

Ethnicity, Language and Immigration Thematic Series

**Portrait of English-language workers
in Quebec's agriculture and agri-food
industries, 2011**



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- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
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- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Thematic Series on Ethnicity, Language and Immigration

Portrait of English-language workers in Quebec's agriculture and agri-food industries, 2011

by **Émilie Lavoie**



Acknowledgments

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Quebec's agriculture industry and the English-language minority

In 2011, there were 69,120 workers aged 15 and over in Quebec's agricultural sector,¹ 5.9% of whom were English-language workers² (4,045 workers). While the agriculture sector was concentrated mainly in the Montérégie, Chaudière-Appalaches, and Centre-du-Québec regions,³ English-language agricultural workers in this sector were primarily found in other regions: Estrie (665 English-language agricultural workers, or 16.4% of English-language workers in Quebec), Montérégie (1,475 English-language agricultural workers, or 36.5% of English-language workers in Quebec), Montréal-Laval (580 English-language agricultural workers, or 14.3% of English-language workers in Quebec), Laurentides (370 English-language agricultural workers, or 9.1% of English-language workers in Quebec), and Outaouais (585 English-language agricultural workers, or 14.5% of English-language workers in Quebec). With the exception of the Montérégie region, the geographic distribution of Quebec's English-language population of agricultural workers differs from the distribution of the province's entire population of agricultural workers.⁴ As can be seen in Map 1, the agricultural sector and the English-language minority population overlap only in a few of the province's municipalities.⁵

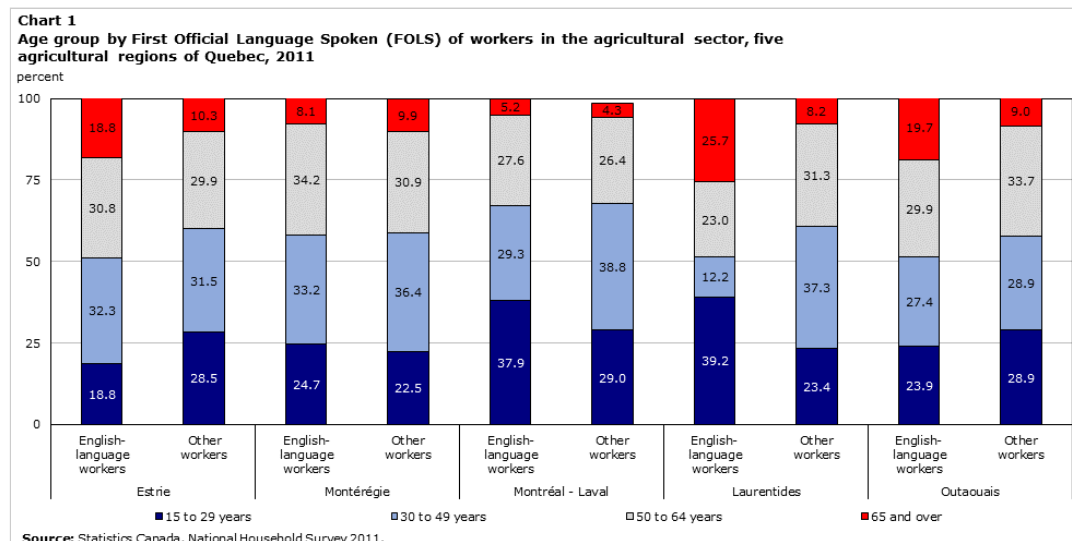
Quebec's agri-food industry and the English-language minority

In 2011, 514,935 people aged 15 and over worked in Quebec's agri-food sector,⁶ 13.6% of whom were English-language workers (70,245). The agri-food sector was concentrated in two main regions: Montréal-Laval and Montérégie. Nearly 70% of Quebec's English-language workers agri-food workers were in the Montréal-Laval region (48,860 workers), and 15.0% were in the Montérégie region (10,545 workers). In these regions, English was the first language of 33.9% and 10.2%, respectively, of agri-food workers. As can be seen in Table 2 and Map 4, there was also a significant population of English-language workers in the following regions: Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (570 English-language agri-food workers, representing 7.3% of the sector's workers in the region), Estrie (910 English-language agri-food workers, or 5.3% of the sector's workers in the region), Laurentides (2,100 English-language agri-food workers, or 5.7% of the region's workers in this sector), Outaouais (3,505 English-language agri-food workers, or 18.5% of the region's workers in this sector), and Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec (885 English-language agri-food workers, or 8.6% of the region's workers in this sector). Moreover, Map 3 illustrates that the agri-food sector and the English-language minority population overlap in only a few of the province's municipalities.⁷

Part 1: Portrait of Quebec's agricultural industry and its English-language workers

Table 1 and Maps 1 and 2 above clearly show that English-language workers in Quebec's agricultural sector were concentrated in five regions: Estrie, Montérégie, Montréal–Laval, Laurentides, and Outaouais. The portraits below will therefore focus on these regions.

Socioeconomic portrait of English-language workers in Quebec's agriculture industry



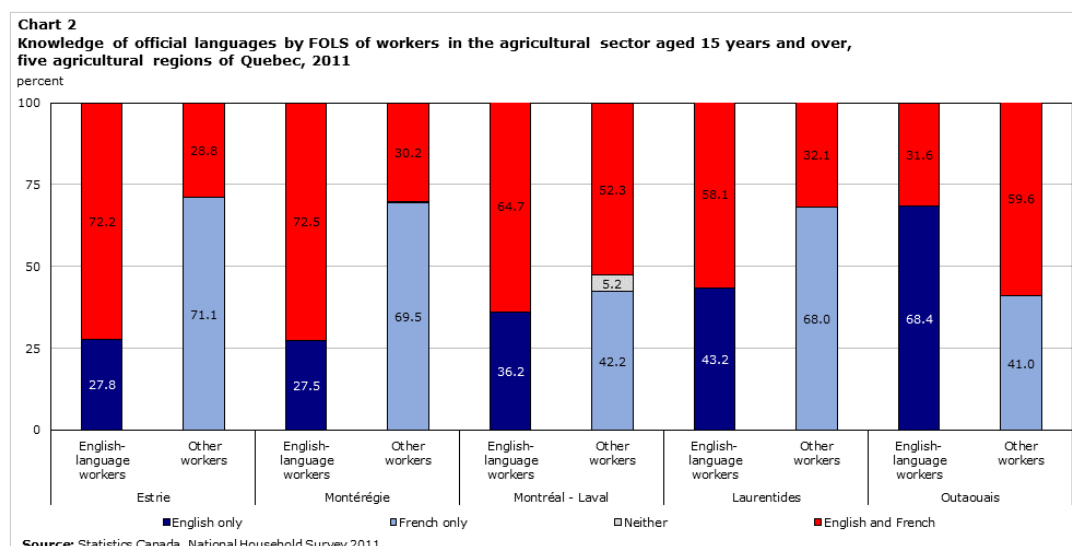
- English-language agricultural workers in the Estrie and Outaouais Agricultural Regions were on average older than their counterparts belonging to other language groups. There was a lower proportion of English-language workers aged 15 to 29 and a higher proportion of those 65 years and over.
- In the Montréal–Laval Region, nearly 4 out of 10 English-language workers were between 15 and 29 years, a much higher proportion than for workers belonging to other language groups.
- In the Laurentides Region, there were significantly more English-language workers aged 15 to 29 (39.2%) and 65 years and over (25.7%) than workers from other language groups.
- In 2011, more than 6 in 10 English-language agricultural workers in Quebec's agricultural regions were male.
- In the Montréal–Laval and Laurentides Regions, there were more men among English-language workers than among other language groups. Conversely, the proportion of men among English-language agricultural workers in the Montérégie Region was lower than among other agricultural workers.
- In all five Quebec agricultural regions listed in Table 3, English-language agricultural workers were more likely to be married, or separated, divorced, or widowed than their counterparts belonging to other language groups.⁸ On the other hand, they were less likely to be in a common-law relationship.
- In the Estrie and Outaouais Agricultural Regions, English-language agricultural workers were less likely than other workers in this sector to be single. However, the opposite was observed in the Laurentides Region, where there were more single English-language workers.
- In three of Quebec's agricultural regions (Estrie, Montérégie, and Laurentides), English-language agricultural workers had a higher level of education than their counterparts from other language groups. As a result, these workers were less likely to have a high school diploma⁹ or not to have a certificate, diploma, or degree.
- In the Outaouais region, English-language agricultural workers were more likely not to have a certificate, diploma, or degree and less likely to have a high school diploma.¹⁰
- The level of education of English-language workers in the Montréal–Laval Agricultural Region differed from their counterparts belonging to other language groups. On average, they had a higher level of education and were more likely to have at least a high school diploma.¹¹

- Quebec's English-language agricultural workers were less likely than workers from other language groups to have been born in their province of residence. Therefore, they were more likely to have been born in another Canadian province or outside Canada.
- In 2011, English-language agricultural workers in Quebec were much less likely to be Catholic than agricultural workers belonging to other language groups.
- As a general rule, English-language agricultural workers were more likely to adhere to the following religions: Anglican,¹² United Church,¹³ Presbyterian,¹⁴ and other Christian religions.¹⁵ In addition, more of these workers declared having no religious affiliation.
- More English-language workers in the Montréal–Laval Region declared belonging to the Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Islamic, or Sikh religions, compared with their counterparts from other language groups.

- In 2011, more than one agricultural worker in two was an employee (all language groups combined), with the exception of English-language agricultural workers in the Outaouais and Estrie regions. In 2011, the Montréal–Laval region had the highest proportions of employees (86.2% of English-language workers and 88.2% of other workers in the sector).
- There were fewer employed English-language workers in the Estrie and Outaouais regions in 2011 than workers belonging to other language groups.
- In all of Quebec's agricultural regions, but especially the Estrie and Outaouais regions, English-language agricultural workers were more likely to be self-employed in an unincorporated business than their counterparts belonging to other language groups.

Linguistic portrait of English-language workers in Quebec's agriculture industry

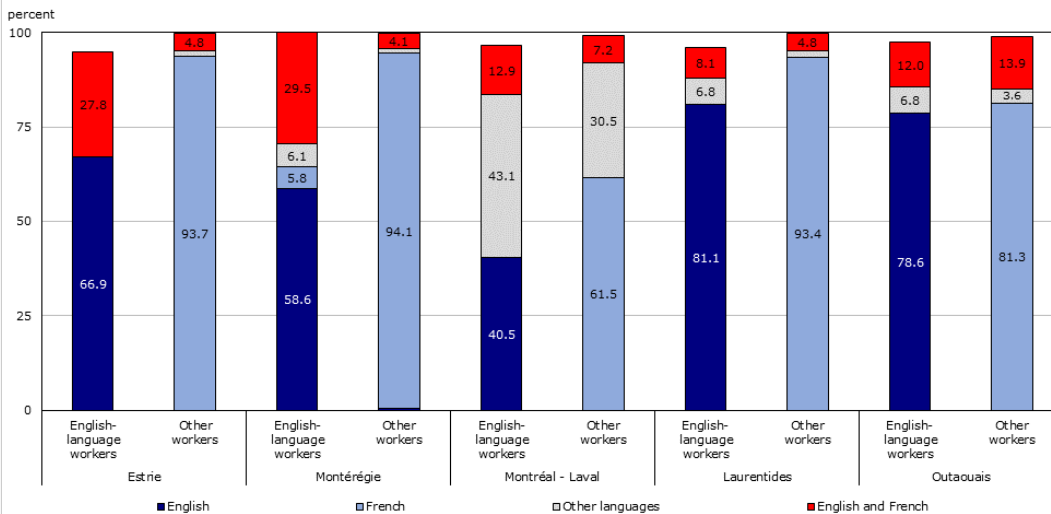
Knowledge of official languages



- In 2011, the majority of English-language agricultural workers in Quebec (with the exception of the Outaouais region) knew both French and English. In the Outaouais region, 3 out of 10 English-language agricultural workers knew both French and English, compared with at least one English-language worker in two in the other agricultural regions.
- In 2011, a significant proportion of English-language workers knew only English, especially in the Outaouais Agricultural Region, where the proportion was just over two-thirds. In the other regions, proportions ranged from 27.5% (Montérégie) to 43.2% (Laurentides).

Languages spoken at home

Chart 3
Language(s) spoken at home¹ by FOLS of workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

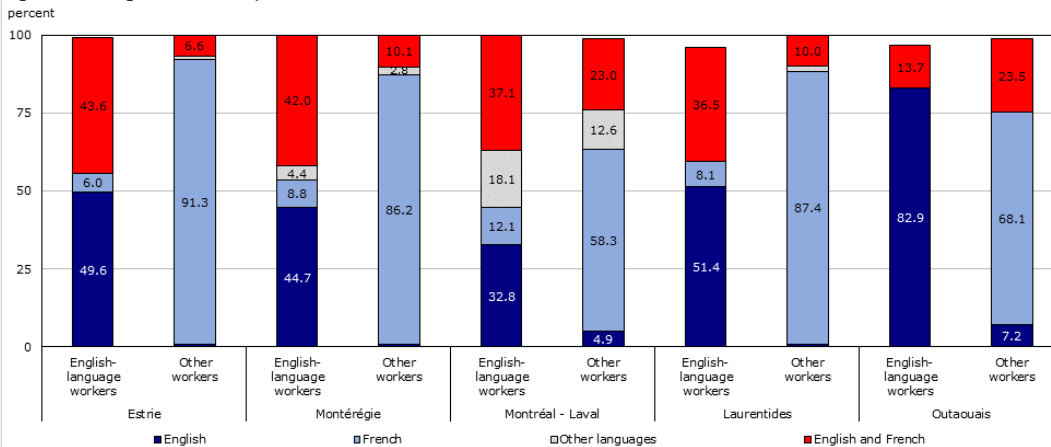


1. Including languages spoken most often (part A) and regularly (part B) at home.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

- In all agricultural regions, except in the Montréal–Laval Region, the majority of English-language agricultural workers spoke only English at home in 2011.
- In the Montréal–Laval Region, there were more English-language agricultural workers who spoke a language other than French or English at home (43.1%) than who spoke only English at home (40.5%).
- In the Estrie and Montérégie Agricultural Regions, just over one in four English-language agricultural workers spoke both French and English at home.

Languages used at work

Chart 4
Language(s) used at work¹ by FOLS of workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011



1. Including languages used most often (part A) and regularly (part B) at work.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

- In the Estrie, Montérégie, and Laurentides Agricultural Regions, there were more English-language agricultural workers who spoke only English at work than who spoke both French and English. The same was true in the Outaouais Region, where just over 8 out of 10 English-language workers spoke English at work, a much higher proportion than in Quebec's other agricultural regions.
- French as the only language spoken at work was infrequent among English-language agricultural workers in 2011, with proportions ranging from 6.0% in the Estrie Region to 12.1% in the Montréal–Laval Region. In the Outaouais region, there were no English-language workers who spoke only French at work.

Agricultural portrait of five Quebec regions

Unlike the previous sections, this agricultural portrait focuses on the characteristics of farms and farm operators in Quebec's five agricultural regions.¹⁶

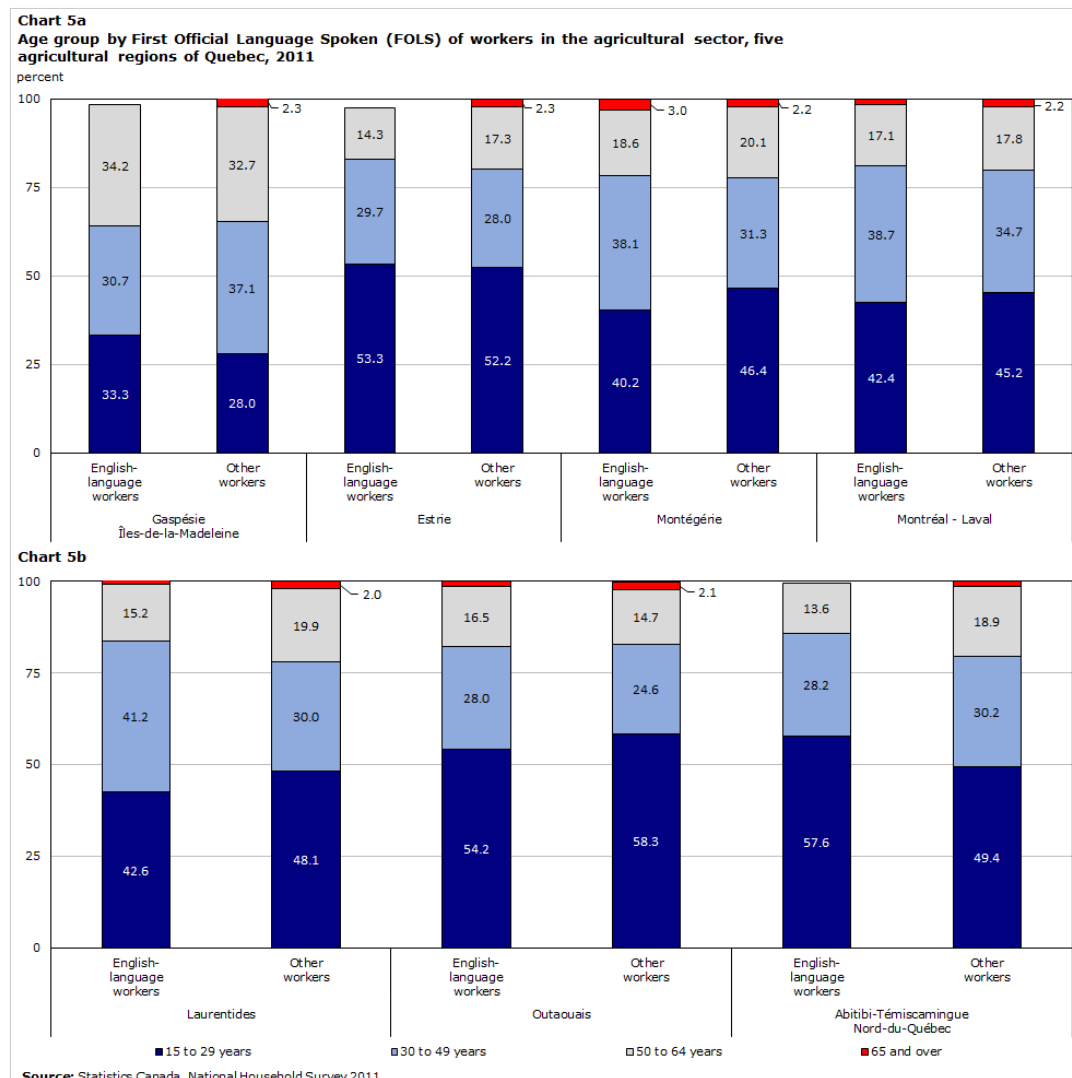
- There were more sole proprietorships in the Laurentides (50.3%) and Outaouais (66.5%) Regions than in the entire province (45.4%).

- In addition, there were more farms with partnerships, with or without a written agreement, in Quebec's five agricultural regions, compared with all farms across the province, with the exception of the partnerships with a written agreement in the Montréal–Laval and Outaouais Regions.
 - Family and non-family incorporated farms were less common in the Estrie, Laurentides, and Outaouais Regions.
-
- Farms in the Montréal–Laval Region were generally smaller than farms in the entire province. There were many more farms of less than 130 acres (88.5% compared with 39.8% for the entire province) and fewer larger farms. The same trend was observed in the agricultural regions around the Montréal–Laval Region (i.e., Montérégie and Laurentides Regions), though to a lesser extent.
 - The Estrie and Outaouais Regions had fewer small farms (less than 130 acres) and more medium-sized farms (130 to 1,119 acres).
 - In 2011, operators owned most of the farmland in Quebec: from 87.2% in the Montréal–Laval Region to 97.0% in the Outaouais Region (95.6% of all farms in the province).
 - In terms of land tenure, few differences were noted from one agricultural region to the next, as well as in comparison with the entire province, with the exception of the Montréal–Laval Region. In this region, there was a lower proportion of land being reported as owned, leased from others or used by others, compared with all the farms in the province. Conversely, there was a higher proportion of land used under other arrangements.
-
- In the Montérégie and Montréal–Laval Regions, more farms used computers and the Internet for farm operations compared with all farms in Quebec. More than one in two farms in the Montréal–Laval Region had high-speed Internet access, a proportion higher than for all farms in the province (40.6%).
 - In the Outaouais Region, fewer farms used computers and the Internet for farm operations, compared with farms across Quebec. In addition, fewer farms in the Outaouais, Estrie, and Laurentides Regions had high-speed Internet access.
-
- In the Estrie and Outaouais Regions, the total value of farm capital and gross farm revenue was lower, compared with all farms in the province. In these regions, there were more farms valued at less than \$1,500,000 or with farm revenue of less than \$100,000, compared with all farms in Quebec.
 - In the Montérégie and Montréal–Laval Regions, farms were more likely to have higher farm capital value (\$1,500,000 and up) or higher gross farm revenues.
-
- For the three indicators in Table 12, the Montréal–Laval Region and the Outaouais Region show opposite trends. In the Montréal–Laval Region, there was a higher proportion of workers who did not live on the farm, compared with all farm operators in Quebec. The opposite was true in the Outaouais Region. The same trend was noted for the average number of hours worked and the average number of hours worked at a paid non-farm job.¹⁷
-
- Cattle farming varies greatly from one agricultural region to the next, especially when compared with all farms in Quebec. There were more cattle farms in the Estrie and Outaouais Regions (37.4% and 39.2% respectively) and fewer in the other three regions (22.8% in the Montérégie Region, 4.5% in the Montréal–Laval Region, and 22.2% in the Laurentides Region), compared with all farms in Quebec (30.8%).
 - Compared with all farms in Quebec, there were fewer dairy cattle operations¹⁸ and hog farms in the five agricultural regions examined.¹⁹
 - As for other types of livestock production, there were more apiculture operations in the Montréal–Laval Region, as well as more horse and other equine production operations in the Laurentides and Outaouais Regions, compared with all farms in Quebec.
 - Oilseed and grain farming, especially corn, was less prevalent in the regions examined, compared with the entire province. The Montérégie Region was the only region to stand out, with 3 in 10 farms reporting growing oilseed and cereal crops in 2011 (one in five farms grew corn). This proportion is significantly higher than the proportion observed for the entire province.
 - Compared with all farms in Quebec, more farms in the Montréal–Laval Region reported growing vegetables and melons (with the exception of potatoes), and more farms in the Montréal–Laval and Laurentides Regions reported fruit and tree nut farming as well as greenhouse, nursery and floriculture²⁰ production.
 - There was little production of maple syrup and other maple products in the regions examined, with the exception of the Estrie Region, where one in five farms reported this type of production in 2011.
 - Just over one in five farms in the Outaouais region reported growing hay in 2011, a higher proportion than for all farms in Quebec.

Part 2: Socioeconomic and linguistic portraits of workers in Quebec's agri-food industry

Table 2 and Maps 3 and 4 above clearly illustrate that English-language workers in Quebec's agri-food sector were concentrated in seven regions: Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Estrie, Montérégie, Montréal-Laval, Laurentides, Outaouais, and Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec. Therefore, the following portraits will focus on these regions.

Socioeconomic portrait of English-language workers in Quebec's agri-food industry



- Agri-food workers in the Estrie, Outaouais, and Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Regions were young (more than one in two workers was aged 15 to 29), while workers in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region were older (less than one third were aged 15 to 29). Just over one in three workers in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region was 50 years and over, compared with one in five workers in the other agricultural regions.
- In the three other regions (Montérégie, Montréal-Laval, and Laurentides), the age structure of agri-food workers did not vary by language groups.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of English-language agri-food workers were women, compared with their colleagues in other language groups. In the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region, 64.0% of English-language agri-food workers were women, compared with 56.8% of the other workers in this sector.
- English-language workers in Quebec's agri-food sector were more likely to be married and less likely to be in a common-law relationship, compared with French-language workers and workers belonging to other language groups.
- Similarly, in all of Quebec's agricultural regions, with the exception of Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec, English-language workers were less likely than their counterparts from other language groups to be single. In addition, English-language workers in this region were less likely to be separated, divorced, or widowed.

- In the majority of Quebec's agricultural regions, English-language agri-food workers were less likely to not have a certificate, diploma, or degree, and more likely to have a high school diploma,²¹ compared with the other workers in this sector.
 - The only regions in which English-language workers were more likely to have no certificate, diploma or degree, and less likely to have a high school diploma, are the Estrie and Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec Regions.²²
 - Compared with French-language workers and workers belonging to other language groups, English-language agri-food workers were more likely to have a college certificate or diploma²³ or a bachelor's degree.²⁴
-
- In 2011, the majority of English-language agri-food workers were born in Quebec, their province of residence. There were, however, exceptions: the majority of English-language workers in the Montréal–Laval Region were born outside the country and the majority of English-language workers in the Outaouais Region were born in another province.
 - Compared with French-language workers and those belonging to other language groups, fewer English-language agri-food workers were born in Quebec and more were born in another province or outside the country.
 - English-language agri-food workers adhered to more religions than workers belonging to other language groups. While Catholicism was widespread among the latter group, it was much less common among English-language workers in Quebec.
 - As a general rule, more English-language workers declared having no religious affiliation than their colleagues belonging to other language groups.²⁵
-
- In 2011, the vast majority of English-language workers in Quebec's agri-food sector were employees, with proportions ranging from 88.8% in the Montérégie Region to 96.5% in the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region.
 - In the majority of agricultural regions, English-language workers were less likely than their counterparts from other language groups²⁶ to be employees. However, more English-language workers were self-employed, regardless of whether their business was incorporated or not.²⁷
 - In all agricultural regions, with the exception of Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec, English-language agri-food workers were more likely to work in the restaurant and food services subsector, compared with their colleagues belonging to other language groups.

Linguistic portrait of English-language workers in Quebec's agri-food industry

Knowledge of official languages

Chart 6a
Knowledge of official languages by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

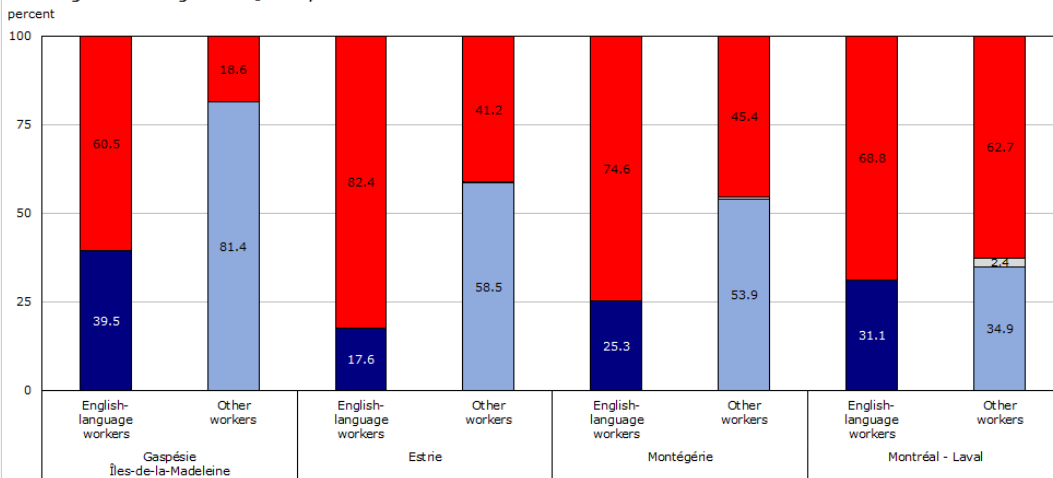
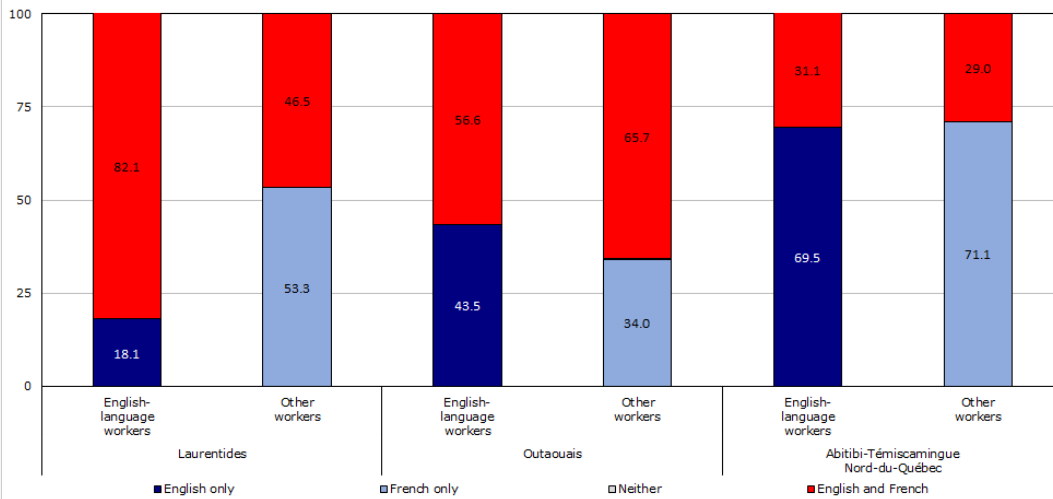


Chart 6b



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

- In 2011, knowledge of French only was non-existent among English-language workers in Quebec.
- The majority of English-language agri-food workers knew both French and English in 2011, with proportions ranging from 56.6% in the Outaouais Region to 82.4% in the Estrie Region. The only exception was in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec Region, where less than one in three workers (31.1%) knew both languages.
- In 2011, a significant proportion of English-language workers knew only English, particularly in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue–Nord-du-Québec Region (7 in 10 workers), while proportions in other regions ranged from 17.6% (Estrie) to 43.5% (Outaouais).

Languages spoken at home

Chart 7a
Language(s) spoken at home¹ by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

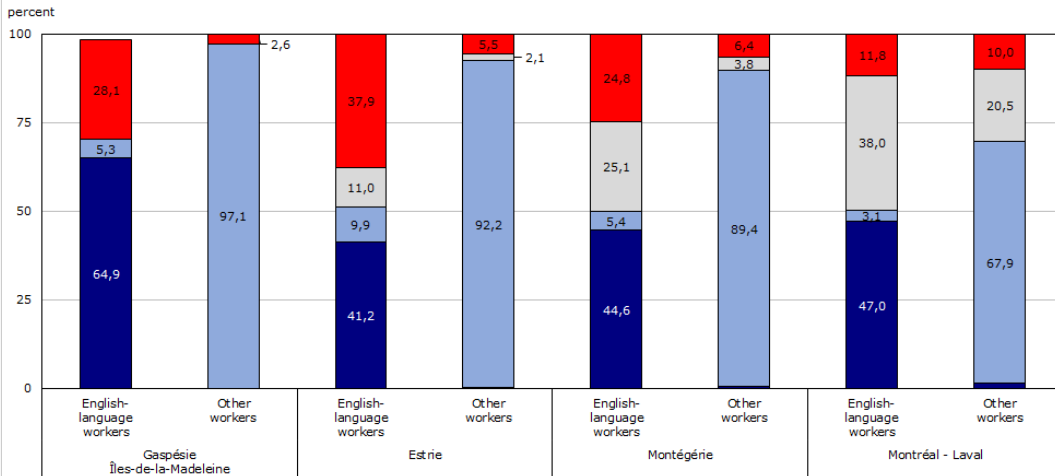
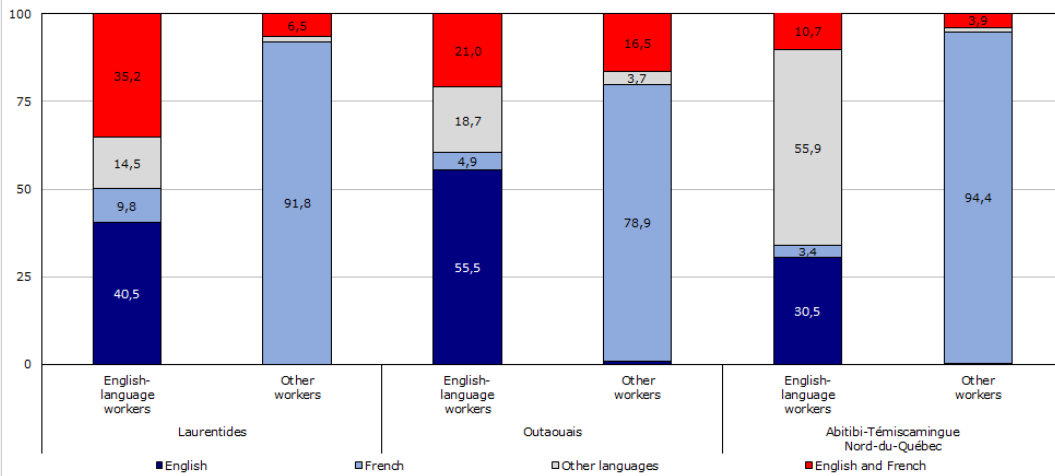


Chart 7b



1. Including languages spoken most often (part A) and regularly (part B) at home.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

- In the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Outaouais Regions, more than one in two English-language workers spoke only English at home (64.9% and 55.5% respectively). This was also the case for between 30.0% and 45.0% of English-language workers across the regions.
- The majority of English-language workers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Region spoke a language other than French or English at home. This was also true of a significant proportion of English-language workers in the Montérégie Region (25.1%) and the Montréal-Laval Region (38.0%).
- A higher proportion of English-language workers spoke both English and French at home compared with workers belonging to other language groups. Differences were particularly striking in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region (28.1% of English-language workers, versus 2.6% of other workers in this sector), the Estrie Region (37.9% versus 5.5%), the Montérégie Region (24.8% versus 6.4%), and the Laurentides Regions (35.2% versus 6.5%).

Languages used at work

Chart 8a
Language(s) used at work¹ by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

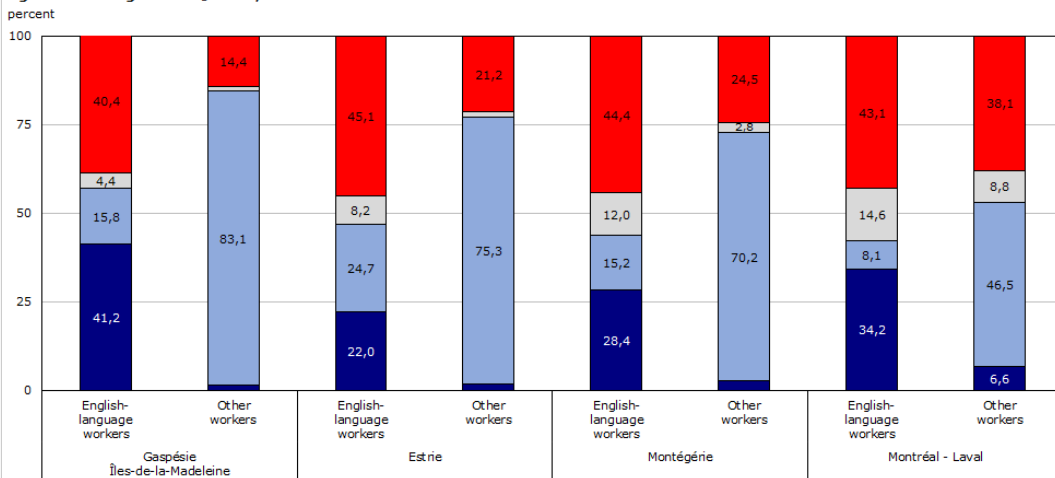
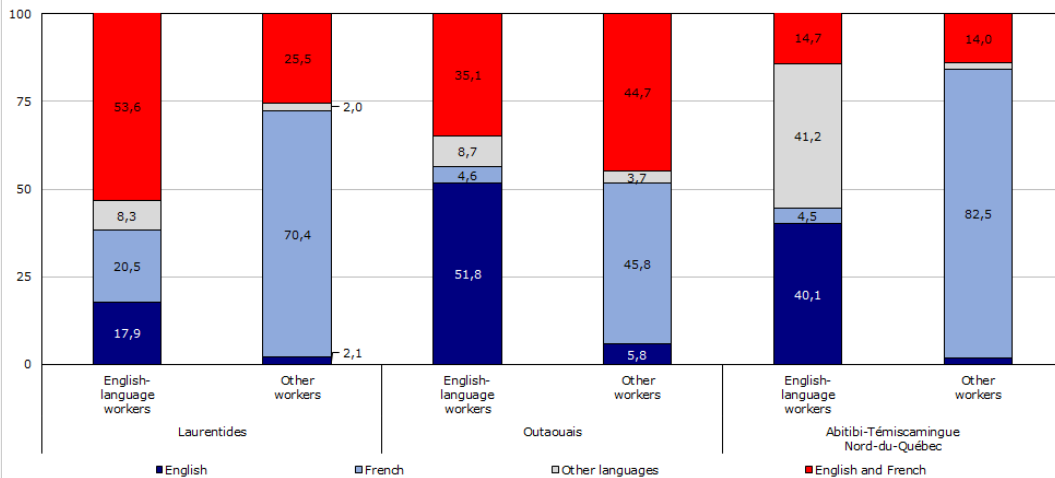


Chart 8b



1. Including languages used most often (question A) and regularly (question B) at work.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

- In the majority of agricultural regions, between 35% and 55% of English-language agri-food workers spoke both French and English at work in 2011. However, this proportion never exceeded 15% in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Region.
- In 2011, languages other than French and English were used more often at work than French in the agri-food sector. In addition, just over 4 out of 10 English-language workers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Region used a language other than French or English at work.
- In the Laurentides and Estrie Regions, use of French only at work slightly surpassed the use of English only.
- In the Outaouais Region, just over one in two English-language workers spoke only English at work, a higher proportion than in the province's other agricultural regions.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Industries in the agricultural sector

Appendix 2 – Agricultural sector and official language minorities in the census subdivisions

Appendix 3 – Industries in the agri-food sector

Appendix 4 – Agri-food sector and official language minorities in the census subdivisions

Notes

- 1 See Appendix 1 for more details on the industries that make up the agricultural sector.
- 2 The English-language minority is calculated using the “first official language spoken” criterion. “Both English and French” responses were distributed equally between the “English” and “French” categories.

- 3 In Quebec, more than one out of two agricultural workers (52%) worked in one of the three following regions:
- Montérégie Agricultural Region: 17,115 people 15 years and older worked in the agricultural sector in 2011, accounting for 24.8% of Quebec's agricultural workers.
 - Chaudière-Appalaches Agricultural Region: 10,040 people 15 years and older worked in the agricultural sector in 2011, accounting for 14.5% of Quebec's agricultural workers.
 - Centre-du-Québec Agricultural Region: 8,775 people 15 years and older worked in the agricultural sector in 2011, accounting for 12.7% of Quebec's agricultural workers.
- 4 See Map 2 for a visual representation of the concentration of the English-language minority in Quebec's agriculture sector.
- 5 See Appendix 2 for more detail on these municipalities.
- 6 See Appendix 3 for more details on the industries that make up the agri-food sector.
- 7 See Appendix 4 for more details on these municipalities.
- 8 With the exception of married agricultural workers in the Laurentides, where proportions were about the same across all language groups.
- 9 This category includes diplomas from a trade school and registered apprentice certificates.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 This category includes college certificates and diplomas, as well as university certificates and diplomas above bachelor level.
- 12 With the exception of the Montréal-Laval agricultural region.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 With the exception of the Montréal-Laval and Estrie Agricultural Regions.
- 15 This category includes Baptist, Christian Orthodox, and Lutheran.
- 16 As the Census of Agriculture does not identify English-language farms or farm operators, this section provides an overall portrait of the farms and operators in these regions.
- 17 In the Montréal-Laval Region, more farm operators reported working more than 40 hours at the farm and more who reported no paid non-farm work, compared with all farm operators in Quebec. The opposite was observed in the Outaouais Region, where fewer farm operators reported working more than 40 hours at the farm or no paid non-farm work.
- 18 Also includes milk production.
- 19 With the exception of dairy cattle and milk production in the Estrie Region and hog farming in the Montérégie Region.
- 20 Including all types of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, with the exception of mushroom production.
- 21 This category includes diplomas from a trade school and registered apprentice certificates.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 This category includes CEGEP and other non-university certificates and diplomas.
- 24 This category includes university certificates and diplomas below the bachelor level.
- 25 With the exception of English-language workers in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region.
- 26 With the exception of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Region, where 96.0% of agri-food workers in all language groups were employees.
- 27 With the exception of English-language workers in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Region and self-employed English-language workers with businesses incorporated in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue-Nord-du-Québec Region.



Table 1
First official language spoken (FOLS) by workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, Quebec, 2011

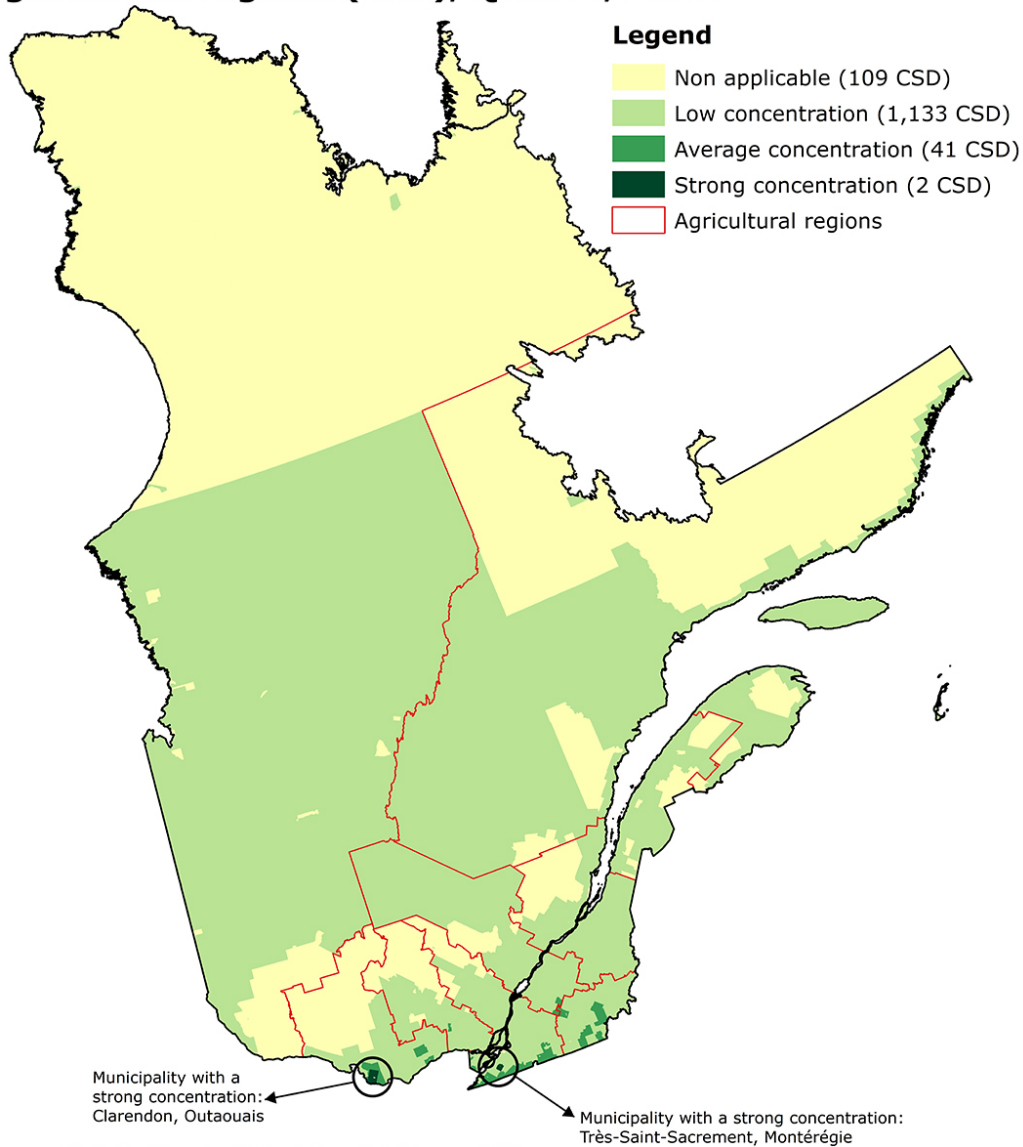
Agricultural regions	First official language spoken ¹						Total
	English	French	Other	English	French	Other	
	number			percent			
Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	0	1,415	0	0.0	99.3	0.0	1,425
Outaouais	585	830	0	41.2	58.5	0.0	1,420
Laurentides	370	3,845	0	8.8	91.0	0.0	4,225
Lanaudière	55	4,355	0	1.2	98.6	0.0	4,415
Montréal - Laval	580	1,650	90	24.9	71.0	3.9	2,325
Montréal	1,475	15,610	30	8.6	91.2	0.2	17,115
Mauricie	0	2,550	0	0.0	99.8	0.0	2,555
Centre-du-Québec	155	8,615	0	1.8	98.2	0.0	8,775
Estrie	665	4,620	0	12.6	87.3	0.0	5,290
Québec	85	2,680	0	3.1	96.9	0.0	2,765
Chaudière-Appalaches	45	9,995	0	0.4	99.6	0.0	10,040
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0	4,945	0	0.0	99.8	0.0	4,955
Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean Côte-Nord	0	3,160	0	0.0	99.8	0.0	3,165
Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine	30	615	0	4.6	94.6	0.0	650

¹ Multiple responses were equally distributed between the "French" and "English" categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



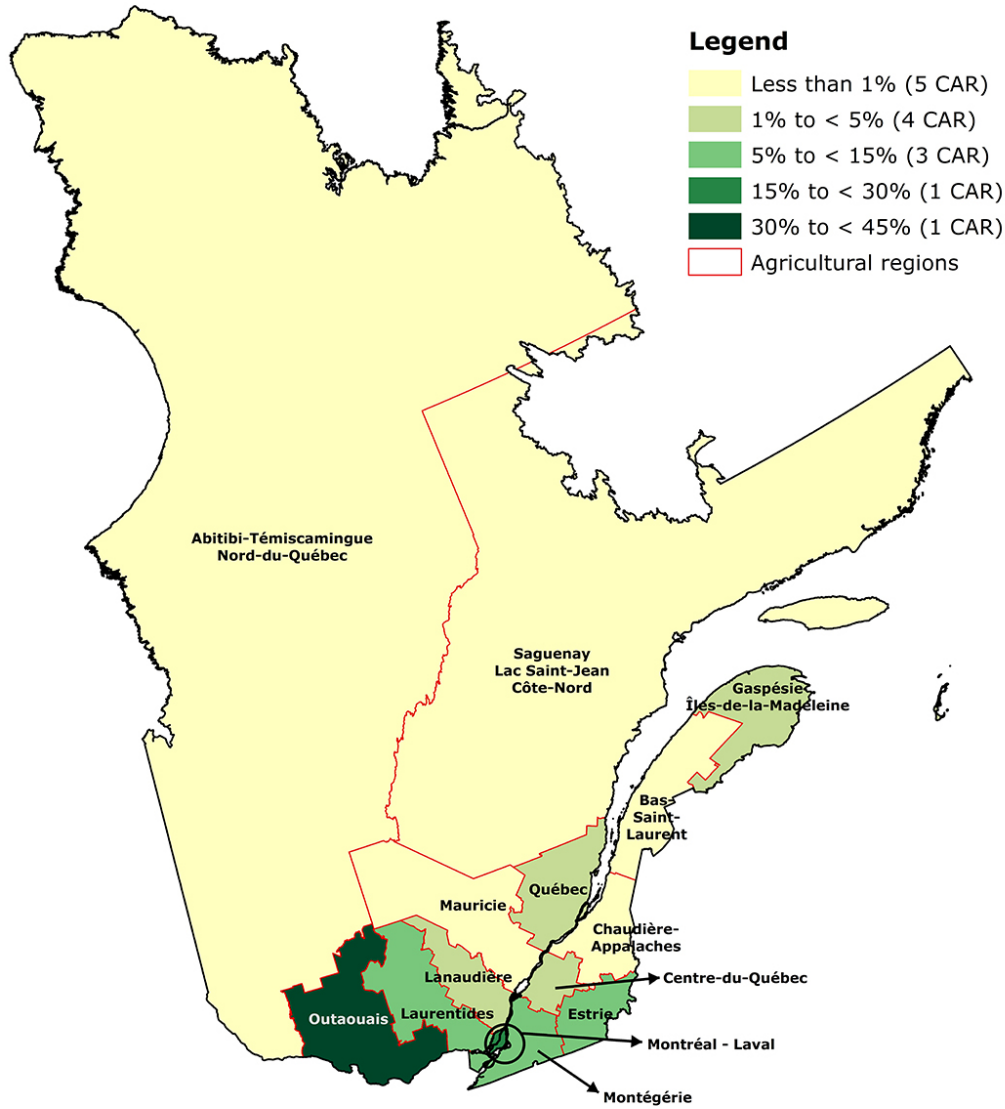
Map 1 Concentration of the official-language minority population and workers in the agricultural sector, population 15 years and older, census subdivisions (CSD) and agricultural regions (CAR), Quebec, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.



Map 2
Presence of the official-language minority population in the agricultural sector, population 15 years and older, agricultural regions (CAR), Quebec, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.



Table 2

First official language spoken (FOLS) by workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, Quebec, 2011

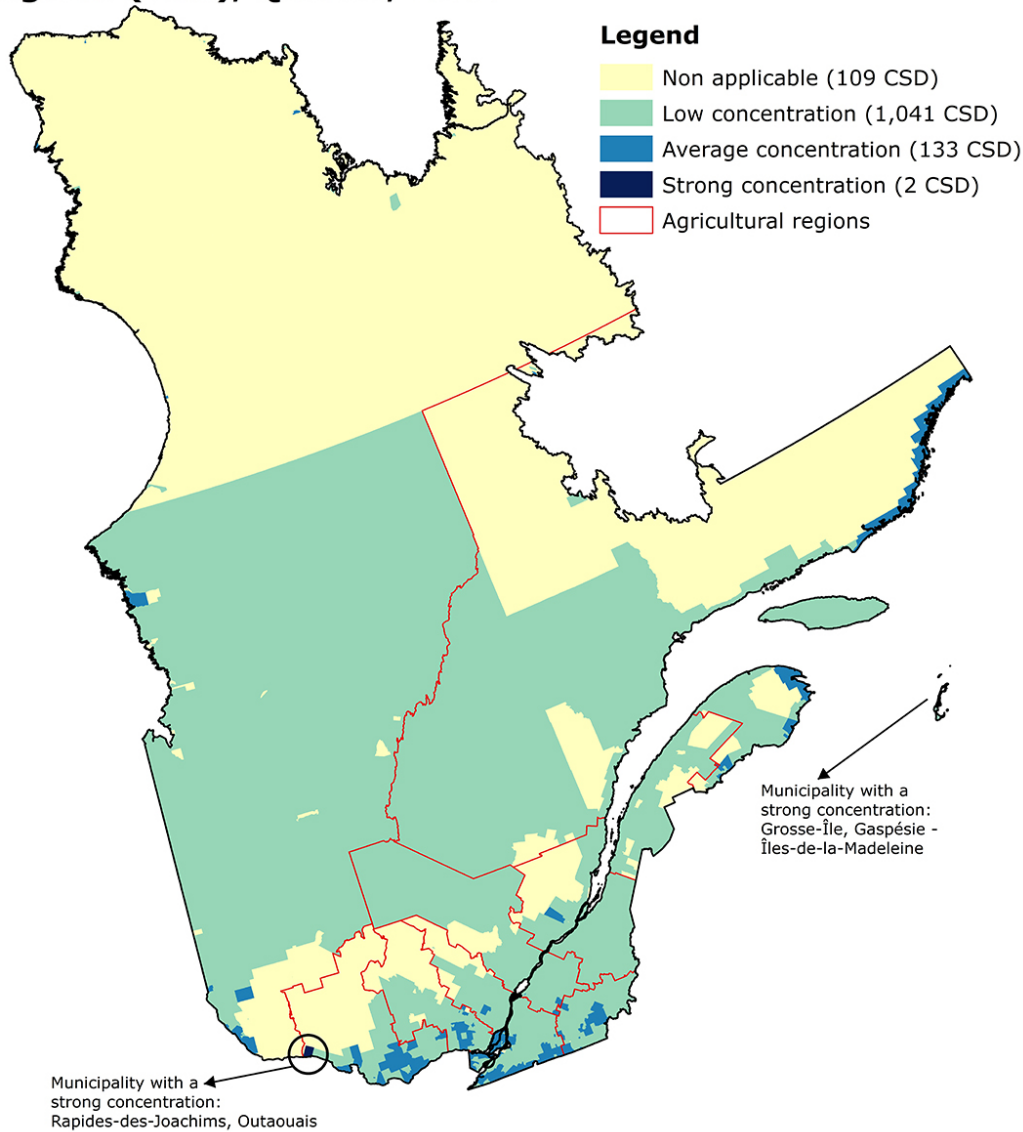
Agricultural regions	First official language spoken ¹						Total
	English	French	Other	English	French	Other	
	number			percent			
Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	885	9,410	0	8.6	91.2	0.0	10,320
Outaouais	3,505	15,400	35	18.5	81.3	0.2	18,945
Laurentides	2,100	34,485	55	5.7	94.1	0.2	36,640
Lanaudière	810	31,445	0	2.5	97.4	0.0	32,275
Montréal - Laval	48,860	92,885	2,285	33.9	64.5	1.6	144,030
Montérégie	10,545	91,810	595	10.2	89.2	0.6	102,950
Mauricie	205	15,865	0	1.3	98.7	0.0	16,070
Centre-du-Québec	255	17,100	0	1.5	98.5	0.0	17,365
Estrie	910	16,105	45	5.3	94.4	0.3	17,060
Québec	915	46,450	100	1.9	97.9	0.2	47,465
Chaudière-Appalaches	220	28,430	0	0.8	99.2	0.0	28,670
Bas-Saint-Laurent	65	12,215	0	0.5	99.5	0.0	12,280
Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean Côte-Nord	400	22,670	0	1.7	98.3	0.0	23,070
Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine	570	7,220	0	7.3	92.6	0.0	7,795

¹ Multiple responses were equally distributed between the "French" and "English" categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



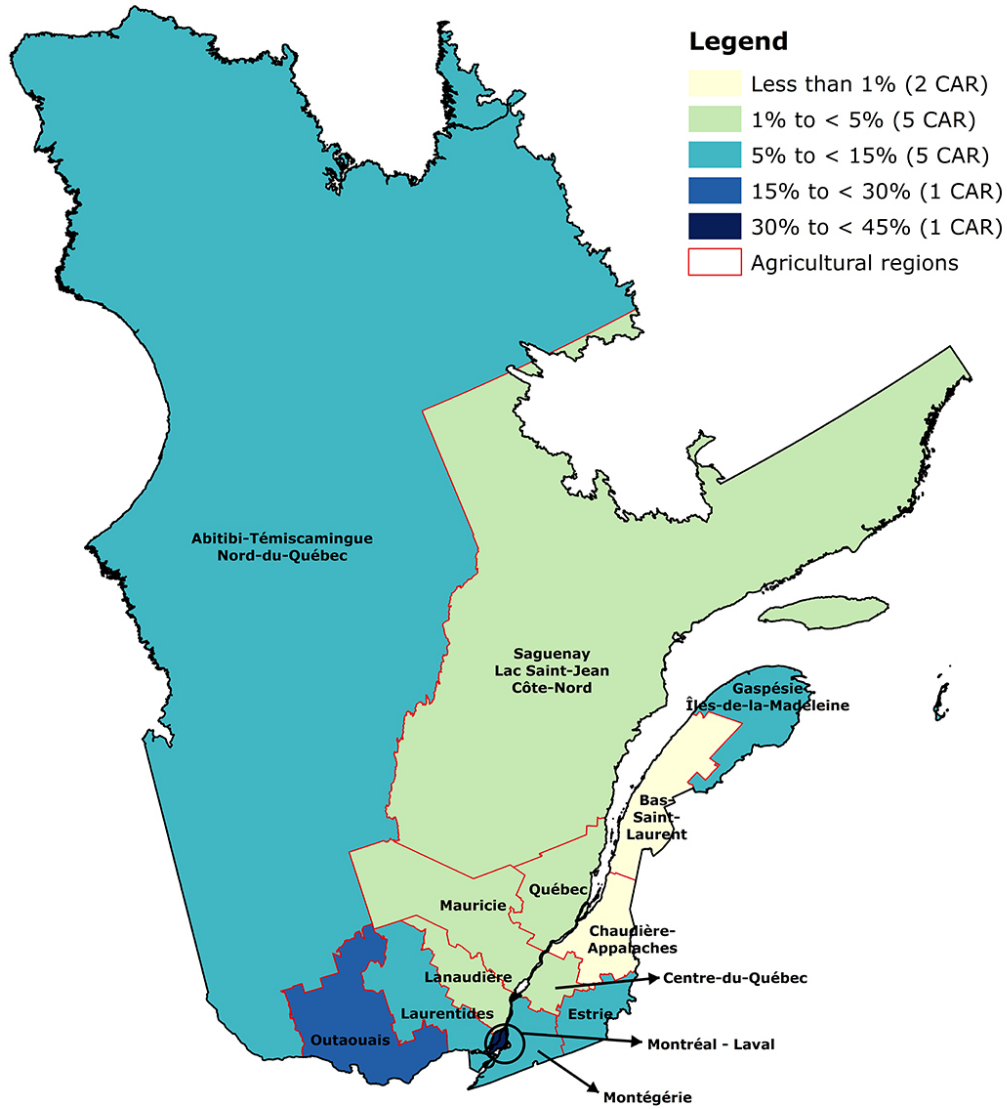
Map 3 Concentration of the official-language minority population and workers in the agri-food sector, population 15 years and older, census subdivisions (CSD) and agricultural regions (CAR), Quebec, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.



Map 4
Presence of the official-language minority population in the agri-food sector, population 15 years and older, agricultural regions (CAR), Quebec, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.



Table 3

Sex and marital status by FOLS of workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais	
	English-language workers	Other workers ²	English-language workers	Other workers ²	English-language workers	Other workers ²	English-language workers	Other workers ²	English-language workers	Other workers ²
	percent									
Sex										
Female	30.1	28.4	37.3	32.4	31.9	38.8	33.8	38.2	28.2	27.7
Male	69.9	71.6	62.7	67.4	69.0	61.2	67.6	61.8	71.8	72.3
Marital status										
Single ¹	24.1	27.8	26.1	25.7	37.9	37.1	41.9	27.4	28.2	36.7
Married	49.6	41.2	48.1	41.9	43.1	35.3	43.2	43.7	63.2	44.6
Common-Law	17.3	23.7	18.3	25.3	6.9	16.7	0.0	22.2	5.1	16.3
Separated, divorced, or widowed	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	14.7	10.1	14.9	6.9	4.3	0.0

1 Never married or in a common-law union.

2 The category "Other workers" throughout the tables and charts of this document refers to all workers who do not have English as their First Official Language Spoken.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Table 4 Education by FOLS of workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

Education ¹	Estrie		Montréal - Laval		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais	
	English-language workers	Other worker	English-language workers	Other worker	English-language workers	Other worker	English-language workers	Other worker	English-language workers	Other worker
	percent									
No certificate, diploma, or degree	27.8	30.7	22.7	32.9	19.0	28.7	21.6	33.0	35.9	26.5
Secondary school diploma ²	36.1	48.6	45.8	43.3	40.5	34.8	36.5	43.2	30.8	42.8
Certificate or college diploma ³	15.8	14.3	20.0	17.2	17.2	12.9	10.8	17.0	17.1	15.7
Bachelor's degree ⁴	11.3	5.0	9.8	5.2	16.4	17.5	31.1	6.2	13.7	12.7
Certificate or diploma above bachelor level ⁵	8.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	6.9	5.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0

1 Established according to the variable of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree attained.

2 Including a trade school diploma or registered apprenticeship.

3 Including a certificate or diploma from a Cégep or an institution other than an university.

4 Including a certificate or university diploma below bachelor level.

5 Including also Master's and Ph.d. degrees.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Table 5 Place of birth and religion by FOLS of workers in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais	
	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers
percent										
Place of birth										
Born in the province of residence	69.2	95.0	80.3	94.0	31.0	50.0	55.4	95.6	59.8	80.1
Born in a different province	12.0	0.5	7.1	1.2	11.2	2.6	32.4	1.4	30.8	13.9
Born outside of Canada	19.5	4.4	12.5	4.8	57.8	47.4	13.5	3.1	9.4	6.6
Religion										
Anglican	16.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	11.1	0.0
Catholic	18.8	89.2	36.6	89.8	36.2	60.3	13.5	88.3	31.6	86.1
Pentecostal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Presbyterian	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
United Church	27.8	0.0	14.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	23.1	0.0
Other Christian ¹	17.3	2.3	16.9	2.0	13.8	11.5	21.6	2.0	15.4	0.0
Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	31.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religions ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religious affiliation	18.0	8.2	13.9	6.9	14.7	13.2	10.8	9.1	12.8	9.6

¹ Other Christian (including Baptist, Orthodox christian, and Lutheran).

² Other religions (including Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality).

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Table 6
Class of worker in the agricultural sector aged 15 years and over, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

Class of worker	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais	
	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers
	percent									
Did not work in 2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee	41.4	55.5	60.3	59.2	86.2	88.2	66.2	62.9	32.5	53.6
Unpaid family worker	7.5	3.6	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.5	6.6
Self-employed, incorporated	14.3	23.6	17.6	19.4	6.0	3.7	0.0	15.0	10.3	21.1
Self-employed, non-incorporated	36.8	17.3	18.3	17.3	6.9	6.6	25.7	15.9	49.6	19.9

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Table 7 Total number of farms and farm operators, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

Number of farms and farm operators	Estrie		Montréal - Laval		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Farms	2,730	9.3	6,848	23.3	156	0.5	1,390	4.7	1,167	4.0	29,437	100.0
Farm operators ¹	4,200	9.6	10,290	23.4	225	0.5	2,065	4.7	1,665	3.8	43,920	100.0

¹ Up to three operators can be reported per farm. This is a count of distinct operators; hence, operators of two or more separate farms are included only once in the total.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 004-0237 - Census of Agriculture, total number of farms and farm operators every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database).



Table 8 Farms classified by operating arrangements, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

Operating arrangements	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Sole proprietorship	1,237	45.3	2,969	43.4	69	44.2	699	50.3	776	66.5	13,357	45.4
Partnership without written agreement	232	8.5	522	7.6	17	10.9	127	9.1	155	13.3	1,879	6.4
Partnership with a written agreement	556	20.4	1,027	15.0	14	9.0	238	17.1	122	10.5	4,365	14.8
Family corporation	551	20.2	1,922	28.1	40	25.6	257	18.5	85	7.3	7,995	27.2
Non-family corporation	154	5.6	403	5.9	16	10.3	69	5.0	27	2.3	1,829	6.2
Other operating arrangements	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	12	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 004-0230 - Census of Agriculture, farms classified by operating arrangements every 5 years (number), CANSIM (Database).



Table 9 Farms classified by total farm area and declared land tenure, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Farms classified by total farm area												
Farms under 130 acres	933	34.2	3,084	45.0	138	88.5	742	53.4	349	29.9	11,725	39.8
Farms between 130 and 399 acres	1,142	41.8	2,565	37.5	12	7.7	440	31.7	462	39.6	11,426	38.8
Farms between 400 and 1,119 acres	605	22.2	1,012	14.8	4	2.6	184	13.2	309	26.5	5,422	18.4
Farms between 1,120 and 2,879 acres	45	1.6	180	2.6	1	0.6	24	1.7	45	3.9	803	2.7
Farms 2,880 acres and over	5	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.2	61	0.2
Land tenure ¹												
Area owned	2,642	96.8	6,567	95.9	136	87.2	1,297	93.3	1,132	97.0	28,155	95.6
Area leased from governments	39	1.4	108	1.6	5	3.2	53	3.8	29	2.5	848	2.9
Area rented or leased from others	763	27.9	2,109	30.8	43	27.6	376	27.1	333	28.5	8,935	30.4
Area crop-shared from others	15	0.5	56	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.6	14	1.2	249	0.8
Land area used through other arrangements	151	5.5	300	4.4	14	9.0	76	5.5	80	6.9	1,527	5.2
Total area of land used by others	280	10.3	951	13.9	9	5.8	182	13.1	115	9.9	3,509	11.9

¹ Total number of farms does not correspond to the sum of its parts, due to the fact that farms may be reported under more than one category (or activity). A farm can also be reported under more than one form of land tenure.

Sources: Statistics Canada. Table 004-0201 - Census of Agriculture, farms classified by total farm area every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database), and Table 004-0204 - Census of Agriculture, tenure of land owned, leased, rented, crop-shared, used through other arrangements or used by others every 5 years. CANSIM (Database).



Table 10 Computers used for farm business, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

Computers used for farm business	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Farms using computers for the farm business ¹	1,612	59.0	4,504	65.8	101	64.7	821	59.1	627	53.7	18,112	61.5
Farms using internet for the farm business	1,396	51.1	4,086	59.7	88	56.4	729	52.4	569	48.8	16,171	54.9
Farms having high-speed internet access ²	955	35.0	2,828	41.3	80	51.3	505	36.3	392	33.6	11,941	40.6

¹ The total number of farms that declare using computers includes all farms that have declared using the Internet, the use of computers being a necessary condition for accessing the Internet. The use of a computer may include use of mobile devices.

² The total number of farms having "access to high speed Internet" is based on the Internet speed declared by the respondent, this can vary by reason of the different interpretations of "high speed".

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 004-0231 - Census of Agriculture, computers used for farm business every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database).



Table 11

Farms classified by total farm capital and by total gross farm receipts in the year prior to the census, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Farms classified by total farm capital ¹												
Farms, under \$200,000	276	10.1	383	5.6	26	16.7	139	10.0	149	12.8	3,661	12.4
Farms, \$200,000 to \$499,999	859	31.5	1,353	19.8	32	20.5	368	26.5	447	38.3	8,024	27.3
Farms, \$500,000 to \$1,499,999	1,190	43.6	2,728	39.8	55	35.3	595	42.8	448	38.4	11,741	39.9
Farms, \$1,500,000 to \$3,499,999	333	12.2	1,583	23.1	29	18.6	215	15.5	101	8.7	4,421	15.0
Farms, \$3,500,000 and over	72	2.6	801	11.7	14	9.0	73	5.3	22	1.9	1,590	5.4
Farms classified by total gross farm receipts ^{1 2 3}												
Farms, under \$25,000	965	35.3	1,466	21.4	50	32.1	479	34.5	568	48.7	8,735	29.7
Farms, \$25,000 to \$99,999	745	27.3	1,646	24.0	32	20.5	362	26.0	345	29.6	7,055	24.0
Farms, \$100,000 to \$499,999	765	28.0	2,468	36.0	41	26.3	408	29.4	213	18.3	9,519	32.3
Farms, \$500,000 to \$1,999,999	238	8.7	1,101	16.1	26	16.7	121	8.7	40	3.4	3,646	12.4
Farms, \$2,000,000 and over	17	0.6	167	2.4	7	4.5	20	1.4	1	0.1	482	1.6

1 All figures are in dollars current in 2010.

2 There is under reporting of gross farm revenues and of certain operation expenses at the aggregate level due to the rise in contractor services (e.g. contract work), custom work by non-farmers and of activities in the agriculture sector of large non-agricultural corporations that deal in food processing, meat packing and others.

3 Differences in concepts, methods, and scope affect the possibility of comparing Census of Agriculture data to other Statistics Canada sources such as: The Agriculture Taxation Data Program (ATDP), Farm Financial Survey (FRFN) and the series on Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES). The net effect of these differences can give rise to important gaps in tier estimations and trends.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Table 004-0232 - Census of Agriculture, farms classified by total farm capital every 5 years (number), CANSIM (Database), and Statistics Canada, Table 004-0233 - Census of Agriculture, farms classified by total gross farm receipts in the year prior to the census every 5 years (number of farms reporting unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (Database).



Table 12

Number of farm operators who lived on the farm, having declared agricultural operation, by paid non-agricultural work in the calendar year prior to the census, five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Estrie		Montérégie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Operators living on or off the farm												
Off the farm	960	22.9	2,140	20.8	65	28.9	390	18.9	265	15.9	10,230	23.3
On the farm	3,245	77.3	8,150	79.2	160	71.1	1,670	80.9	1,395	83.8	33,695	76.7
Farm work, by average number of hours per week												
Less than 20 hours	1,325	31.5	2,635	25.6	45	20.0	590	28.6	520	31.2	12,430	28.3
Between 20 and 29 hours	510	12.1	1,195	11.6	10	4.4	245	11.9	255	15.3	4,920	11.2
Between 30 and 40 hours	475	11.3	1,270	12.3	25	11.1	240	11.6	210	12.6	5,070	11.5
40 hours and more	1,895	45.1	5,190	50.4	135	60.0	995	48.2	685	41.1	21,500	49.0
Non-farm paid work, by average number of hours per week												
Operators reporting no paid non-farm work	2,540	60.5	6,725	65.4	155	68.9	1,325	64.2	880	52.9	28,280	64.4
Operators reporting less than 20 hours	270	6.4	675	6.6	10	4.4	125	6.1	125	7.5	2,725	6.2
Operators reporting between 20 and 29 hours	235	5.6	540	5.2	15	6.7	105	5.1	105	6.3	2,105	4.8
Operators reporting between 30 and 40 hours	595	14.2	1,150	11.2	20	8.9	270	13.1	295	17.7	5,445	12.4
Operators reporting more than 40 hours	565	13.5	1,190	11.6	20	8.9	230	11.1	260	15.6	5,355	12.2

Sources: Statistics Canada. Table 004-0240. Census of Agriculture, number of farm operators who lived on the farm at any time during the 12 months prior to the census, every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database). Statistics Canada. Table 004-0242. Census of Agriculture, number of farm operators by paid non-farm work in the calendar year prior to the census, every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database). Statistics Canada. Table 004-0241. Census of Agriculture, number of farm operators by average number of hours per week worked for the agricultural operation in the calendar year prior to the census, every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database).



Table 13

Farms classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), five agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) ^{1 2}	Estrie		Montréal - Laval		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Total Quebec	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Total Number of Farms	2,730	100.0	6,848	100.0	156	100.0	1,390	100.0	1,167	100.0	29,437	100.0
Cattle ranching and farming	1,021	37.4	1,561	22.8	7	4.5	308	22.2	457	39.2	9,069	30.8
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	470	17.2	472	6.9	4	2.6	116	8.3	369	31.6	3,154	10.7
Dairy cattle and milk production	551	20.2	1,089	15.9	3	1.9	192	13.8	88	7.5	5,915	20.1
Hog and pig farming	100	3.7	469	6.8	1	0.6	10	0.7	3	0.3	1,515	5.1
Poultry and egg production	24	0.9	207	3.0	2	1.3	20	1.4	8	0.7	718	2.4
Chicken egg production	9	0.3	53	0.8	1	0.6	5	0.4	5	0.4	164	0.6
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	11	0.4	92	1.3	1	0.6	9	0.6	2	0.2	398	1.4
Turkey production	0	0.0	26	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	58	0.2
Poultry hatcheries	1	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.0
Combination poultry and egg production	2	0.1	9	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	35	0.1
All other poultry production	1	0.0	23	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	52	0.2
Sheep and goat farming	102	3.7	124	1.8	3	1.9	32	2.3	30	2.6	771	2.6
Sheep farming	83	3.0	85	1.2	0	0.0	28	2.0	24	2.1	582	2.0
Goat farming	19	0.7	39	0.6	3	1.9	4	0.3	6	0.5	189	0.6
Other animal production	164	6.0	446	6.5	14	9.0	180	12.9	156	13.4	1,931	6.6
Apiculture	17	0.6	47	0.7	7	4.5	17	1.2	13	1.1	198	0.7
Horse and other equine production	81	3.0	241	3.5	5	3.2	103	7.4	78	6.7	922	3.1
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	3	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	51	0.2
Animal combination farming	53	1.9	125	1.8	0	0.0	42	3.0	53	4.5	607	2.1
All other miscellaneous animal production	10	0.4	25	0.4	1	0.6	15	1.1	12	1.0	153	0.5
Oilseed and grain farming	86	3.2	2,072	30.3	4	2.6	107	7.7	48	4.1	3,849	13.1
Soybean farming	22	0.8	343	5.0	1	0.6	35	2.5	13	1.1	777	2.6
Oilseed (except soya) farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1
Dry pea and bean farming	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Wheat farming	3	0.1	11	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	49	0.2
Corn farming	23	0.8	1,419	20.7	1	0.6	30	2.2	11	0.9	1,996	6.8
Other grain farming	38	1.4	297	4.3	2	1.3	42	3.0	21	1.8	1,007	3.4
Vegetable and melon farming	31	1.1	372	5.4	32	20.5	73	5.3	34	2.9	974	3.3
Potato farming	1	0.0	39	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.6	9	0.8	224	0.8
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	30	1.1	333	4.9	32	20.5	65	4.7	25	2.1	750	2.5
Fruit and tree nut farming	74	2.7	410	6.0	13	8.3	163	11.7	27	2.3	1,414	4.8
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	192	7.0	292	4.3	69	44.2	157	11.3	57	4.9	1,397	4.7
Mushroom production	3	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.2	19	0.1
Other food crops grown under cover	23	0.8	48	0.7	9	5.8	45	3.2	14	1.2	242	0.8
Nursery and tree production	145	5.3	130	1.9	16	10.3	56	4.0	25	2.1	696	2.4
Floriculture production	21	0.8	111	1.6	44	28.2	54	3.9	16	1.4	440	1.5
Other crop farming	936	34.3	895	13.1	11	7.1	340	24.5	347	29.7	7,799	26.5
Tobacco farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Hay farming	251	9.2	325	4.7	3	1.9	157	11.3	248	21.3	2,224	7.6
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	5	0.2	28	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.4	3	0.3	85	0.3

Maple syrup and products production	612	22.4	394	5.8	2	1.3	131	9.4	40	3.4	4,674	15.9
All other miscellaneous crop farming	68	2.5	148	2.2	6	3.8	46	3.3	56	4.8	813	2.8

1 The type of farm classification used for the Census of Agriculture is based on groups (four-digit codes) and Canadian categories (6-digit codes) of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which is revised periodically. Data on the type of farm on the Census of Agriculture of 2011 were calculated according to the 2007 NAICS.

2 Changes in the types of farms overtime can portray the evolution of the agricultural industry, but can also be affected by variations in the base products' prices.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 004-200 - Census of Agriculture, farms classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) every 5 years (number). CANSIM (Database).



Table 14

Sex and marital status by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Estrie		Montégérie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	
	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers
	percent													
Sex														
Female	64.0	56.8	53.8	54.6	45.3	49.3	38.8	44.5	47.1	54.9	44.8	48.8	60.5	58.4
Male	36.0	43.2	46.2	45.1	54.7	50.7	61.2	55.5	52.9	45.1	55.3	50.9	40.1	41.6
Marital Status														
Single ¹	40.4	40.6	48.4	50.4	41.3	48.1	46.1	51.4	41.7	51.1	54.8	58.3	56.5	50.1
Married	35.1	22.9	29.1	19.1	41.8	21.7	40.6	24.8	36.9	18.7	28.2	17.4	22.6	17.0
Common-Law	17.5	29.8	14.8	24.4	10.7	23.5	6.5	15.9	14.5	23.2	10.3	18.6	18.1	26.7
Separated, divorced, or widowed	7.0	6.8	7.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.8	5.8	2.8	6.3
1 Never married, not living in a Common-Law union.														
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.														



Table 15

Education by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions in Quebec, 2011

Education ¹	Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Estrie		Montégérie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	
	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers
	percent													
No certificate, diploma or degree	28.9	37.9	29.7	26.1	19.0	28.2	17.7	22.2	21.4	29.2	24.1	37.5	68.4	37.5
Secondary school diploma ²	55.3	50.0	41.2	52.7	46.4	49.4	44.3	43.1	53.6	52.8	49.1	47.7	23.2	50.2
Certificate or college diploma ³	11.4	9.7	15.4	14.6	17.4	13.6	17.7	17.0	17.1	11.9	15.7	9.8	6.8	8.7
Bachelor's ⁴	5.3	2.2	11.0	4.9	12.7	7.4	15.9	14.0	6.9	5.1	8.1	4.1	3.4	3.3
Certificate or university diploma over bachelor's ⁵	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	4.4	1.4	4.4	3.7	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.4

1 Established according to the variable representing the highest certificate, diploma or degree attained.

2 Also includes a trade school diploma or certificate of apprenticeship.

3 Also includes a certificate or diploma from a Cégep or from another institution other than an university.

4 Also includes a certificate or university diploma lower than a bachelor's.

5 Includes also a master's or doctorate degree.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Table 16

Place of birth and religion by FOLS of workers in the agri-food sector aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Estrie		Montégérie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	
	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers	English- language workers	Other workers
	percent													
Place of birth														
Born in the province of residence	84.8	96.6	64.5	93.2	54.4	91.2	43.3	64.2	66.5	93.7	29.7	77.5	75.4	96.3
Born in another province	7.1	2.6	7.7	0.7	4.6	1.5	6.5	1.5	12.4	2.1	41.7	15.2	21.0	2.7
Born outside of Canada	1.8	0.4	25.1	5.7	37.9	7.3	50.1	34.3	20.0	4.1	27.3	7.1	3.4	0.9
Religion														
Anglican	34.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	4.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	4.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Catholic	50.0	96.7	34.4	82.4	37.0	82.5	33.4	57.6	44.7	85.5	40.2	80.7	57.3	86.3
Pentecostal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	10.6	0.6
Presbyterian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
United Church	3.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Christian ¹	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.4	16.3	2.6	19.4	9.1	19.4	1.6	12.2	3.8	0.0	1.5
Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.3	11.6	2.1	22.5	12.5	6.9	0.9	6.4	1.4	5.0	0.0
Other religions ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
No religious affiliation	1.8	2.4	15.3	12.9	24.2	12.1	20.1	19.8	17.3	11.6	29.6	13.2	10.1	9.8
¹ Other Christian (includes Baptist, Orthodox Christian, and Lutheran). ² Other religions (including Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality).														
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.														



Table 17

Class of worker and subgroups of the agri-food sector for workers aged 15 years and over, seven agricultural regions of Quebec, 2011

	Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Estrie		Montégérie		Montréal - Laval		Laurentides		Outaouais		Abitibi-Témiscamingue Nord-du-Québec	
	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers	English-language workers	Other workers
	percent													
Class of worker														
Did not work in 2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee	96.5	97.1	91.2	94.1	88.8	95.1	90.4	94.6	91.0	94.2	91.4	95.7	96.0	96.0
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Self-employed, incorporated	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.9	5.9	2.5	5.6	2.9	5.2	2.7	2.9	1.9	0.0	2.0
Self-employed, non-incorporated	0.0	1.2	5.5	2.8	4.9	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.9	5.4	2.3	2.8	1.8
Subgroups of the agri-food sector														
Input and service supply ¹	0.0	1.0	4.9	2.4	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2
Food, beverage, and tobacco processing ²	28.9	35.9	11.0	9.8	12.4	23.3	10.7	14.5	11.7	12.7	5.7	4.7	0.0	4.3
Food retail and wholesale ³	36.8	34.7	26.9	37.2	29.7	34.4	27.6	35.5	27.1	40.6	24.0	40.8	62.7	44.6
Food Service ⁴	33.3	28.3	57.7	50.4	54.7	39.6	61.3	49.6	59.0	45.4	69.8	54.0	37.3	49.9

1 Including the following industries: Support activities for crop production (NAICS code: 1151); Support activities for animal production (NAICS code: 1152); Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing (NAICS code: 3253); Farm, lawn, and garden machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4171); Agricultural supplies merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4183).

2 Including the following industries: Animal food manufacturing (NAICS code: 3111); Grain and oilseed milling (NAICS code: 3112); Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing (NAICS code: 3113); Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing (NAICS code: 3114); Dairy product manufacturing (NAICS code: 3115); Meat product manufacturing (NAICS code: 3116); Seafood product preparation and packaging (NAICS code: 3117); Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (NAICS code: 3118); Other food manufacturing (NAICS code: 3119); Beverage manufacturing (NAICS code: 3121); and Tobacco manufacturing (NAICS code: 3122).

3 Including the following industries: Farm product merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4111); Food merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4131); Beverage merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4132); Cigarette and tobacco product merchant wholesalers (NAICS code: 4133); Grocery stores (NAICS code: 4451); Specialty food stores (NAICS code: 4452); Beer, wine and liquor stores (NAICS code: 4453).

4 Including the following industries: Vending machine operators (NAICS code: 4542); Full service restaurants (NAICS code: 7221); Limited-service restaurants (NAICS code: 7222); Special food services (NAICS code: 7223); and Drinking places (Alcoholic beverages) (NAICS code: 7224).

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.



Appendix 1

Industries in the agricultural sector

The industries that comprise the agricultural sector are as follows:

- Oilseed and grain farming (2007 NAICS code: 1111),
- Vegetable and melon farming (2007 NAICS code: 1112),
- Fruit and tree nut farming (2007 NAICS code: 1113),
- Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (2007 NAICS code: 1114),
- Other crop farming (2007 NAICS code: 1119),
- Cattle ranching and farming (2007 NAICS code: 1121),
- Hog and pig farming (2007 NAICS code: 1122),
- Poultry and egg production (2007 NAICS code: 1123),
- Sheep and goat farming (2007 NAICS code: 1124),
- Aquaculture (2007 NAICS code: 1125), and
- Other animal production (2007 NAICS code: 1129).



Appendix 2

Agricultural sector and official language minorities in the census subdivisions

Municipalities (census subdivisions) where the concentration (strong and average presence) of the official language minority and the population of the agricultural sector is represented in the population aged 15 and older, province of Québec, National Household Survey 2011

Strong Presence (2 Municipalities)

A census subdivision having a strong concentration of the official language minority and of the population that lives from the agricultural sector is defined by:

- The proportion of the population that lives from the agricultural sector is 15% or more;
- The proportion of the population having the minority language as their first official language spoken is 50% or more.

Très-Saint-Sacrement

- Presence of the official language minority: 61.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 16.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Sacrement

Clarendon

- Presence of the official language minority: 81.4%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 17.9%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie – Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Clarendon

Average presence (41 municipalities)

A census subdivision having an average concentration between the official language minority and the population that lives from the agricultural sector is defined by:

- The proportion of the population that lives from the agricultural sector is between 5% and 14.9%;
- The proportion of the population having a minority language as their first official language spoken is between 10% and 49.9%.

Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 6.9%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton

Ulverton

- Presence of the official language minority: 27.1%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 11.3%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Val-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Melbourne

Saint-Herménégilde

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.0%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 12.4%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Coaticook
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Herménégilde

Compton

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.9%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 13.2%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Coaticook
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Compton

Frelighsburg

- Presence of the official language minority: 19.8%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 9.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie

- Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
- Census consolidated subdivision: Frelighsburg

Bedford

- Presence of the official language minority: 25.0%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bedford

Dunham

- Presence of the official language minority: 20.7%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Dunham

Brigham

- Presence of the official language minority: 15.4%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Brigham

Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.2%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 6.4%
 - Agricultural region: Centre-du-Québec
 - Census division: Drummond
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey

Durham-Sud

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 13.0%
 - Agricultural region: Centre-du-Québec
 - Census division: Drummond
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Durham-Sud

Lacolle

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.2%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lacolle

Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.2%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 9.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Les Jardins-de-Napierville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle

Havelock

- Presence of the official language minority: 24.6%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 6.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Havelock

Howick

- Presence of the official language minority: 26.5%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Sacrement

Dundee

- Presence of the official language minority: 28.5%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 11.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Dundee

Saint-Télesphore

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.9%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Télesphore

Très-Saint-Rédempteur

- Presence of the official language minority: 23.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Rédempteur

Lochaber

- Presence of the official language minority: 20.0%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.2%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lochaber

Lochaber-Partie-Ouest

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.5%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.4%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lochaber-Partie-Ouest

Stanbridge Station

- Presence of the official language minority: 19.1%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 22.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Pierre-de-Véronne-à-Pike-River

Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville

- Presence of the official language minority: 28.6%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 15.6%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville

Newport

- Presence of the official language minority: 33.0%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 12.2%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Cookshire-Eaton

Bury

- Presence of the official language minority: 39.8%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.1%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bury

Hatley

- Presence of the official language minority: 41.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 11.0%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hatley

Noyan

- Presence of the official language minority: 30.3%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 5.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Noyan

Hemmingford

- Presence of the official language minority: 35.4%

- Presence of the agricultural sector: 13.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Les Jardins-de-Napierville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hemmingford

Franklin

- Presence of the official language minority: 34.1%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 11.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Franklin

Godmanchester

- Presence of the official language minority: 41.7%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 10.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Godmanchester

Arundel

- Presence of the official language minority: 44.1%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 11.2%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Laurentides
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Arundel

Thorne

- Presence of the official language minority: 49.1%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Thorne

Melbourne

- Presence of the official language minority: 36.7%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 18.8%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Val-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Melbourne

Barnston-Ouest

- Presence of the official language minority: 31.9%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 18.8%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Coaticook
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Barnston-Ouest

Stanstead-Est

- Presence of the official language minority: 43.8%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 25.3%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Coaticook
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Stanstead-Est

Saint-Armand

- Presence of the official language minority: 32.2%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 15.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Armand

Abercorn

- Presence of the official language minority: 56.9%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 7.6%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Sutton

Stanbridge East

- Presence of the official language minority: 54.5%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 6.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie

- Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
- Census consolidated subdivision: Stanbridge East

Hinchinbrooke

- Presence of the official language minority: 53.9%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 8.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hinchinbrooke

Elgin

- Presence of the official language minority: 59.4%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 14.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Elgin

Mulgrave-et-Derry

- Presence of the official language minority: 57.5%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 12.9%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Mulgrave-et-Derry

Litchfield

- Presence of the official language minority: 59.7%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 8.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Litchfield

Bristol

- Presence of the official language minority: 86.6%
- Presence of the agricultural sector: 6.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bristol



Appendix 3

Industries of the agri-food sector

The industries that comprise the agri-food sector are as follows:

- Support activities for crop production (2007 NAICS code: 1151),
- Support activities for animal production (2007 NAICS code: 1152),
- Animal food manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3111),
- Grain and oilseed milling (2007 NAICS code: 3112),
- Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3113),
- Fruit and vegetables preserving and specialty food manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3114),
- Dairy product manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3115),
- Meat product manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3116),
- Seafood product preparation and packaging (2007 NAICS code: 3117),
- Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3118),
- Other food manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3119),
- Beverage manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3121),
- Tobacco manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3122),
- Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing (2007 NAICS code: 3253),
- Farm product merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4111),
- Food merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4131),
- Beverage merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4132),
- Cigarette and tobacco product merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4133),
- Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4171),
- Agricultural supplies merchant wholesalers (2007 NAICS code: 4183),
- Grocery stores (2007 NAICS code: 4451),
- Specialty food stores (2007 NAICS code: 4452),
- Beer, wine and liquor stores (2007 NAICS code: 4453),
- Vending machine operators (2007 NAICS code: 4542),
- Full-service restaurant (2007 NAICS code: 7221),
- Limited-service restaurant (2007 NAICS code: 7222),
- Specialty food service (2007 NAICS code: 7223), and
- Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) (2007 NAICS code: 7224).



Appendix 4

Agri-food sector and official language minorities in the census subdivisions

Municipalities (census subdivisions) where the concentration (strong and average presence) of the official language minority and the population of the agri-food sector is represented in the population aged 15 and over, province of Québec, National Household Service 2011

Strong Presence (2 municipalities)

A census subdivision having a strong concentration of the official language minority and of the population that lives from the agri-food sector is defined by:

- The proportion of the population that lives from the agri-food sector is 15% and more;
- The proportion of the population having a minority language as their first official language spoken is 50% or more.

Grosse-Île

- Presence of the official language minority: 82.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 18.4%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Rapides-des-Joachims

- Presence of the official language minority: 72.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 23.4%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Rapides-des-Joachims

Average presence (133 municipalities)

A census subdivision having an average concentration of the official language minority and of the population that lives from the agri-food sector is defined by:

- The proportion of the population that lives from the agri-food sector is between 5 and 14.9%;
- The proportion of the population having the minority language as a first official language spoken is between 10% to 49.9%.

Percé

- Presence of the official language minority: 21.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 13.9%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Le Rocher-Percé
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Percé

Port-Daniel--Gascons

- Presence of the official language minority: 13.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 11.5%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Le Rocher-Percé
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Port-Daniel--Gascons

Gaspé

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 10.6%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: La Côte-de-Gaspé
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Gaspé

Pointe-à-la-Croix

- Presence of the official language minority: 17.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Avignon
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Pointe-à-la-Croix

Matapédia

- Presence of the official language minority: 25.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Avignon

- Census consolidated subdivision: Matapédia

Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.5%
 - Agricultural region: Québec
 - Census division: La Jacques-Cartier
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier

Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.0%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton

Cookshire-Eaton

- Presence of the official language minority: 20.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.0%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Cookshire-Eaton

Richmond

- Presence of the official language minority: 22.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.6%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Val-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Cleveland

Cleveland

- Presence of the official language minority: 19.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.1%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Val-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Cleveland

Compton

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.5%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Coaticook
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Compton

Hatley

- Presence of the official language minority: 18.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.5%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hatley

Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 14.4%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton

Stukely-Sud

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Stukely-Sud

Frelighsburg

- Presence of the official language minority: 19.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Frelighsburg

Bedford

- Presence of the official language minority: 23.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bedford

Bedford

- Presence of the official language minority: 25.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bedford

Dunham

- Presence of the official language minority: 20.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Dunham

Cowansville

- Presence of the official language minority: 17.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Dunham

East Farnham

- Presence of the official language minority: 17.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Brigham

Brigham

- Presence of the official language minority: 15.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Brigham

Waterloo

- Presence of the official language minority: 14.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: La Haute-Yamaska
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Shefford

Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.9%
 - Agricultural region: Centre-du-Québec
 - Census division: Drummond
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey

Durham-Sud

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.4%
 - Agricultural region: Centre-du-Québec
 - Census division: Drummond
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Durham-Sud

Odanak

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.2%
 - Agricultural region: Centre-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nicolet-Yamaska
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Pierreville

Venise-en-Québec

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 11.0%

- Agricultural region: Montérégie
- Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
- Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville

Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville

- Presence of the official language minority: 28.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville

Lacolle

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lacolle

Saint-Lambert

- Presence of the official language minority: 18.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Longueuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Longueuil

Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Longueuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Longueuil

Longueuil

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Longueuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Longueuil

Rawdon

- Presence of the official language minority: 13.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.2%
 - Agricultural region: Lanaudière
 - Census division: Matawinie
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Rawdon

Laval

- Presence of the official language minority: 20.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Laval
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Laval

Montréal

- Presence of the official language minority: 28.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Candiac

- Presence of the official language minority: 14.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Roussillon
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Constant

Léry

- Presence of the official language minority: 13.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Roussillon

- Census consolidated subdivision: Châteauguay

Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Les Jardins-de-Napierville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle

Havelock

- Presence of the official language minority: 24.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Havelock

Howick

- Presence of the official language minority: 26.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Sacrement

Saint-Anicet

- Presence of the official language minority: 17.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Anicet

Saint-Télesphore

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Télesphore

L'Île-Perrot

- Presence of the official language minority: 27.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

- Presence of the official language minority: 29.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

Terrasse-Vaudreuil

- Presence of the official language minority: 26.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac

- Presence of the official language minority: 29.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Vaudreuil-Dorion

L'Île-Cadioux

- Presence of the official language minority: 25.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Vaudreuil-Dorion

Sainte-Justine-de-Newton

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Sainte-Justine-de-Newton

Très-Saint-Rédempteur

- Presence of the official language minority: 23.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.4%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Rédempteur

Rigaud

- Presence of the official language minority: 19.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Rigaud

Pointe-Fortune

- Presence of the official language minority: 22.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Rigaud

Deux-Montagnes

- Presence of the official language minority: 18.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.7%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Deux-Montagnes
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Eustache

Rosemère

- Presence of the official language minority: 18.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.8%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Thérèse-De Blainville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Blainville

Lorraine

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.5%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Thérèse-De Blainville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Blainville

Lachute

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.5%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Argenteuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lachute

Gore

- Presence of the official language minority: 23.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.1%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Argenteuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Gore

Mille-Isles

- Presence of the official language minority: 22.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.7%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Argenteuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Mille-Isles

Brownsburg-Chatham

- Presence of the official language minority: 16.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.4%

- Agricultural region: Laurentides
- Census division: Argenteuil
- Census consolidated subdivision: Brownsburg-Chatham

Piedmont

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.2%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Pays-d'en-Haut
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Sauveur

Morin-Heights

- Presence of the official language minority: 24.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.6%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Pays-d'en-Haut
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Morin-Heights

Lac-des-Seize-Îles

- Presence of the official language minority: 13.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.2%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Pays-d'en-Haut
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Wentworth-Nord

Wentworth-Nord

- Presence of the official language minority: 17.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.1%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Pays-d'en-Haut
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Wentworth-Nord

Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.6%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Pays-d'en-Haut
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard

Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides

- Presence of the official language minority: 13.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.4%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Laurentides
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides

Montcalm

- Presence of the official language minority: 29.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.7%
 - Agricultural region: Laurentides
 - Census division: Les Laurentides
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montcalm

Lochaber-Partie-Ouest

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.6%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lochaber-Partie-Ouest

Namur

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.7%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Namur

Boileau

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau

- Census consolidated subdivision: Boileau

Val-des-Bois

- Presence of the official language minority: 16.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Papineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Val-des-Bois

Gatineau

- Presence of the official language minority: 15.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.5%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Gatineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Gatineau

L'Ange-Gardien

- Presence of the official language minority: 10.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.4%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais
 - Census consolidated subdivision: L'Ange-Gardien

Val-des-Monts

- Presence of the official language minority: 11.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.6%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Val-des-Monts

Mansfield-et-Pontefract

- Presence of the official language minority: 16.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Mansfield-et-Pontefract

Belleterre

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.6%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue - Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Témiscamingue
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Belleterre

Notre-Dame-du-Nord

- Presence of the official language minority: 12.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue - Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Témiscamingue
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Notre-Dame-du-Nord

Matimekosh

- Presence of the official language minority: 16.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.4%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lac-Vacher

Newport

- Presence of the official language minority: 33.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Cookshire-Eaton

Bury

- Presence of the official language minority: 39.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.6%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-François
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bury

Potton

- Presence of the official language minority: 46.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.8%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Potton

Ayer's Cliff

- Presence of the official language minority: 45.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.5%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley

Saint-Armand

- Presence of the official language minority: 32.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 10.1%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Saint-Armand

Sutton

- Presence of the official language minority: 35.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Sutton

Noyan

- Presence of the official language minority: 30.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Richelieu
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Noyan

Brossard

- Presence of the official language minority: 31.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Longueuil
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Brossard

Châteauguay

- Presence of the official language minority: 33.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Roussillon
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Châteauguay

Hemmingford

- Presence of the official language minority: 35.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Les Jardins-de-Napierville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hemmingford

Franklin

- Presence of the official language minority: 34.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Franklin

Ormstown

- Presence of the official language minority: 31.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Ormstown

Huntingdon

- Presence of the official language minority: 41.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.1%

- Agricultural region: Montérégie
- Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
- Census consolidated subdivision: Godmanchester

Godmanchester

- Presence of the official language minority: 41.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 10.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Godmanchester

Pincourt

- Presence of the official language minority: 44.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

Vaudreuil-Dorion

- Presence of the official language minority: 30.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Vaudreuil-Dorion

Saint-Lazare

- Presence of the official language minority: 44.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Vaudreuil-Dorion

La Pêche

- Presence of the official language minority: 40.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.1%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais
 - Census consolidated subdivision: La Pêche

Denholm

- Presence of the official language minority: 33.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.0%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Denholm

Témiscaming

- Presence of the official language minority: 36.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.1%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue - Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Témiscamingue
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Témiscaming

Schefferville

- Presence of the official language minority: 39.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lac-Vacher

Salluit

- Presence of the official language minority: 49.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.2%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Baie-d'Hudson

Lac-Sainte-Marie

- Presence of the official language minority: 30.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 17.8%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau

- Census consolidated subdivision: Lac-Sainte-Marie

Shigawake

- Presence of the official language minority: 63.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.4%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Bonaventure
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Shigawake

Stanstead

- Presence of the official language minority: 54.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Stanstead

North Hatley

- Presence of the official language minority: 55.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%
 - Agricultural region: Estrie
 - Census division: Memphrémagog
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hatley

Stanbridge East

- Presence of the official language minority: 54.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 11.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Stanbridge East

Dorval

- Presence of the official language minority: 60.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

- Presence of the official language minority: 58.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Senneville

- Presence of the official language minority: 54.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Hemmingford

- Presence of the official language minority: 60.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 14.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Les Jardins-de-Napierville
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hemmingford

Très-Saint-Sacrement

- Presence of the official language minority: 61.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 10.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Très-Saint-Sacrement

Hinchinbrooke

- Presence of the official language minority: 53.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.2%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hinchinbrooke

Chelsea

- Presence of the official language minority: 50.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.3%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Chelsea

Low

- Presence of the official language minority: 61.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.8%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Low

Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

- Presence of the official language minority: 67.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.2%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

Akulivik

- Presence of the official language minority: 53.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.5%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Baie-d'Hudson

Hope Town

- Presence of the official language minority: 76.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.1%
 - Agricultural region: Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Census division: Bonaventure
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Hope

Brome

- Presence of the official language minority: 70.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 8.0%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Brome-Missisquoi
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Lac-Brome

Montréal-Ouest

- Presence of the official language minority: 78.8%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.9%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Pointe-Claire

- Presence of the official language minority: 71.7%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.5%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Kirkland

- Presence of the official language minority: 72.1%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Beaconsfield

- Presence of the official language minority: 71.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.3%
 - Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
 - Census division: Montréal
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Dollard-Des Ormeaux

- Presence of the official language minority: 71.3%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.3%

- Agricultural region: Montréal - Laval
- Census division: Montréal
- Census consolidated subdivision: Montréal

Hudson

- Presence of the official language minority: 76.5%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.8%
 - Agricultural region: Montérégie
 - Census division: Vaudreuil-Soulanges
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Vaudreuil-Dorion

Bristol

- Presence of the official language minority: 86.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.7%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Bristol

Shawville

- Presence of the official language minority: 89.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.9%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Clarendon

Portage-du-Fort

- Presence of the official language minority: 95.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 10.2%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Litchfield

L'Isle-aux-Allumettes

- Presence of the official language minority: 85.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.1%
 - Agricultural region: Outaouais
 - Census division: Pontiac
 - Census consolidated subdivision: L'Isle-aux-Allumettes

Kebaowek

- Presence of the official language minority: 92.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.6%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue - Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Témiscamingue
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Témiscaming

Blanc-Sablon

- Presence of the official language minority: 74.2%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 14.7%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

Bonne-Espérance

- Presence of the official language minority: 99.4%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.2%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

Saint-Augustin

- Presence of the official language minority: 91.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.0%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

Gros-Mécatina

- Presence of the official language minority: 90.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.3%
 - Agricultural region: Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean — Côte-Nord
 - Census division: Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

- Census consolidated subdivision: Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

Kuujuarapik

- Presence of the official language minority: 83.0%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 9.2%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Baie-d'Hudson

Umiujaq

- Presence of the official language minority: 70.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 7.1%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Baie-d'Hudson

Kangirsuk

- Presence of the official language minority: 70.6%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 5.2%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Rivière-Koksoak

Chisasibi

- Presence of the official language minority: 71.9%
- Presence of the agri-food sector: 6.8%
 - Agricultural region: Abitibi-Témiscamingue — Nord-du-Québec
 - Census division: Nord-du-Québec
 - Census consolidated subdivision: Baie-James