

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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March 31, 2010

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

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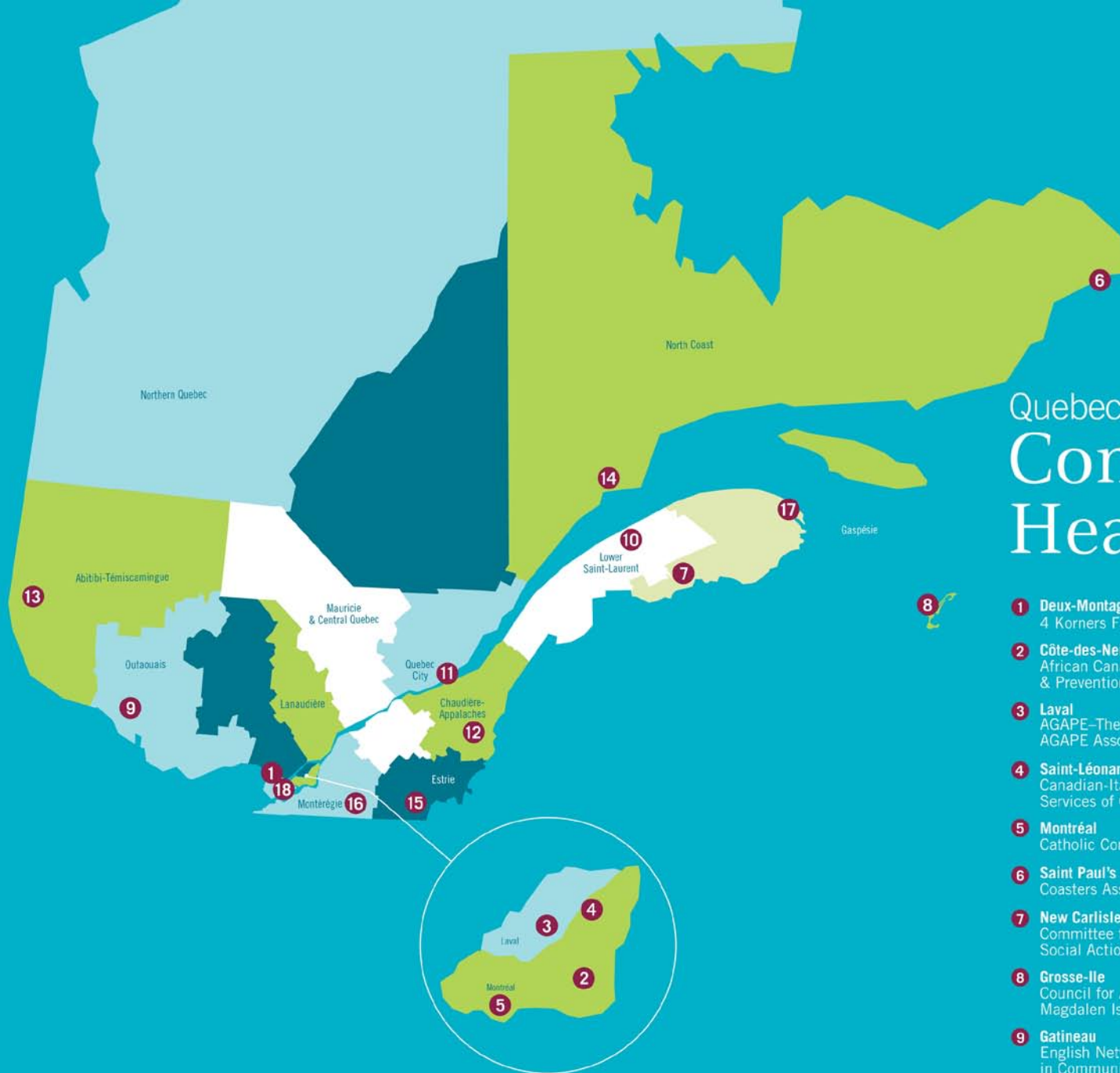


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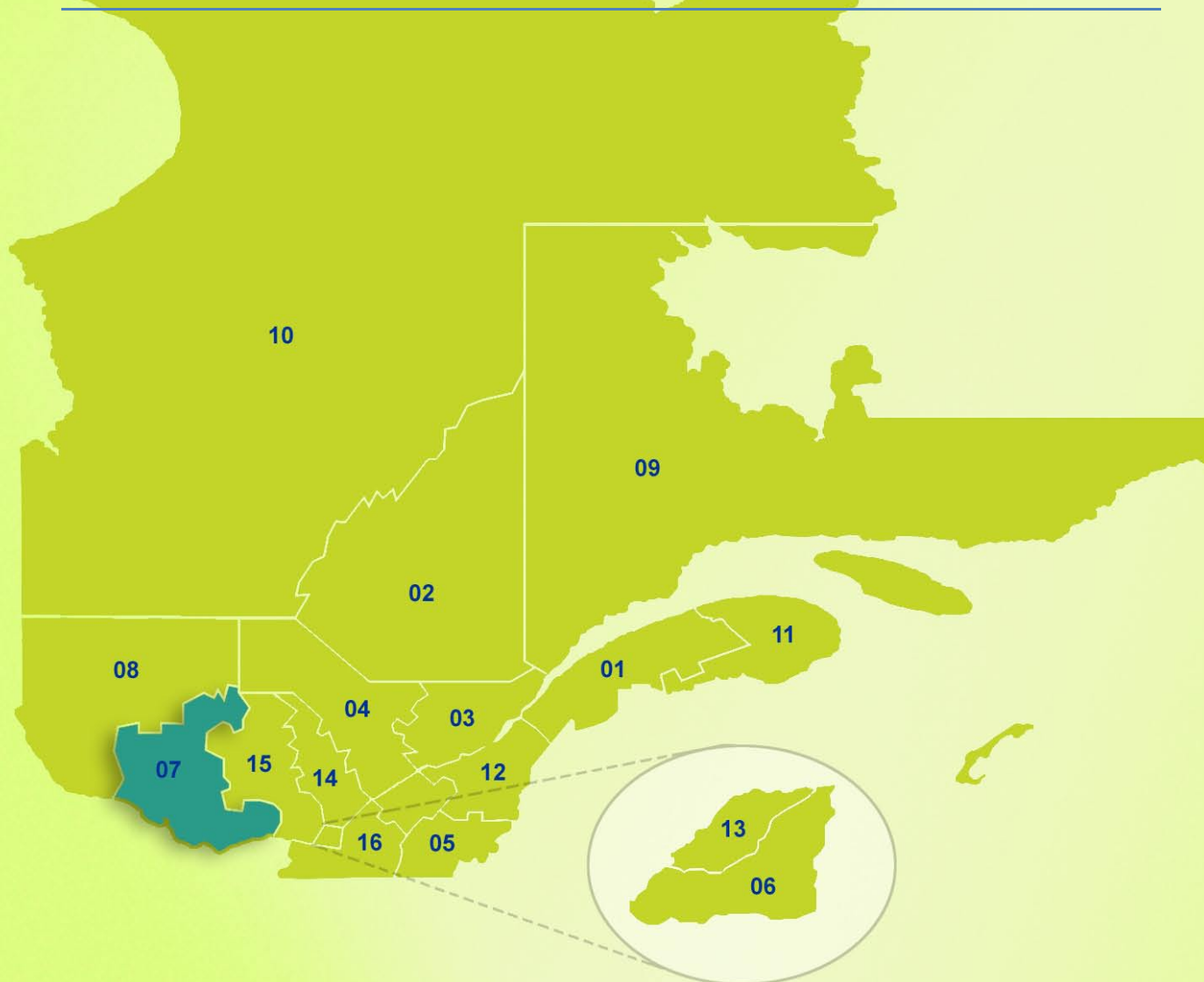




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 **Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korner's 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 C3SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS



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

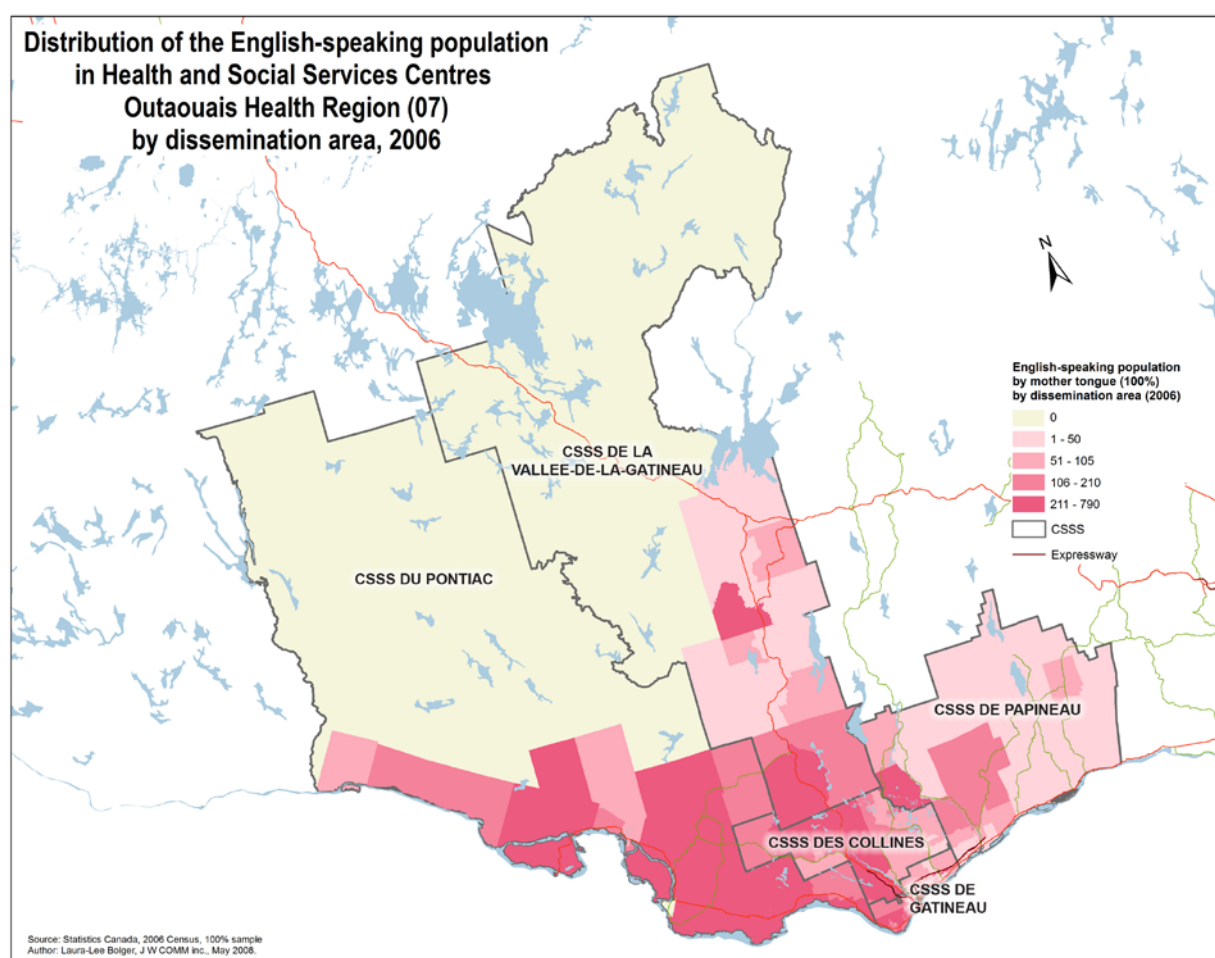
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

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Demographic Profile of CSSS du Pontiac

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Papineau





**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 GATINEAU REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

**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	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0701 - CSSS de Gatineau
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	32,565
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	15.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	183,980
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	84.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	217,680
	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 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 32,565 Anglophones where they represent 15% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	32,565	183,980
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	5,595	33,278
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	4,720	25,538
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	11,575	53,640
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	8,175	52,985

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	2,500	18,540
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	17.2%	18.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	14.5%	13.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	35.5%	29.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	25.1%	28.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	7.7%	10.1%
<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>						

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 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 Gatineau, we find 5,595 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Gatineau 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 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 2,500 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the

RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Gatineau.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	26,970	150,703
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	6,680	31,823
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	8,225	44,693
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	6,100	35,170
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	5,950	39,031
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	24.8%	21.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	30.5%	29.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	22.6%	23.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	22.1%	25.9%
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.						

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.

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

- There are 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that 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 Gatineau, we find 6,680 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 Gatineau.

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 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower 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 Gatineau, we find 5,950 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower 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		07 - RSS de l'Ontario		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	32,565	183,980
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	32,465	183,458
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	27,585	151,728
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	22,990	126,365
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	4,590	25,355
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	4,885	31,725
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	550	2,693
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	995	6,053
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	3,340	22,993
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%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	84.7%	82.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	70.6%	68.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	14.1%	13.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	15.0%	17.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	10.3%	12.5%

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.

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 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher 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 Gatineau, we find 27,585 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau.

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 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 4,590 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 14.1% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Gatineau Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,340 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 Gatineau.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	6,115	28,978
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	1,125	5,833
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	1,135	5,038
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	2,110	7,360
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	1,335	6,665
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	410	4,083

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>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
(continued) Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.8%	15.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	20.1%	17.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	24.0%	19.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	18.2%	13.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	16.3%	12.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	16.4%	22.0%
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. 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)

- 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 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% 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 Gatineau, we find 6,115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 18.8% of the English-speaking population. This is higher 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 higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

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 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% 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 Gatineau, we find 1,125 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 20.1% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 410 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 16.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much 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 l'Outaouais 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	6,115	28,978
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	6,120	28,975
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	4,265	17,828
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	2,915	11,390
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	1,350	6,438
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	1,850	11,138
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	150	540
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	570	2,973
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	1,145	7,653

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.8%	15.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.9%	15.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	15.5%	11.7%
<i>(continued)</i>						
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	12.7%	9.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	29.4%	25.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	37.9%	35.1%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	27.3%	20.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	57.3%	49.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	34.3%	33.3%
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.						

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

- 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 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 Gatineau, we find 4,265 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.5% 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 l'Outaouais 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 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% 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 higher 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 Gatineau, we find 1,350 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.4% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to 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 Gatineau, we find 1,145 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is similar to 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 l'Outaouais 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 members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	26,970	150,705
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	11,580	53,648
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	8,180	52,980
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	12,175	69,545
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	3,575	16,438
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	3,505	23,081
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	2,515	18,455
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	1,145	8,030
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	915	6,870
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	5,080	24,433
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	2,665	10,605
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	1,440	8,078
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	1,075	6,903
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	500	2,313
	45-64	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	375	3,133
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	6,135	31,378
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	3,700	16,245
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	1,945	11,828
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	45.1%	46.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	30.9%	30.6%

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	42.8%	43.6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	9.3%	12.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	9.9%	15.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	11.2%	13.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	18.8%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	23.0%	19.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	17.6%	15.2%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.6%	5.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	22.7%	20.8%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	32.0%	30.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	23.8%	22.3%
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.							

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 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 12,175 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 45.1% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,575 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 30.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to 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 l'Outaouais 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 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% 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 similar to 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 Gatineau, we find 3,505 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.8% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 Gatineau, we find 6,135 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 22.7% of the Anglophone population. This is 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 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32% of the Anglophone population. This is 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 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,945 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 23.8% of the Anglophone population. This is 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.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	26,970	150,705
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	19,445	106,530
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	18,125	100,813
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	1,315	5,713
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	7,525	44,175
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	72.1%	70.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	93.2%	94.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	6.8%	5.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	27.9%	29.3%

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.

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 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

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

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 Gatineau, we find 1,315 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.8%. 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 Gatineau Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 7,525 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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 l'Outaouais region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” 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.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	30,830	174,408
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	15,880	99,463
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	6,645	52,088
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	1,740	13,430
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	6,570	9,410
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	51.5%	57.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	21.6%	29.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	5.6%	7.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	21.3%	5.4%
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.						

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 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of 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.

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

- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 15,880 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.5%. 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 l'Outaouais 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 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% 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 Gatineau, we find 6,570 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 21.3%. 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 l'Outaouais 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 DU PONTIAC REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

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**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	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0702 - CSSS du Pontiac
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	10,745
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	54.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	8,885
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	45.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	19,630
	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 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 10,745 Anglophones where they represent 54.7% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

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.

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	10,745	8,885
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	1,835	1,520
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	1,405	1,008
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	2,275	2,368
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	3,385	2,853
65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	1,845	1,138
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	17.1%	17.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	13.1%	11.3%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	21.2%	26.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	31.5%	32.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	17.2%	12.8%

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 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 du Pontiac, we find 1,835 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS du Pontiac 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 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,845 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Pontiac.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	8,910	7,365
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	2,570	1,921
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	3,615	2,615
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	1,555	1,600
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	1,160	1,225
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	28.8%	26.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	40.6%	35.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	17.5%	21.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	13.0%	16.6%
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.						

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

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 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that 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 du Pontiac, we find 2,570 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 du Pontiac.

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 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower 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 du Pontiac, we find 1,160 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	10,745	8,885
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	10,735	8,873
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	8,985	7,768
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	7,950	7,043
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	1,035	725
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	1,750	1,105
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	190	140
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	285	210
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	1,265	755
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%	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	83.6%	87.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	74.0%	79.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	9.6%	8.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	16.3%	12.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	11.8%	8.5%
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.						

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 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher 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 du Pontiac, we find 8,985 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 83.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac.

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 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,035 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.6% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Pontiac Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,265 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	1,565	1,145
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	310	185
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	210	135
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	320	295
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	490	430
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	235	100
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	16.9%	12.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	14.9%	13.4%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	14.1%	12.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	14.5%	15.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	12.7%	8.8%
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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

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>

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

- 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 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% 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 du Pontiac, we find 1,565 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14.6% of the English-speaking population. This is higher 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 l'Outaouais.

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 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% 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 du Pontiac, we find 310 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much

lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 235 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 12.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	1,565	1,145
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	1,565	1,140
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	965	760
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	635	635
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	320	130
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	605	385
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	30	30
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	120	110
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	450	250
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	10.7%	9.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	8.0%	9.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	30.9%	17.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	34.6%	34.8%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	15.8%	21.4%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	42.1%	52.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	35.6%	33.1%
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. 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)

- 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 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 du Pontiac, we find 965 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.7% of the Anglophone population. This is 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 lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% 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 higher 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 du Pontiac, we find 320 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 30.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 450 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 35.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher 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 l'Outaouais 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	8,910	7,360
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	2,270	2,373
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	3,385	2,858
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	5,690	4,338
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	1,215	958
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	1,970	1,705
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	1,025	1,185
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	290	565
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	530	460
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	1,285	980
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	485	460
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	470	320
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	350	250
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	105	90
	45-64	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	135	130
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	565	610
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	180	305
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	275	235
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	63.9%	58.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	53.5%	40.4%

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	58.2%	59.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	11.5%	16.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	12.8%	23.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	15.7%	16.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	14.4%	13.3%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	21.4%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	13.9%	11.2%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.0%	4.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	6.3%	8.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	7.9%	12.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	8.1%	8.2%
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.							

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 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 5,690 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 63.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,215 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.5% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much 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 l'Outaouais 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 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% 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 similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,970 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.2% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 du Pontiac, we find 565 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 6.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower 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 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 180 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.9% 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 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 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 275 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 8.1% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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.²⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	8,910	7,360
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	4,960	4,558
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	4,475	4,168
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	480	390
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	3,950	2,803
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	55.7%	61.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	90.2%	91.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	9.7%	8.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	44.3%	38.1%
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.						

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.

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

- There are 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. 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 du Pontiac, we find 480 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.7%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Pontiac Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 3,950 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 44.3% 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” 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.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	10,170	8,538
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	7,445	6,115
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	970	910
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	855	1,180
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	905	333
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	73.2%	71.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	9.5%	10.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	8.4%	13.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	8.9%	3.9%
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 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of 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.

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

- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 7,445 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 73.2%. 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 l'Outaouais 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 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% 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 du Pontiac, we find 905 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 8.9%. 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 l'Outaouais 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 PAPINEAU REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
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**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.



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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	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0705 - CSSS de Papineau
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	3,765
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	7.6%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	45,615
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	92.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	49,420
	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 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 3,765 Anglophones where they represent 7.6% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	3,765	45,615
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	505	8,435
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	370	5,403
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	960	12,415
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	1,250	13,658

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	680	5,706
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	13.4%	18.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	9.8%	11.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	25.5%	27.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	33.2%	29.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	18.1%	12.5%

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.

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 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 Papineau, we find 505 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Papineau 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 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

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

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	3,260	37,180
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	820	8,876
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	1,120	13,813
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	645	8,880
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	665	5,598
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	25.2%	23.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	34.4%	37.2%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	19.8%	23.9%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	20.4%	15.1%
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 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by

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

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 Papineau, we find 820 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 Papineau.

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 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower 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 Papineau, we find 665 Anglophone high earners where they represent 20.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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.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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	3,765	45,615
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	3,755	45,420
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	3,095	39,373
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	2,685	33,983
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	405	5,385
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	670	6,055
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	90	805
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	80	890
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	490	4,355
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%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	82.2%	86.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	71.3%	74.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	10.8%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	17.8%	13.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	13.0%	9.5%
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.						

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 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher 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 Papineau, we find 3,095 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 Papineau.

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 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Papineau Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 490 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau.

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	485	4,805
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	75	903
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	70	605
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	130	1,240
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	140	1,583
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	70	475
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	12.9%	10.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	14.9%	10.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	18.9%	11.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	13.5%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	11.2%	11.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	10.3%	8.3%

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.

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 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% 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 Papineau, we find 485 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.9% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher 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 l'Outaouais.

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 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% 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 Papineau, we find 75 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 14.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher 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 l'Outaouais 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 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 70 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	485	4,805
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	490	4,810
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	265	3,015
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	155	1,883
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	110	1,133
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	220	1,790
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	35	150
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	30	390
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	165	1,255
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	12.9%	10.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	13.0%	10.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	8.6%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	5.8%	5.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	27.2%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	32.8%	29.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	38.9%	18.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	37.5%	43.8%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	33.7%	28.8%
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. 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 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 Papineau, we find 265 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.6% of the Anglophone population. This is 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 lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% 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 higher 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 Papineau, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 27.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to 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 Papineau, we find 165 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 33.7% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher 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 l'Outaouais 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	3,255	37,183
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	960	12,430
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	1,250	13,650
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	1,930	20,383
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	490	4,783
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	680	7,548
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	400	7,070
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	175	3,243
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	140	2,630
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	605	5,500
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	220	2,545
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	265	1,773
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	105	1,158
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	15	370
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	40	565
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	220	3,080
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	70	1,480
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	125	1,145
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	59.3%	54.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	51.0%	38.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	54.4%	55.3%

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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	12.3%	19.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	18.2%	26.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	11.2%	19.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	18.6%	14.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	22.9%	20.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	21.2%	13.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	3.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	1.6%	3.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	3.2%	4.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	6.8%	8.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	7.3%	11.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	10.0%	8.4%
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.							

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 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 1,930 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 490 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much 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 l'Outaouais 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 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% 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 similar to 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 Papineau, we find 680 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher 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 Papineau, we find 220 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 6.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower 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 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 70 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.3% 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 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 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 125 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10% of the Anglophone population. This is 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	3,255	37,183
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	1,925	23,698
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	1,740	22,048
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	180	1,658
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	1,330	13,485
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	59.1%	63.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	90.4%	93.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	9.4%	7.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	40.9%	36.3%
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.						

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 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

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

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 Papineau, we find 180 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.4%. 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 Papineau Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais 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 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 1,330 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40.9% 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 l'Outaouais 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 vitality,³⁹ 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		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	3,620	43,220
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	2,590	26,133
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	470	8,953
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	355	7,348
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	205	780
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	71.5%	60.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	13.0%	20.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	9.8%	17.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	5.7%	1.8%
<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>						

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 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of 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.

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

- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 2,590 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.5%. This is higher 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 l'Outaouais 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 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% 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 Papineau, we find 205 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.7%. 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 l'Outaouais region.

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