.

Trades certificate or diploma: Obtained through apprenticeship (journeyman's) training and/or in-school training in trades-level vocational and pre-vocational courses at community colleges, institutes of technology and similar institutions where the minimum entrance requirement is less than secondary school, junior or senior matriculation or its equivalent.

Other non-university certificate or diploma: Obtained in a community college, CEGEP, institute of technology, or any other non-degree granting educational institution. Also included in this category are teaching certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teachers' qualifications at the bachelor level obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education.

University certificate or diploma: These are normally connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking or insurance. If a bachelor's degree is a normal prerequisite for a university certificate or diploma course, then the latter is classified as a university certificate above the bachelor level.

Income

Employment Income: Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the calendar year 2000 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and net income from self-employment.

Total Income: Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 1995 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total);
- net farm income;
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan;
- benefits from Unemployment Insurance;
- other income from government sources;

- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income;
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs;
- other money income.

Government Transfer Payment: Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in:

- the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan;
- benefits from Unemployment Insurance;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

Income: Refers to money received from the following sources by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries; net farm self-employment; net non-farm self-employment income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; federal Child Tax benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Unemployment Insurance; other income from government sources; investment income; retirement pensions, and other money income.

Geography Definitions

Administrative Region: The Québec government established these geographic regions for administrative purposes. They represent the Economic Regions used by Statistics Canada in the rest of Canada. In 1997, the province of Quebec increased the number of economic regions from 16 to 17. There were 16 administrative regions in 1991 (Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec pour les circonscriptions. Ministère des Ressources naturelles pour les régions administratives.).

Census division (CD) or Municipalité Régionale de Comté (MRC): “Census Division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (census subdivision) and the province level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. In 1991, the number of census divisions in Quebec increased from 76 to 99 as a result of the implementation of the “municipalités régionales de comté

(MRC)” or their equivalent, e.g., “communautés urbaines”, “territoire conventionné”. This represented a completely new census division structure. In order to accommodate MRCs within the two-digit census division code of the Standard Geographical Classification, the province agreed to groupings of MRCs or their equivalents in order to confine the total number of units to 99.” Next to provinces, census divisions are the most stable administrative geographic areas, and are therefore often used in longitudinal analysis.

Census metropolitan area (CMA): “A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.” There are six CMA regions in Quebec.

Note: All census definitions are taken from
Statistics Canada. 2001 Census Dictionary
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