

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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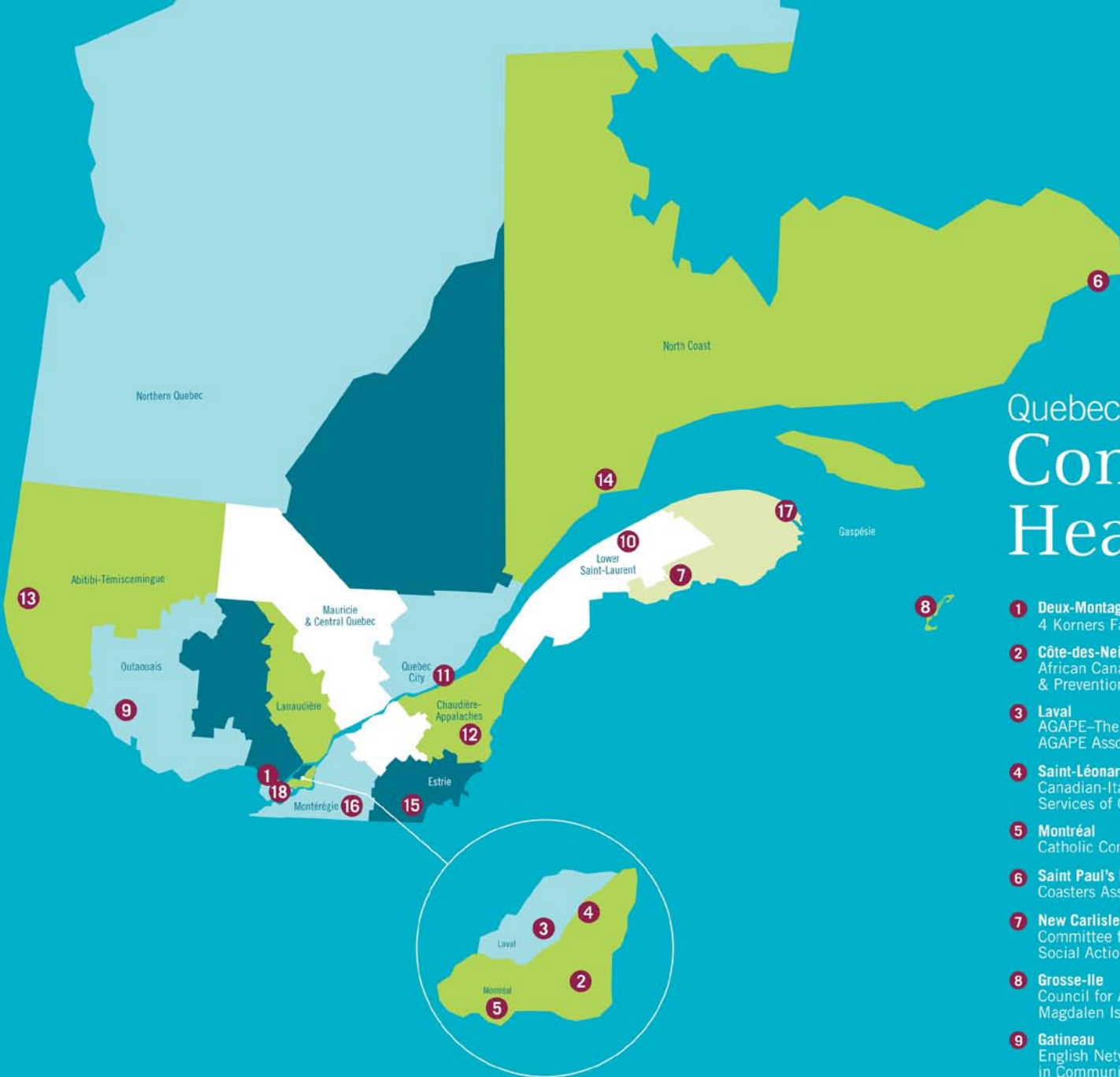


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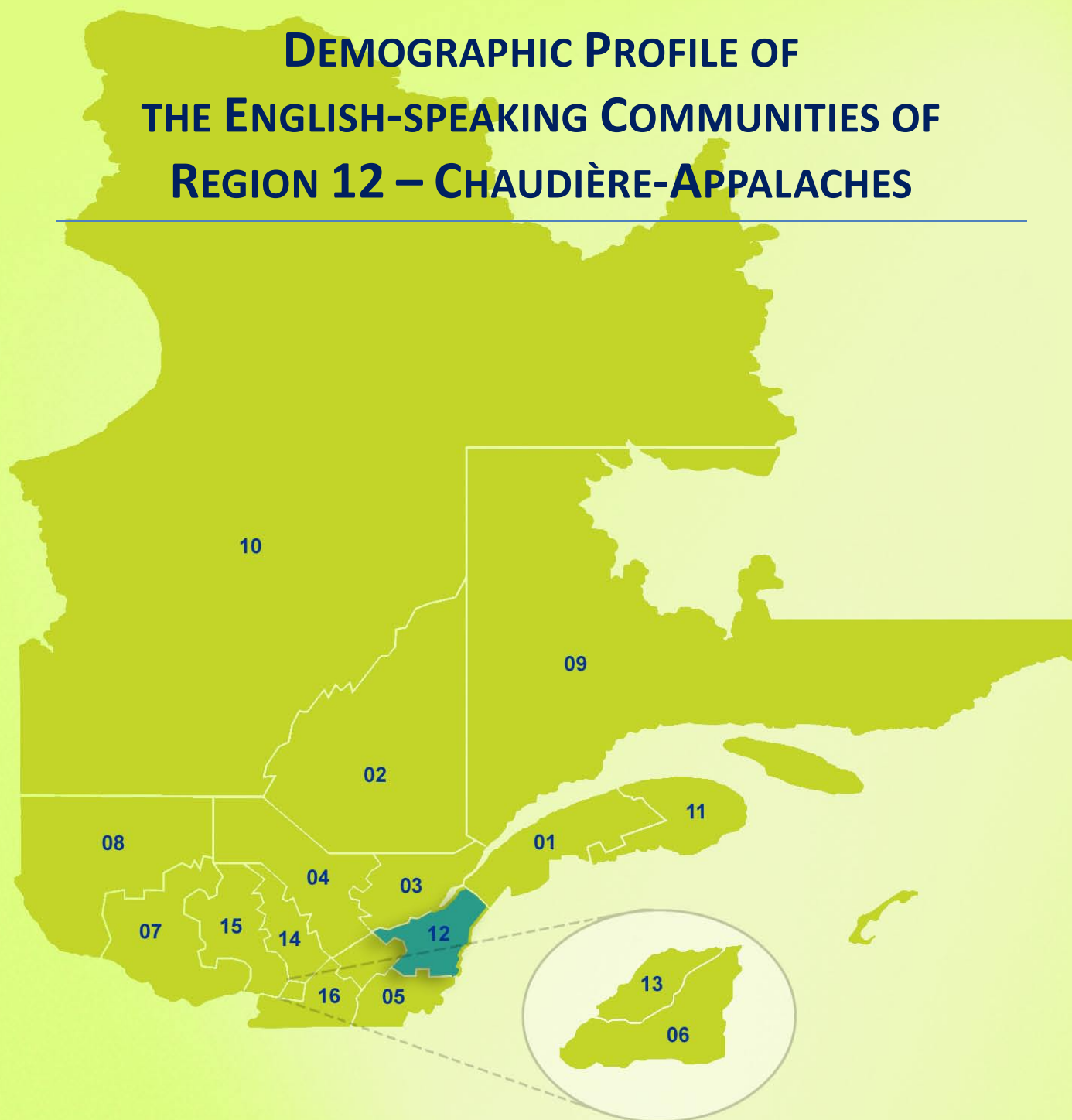




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES



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 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

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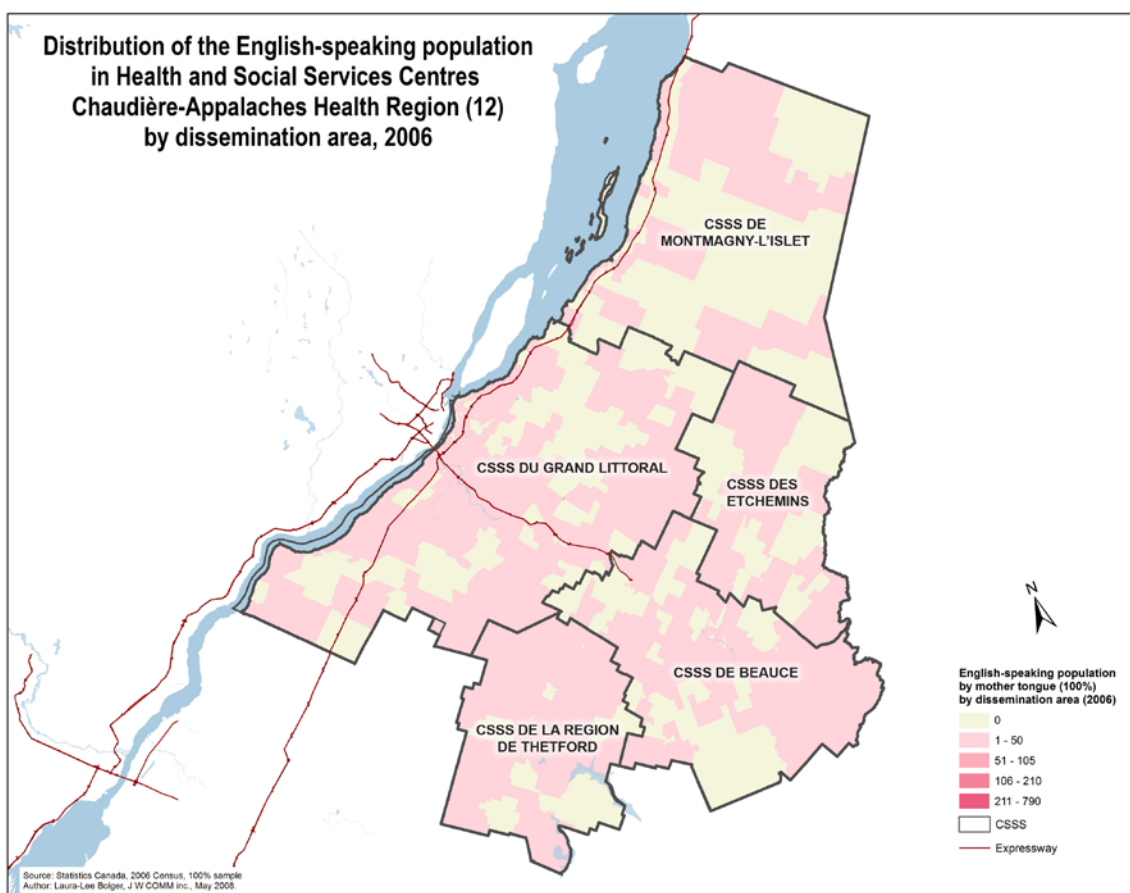
Demographic Profile of CSSS des Etchemins

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Grand Littoral

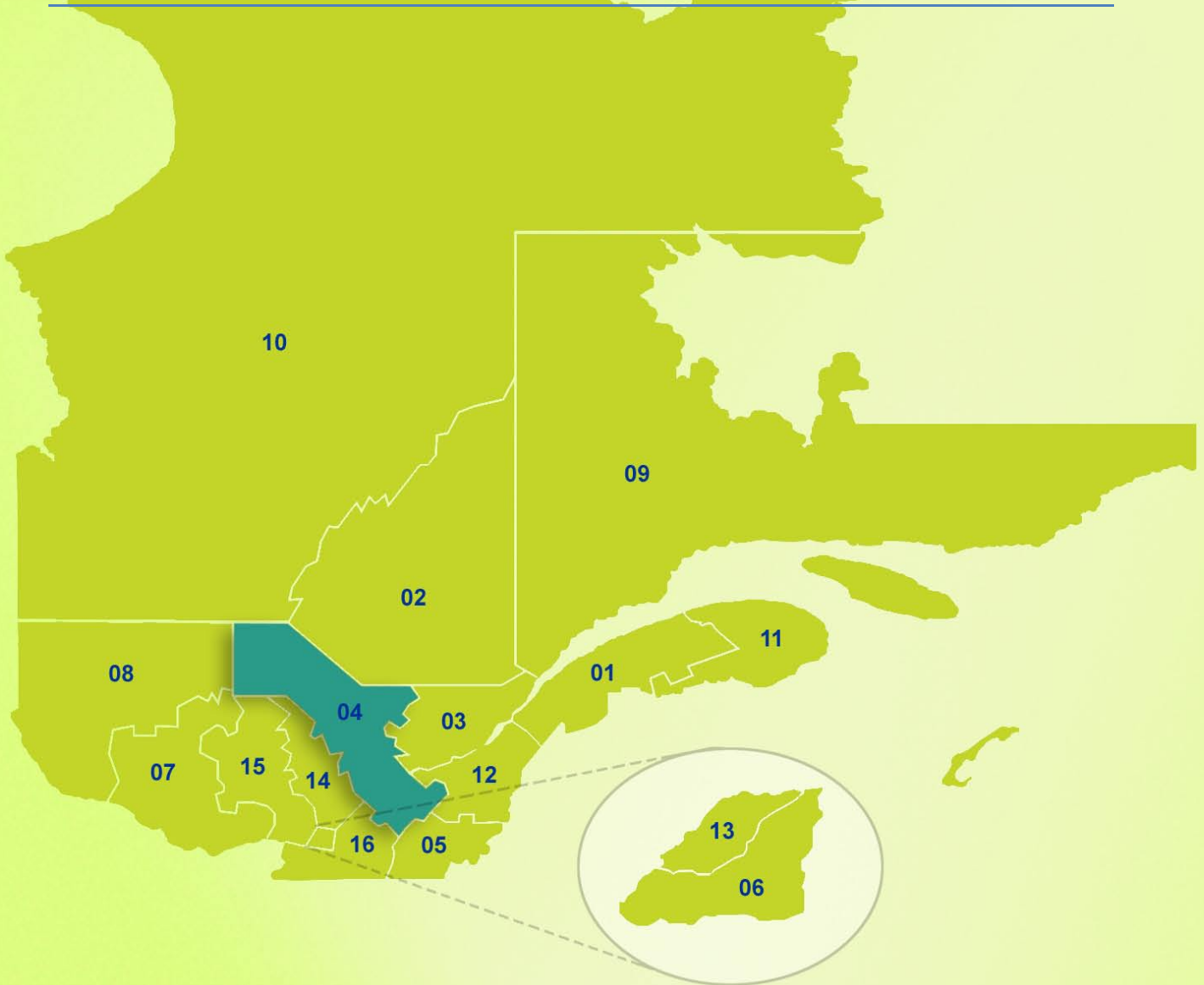
Demographic Profile of CSSS de Beauce

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Région de Thetford

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU QUÉBEC



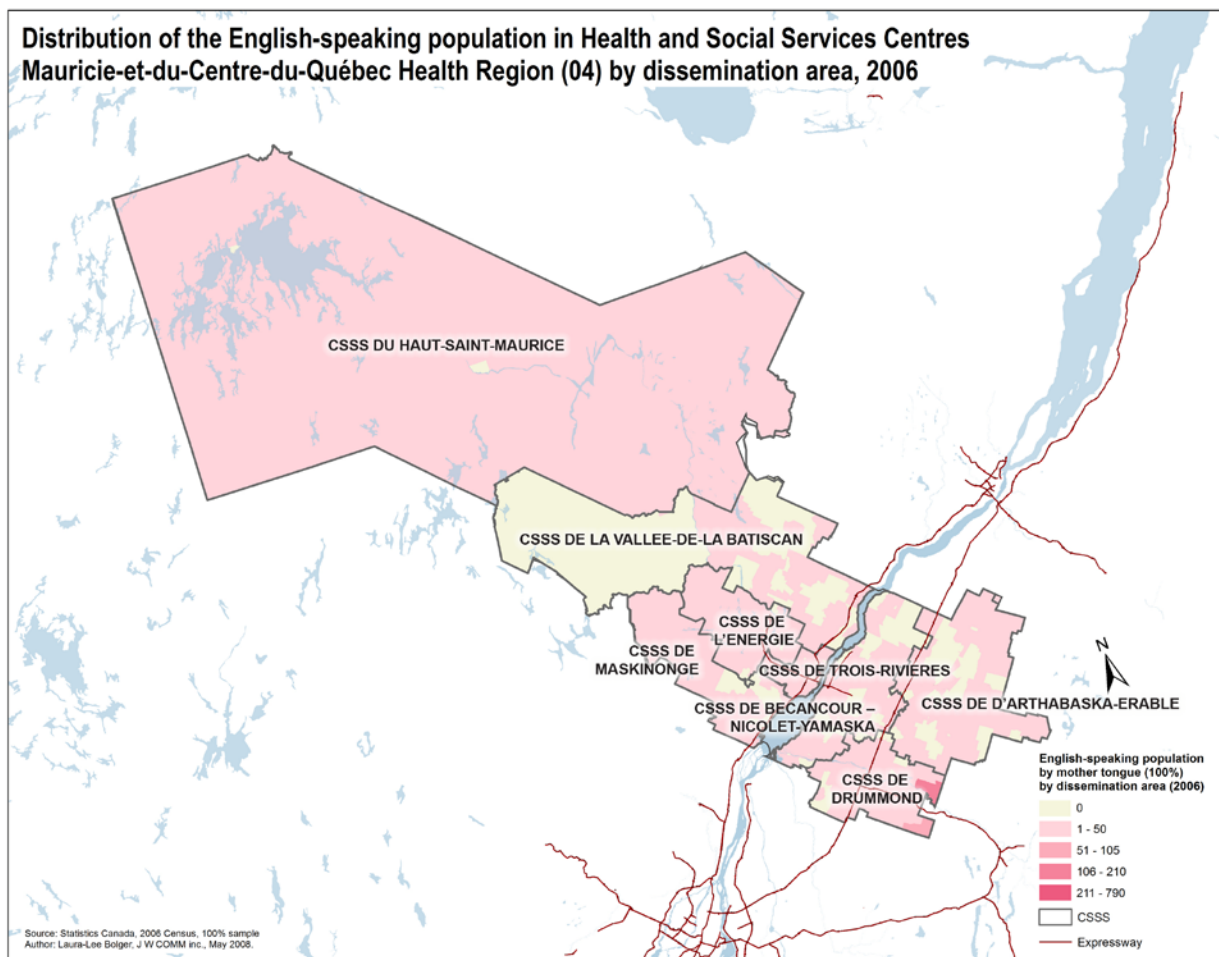
- 01 Bas-Saint-Laurent
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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU QUÉBEC¹

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Demographic Profile of CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable



¹ CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable only.

CHSSN

*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 DES ETCHEMINS
REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES**

**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.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

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 Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² 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%.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

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

Age Structure

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

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

⁵ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	80	17,115
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	0	2,690
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	15	2,055
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	25	3,985
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	30	5,445
65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	10	2,940
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	0.0%	15.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	18.8%	12.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	31.3%	23.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	37.5%	31.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	12.5%	17.2%

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone

⁶ Ibid., pp.115-126

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

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 10 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Etchemins.

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.⁷ 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	80	14,425
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	30	3,515
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	25	6,583
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	20	3,245
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	0	1,085
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	37.5%	24.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	31.3%	45.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	25.0%	22.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	0.0%	7.5%

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.

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 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

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

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

- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 30 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 37.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins.

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 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.

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.⁸ 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	80	17,115
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	75	16,945
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	40	14,395
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	35	13,065
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	10	1,325
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	35	2,550
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	265
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	20	205
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	15	2,085
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	93.8%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	50.0%	84.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	43.8%	76.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	12.5%	7.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	43.8%	14.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	25.0%	1.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	18.8%	12.2%

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

⁸ 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 families⁹

- 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 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% 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 des Etchemins, we find 40 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 50% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins.

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 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 10 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Etchemins Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁹ 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."

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 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 15 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 des Etchemins.

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”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

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

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

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

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

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

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

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

¹¹ 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

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic 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)

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

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.

Sources and References

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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 GRAND LITTORAL REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

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(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	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	2,370
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	1.1%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	216,478
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	98.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	218,930
	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 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 2,370 Anglophones where they represent 1.1% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

¹⁷ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

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

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

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	2,370	216,478
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	310	38,920
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	230	27,940
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	715	60,348
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	735	65,063
65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	380	24,208

¹⁸ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	13.1%	18.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	9.7%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	30.2%	27.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	31.0%	30.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	16.0%	11.2%

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 310 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS du Grand Littoral 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 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 380 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 16% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Grand Littoral.

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	2,060	177,558
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	465	37,908
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	725	63,078
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	515	48,293
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	350	28,265
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	22.6%	21.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	35.2%	35.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	25.0%	27.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	17.0%	15.9%

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.

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

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 465 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 Grand Littoral.

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 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 350 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	2,370	216,478
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	2,320	215,298
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	2,100	186,963
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	1,860	165,758
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	245	21,215
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	215	28,330
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	10	2,345
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	40	3,750
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	175	22,250
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	97.9%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	88.6%	86.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	78.5%	76.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	10.3%	9.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	9.1%	13.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	7.4%	10.3%

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.

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 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% 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 Grand Littoral, we find 2,100 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 88.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral.

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 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 245 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Grand Littoral Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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."

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 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 175 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral.

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,785
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	70	5,580	20	3,275
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	55	4,503	45	2,645
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	115	8,120	75	4,525
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	180	13,140	110	6,560
65+ years	25,060	165,208	85	6,773	55	3,780
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	12.9%	9.6%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	14.0%	3.5%	6.5%	8.4%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.9%	9.2%	19.6%	9.5%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	10.6%	8.0%	10.5%	7.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.1%	11.2%	15.0%	10.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.7%	13.3%	14.5%	15.6%

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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 505 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 13.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Grand Littoral, we find 305 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 higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

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 70 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 14% 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 Grand Littoral, we find 20 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 6.5% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 85 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 12.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior

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

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 55 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 14.5% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,785
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,788
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	315	21,203	225	12,130
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	205	14,370	180	8,345
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	110	6,825	65	3,773
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	190	16,920	75	8,665
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	600	0	410
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	45	2,530	20	1,465
Living alone	49,585	325,655	140	13,790	60	6,795
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	12.9%	9.6%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.9%	10.0%	13.1%	9.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	9.9%	6.5%	10.7%	6.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	7.4%	5.0%	9.7%	5.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.2%	18.3%	26.5%	17.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	40.0%	31.1%	34.9%	30.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	17.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.0%	40.4%	50.0%	39.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	40.6%	31.7%	34.3%	30.5%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

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 315 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 9.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 225 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 110 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.2% 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 much 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 Grand Littoral, we find 65 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 26.5% 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 lower than the

proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 140 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 40.6% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 60 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.3% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	2,060	177,555
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	705	60,353
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	740	65,080
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	840	78,340
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	165	15,190
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	275	28,920
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	335	33,065
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	150	14,898
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	95	12,230
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	350	34,493
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	150	15,560
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	160	11,350
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	85	7,553
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	25	2,310
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	30	3,695
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	460	24,100
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	230	12,403
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	195	8,880
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	40.8%	44.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	23.4%	25.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	37.2%	44.4%

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	16.3%	18.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	21.3%	24.7%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	12.8%	18.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	17.0%	19.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	21.3%	25.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	21.6%	17.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.1%	5.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	22.3%	13.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	32.6%	20.6%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	26.4%	13.6%

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

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 840 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 40.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 23.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 275 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 37.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 460 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 22.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 195 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 26.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	2,060	177,555
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	1,325	125,013
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	1,240	120,540
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	80	4,480
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	735	52,543
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	64.3%	70.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	93.6%	96.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	6.0%	3.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	35.7%	29.6%

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.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. 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 Grand Littoral, we find 80 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Grand Littoral Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 735 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	2,250	204,618
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	1,420	141,525
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	305	31,925
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	305	29,583
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	235	1,545
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	63.1%	69.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	13.6%	15.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	13.6%	14.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	10.4%	0.8%

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.

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 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

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.

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

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 1,420 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 63.1%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 235 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

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Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE BEAUCE REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

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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	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1203 - CSSS de Beauce
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	505
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	0.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	67,093
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	99.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	67,600
	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 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 505 Anglophones where they represent .7% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	505	67,093
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	80	11,768
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	25	9,495
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	180	18,020
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	145	19,160

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	75	8,650
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	15.8%	17.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	5.0%	14.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	35.6%	26.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	28.7%	28.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	14.9%	12.9%

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.

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 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 80 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Beauce 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 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 75 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS

de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Beauce.

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	425	55,325
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	85	13,256
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	200	22,955
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	75	13,555
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	60	5,560
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	20.0%	24.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	47.1%	41.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	17.6%	24.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	14.1%	10.0%

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.

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.

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

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 85 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 20% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce.

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 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 60 Anglophone high earners where they represent 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	505	67,093
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	500	66,395
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	415	56,568
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	345	49,653
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	60	6,910
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	90	9,830
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	770
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	10	1,165
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	80	7,893
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	99.0%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	82.2%	84.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	68.3%	74.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	11.9%	10.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	17.8%	14.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	15.8%	11.8%

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

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% 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 Beauce, we find 415 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 Beauce.

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 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 60 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.9% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Beauce Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 80 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 Beauce.

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

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

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

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

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>

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	425	55,320
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	180	18,015
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	140	19,155
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	200	31,455
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	65	6,930
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	70	11,335
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	100	10,268
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	60	5,145
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	20	3,285
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	40	7,568
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	20	3,340
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	20	2,215
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	15	1,685
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	10	420
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	0	825
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	70	4,355
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	40	2,185
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	30	1,505
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	47.1%	56.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	36.1%	38.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	50.0%	59.2%

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	18.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	33.3%	28.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	14.3%	17.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	9.4%	13.7%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	11.1%	18.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	14.3%	11.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	5.6%	2.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	16.5%	7.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	22.2%	12.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	21.4%	7.9%

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.

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 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 200 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 47.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 65 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.1% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

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

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 70 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 40 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 21.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	425	55,320
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	270	37,693
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	250	36,210
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	20	1,485
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	155	17,628
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	63.5%	68.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	92.6%	96.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	7.4%	3.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.5%	31.9%

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

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 20 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.4%. 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 Beauce Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 155 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

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

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	490	63,338
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	315	45,635
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	110	9,808
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	40	7,413
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	20	475
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	64.3%	72.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	22.4%	15.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	8.2%	11.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	4.1%	0.7%

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

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 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

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.*

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

- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 315 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 64.3%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 20 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.1%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA RÉGION DE THETFORD REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

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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.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

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

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

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

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

⁴¹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

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

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

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



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴³ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	635
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	41,750
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	98.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	42,430
	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 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 635 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

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.⁴⁴

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	635	41,750
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	110	5,765
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	50	4,850
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	125	9,175
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	165	14,025

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	185	7,935
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	17.3%	13.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	7.9%	11.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	19.7%	22.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	26.0%	33.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	29.1%	19.0%

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.

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 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 110 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford 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 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 29.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking

seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	525	35,985
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	120	9,195
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	240	15,770
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	120	8,075
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	40	2,950
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	22.9%	25.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	45.7%	43.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	22.9%	22.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	7.6%	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.

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.

⁴⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 120 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

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 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 40 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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.⁴⁶ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	635	41,750
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	625	41,218
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	520	34,335
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	435	30,580
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	85	3,753
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	105	6,880
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	10	415
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	30	560
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	70	5,910
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	98.4%	98.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	81.9%	82.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	68.5%	73.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	13.4%	9.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	16.5%	16.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.7%	1.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	11.0%	14.2%

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.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% 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 la Région de Thetford, we find 520 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 la Région de Thetford.

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 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.4% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 70 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	70	5,580	50	760
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	55	4,503	0	555
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	115	8,120	20	935
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	180	13,140	30	2,025
65+ years	25,060	165,208	85	6,773	15	865

⁴⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	18.1%	12.3%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	14.0%	3.5%	45.5%	13.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.9%	9.2%	0.0%	11.4%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	10.6%	8.0%	16.0%	10.2%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.1%	11.2%	18.2%	14.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.7%	13.3%	8.1%	10.9%

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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- 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 505 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 13.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 18.1% 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches.

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 70 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much

higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 50 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 45.5% 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 85 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 12.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 15 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 8.1% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	315	21,203	85	2,870
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	205	14,370	25	1,895
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	110	6,825	55	978
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	190	16,920	35	2,270
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	600	0	40
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	45	2,530	10	265
Living alone	49,585	325,655	140	13,790	25	1,960
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	18.1%	12.3%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.9%	10.0%	18.4%	12.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	9.9%	6.5%	16.3%	8.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	7.4%	5.0%	5.7%	6.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.2%	18.3%	64.7%	26.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	40.0%	31.1%	33.3%	33.0%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	9.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.0%	40.4%	33.3%	47.3%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	40.6%	31.7%	35.7%	33.2%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

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

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family

households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 315 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 9.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 16.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 110 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.2% 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 much 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 la Région de Thetford, we find 55 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 64.7% 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 140 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 40.6% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 25 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 35.7% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 members⁴⁹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	525	35,988
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	125	9,175
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	165	14,020
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	230	19,105
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	40	2,860
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	85	7,035
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	95	7,315
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	40	2,855
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	40	3,035
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	95	5,845
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	40	2,090
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	10	2,295
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	30	1,010
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	0	180
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	20	540
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	75	2,715
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	20	1,190
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	0	1,115
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	43.8%	53.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	32.0%	31.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	51.5%	50.2%

⁴⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	18.1%	20.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	32.0%	31.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	24.2%	21.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	18.1%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	32.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	6.1%	16.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	5.7%	2.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	12.1%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	14.3%	7.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	16.0%	13.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	0.0%	8.0%

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.

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 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 230 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 43.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 40 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 32% 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.5% 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 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 14.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵⁰

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	525	35,988
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	290	21,188
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	275	19,805
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	15	1,375
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	235	14,800
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	55.2%	58.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	94.8%	93.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	5.2%	6.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	44.8%	41.1%

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.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone

⁵⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 15 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.2%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Région de Thetford Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force⁵¹

- 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 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 235 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 44.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁵¹ 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 vitality⁵², 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	600	40,035
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	415	29,400
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	45	5,933
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	75	4,488
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	65	220
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	69.2%	73.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	7.5%	14.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	12.5%	11.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	10.8%	0.5%

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.

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 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵² The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 415 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 65 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.8%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 MONTMAGNY-L'ISLET REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

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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.⁵³ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁵⁴

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 Program⁵⁵ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁵³ 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%.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶ 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	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	120
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	0.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	41,035
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	99.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	41,155
	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 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 120 Anglophones where they represent .3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷

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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	120	41,035
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	0	6,190
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	10	4,815
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	45	9,675
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	50	13,225

⁵⁷ 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	15	7,130
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	0.0%	15.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	8.3%	11.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	37.5%	23.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	41.7%	32.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	12.5%	17.4%

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

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 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 15 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

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.⁵⁸ 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	120	34,845
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	20	8,685
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	70	14,785
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	20	8,835
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	10	2,540
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	16.7%	24.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	58.3%	42.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	16.7%	25.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	8.3%	7.3%

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

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

⁵⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

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

- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 20 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 16.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

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 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 Anglophone high earners where they represent 8.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁵⁹ 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	120	41,035
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	120	40,910
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	100	34,150
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	95	30,090
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	0	4,055
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	25	6,760
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	835
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	0	590
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	25	5,335
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	100.0%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	83.3%	83.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	79.2%	73.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	0.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	20.8%	16.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	20.8%	13.0%

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.

⁵⁹ 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 families⁶⁰

- 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 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% 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 Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 100 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 83.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 Montmagny-l'Islet.

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 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

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 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the

⁶⁰ 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>)

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 Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 English-speakers living alone where they represent 20.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 Montmagny-l'Islet.

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”.⁶¹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

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

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

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

⁶¹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁶².

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	120	34,845
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	45	9,675
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	55	13,235
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	75	20,070
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	25	3,780
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	45	7,525
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	10	6,735
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	10	2,920
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	0	2,600
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	15	4,715
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	0	1,835
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	0	1,630
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	0	1,040
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	0	215
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	0	530
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	20	2,295
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	0	920
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	10	940
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	62.5%	57.6%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	55.6%	39.1%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	81.8%	56.9%

⁶² 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	8.3%	19.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	22.2%	30.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	0.0%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	12.5%	13.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	0.0%	19.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	0.0%	12.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	16.7%	6.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	0.0%	9.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	18.2%	7.1%

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

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 62.5% 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 55.6% 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 la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 45 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 81.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

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 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS.

The proportion of 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.⁶³

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	120	34,845
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	95	20,845
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	80	19,330
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	10	1,520
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	25	14,000
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	79.2%	59.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	84.2%	92.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	10.5%	7.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	20.8%	40.2%

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

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁶³ 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 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.5%. 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 Montmagny-l'Islet Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force⁶⁴

- 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 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 20.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁶⁴ 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 vitality⁶⁵, 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		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	120	39,170
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	60	29,230
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	15	5,150
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	20	4,540
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	15	240
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	50.0%	74.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	12.5%	13.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	16.7%	11.6%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	12.5%	0.6%

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.

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 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁶⁵ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 60 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 50%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches 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 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 12.5%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

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Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS D'ARTHABASKA-ET-DE-L'ÉRABLE REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC

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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.⁶⁶ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁶⁷

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 Program⁶⁸ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁶⁶ 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%.

⁶⁷ 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.

⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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	04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	4,990	670
	percentage	13.4%	1.1%	0.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	466,355	87,043
	percentage	85.7%	98.7%	99.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	472,570	87,800
	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 4,990 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 1.1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 670 Anglophones where they represent 0.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec.

⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰

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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	4,990	466,355	670	87,043
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	550	73,900	45	15,275
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	545	58,158	90	11,055
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,470	115,780	200	22,175
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,440	147,455	185	26,220

⁷⁰ 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	985	71,063	150	12,318
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	11.0%	34.2%	6.7%	17.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.9%	12.5%	13.4%	12.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.5%	24.8%	29.9%	25.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.9%	31.6%	27.6%	30.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	19.7%	15.2%	22.4%	14.2%

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 550 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 11% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 45 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 6.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable 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 985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 19.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 150 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 22.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

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.⁷¹ 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de- l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,440	392,455	625	71,768
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,345	99,986	185	17,888
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,760	161,993	225	30,428
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	735	83,053	125	16,000
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	605	47,426	75	7,450
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.3%	25.5%	29.6%	24.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.6%	41.3%	36.0%	42.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	16.6%	21.2%	20.0%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	13.6%	12.1%	12.0%	10.4%

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.

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

⁷¹ 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

Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 1,345 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 30.3% of the population. This is a higher 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 185 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 29.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

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 605 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 13.6% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 75 Anglophone high earners where they represent 12% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷² 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	4,990	466,355	670	87,043
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	4,935	463,473	670	86,045
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,915	378,868	495	72,688
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,465	325,580	440	62,988
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	445	53,288	60	9,700
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,020	84,610	175	13,353
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	65	6,603	10	995
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	155	11,168	35	1,505
Living alone	119,655	856,350	795	66,835	125	10,865
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.9%	99.4%	100.0%	98.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	81.2%	73.9%	83.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	69.4%	69.8%	65.7%	72.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	8.9%	11.4%	9.0%	11.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.4%	18.1%	26.1%	15.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	5.2%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.9%	14.3%	18.7%	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.

⁷² 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 families⁷³

- 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 3,915 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 495 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 73.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

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 445 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 8.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 60 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Living alone

⁷³ 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>)

- 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 795 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 15.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 125 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

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”.⁷⁴ 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	895	71,295	115	10,573
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	55	11,320	10	1,670
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	75	9,283	10	1,215
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	295	15,803	65	2,380
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	285	22,683	25	3,485
65+ years	25,060	165,208	185	12,208	5	1,823
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.9%	15.3%	17.2%	12.1%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.0%	7.1%	22.2%	10.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	13.8%	16.0%	11.1%	11.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	20.1%	13.6%	32.5%	10.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	19.8%	15.4%	13.5%	13.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	18.8%	17.2%	3.3%	14.8%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

⁷⁴ 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 895 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 17.9% 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 17.2% 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 la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec.

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 55 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 10% 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 10 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 22.2% 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 la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 185 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 18.8% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is higher 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 5 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 3.3% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	895	71,295	115	10,573
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	895	71,295	110	10,575
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	405	36,978	70	5,505
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	285	21,515	35	3,245
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	120	15,470	25	2,255
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	490	34,318	50	5,065
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	1,150	0	185
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	70	5,743	20	700
Living alone	49,585	325,655	415	27,430	40	4,175
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.9%	15.3%	17.2%	12.1%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	18.1%	15.4%	16.4%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.3%	9.8%	14.1%	7.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.2%	6.6%	8.0%	5.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.0%	29.0%	41.7%	23.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	48.0%	40.6%	28.6%	37.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	18.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.2%	51.4%	57.1%	46.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	52.2%	41.0%	32.0%	38.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

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

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 405 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 10.3% 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 70 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 14.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 120 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 41.7% 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 la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 415 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 52.2% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 40 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 32% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 members⁷⁵.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et- de-l'Érable	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,450	392,458	625	71,768
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,465	115,780	205	22,175
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,440	147,450	180	26,210
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,285	200,823	335	38,548
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	530	38,701	125	7,575
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	730	71,843	80	14,480
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	625	73,400	80	13,755
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	29,890	45	6,195
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	165	29,920	25	4,895
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	725	64,965	85	11,200
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	285	25,790	0	4,755
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	235	23,450	35	3,625
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	145	15,448	10	2,510
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	45	3,878	0	710
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	65	7,580	0	1,220
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	665	37,825	105	5,760
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	325	17,523	20	2,925
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	240	14,668	55	1,995
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	51.3%	51.2%	53.6%	53.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	36.2%	33.4%	61.0%	34.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	50.7%	48.7%	44.4%	55.2%

⁷⁵ 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et- de-l'Érable	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	14.0%	18.7%	12.8%	19.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.5%	25.8%	22.0%	27.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.5%	20.3%	13.9%	18.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.3%	16.6%	13.6%	15.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	19.5%	22.3%	0.0%	21.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.3%	15.9%	19.4%	13.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	1.6%	3.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.5%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	14.9%	9.6%	16.8%	8.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	22.2%	15.1%	9.8%	13.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	16.7%	9.9%	30.6%	7.6%

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

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,285 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 51.3% 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 335 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 530 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 36.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 125 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 61% 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 la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 730 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 50.7% 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 80 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 44.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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 665 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 14.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 105 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 325 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 22.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9.8% 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 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 16.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone

majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 55 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 30.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁷⁶

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,450	392,458	625	71,768
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,570	239,035	375	46,615
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,330	221,758	325	43,998
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	245	17,278	50	2,620
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,880	153,423	250	25,153
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	57.8%	60.9%	60.0%	65.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.7%	92.8%	86.7%	94.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.5%	7.2%	13.3%	5.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	42.2%	39.1%	40.0%	35.0%

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.

⁷⁶ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 245 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.5%. 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 higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 50 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 13.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Out of the labour force⁷⁷

- 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 1,880 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they comprise 42.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 250 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸ 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		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	4,845	445,123	660	82,588
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,830	293,013	395	55,510
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	835	89,595	85	14,640
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	750	58,213	130	11,495
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	430	4,303	60	935
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	58.4%	65.8%	59.8%	67.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.2%	20.1%	12.9%	17.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	15.5%	13.1%	19.7%	13.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	8.9%	1.0%	9.1%	1.1%

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.

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 2,830 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 58.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

⁷⁸ 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.*

proportion of the RSS 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 d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 395 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 59.8%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec 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 430 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 8.9% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 60 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.1%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

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