

Key Socio-demographic Characteristics of English-speaking Children, 2011 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Census Divisions

prepared by Dr. Joanne Pocock

for the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)

January, 2016



About this document

- This document consists of a series of graphs which illustrate key socio-demographic characteristics of the 0-5 year cohort in the English-speaking and French-speaking populations across the Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- Information is also presented on the socio-economic characteristics of the population aged 25-44 who comprise the bulk of the parent group of these children.

Characteristics

- Population proportion
- Household living arrangements
 - Living in a lone-parent family
- Socio-economic status
 - Low educational status
 - Unemployment
 - Low income
 - Living below LICO

Methodological notes and definitions

- Data is from the 2011 National Household Survey (Statistics Canada)
- Data is not shown for smaller population counts. The symbol “-” is used when data has been suppressed. It does not signify 0, but rather a low population count for a given characteristic.
- The Aboriginal population figures prominently in the FOLS-English population of Avignon and should be considered carefully.
- The language concept is First Official Language Spoken which is derived from the census questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language.
- The Minority-Majority Index (mmi) compares the value of the English-speaking minority with that of the French-speaking majority with whom it shares a territory.
- The low-income cut-off (LICO) is a measure based on the share of family income spent on food, shelter and clothing. Persons living below LICO are understood to be living in “straitened circumstances”.

**Age Structure
of the English- and French-speaking Populations
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011**

Geography	English Speakers						French Speakers					
	Total	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	630	70	100	155	200	105	11,905	1,515	1,290	2,490	4,520	2,090
Le Rocher-Percé	1,355	125	155	170	545	360	16,475	1,965	1,610	3,150	6,230	3,515
La Côte-de-Gaspé	1,630	190	115	380	545	385	15,890	2,155	1,720	3,370	5,900	2,735
Bonaventure	2,645	420	325	595	665	630	14,895	1,725	1,560	2,815	5,650	3,135
Avignon	3,110	730	425	780	815	365	11,670	1,630	1,255	2,330	4,310	2,135
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,405	1,535	1,120	2,080	2,770	1,845	82,515	10,420	8,530	16,475	31,095	15,960
Quebec	1,046,495	158,640	145,520	316,405	287,860	138,065	6,618,170	1,074,695	828,165	1,706,705	2,039,415	969,195
Geography	percentages						percentages					
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	100.0%	11.1%	15.9%	24.6%	31.7%	16.7%	100.0%	12.7%	10.8%	20.9%	38.0%	17.6%
Le Rocher-Percé	100.0%	9.2%	11.4%	12.5%	40.2%	26.6%	100.0%	11.9%	9.8%	19.1%	37.8%	21.3%
La Côte-de-Gaspé	100.0%	11.7%	7.1%	23.3%	33.4%	23.6%	100.0%	13.6%	10.8%	21.2%	37.1%	17.2%
Bonaventure	100.0%	15.9%	12.3%	22.5%	25.1%	23.8%	100.0%	11.6%	10.5%	18.9%	37.9%	21.0%
Avignon	100.0%	23.5%	13.7%	25.1%	26.2%	11.7%	100.0%	14.0%	10.8%	20.0%	36.9%	18.3%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	100.0%	16.3%	11.9%	22.1%	29.5%	19.6%	100.0%	12.6%	10.3%	20.0%	37.7%	19.3%
Quebec	100.0%	15.2%	13.9%	30.2%	27.5%	13.2%	100.0%	16.2%	12.5%	25.8%	30.8%	14.6%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

**Proportion of Children (0-5)
in the English- and French-speaking Population
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011**

Geography	English Speakers			French Speakers		
	Total Population	0 to 5 years	Proportion of Children 0-5	Total Population	0 to 5 years	Proportion of Children 0-5
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	630	-	-	11,905	500	4.2%
Le Rocher-Percé	1,355	70	5.2%	16,475	740	4.5%
La Côte-de-Gaspé	1,630	70	4.3%	15,890	915	5.8%
Bonaventure	2,645	150	5.7%	14,895	670	4.5%
Avignon	3,110	330	10.6%	11,670	655	5.6%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,405	620	6.6%	82,515	4,080	4.9%

*Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.
Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.*

Low Socio-economic Vitality of Official-Language Minority Communities, by Economic Region, Canada, 2011

Composite		Region	OLMC population
quintile	rank		
1	66	Nord-du-Québec (QC)	20,645
1	65	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)	9,950
1	64	Interlake (MB)	1,430
1	63	Abitibi - Témiscamingue (QC)	5,378
1	62	Campbellton • Miramichi (NB)	97,338
1	61	Côte-Nord (QC)	5,335
1	60	Cariboo (BC)	1,940
1	59	Estrie (QC)	23,440
1	58	West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador (NL)	878
1	57	Cape Breton (NS)	5,095
1	56	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula (ON)	33,143

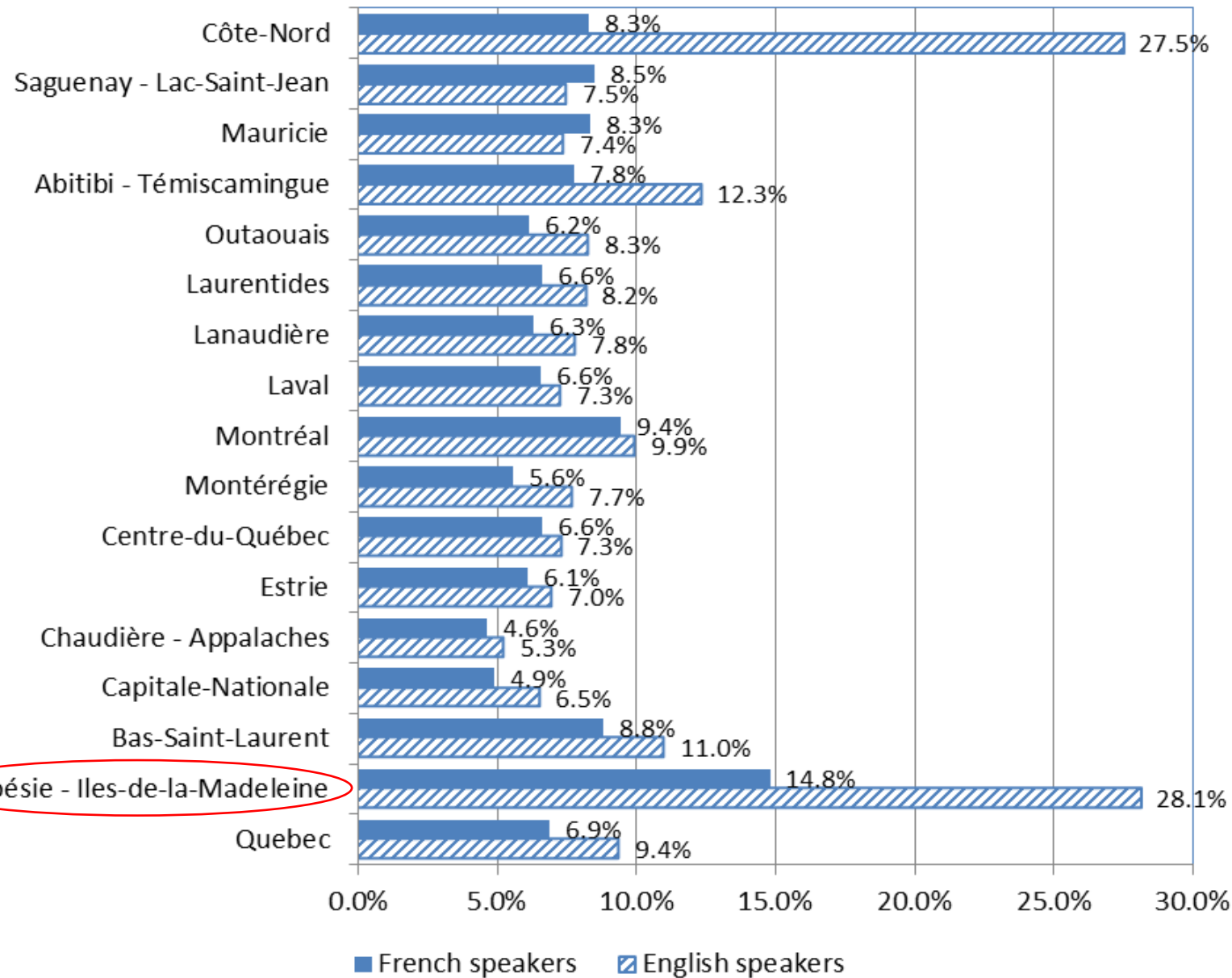
Source: Research Team, Official Languages Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada.

Notes: The composite measure for the low socio-economic vitality aggregates the ranking of the individual low socio-economic vitality variables and measures for a given level of geography. The composite indicator permits us to observe whether a given community displays one of five levels of low socio-economic vitality relative to other official-language minorities in Canada, ranging from very low to very high. The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for the OLMC with that of the majority with whom it shares a territory. The Intergenerational Index measures the value for the 25-44 age group with that of the 45-64 age group. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in younger adults (25-44) than in older adults (45-64). The 9611 temporal index measures the change in the characteristic for the given minority-language community between 1996 and 2011.

- At a provincial level, Quebec's English-speakers display the second highest level of socio-economic vulnerability, after French-speakers in New Brunswick, when aspects such as low education levels, unemployment and labour force participation and low income tendencies are analyzed.
- On a regional basis, very high levels of socio-economic vulnerability are observed in the English-speaking populations in Quebec's Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Nord-du-Québec*, Abitibi – Témiscamingue, Cote-Nord and Estrie regions.
- These five regions are ranked among the top ten economic regions (administrative regions in Quebec terms) with respect to the measure for low socio-economic vitality when all Official-language Minority Communities (OLMCs) across Canada are taken into consideration.

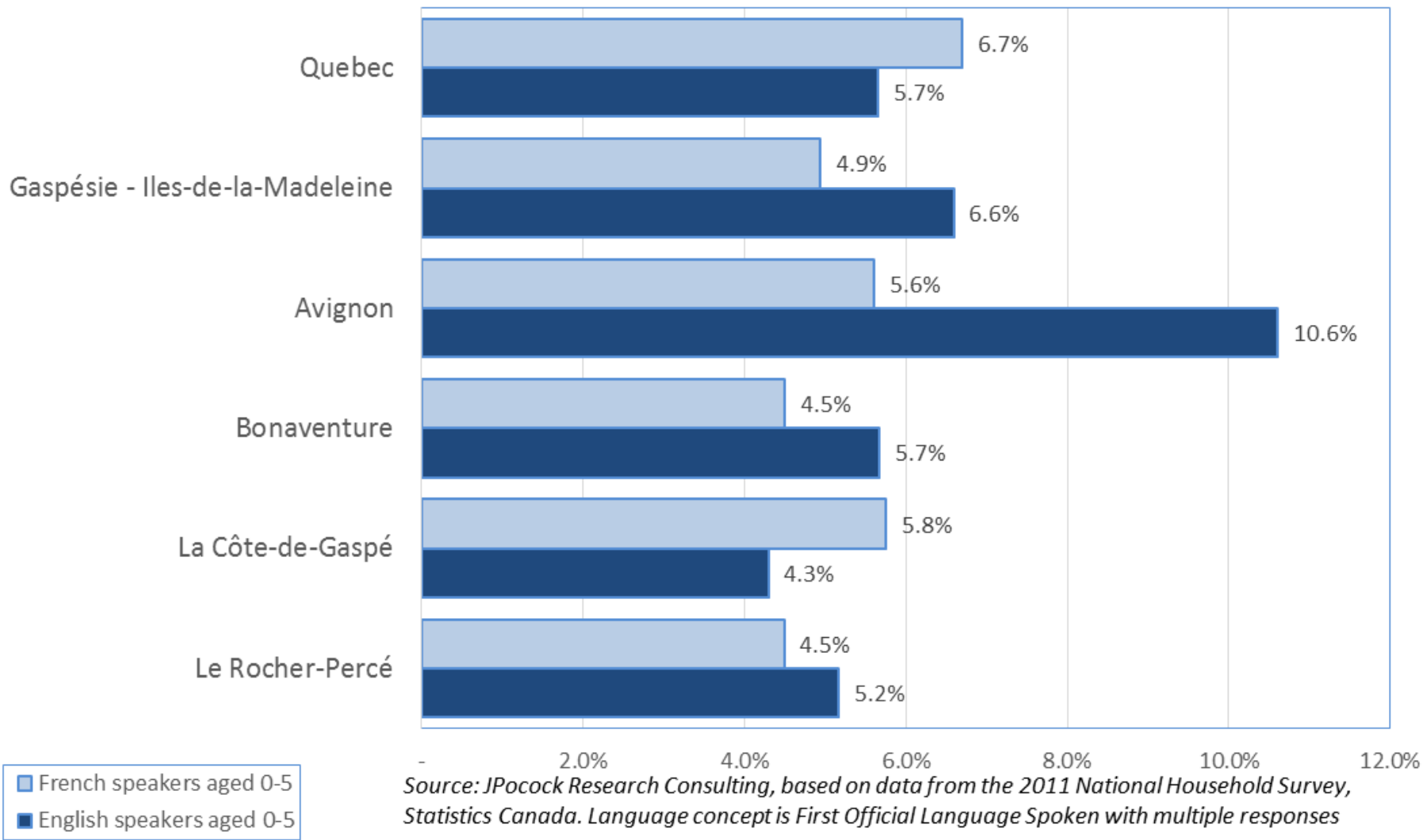
**It should be noted that the majority of the population of Northern Quebec is of Aboriginal backgrounds.*

Unemployment Rates for English and French speakers, by Administrative Region, Quebec, 2011



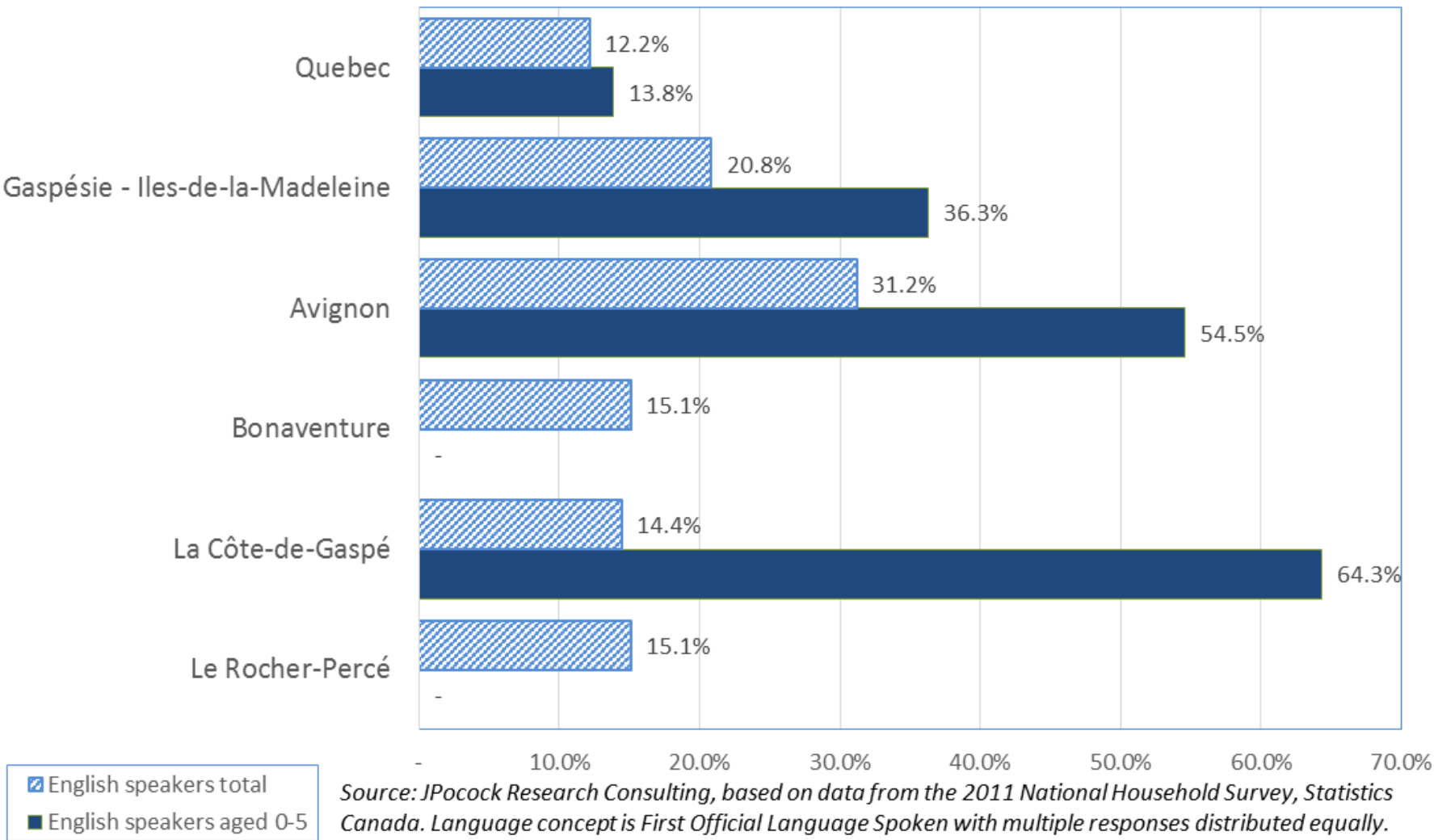
- Among Quebec's English speakers (15+), 9.4% are unemployed compared to 6.9% of French speakers.
- The regions with the greatest proportion of unemployed English speakers are Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (28.1%) and Cote-Nord (27.5%).

Proportion of Children (0-5) in the English- and French-speaking Population Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011



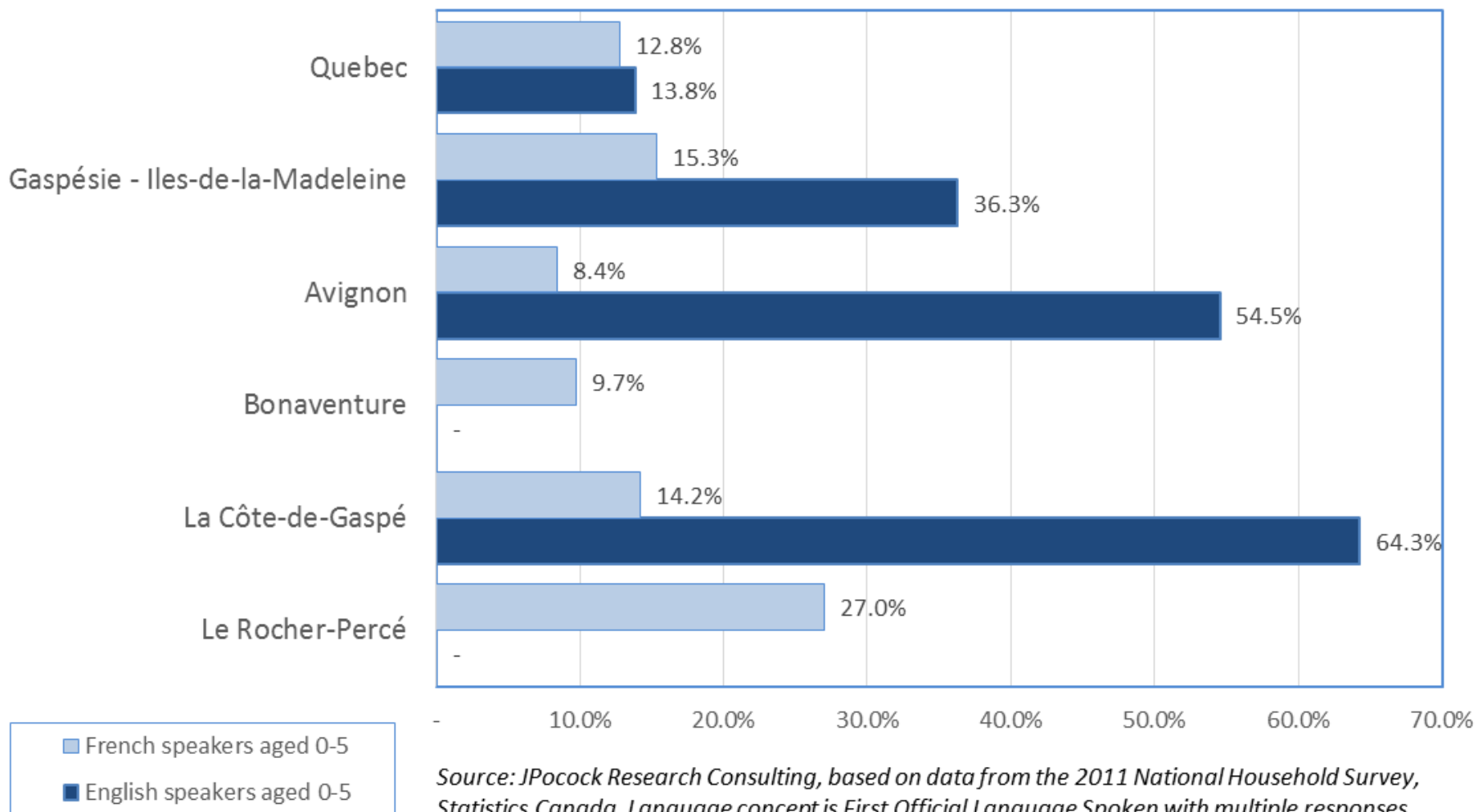
- Provincially, the proportion of English-speaking children (0-5) (5.7%) is somewhat smaller than French-speaking (6.7%).
- In the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine region, the proportion of English-speaking children (0-5) outweighs the Francophone group (6.6% compared to 4.9%).

**Proportion of Children (0-5) Living in Lone-Parent Families
in the English-speaking Population
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011**



- The proportion of children (0-5) living in lone-parent families in the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine region slightly exceeds the provincial average for the total English language population.
- Among the census divisions, the proportion of English-speaking children (0-5) living in lone-parent families greatly exceeds the proportion in this living arrangement when all age groups are combined.
- Put simply, the 0-5 age group is highly likely to be in a lone-parent family compared to other age groups.

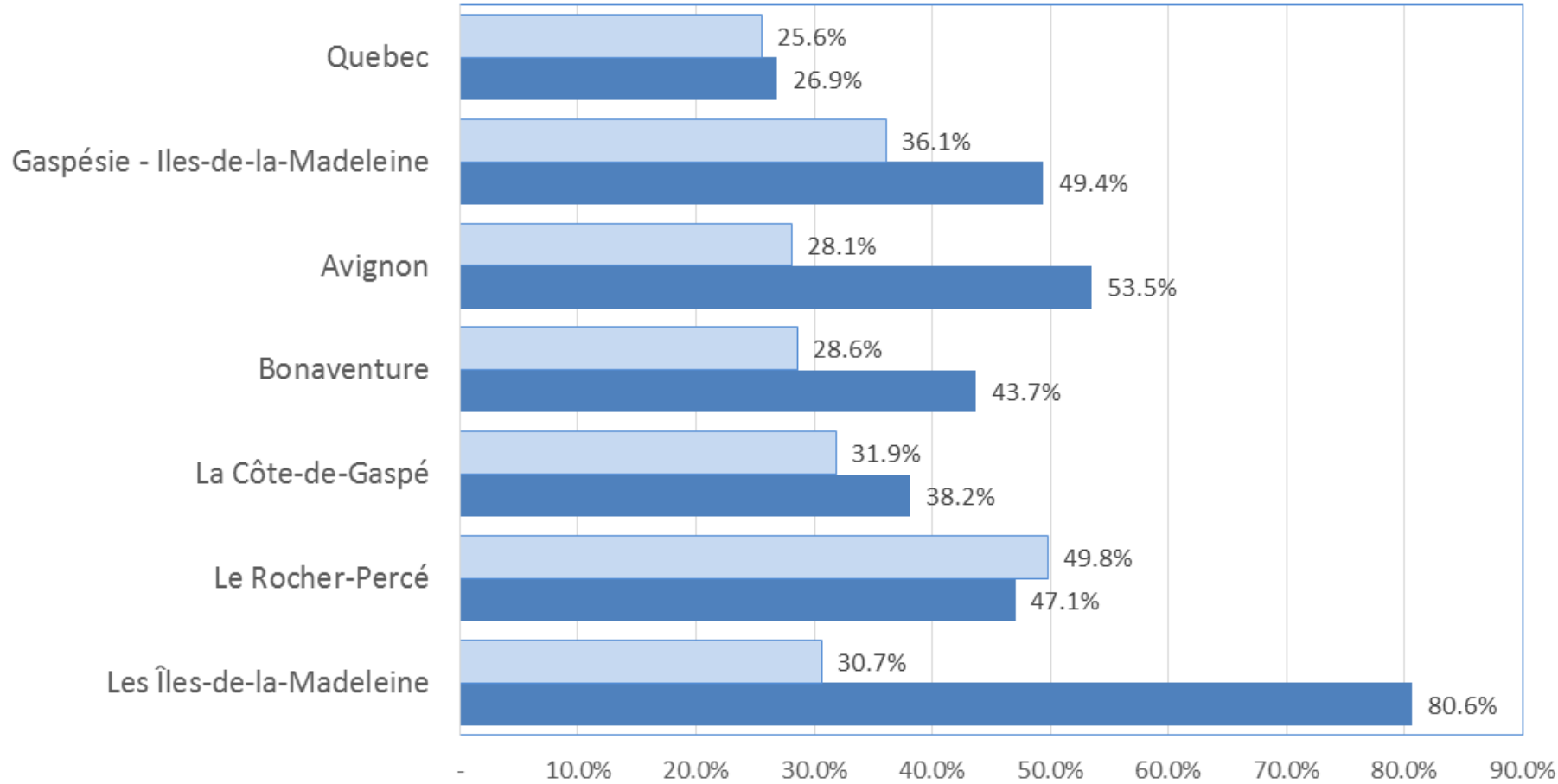
Proportion of Children (0-5) Living in Lone-Parent Families in the English- and French-speaking Populations Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011



Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- When English-speaking and French-speaking children (0-5) living in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region are compared, English speakers are much more likely to be living in a lone-parent family.

**Low Educational Attainment (High School Diploma or Less)
Among English- and French-Speakers Aged 25-44
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011**

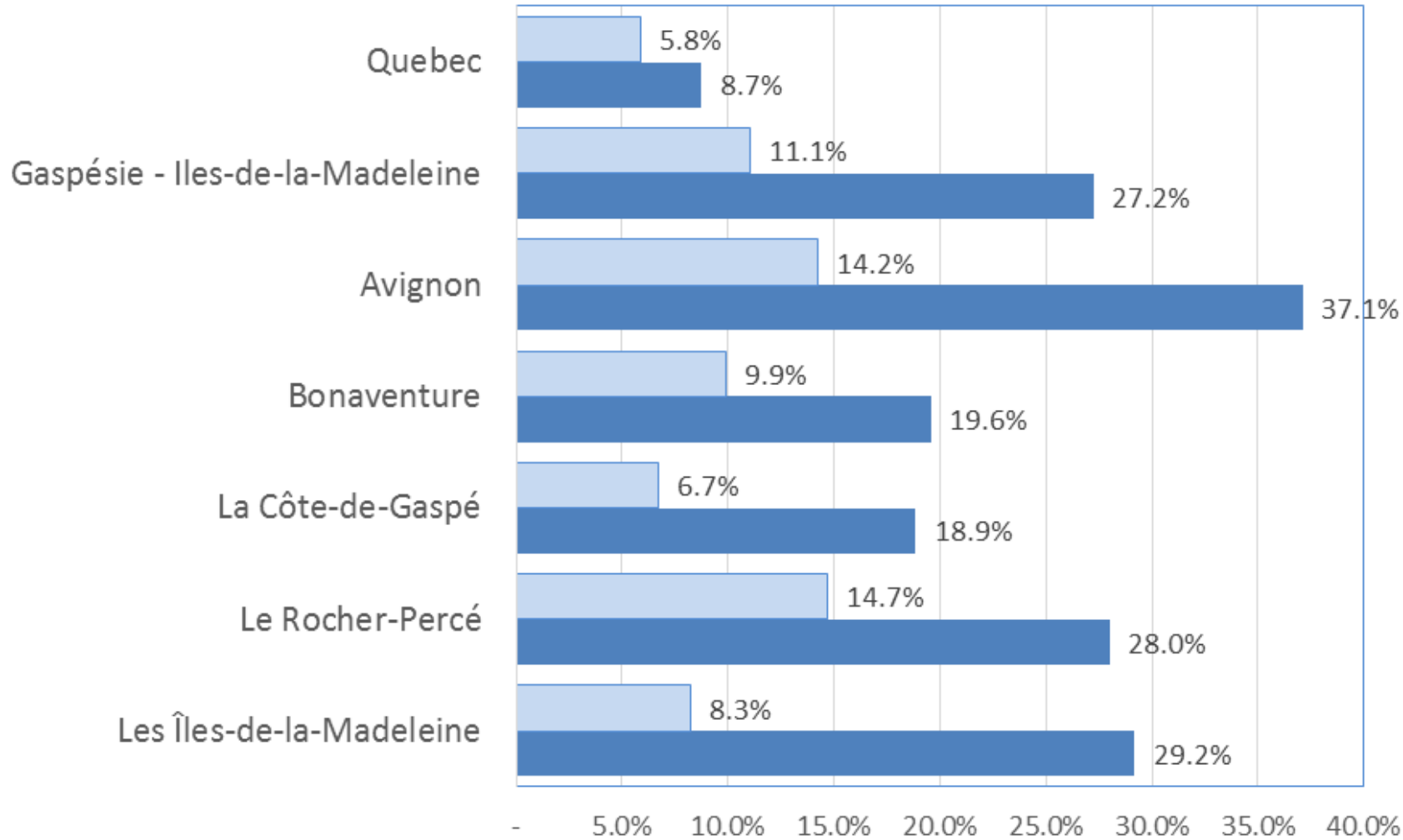


Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- Generally, the provincial averages for low educational attainment among Anglophones and Francophones aged 25-44 are similar.
- In the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, the proportion of English-speakers aged 25-44 with low education levels is substantially greater than among Francophones the same age.
- Le Rocher-Percé is the only census division where French speakers (25-44) with low levels of education outweigh English-speakers.

Unemployment Rate

Among English- and French-Speakers Aged 25-44 Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011



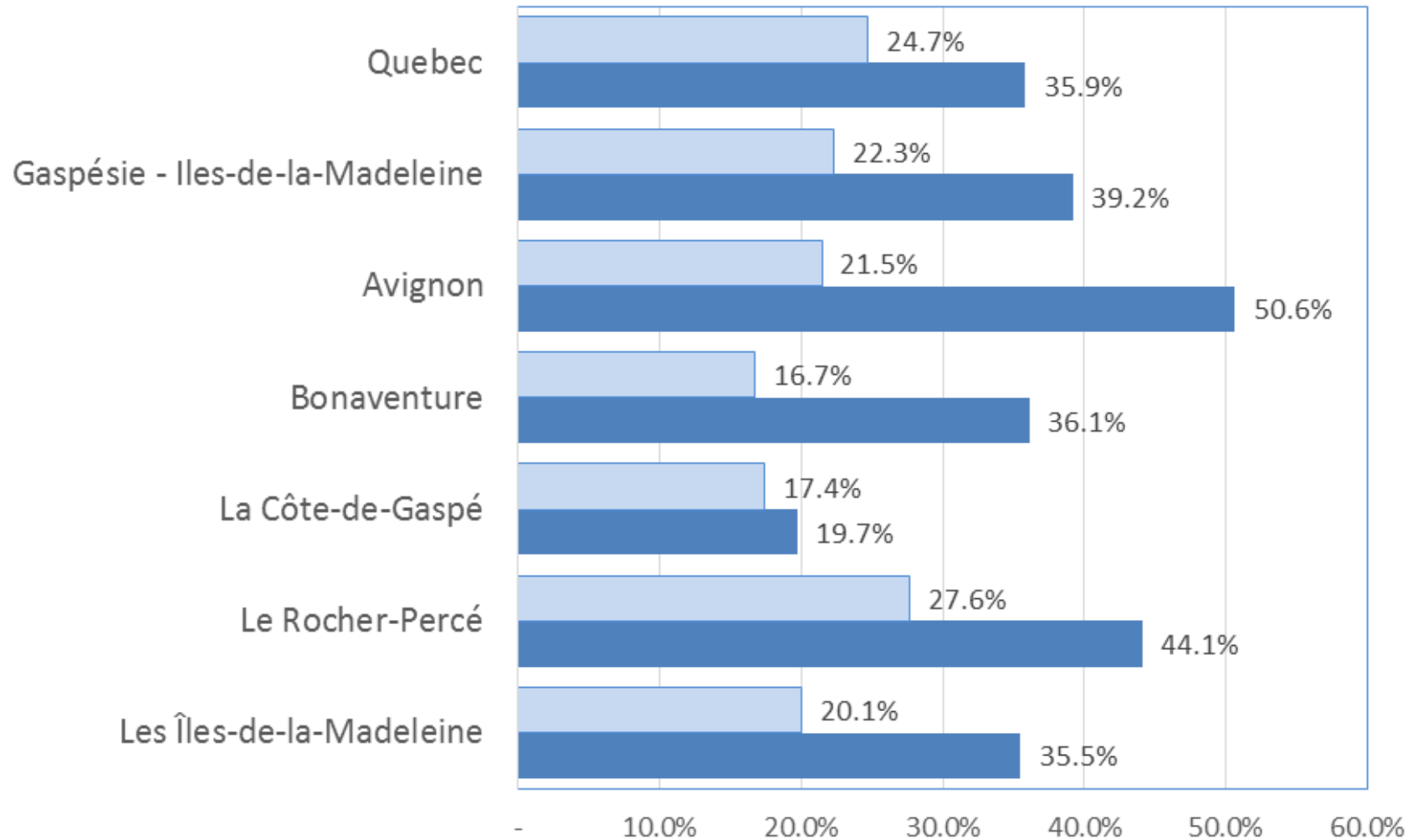
French speakers (25-44)

English speakers (25-44)

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- Among Quebec's 25-44 age group, the proportion of unemployed English speakers is greater than the proportion of unemployed French speakers.
- Within the Gaspésie-Îles de-la-Madeleine region, the proportion of unemployed English speakers (27.2%) in this age group greatly exceeds the proportion of unemployed French speakers (11.1%).

**Individuals with Low Income (Less than \$20,000)
Among English- and French-Speakers Aged 25-44
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011**

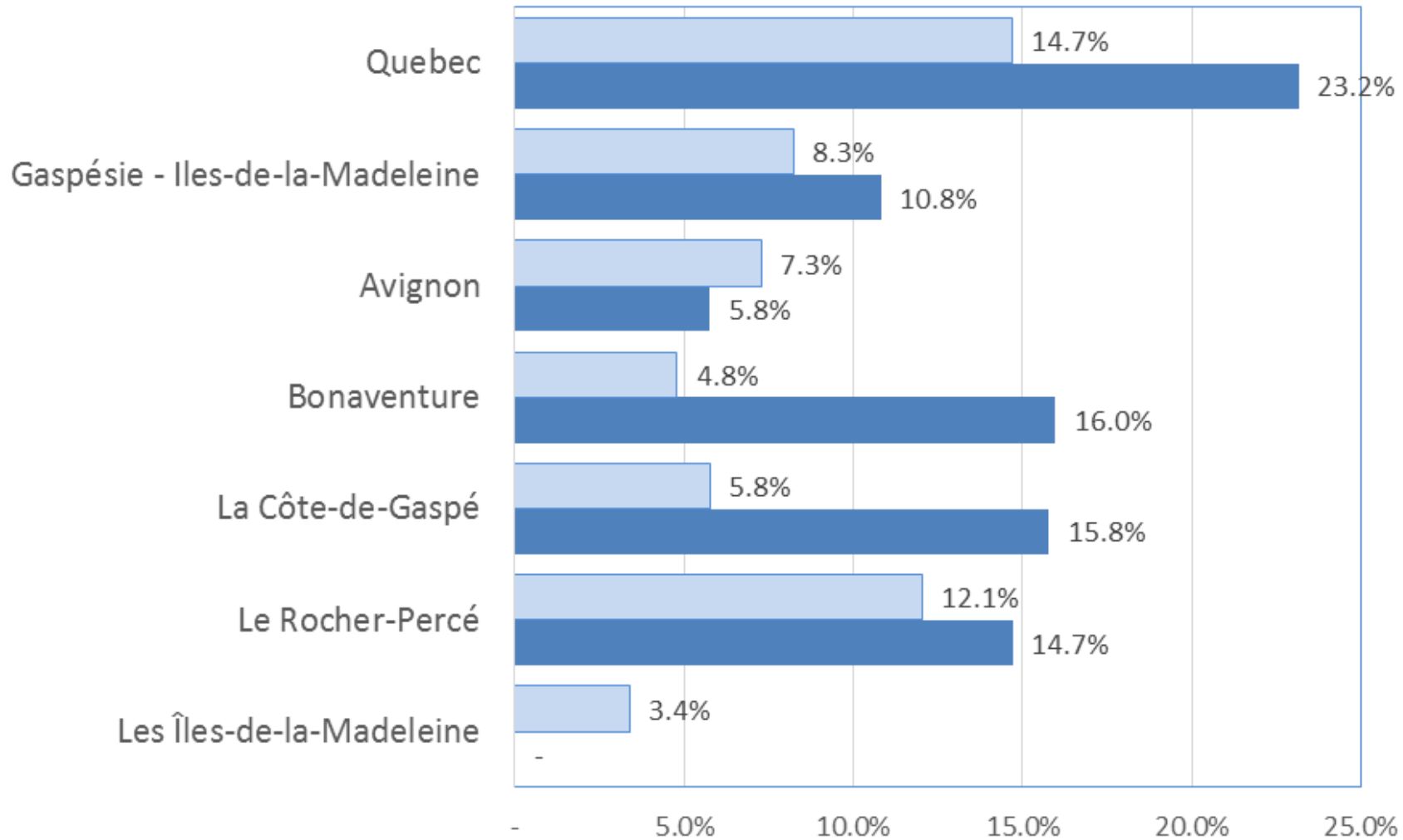


- In 2011, Quebec's English speakers aged 25-44 were much more likely to be living on a low income compared to French speakers of the same age. (35.9% compared to 24.7%)
- In the Gaspésie-Îles de-la-Madeleine region, the difference between the two language populations of this age group and the tendency to be living on a low income is even greater.

■ French speakers (25-44)
■ English speakers (25-44)

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Individuals Living Below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Among English- and French-Speakers Aged 25-44 Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and its Census Divisions, 2011



■ French speakers (25-44)
■ English speakers (25-44)

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- Low income cut-offs (LICO) is a measure for poverty recommended by the *Centre d'étude sur la pauvreté et l'exclusion* (CEPE).
- Provincially, there is a greater proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 living in poverty compared to Francophones of the same age.
- In the Gaspésie-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers 25-44 outweigh French speakers in the tendency to be living in poverty.
- At a more local level, the gap is greatest in the Bonaventure area.

Thank-you!

www.chssn.org