CHSSN

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

Baseline Data Report 2013-2014

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
OF CLSC BEAUPORT (03032)

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for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

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Contents

Introduction

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

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

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

About the 2013-2014 report

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

Baseline Data Report Series

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

Determinants of Health

National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. The Public Health Agency of Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working

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[1] http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.[2]

Suggested Readings

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

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

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

Methodological Notes

Data Source and Constraints

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

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

- the target population for the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them.

- the NHS estimates are derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling error and are also subject to potentially higher non-response error than in the census due to the survey's voluntary nature.

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

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

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

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

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province. First Official Language Spoken is derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Dual responses are divided equally among English-speaking and French-speaking groups.

Other definitions include Mother tongue which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The language most often spoken at home is used to designate the home language. Knowledge of official languages indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The language used most often at work indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

Geographic Regions

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

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

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

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

Statistics Canada Definitions

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

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

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.[4] In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	CSSS de Québec-Nord	CLSC Beauport
FOLS - English speakers	number	12,668	4,640	815
	percentage	1.9%	1.5%	1.0%
FOLS - French speakers	number	670,055	304,860	80,075
	percentage	98.2%	98.5%	99.1%
Total population	number	682,125	309,370	80,830
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.				

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 12,668 English speakers, representing 1.9% of the regional population.

- There were 4,640 English speakers living in the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory where they represented 1.5% of the population. This share is lower than the overall regional share for English speakers.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 815 English speakers where they represented 1.0% of the population. This proportion is much lower than that represented by English speakers across the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory.

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[4] *See Bowen, S. (2001).* Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, *Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010).* From 'multicultural health' to 'knowledge translation' – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans), Issue 14,* http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php*. See also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "*The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda*". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 111-133.*

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The strategy for meeting these needs by public agencies must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in a given territory requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	12,668	670,055	4,640	304,860	815	80,075
0-14 years	1,283	96,620	573	51,710	65	12,245
15-24 years	1,708	83,185	680	36,115	113	10,260
25-44 years	3,895	174,080	1,238	81,820	203	19,640
45-64 years	3,835	208,010	1,473	93,610	270	26,530
65+ years	1,955	108,165	675	41,585	165	11,395

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 1,283 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 10.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is much lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 573 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 12.3% of the population. The proportion of children in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This proportion is much higher than the level for English-speaking children across the region.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 65 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.0% of the population. This share is much lower than that exhibited by English-speaking children across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the share in the CLSC Beauport French-speaking majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 1,955 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 15.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 675 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they accounted for 14.5% of the population. This share is lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale. The proportion of seniors in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 165 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.2% of the population. This share is much higher than that of English-speaking seniors across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population of CLSC Beauport is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.[5] For vulnerable low-income households language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole[6].

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Population 15+ by total income	11,385	573,435	4,068	253,145	750	67,830
Less than $20,000	4,665	199,915	1,533	81,605	353	22,855
$20,000 - $49,999	3,930	234,010	1,458	107,630	248	29,135
$50,000 +	2,790	139,505	1,080	63,920	143	15,825
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

Income under $20k

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale in 2011, there were 4,665 English speakers aged 15+ with income under $20k. This group represents 41.0% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers with income under $20k is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 1,533 English speakers with income under $20k in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represent 37.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is lower than that displayed by the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under $20k in CSSS de Québec-Nord's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

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

[6] Ibid

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 353 English speakers with income under $20k where they account for 47.1% of the population. This share is much higher than that experienced by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of those with income under $20k in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in CLSC Beauport.

Earning $50k and over

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 2,790 English speakers with income over $50k who represented 24.5% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 1,080 English speakers with income over $50k living in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represented 26.5% of the population. This proportion was higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 143 English-speaking high earners where they represent 19.1% of the population. This share is much lower than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.[7] Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	11,393	573,440	4,068	253,145	750	67,825
Total persons in households with at least one census family	8,623	432,795	3,303	208,920	583	54,885
Married spouses, common-law partners	6,550	327,885	2,503	158,315	435	40,210
Children in families with two parents present	980	49,460	383	25,095	63	7,130
Children in families with one parent present	425	22,130	188	10,180	45	3,105
Total persons in non-census family households	2,770	140,640	765	44,225	160	12,925
Living with non-relatives only	605	23,185	165	6,075	25	1,685
Living alone	2,115	111,845	580	36,335	125	10,765
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

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[7] *For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org*

Living in census families[8]

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 8,623 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 75.7% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 3,303 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they comprise 81.2% of the population. This share is higher than that displayed by the English-speaking population across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de Québec-Nord's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 583 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 77.7% of the population. This share is similar to that accounted for by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the CLSC Beauport English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 518 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 4.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 198 English speakers living in lone-parent families in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 4.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in this territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 20 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 2.7% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the CLSC Beauport English-speaking population is higher than the proportion we find for English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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

Living alone

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 2,115 English speakers living alone. This group represents 18.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is similar to the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 580 English speakers living alone in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 14.3% of the population. This level is much lower than that displayed by the regional English speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS de Québec-Nord English speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 125 English speakers living alone where they represent 16.7% of the population. This share is higher than that exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of those living alone in the CLSC Beauport English speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the "poverty line", LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below income cut-offs may be said to live in "straitened circumstances." [9] The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	2,035	73,705	433	24,655	130	7,530
15-24 years	1,875	66,190	395	21,380	133	6,590
25-44 years	783	18,025	125	5,445	40	1,535
45-64 years	540	21,710	140	7,945	35	2,435

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in "Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population" of this document.

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 2,035 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 16.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 433 English speakers living below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represent 9.3% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion in CSSS de Québec-Nord is much lower than the proportion for the region's English speakers in general.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 130 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 16.0% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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[9] *See "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at* http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 160 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 12.5% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 35 English-speaking children living below LICO in the CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 6.1% of the children in the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is much lower than that displayed by English-speaking children across the region.

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 175 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 9.0% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is much lower than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 20 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 3.0% of the territory's English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is much lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	1,875	66,190	395	21,380	133	6,590
Total persons in households with at least one census family	813	23,865	180	10,275	73	2,770
Married spouses, common-law partners	543	14,375	128	5,925	40	1,645
Total persons in non-census family households	1,065	42,325	210	11,110	50	3,810
Living alone	763	30,725	140	8,655	40	3,015

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in "Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements" in this document.

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 813 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 9.4% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in this region living below LICO in census family households.

- There were 180 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represent 5.4% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS de Québec-Nord English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than that found in the regional English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 73 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 12.5% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 75 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 14.5% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale living in lone parent families.

- There were 15 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 7.6% of the territory's English-speaking lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the English-speaking population of CSSS de Québec-Nord is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking territory's population is much lower than that found in the regional English-speaking population.

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

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 763 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 36.1% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO is much higher than that found in the region's French-speaking majority population living alone.

- There were 140 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 24.1% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much lower than that experienced by the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale's English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 40 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 32.0% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members[10].

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	11,393	573,440	4,068	253,145	750	67,825
	25-44 years	3,895	174,080	1,235	81,810	203	19,635
	45-64 years	3,835	208,010	1,470	93,615	268	26,530
High school diploma or less	Total	3,683	216,445	1,620	100,520	255	28,555
	25-44 years	663	33,245	265	16,665	40	4,060
	45-64 years	1,025	72,660	478	35,425	45	10,540
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	1,248	96,005	535	48,145	190	13,020
	25-44 years	418	37,060	175	19,445	50	4,775
	45-64 years	540	38,355	235	19,190	90	5,400
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	1,895	111,785	745	52,620	140	14,135
	25-44 years	710	41,135	313	21,985	45	5,600
	45-64 years	643	40,695	280	19,470	60	5,695
University certificate or diploma below	Total	563	27,285	203	10,520	25	2,570
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	3,995	121,925	958	41,330	95	9,480
	25-44 years	1,905	55,675	425	20,635	50	4,510
	45-64 years	1,438	44,815	375	14,860	33	3,720
High school diploma or less	Total	32.3%	37.7%	39.8%	39.7%	34.0%	42.1%
	25-44 years	17.0%	19.1%	21.5%	20.4%	19.7%	20.7%
	45-64 years	26.7%	34.9%	32.5%	37.8%	16.8%	39.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	11.0%	16.7%	13.2%	19.0%	25.3%	19.2%
	25-44 years	10.7%	21.3%	14.2%	23.8%	24.6%	24.3%
	45-64 years	14.1%	18.4%	16.0%	20.5%	33.6%	20.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.6%	19.5%	18.3%	20.8%	18.7%	20.8%
	25-44 years	18.2%	23.6%	25.3%	26.9%	22.2%	28.5%
	45-64 years	16.8%	19.6%	19.0%	20.8%	22.4%	21.5%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.2%	3.3%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.2%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	7.4%	3.4%
	45-64 years	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	4.9%	0.0%	4.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	35.1%	21.3%	23.5%	16.3%	12.7%	14.0%
	25-44 years	48.9%	32.0%	34.4%	25.2%	24.6%	23.0%
	45-64 years	37.5%	21.5%	25.5%	15.9%	12.3%	14.0%

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

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[10] *For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter,* A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach. *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN),* www.chssn.org, *March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.)(2009)* Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2nd edition. *Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.*

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 3,683 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 32.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is lower than the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over across the region.

- There were 1,620 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 39.8% of the territory's English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the territory's English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 255 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 34.0% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, there were 663 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 17.0% of the regional English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population in the same age cohort.

- There were 265 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they account for 21.5% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is much higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region in the same age cohort.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 40 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 19.7% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 1,025 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is much lower than that found in the same age cohort of the regional French-speaking majority population.

- There were 478 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory where they account for 32.5% of the English-speaking population there. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in this territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English speakers.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 45 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 16.8% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 3,995 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 35.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- There were 958 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory where they account for 23.5% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English speakers.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 95 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 12.7% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 1,905 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 48.9% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population across the region.

- There were 425 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represent 34.4% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 50 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.6% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, there were 1,438 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 37.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's French-speaking majority population.

- There were 375 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de Québec-Nord where they represent 25.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by the region's English speakers.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 33 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.[11]

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		CSSS de Québec-Nord		CLSC Beauport	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	11,393	573,440	4,068	253,145	750	67,825
In the labour force	7,358	377,310	2,723	174,305	440	46,085
Employed	6,880	358,875	2,578	167,180	403	44,315
Unemployed	480	18,430	135	7,125	30	1,765
Out of the labour force	4,028	196,130	1,350	78,835	310	21,740

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

Unemployed

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there are 480 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.5%. The unemployment rate of the region's English speakers is much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.

- There are 135 unemployed English speakers in the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory where they experience an unemployment rate of 5.0%. The unemployment rate of the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is much lower than that experienced by the region's English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 30 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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[11] *For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter,* A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach, *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN),* www.chssn.org, *March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) (2009)* Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2nd Edition. *Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.*

Out of the labour force[12]

- Across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale, there were 4,028 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is similar to that found in the regional French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over.

- There were 1,350 English speakers out of the labour force in the CSSS de Québec-Nord territory where they comprise 33.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by the region's English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Beauport, we find 310 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 41.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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[12] *The Statistics Canada category "out of the labour force" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf)*

Appendix "A" – Baseline Data Report Series

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

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