

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

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Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

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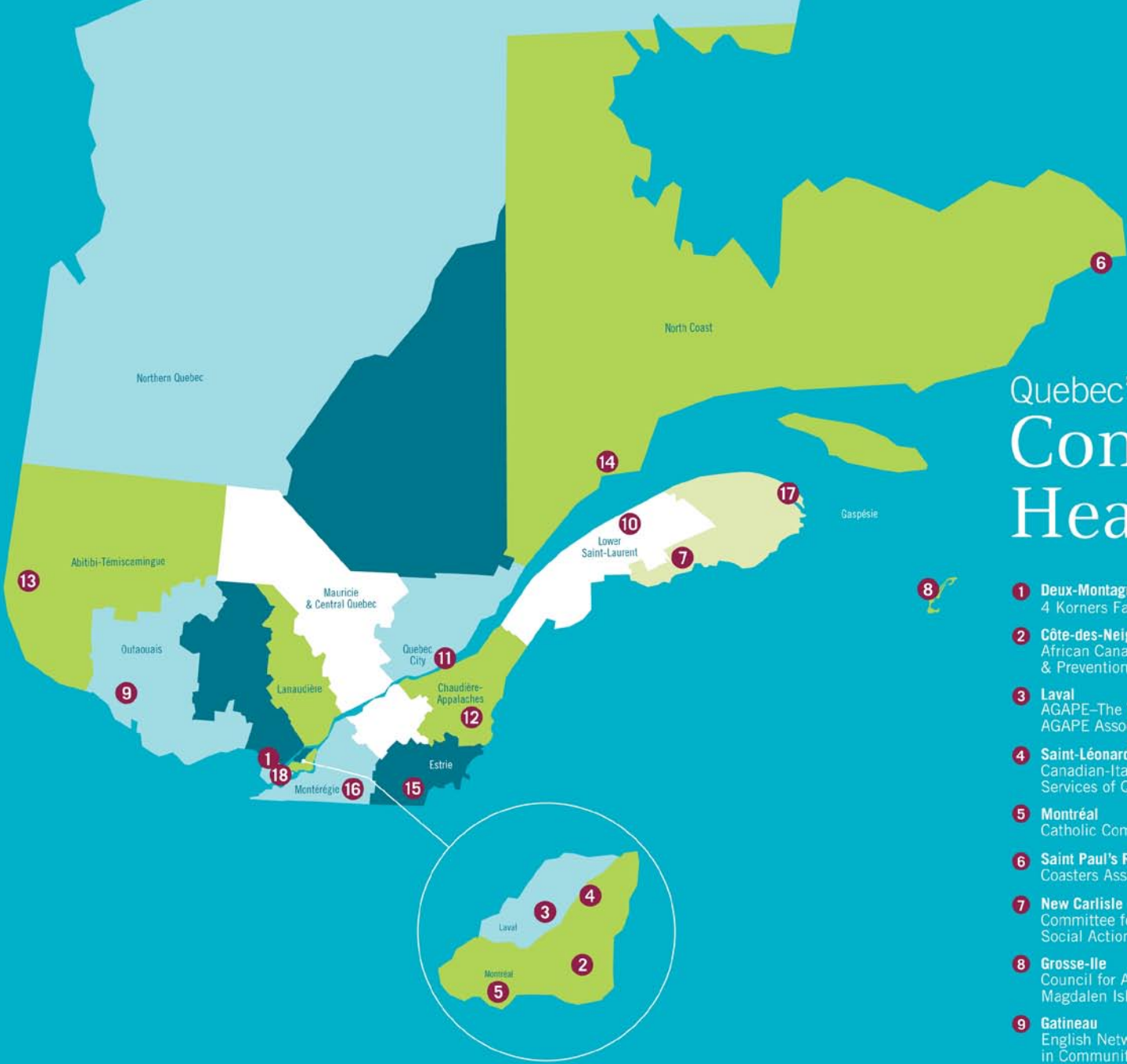


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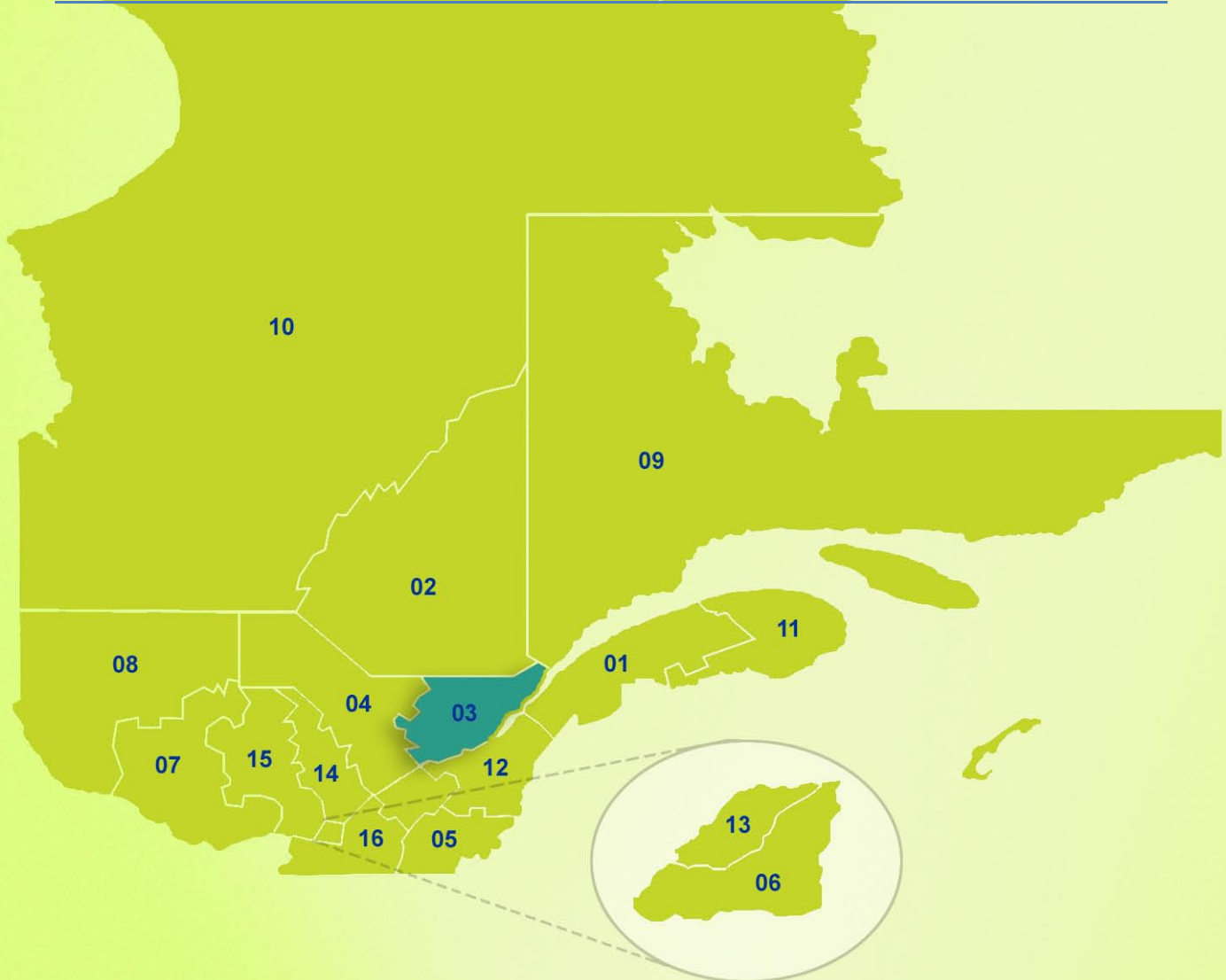




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

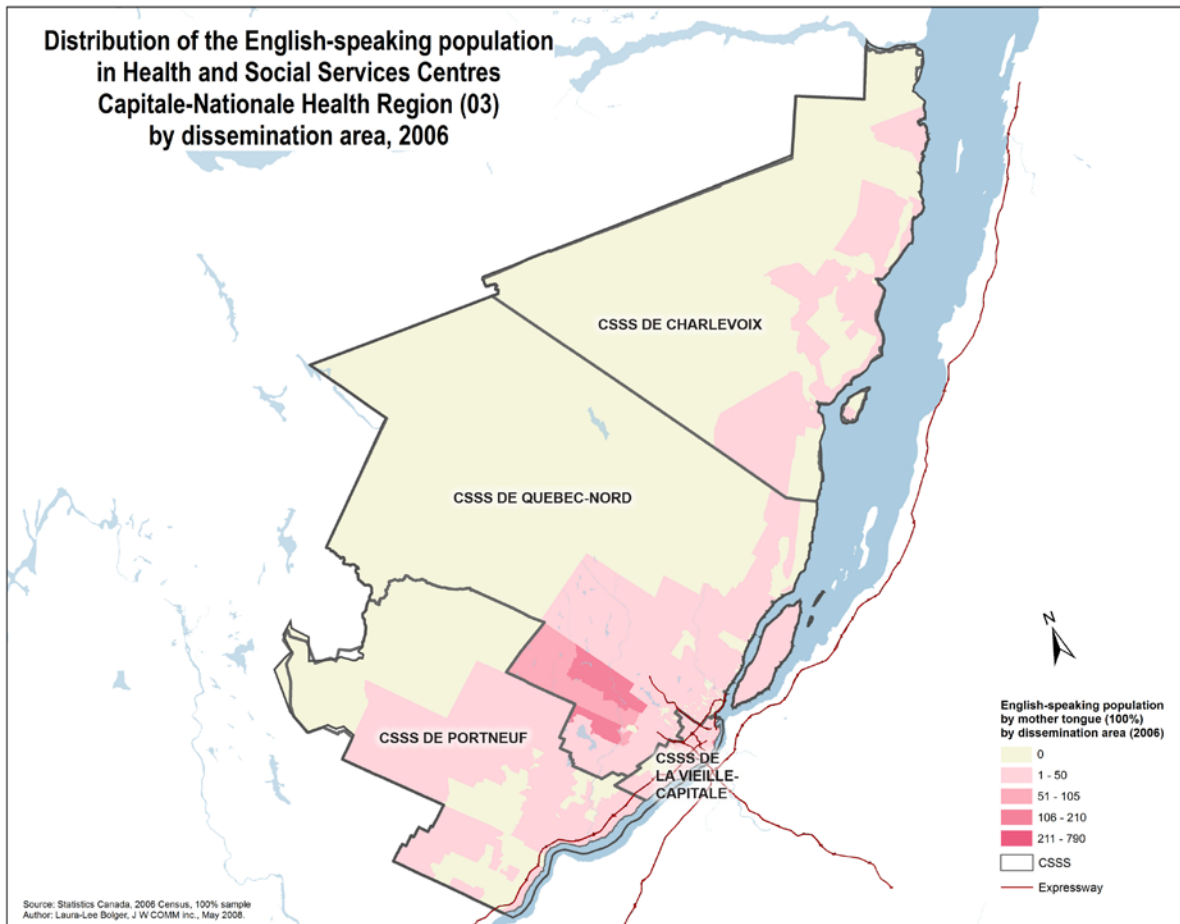
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**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE PORTNEUF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

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

March 2010

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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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		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0301 - CSSS de Portneuf
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	450
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	1.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	44,953
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	99.0%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	45,430
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 450 Anglophones where they represent 1% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	450	44,953
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	50	6,825
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	45	5,025
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	140	10,980
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	135	14,860
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	80	7,263

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	11.1%	15.2%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.0%	11.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.1%	24.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	30.0%	33.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	17.8%	16.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 50 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Portneuf Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 80 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Portneuf.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	400	38,128
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	120	9,065
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	175	15,140
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	35	8,855
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	70	5,075
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	30.0%	23.8%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	43.8%	39.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	8.8%	23.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	17.5%	13.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

⁶ 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

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 120 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 70 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	450	44,953
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	440	44,755
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	370	38,200
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	335	34,030
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	35	4,170
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	65	6,555
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	15	555
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	10	510
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	50	5,490
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	97.8%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	82.2%	85.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	74.4%	75.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	7.8%	9.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	14.4%	14.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	3.3%	1.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	2.2%	1.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	11.1%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

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 families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 370 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 35 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 7.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Portneuf Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 50 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

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 a set of 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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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>

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 members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	400	38,125
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	135	10,985
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	135	14,855
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	200	19,415
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	30	3,235
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	60	7,415
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	75	7,930
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	15	3,405
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	50	3,155
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	35	6,025
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	10	2,380
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	20	2,245
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	10	1,245
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	10	320
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	0	695
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	80	3,505
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	70	1,640
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	0	1,345
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	50.0%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	22.2%	29.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	44.4%	49.9%

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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	18.8%	20.8%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	11.1%	31.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	37.0%	21.2%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	8.8%	15.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	7.4%	21.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	14.8%	15.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	2.5%	3.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	7.4%	2.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	0.0%	4.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	20.0%	9.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	51.9%	14.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	0.0%	9.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 200 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 50% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 30 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 22.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 60 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 44.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 80 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 20% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 70 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 51.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 0 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 0% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	400	38,125
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	260	23,165
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	240	21,895
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	20	1,280
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	140	14,960
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	65.0%	60.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	92.3%	94.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	35.0%	39.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 20 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Portneuf Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 140 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	435	43,070
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	310	31,325
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	35	4,995
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	85	6,360
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	15	383
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	71.3%	72.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	8.0%	11.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	19.5%	14.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	3.4%	0.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 310 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.3%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.4%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA VIEILLE-CAPITALE REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

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

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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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.¹⁷ 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		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	6,920
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	2.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	283,600
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	97.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	291,450
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 6,920 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	6,920	283,600
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	600	34,780
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	905	38,890
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	2,205	76,228
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,965	87,125
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	1,245	46,578

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	8.7%	12.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	13.1%	13.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.9%	26.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	28.4%	30.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	18.0%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 600 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,245 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 18% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille- Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	6,320	248,820
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	1,645	53,673
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	2,055	90,915
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	1,210	56,450
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	1,410	47,835
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	26.0%	21.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	32.5%	36.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	19.1%	22.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	22.3%	19.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

¹⁹ 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

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,645 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,410 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.²⁰ 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	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	6,920	283,600
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	6,805	280,780
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	5,225	200,923
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	4,410	169,720
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	810	31,200
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	1,580	79,840
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	90	5,218
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	225	15,205
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	1,270	59,415
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	98.3%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	75.5%	70.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	63.7%	59.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	11.7%	11.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	22.8%	28.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	5.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	18.4%	21.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ 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 families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 5,225 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 75.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 810 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.7% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,270 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	1,520	61,550
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	165	13,225	120	7,023
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	255	16,275	215	11,735
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	745	24,700	595	15,808
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	430	26,558	310	14,750
65+ years	25,060	165,208	420	20,748	280	12,236
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	22.0%	21.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	13.6%	8.3%	20.0%	20.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	17.8%	20.2%	23.8%	30.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.6%	14.3%	27.0%	20.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.5%	13.5%	15.8%	16.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	21.4%	22.3%	22.5%	26.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.

²² 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>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,015 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 17% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,520 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 22% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 13.6% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 120 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 20% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.4% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population.

This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 280 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 22.5% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	1,520	61,550
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	2,015	101,508	1,520	61,543
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	1,160	48,590	925	25,750
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	885	31,438	680	16,630
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	275	17,153	245	9,110
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	855	52,915	600	35,793
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	1,755	10	1,170
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	180	12,495	100	9,260
Living alone	49,585	325,655	645	38,655	490	25,355
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	22.0%	21.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	17.3%	16.1%	22.3%	21.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.5%	9.7%	17.7%	12.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	7.3%	15.4%	9.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	25.1%	30.2%	29.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	36.9%	40.4%	38.0%	44.8%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	18.8%	16.7%	11.1%	22.4%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	48.6%	56.1%	44.4%	60.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.1%	39.3%	38.6%	42.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 1,160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 12.5% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 925 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 17.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 275 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 245 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 30.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 645 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.1% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 490 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 38.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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 members²³.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	6,320	248,835
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	2,205	76,228
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,970	87,135
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	2,035	92,441
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	380	15,370
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	570	29,553
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	570	29,845
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	245	11,855
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	150	11,270
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	850	46,900
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	245	17,045
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	260	14,618
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	385	14,428
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	115	3,503
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	150	6,293
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	2,475	65,230
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	1,220	28,438
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	835	25,395
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	32.2%	37.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	17.2%	20.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	28.9%	33.9%

²³ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	9.0%	12.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	11.1%	15.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	7.6%	12.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	13.4%	18.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	11.1%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	13.2%	16.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	6.1%	5.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	5.2%	4.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	7.6%	7.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	39.2%	26.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	55.3%	37.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	42.4%	29.1%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>							

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or Less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,035 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 32.2% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 380 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 17.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 28.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,475 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 39.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 55.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 835 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.²⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	6,320	248,835
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	3,855	161,028
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	3,555	152,153
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	295	8,880
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	2,465	87,808
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	61.0%	64.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	92.2%	94.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	39.0%	35.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁴ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 295 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,465 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 39% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	6,750	273,315
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	3,390	158,628
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	1,470	72,660
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	635	34,093
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	1,245	7,948
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	50.2%	58.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	21.8%	26.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	9.4%	12.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	18.4%	2.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 3,390 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 50.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,245 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 18.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE QUÉBEC-NORD REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

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

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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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.³⁰ 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		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	4,385
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	278,990
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	98.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	283,650
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 4,385 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	4,385	278,990
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	565	47,823
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	470	33,130
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	1,420	78,925
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,300	84,988
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	630	34,126

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	12.9%	17.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.7%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	32.4%	28.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	29.6%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	14.4%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 565 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 12.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Québec-Nord Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 630 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec- Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	3,820	231,168
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	875	47,523
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	1,185	80,055
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	930	61,338
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	820	42,245
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	22.9%	20.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	31.0%	34.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	24.3%	26.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	21.5%	18.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

³² 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

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 875 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 820 Anglophone high earners where they represent 21.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.³³ 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	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	4,385	278,990
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	4,300	276,958
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	3,630	236,913
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	3,290	207,130
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	340	29,780
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	670	40,050
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	70	4,110
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	140	5,855
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	475	30,068
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	98.1%	99.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	82.8%	84.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	75.0%	74.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	7.8%	10.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	15.3%	14.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	10.8%	10.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ 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 families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 3,630 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 340 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 7.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Québec-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 475 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	455	33,495
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	165	13,225	45	5,405
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	255	16,275	50	4,025
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	745	24,700	120	7,775
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	430	26,558	110	9,290
65+ years	25,060	165,208	420	20,748	130	7,000
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	10.4%	12.0%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	13.6%	8.3%	8.0%	11.3%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	17.8%	20.2%	10.6%	12.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.6%	14.3%	8.5%	9.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.5%	13.5%	8.5%	10.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	21.4%	22.3%	20.6%	20.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁵ 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>

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,015 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 17% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 455 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 10.4% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 13.6% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 45 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 8% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 420 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.4% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 130 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 20.6% of the Anglophone senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	455	33,495
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	2,015	101,508	445	33,498
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	1,160	48,590	210	19,638
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	885	31,438	195	12,653
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	275	17,153	10	6,985
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	855	52,915	240	13,875
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	1,755	25	535
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	180	12,495	75	2,720
Living alone	49,585	325,655	645	38,655	130	10,635
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	10.4%	12.0%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	17.3%	16.1%	10.3%	12.1%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.5%	9.7%	5.8%	8.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	7.3%	5.9%	6.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	25.1%	2.9%	23.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	36.9%	40.4%	35.8%	34.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	18.8%	16.7%	35.7%	13.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	48.6%	56.1%	53.6%	46.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.1%	39.3%	27.4%	35.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 1,160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 12.5% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 210 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 5.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 275 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 10 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 2.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 645 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.1% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 130 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 27.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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 members³⁶.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec- Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	3,815	231,165
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	1,425	78,928
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,310	84,985
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	1,665	101,570
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	390	19,313
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	540	37,943
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	490	40,963
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	185	19,120
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	200	14,795
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	655	44,795
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	370	20,623
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	175	14,718
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	200	10,935
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	70	3,415
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	95	5,123
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	805	32,918
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	420	16,450
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	290	12,405
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	43.6%	43.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	27.4%	24.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	41.2%	44.6%

³⁶ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec- Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	12.8%	17.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	13.0%	24.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	15.3%	17.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	17.2%	19.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	26.0%	26.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	13.4%	17.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	7.3%	6.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	21.1%	14.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	29.5%	20.8%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	22.1%	14.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 1,665 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 43.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 390 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 27.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 41.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 805 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 21.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 420 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 29.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 290 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.³⁷

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	3,815	231,165
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	2,470	157,443
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	2,300	151,073
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	155	6,353
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	1,345	73,723
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	64.7%	68.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	93.1%	96.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	6.3%	4.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	35.3%	31.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁷ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 155 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Québec-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 1,345 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	4,220	264,425
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	2,455	172,568
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	765	61,745
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	435	26,948
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	550	3,158
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	58.2%	65.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	18.1%	23.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	10.3%	10.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	13.0%	1.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 2,455 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 58.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 550 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 13%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE CHARLEVOIX REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

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

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴¹ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴² http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec’s English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec’s health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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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.⁴³ 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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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.

more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁴

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	95	28,985
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	0	3,923
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	10	3,403
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	30	6,570
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	40	9,930
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	15	5,160
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	0.0%	13.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.5%	11.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.6%	22.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	42.1%	34.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	15.8%	17.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority

⁴⁴ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Charlevoix.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	95	25,063
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	15	6,035
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	25	10,910
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	20	5,320
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	15	2,790
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	15.8%	24.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	26.3%	43.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	21.1%	21.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	15.8%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

⁴⁵ 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

than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 Anglophone high earners where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.⁴⁶ 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	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	95	28,985
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	90	28,590
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	85	23,980
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	75	20,818
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	20	3,153
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	0	4,610
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	0	605
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	0	675
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	0	3,325
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	94.7%	98.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	89.5%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	78.9%	71.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	21.1%	10.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	0.0%	15.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	2.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	0.0%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	0.0%	11.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ 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 families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 85 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 89.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 20 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 21.1% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Charlevoix Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ 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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁴⁸ 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>

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.⁴⁹

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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.⁵⁰

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁴⁹ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

⁵⁰ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵¹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁵¹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002*. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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