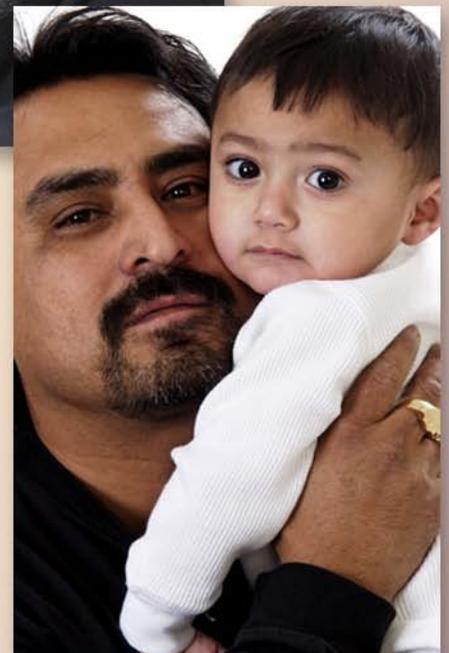
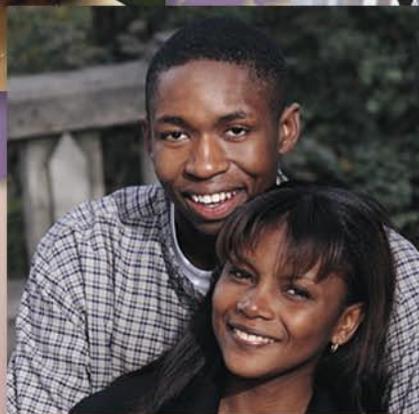


Baseline Data Report 2011-2012

Socio-Economic Profiles of the English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region

based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada



CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

prepared by

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Community Health and Social Services Network

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Introduction

The Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI)

The NPI is a funding program of the Community Health and Social Services Network as a measure of “Canada’s Roadmap for Linguistic Duality”. The NPI aims to support the creation of durable links between English-speaking communities and Quebec’s health and social services system. The Baseline Data Report 2011-2012 (BDR) is the ninth volume of a series produced by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) to serve as a relevant and comprehensive knowledge base regarding the health status and vitality of Quebec’s English-speaking population.

Baseline Data Report Series

The Baseline Data Report series is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders in developing strategies to improve the well being of their constituencies. The full series and data source for each is presented in the table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Data source</i>
2003-2004	Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities	2001 Census
2004-2005	Profiles of English-speaking Communities in Selected CLSC Territories	2001 Census
2005-2006	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2006-2007	Community Network Building	Case studies (qualitative interviews)
2007-2008	Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities	1998 Quebec Health and Social Survey
2008-2009	Regional Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings	1996 and 2006 Census
2009-2010	Demographic Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	1996 and 2006 Census
2010-2011	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2011-2012	Socio-economic Profiles of Visible Minority Groups in Quebec’s English-speaking Regional Communities	2006 Census of Canada

About the 2011-2012 report

For the first time in the Baseline Data Report series, the 2011-2012 BDR highlights the visible minority groups within Quebec's English-speaking population and focuses on their socio-economic situation. In so doing, the report explores a number of factors that are considered to be determinants of the health and well-being of English-speaking regional communities across the province.

Methodological Notes

Data Source

This report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Given that the census data presented here is based on a 20% sample and that cross-tabulations of small populations produce even smaller population counts which are unreliable for statistical analysis, data has been suppressed when the visible minority group in the English-speaking population falls below 250 persons. Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Demographic and Socio-economic Variables

The demographic and socio-economic variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Language Concept

The language concept used here is First Official Language Spoken, which is a variable derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue, and home language. Dual responses are divided equally among the English-speaking and French-speaking groups.

Visible Minority Concept

The concept of visible minorities in the Canadian context was developed to support the *Employment Equity Act* which aims to “achieve equality in the workplace so that no person shall be denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability and, in the fulfilment of that goal, to correct the

conditions of disadvantage in employment experienced by women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities.”¹

The Act defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.” Under this definition, regulations specify the following groups as visible minorities: Chinese, South Asians, Blacks, Arabs, West Asians, Filipinos, Southeast Asians, Latin Americans, Japanese, Koreans and other visible minority groups, such as Pacific Islanders.²

Geographic Regions

For the purpose of this report, there is sufficient data for the province and for 9 of the 16 health regions. For the other 7 regions, the minimum visible minority count of 250 was not reached so data is not presented. (Note: A separate series of profiles for the Montreal-area CSSS territories has also been produced by the author for the CHSSN. These are available on the CHSSN website at www.chssn.org.)

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population, Quebec's Health Regions, 2006										
	Province of Quebec	Capitale-Nationale	Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	Estrie	Montréal	Outaouais	Laval	Lanaudière	Laurentides	Montréal
Total population	994,725	11,840	4,990	23,580	595,920	58,720	68,460	10,120	33,170	143,645
Visible minorities	240,295	1,485	345	1,170	188,475	5,960	11,980	790	1,730	27,390
Chinese	40,915	230	50	265	31,170	940	885	75	255	6,780
South Asian	53,065	145	20	180	44,540	330	2,285	20	210	5,245
Black	46,635	270	90	170	37,110	1,205	1,895	155	305	5,250
Filipino	22,395	60	15	20	19,600	180	395	15	120	1,935
Latin American	18,905	270	75	270	13,190	870	1,415	290	280	2,140
Southeast Asian	12,780	175	40	70	9,235	445	1,110	80	225	1,335
Arab	24,910	130	30	80	18,130	1,350	2,660	95	215	2,100
West Asian	7,575	70	-	65	5,540	280	755	-	10	835
Korean	3,075	20	-	20	2,525	45	70	-	10	360
Japanese	2,415	60	20	25	1,730	85	85	50	55	290
other	2,275	-	-	-	1,615	70	175	10	10	385
multiple	5,355	50	-	15	4,075	155	250	10	40	740
not vis. minority	754,425	10,355	4,650	22,405	407,445	52,760	56,480	9,325	31,435	116,250

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally. Regions with less than 250 visible minority members are not displayed.

¹ <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-5.401/page-1.html#h-2>

² <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-562/note-eng.cfm>

Province of Quebec

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.



Table 1 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		Province of Quebec		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	994,725	495,830	498,890	
visible minorities	240,295	121,935	118,360	
Chinese	40,915	20,840	20,075	
South Asian	53,065	28,555	24,510	
Black	46,635	22,400	24,240	
Filipino	22,395	8,335	14,060	
Latin American	18,905	10,420	8,485	
Southeast Asian	12,780	6,485	6,300	
Arab	24,910	14,610	10,300	
West Asian	7,575	4,285	3,295	
Korean	3,075	1,420	1,660	
Japanese	2,415	895	1,510	
other	2,275	1,025	1,250	
multiple	5,355	2,670	2,685	
not visible minority	754,425	373,890	380,530	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	49.8%	50.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	50.7%	49.3%	
Chinese	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%	
South Asian	100.0%	53.8%	46.2%	
Black	100.0%	48.0%	52.0%	
Filipino	100.0%	37.2%	62.8%	
Latin American	100.0%	55.1%	44.9%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	50.7%	49.3%	
Arab	100.0%	58.7%	41.3%	
West Asian	100.0%	56.6%	43.5%	
Korean	100.0%	46.2%	54.0%	
Japanese	100.0%	37.1%	62.5%	
other	100.0%	45.1%	54.9%	
multiple	100.0%	49.9%	50.1%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.6%	50.4%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	6,373,225	3,123,530	3,249,700	
visible minorities	377,310	184,790	192,525	
not visible minority	5,995,910	2,938,735	3,057,175	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.0%	51.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	49.0%	51.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.0%	51.0%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec’s total population. 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 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 received³.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of Quebec, the South Asians (53,065), Blacks (46,635) and Chinese (40,915) represent the largest groups. The Arab (24,910), Filipino (22,395), and Latin American (18,905) populations also comprise substantial groups in the English-speaking population.
- Overall, the proportion of females (50.2%) in Quebec’s English-speaking population is about the same as that of males (49.8%). Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, although males form a slightly larger group (50.7%). Among non-visible minority English speakers, females account for a slightly greater share of the population (50.4%).
- When the various visible minority groups within the English-speaking population are considered, we find that the Filipino (62.8%), Japanese (62.5%) and Korean (54.0%) groups exhibit substantially higher proportions of females.
- For Quebec’s French-speaking population, females are in the majority (51%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



³ 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.

Table 2 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	Province of Quebec					
	English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64
Total English speakers	994,725	159,655	134,400	313,505	254,675	132,485
visible minorities	240,295	40,345	36,735	95,830	52,870	14,525
Chinese	40,915	4,725	6,150	19,485	8,285	2,270
South Asian	53,065	9,675	8,050	20,270	12,180	2,890
Black	46,635	10,985	6,890	14,395	9,980	4,390
Filipino	22,395	4,205	2,345	8,640	5,990	1,210
Latin American	18,905	2,050	3,780	8,955	3,605	520
Southeast Asian	12,780	1,995	1,770	5,275	3,265	480
Arab	24,910	2,985	4,445	10,735	5,345	1,400
West Asian	7,575	815	1,325	3,345	1,750	340
Korean	3,075	500	645	1,125	620	180
Japanese	2,415	330	210	1,100	385	380
other	2,275	320	290	860	610	195
multiple	5,355	1,745	835	1,645	855	270
not visible minority	754,425	119,315	97,670	217,675	201,805	117,960
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	16.1%	13.5%	31.5%	25.6%	13.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.8%	15.3%	39.9%	22.0%	6.0%
Chinese	100.0%	11.5%	15.0%	47.6%	20.2%	5.5%
South Asian	100.0%	18.2%	15.2%	38.2%	23.0%	5.4%
Black	100.0%	23.6%	14.8%	30.9%	21.4%	9.4%
Filipino	100.0%	18.8%	10.5%	38.6%	26.7%	5.4%
Latin American	100.0%	10.8%	20.0%	47.4%	19.1%	2.8%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	15.6%	13.8%	41.3%	25.5%	3.8%
Arab	100.0%	12.0%	17.8%	43.1%	21.5%	5.6%
West Asian	100.0%	10.8%	17.5%	44.2%	23.1%	4.5%
Korean	100.0%	16.3%	21.0%	36.6%	20.2%	5.9%
Japanese	100.0%	13.7%	8.7%	45.5%	15.9%	15.7%
other	100.0%	14.1%	12.7%	37.8%	26.8%	8.6%
multiple	100.0%	32.6%	15.6%	30.7%	16.0%	5.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	15.8%	12.9%	28.9%	26.7%	15.6%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	6,373,225	1,068,285	808,725	1,749,930	1,899,995	846,290
visible minorities	377,310	109,610	61,795	128,405	62,950	14,560
not visible minority	5,995,910	958,675	746,930	1,621,530	1,837,045	831,730
Total French-speakers	100.0%	16.8%	12.7%	27.5%	29.8%	13.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	29.1%	16.4%	34.0%	16.7%	3.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	16.0%	12.5%	27.0%	30.6%	13.9%
	Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.					

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Black (23.6%), Filipino (18.8%), South Asian (18.2%) and Korean (16.3%) groups than in the non-visible minority group (15.8%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Korean (21.0%), Latin American (20%), Arab (17.8%) and West Asian (17.5%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (12.9%) for the English-speaking population.
- In Quebec’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (45.4%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (28.4%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 29.1% of the French-speaking visible minority population in Quebec.



Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (6%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (15.6%).
- The Japanese (15.7%), Black (9.4%) and Korean (5.9%) groups have the highest proportion of seniors among the visible minority English-speaking group.
- For French speakers in Quebec, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.9%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (13.9%).

Table 3 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		Province of Quebec						
		English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only
Total English speakers		994,725	991,735	703,005	117,540	20,835	30,705	119,650
visible minorities		240,295	239,715	165,500	34,220	8,660	10,130	21,205
Chinese		40,915	40,825	31,715	3,155	735	2,215	3,005
South Asian		53,065	52,990	42,970	4,070	1,515	1,610	2,815
Black		46,635	46,525	21,955	14,455	1,970	1,675	6,465
Filipino		22,395	22,355	15,145	2,400	1,775	1,765	1,270
Latin American		18,905	18,820	11,955	3,330	580	865	2,095
Southeast Asian		12,780	12,745	9,180	1,820	460	435	855
Arab		24,910	24,845	18,935	2,030	1,100	740	2,045
West Asian		7,575	7,560	5,035	1,070	230	360	870
Korean		3,075	3,050	2,035	340	95	130	440
Japanese		2,415	2,385	1,505	180	35	90	575
other		2,275	2,275	1,415	420	55	60	325
multiple		5,355	5,345	3,655	950	110	180	450
not visible minority		754,425	752,020	537,500	83,325	12,170	20,575	98,450
English speakers, percentages		Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers		100.0%	99.7%	70.7%	11.8%	2.1%	3.1%	12.0%
visible minorities		100.0%	99.8%	68.9%	14.2%	3.6%	4.2%	8.8%
Chinese		100.0%	99.8%	77.5%	7.7%	1.8%	5.4%	7.3%
South Asian		100.0%	99.9%	81.0%	7.7%	2.9%	3.0%	5.3%
Black		100.0%	99.8%	47.1%	31.0%	4.2%	3.6%	13.9%
Filipino		100.0%	99.8%	67.6%	10.7%	7.9%	7.9%	5.7%
Latin American		100.0%	99.6%	63.2%	17.6%	3.1%	4.6%	11.1%
Southeast Asian		100.0%	99.7%	71.8%	14.2%	3.6%	3.4%	6.7%
Arab		100.0%	99.7%	76.0%	8.1%	4.4%	3.0%	8.2%
West Asian		100.0%	99.8%	66.5%	14.1%	3.0%	4.8%	11.5%
Korean		100.0%	99.2%	66.2%	11.1%	3.1%	4.2%	14.3%
Japanese		100.0%	98.8%	62.3%	7.5%	1.4%	3.7%	23.8%
other		100.0%	100.0%	62.2%	18.5%	2.4%	2.6%	14.3%
multiple		100.0%	99.8%	68.3%	17.7%	2.1%	3.4%	8.4%
not visible minority		100.0%	99.7%	71.2%	11.0%	13%)	2.7%	13.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage		Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers		6,373,225	6,336,940	4,441,055	745,870	105,640	188,030	856,355
visible minorities		377,310	376,000	252,795	72,280	12,060	10,985	27,875
not visible minority		5,995,910	5,960,945	4,188,260	673,585	93,570	177,045	828,480
Total French-speakers		100.0%	99.4%	69.7%	11.7%	1.7%	3.0%	13.5%
visible minorities		100.0%	99.7%	67.0%	19.2%	3.2%	2.9%	7.4%
not visible minority		100.0%	99.4%	69.9%	11.2%	1.6%	3.0%	13.9%
		Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Across Quebec, 11.8% of the province's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (14.2%) is much higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (11%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Black (31%), Latin American (17.6%), Southeast Asian (14.2%) and West Asian (14.1%) groups.
- For French speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (19.2%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (11.2%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 21,205 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 8.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (8.8%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Japanese (23.8%), Koreans (14.3%), Blacks (13.9%), West Asians (11.5%), and Latin Americans (11.1%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For Quebec's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (7.4%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (13.9%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 10,130 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 4.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population in Quebec.

⁴ 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 Service Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (4.2%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (2.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in Quebec, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Filipino (7.9%), Chinese (5.4%), West Asian (4.8%), and Latin American (4.6%) groups.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (4.2%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (3%).

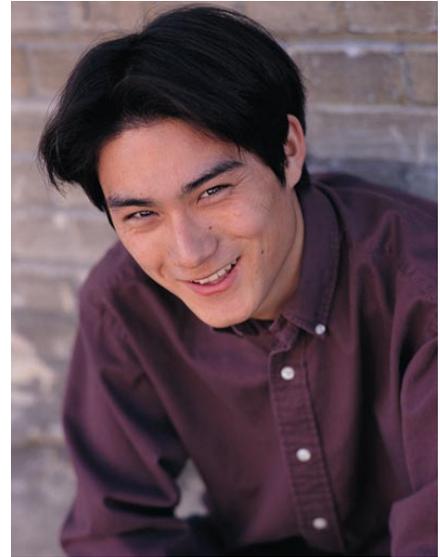


Table 4 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁵

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		Province of Quebec				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	949,260	577,005	188,590	82,480	34,300	66,875
visible minorities	227,790	105,250	57,240	15,945	7,675	41,685
Chinese	39,505	17,060	7,525	2,390	1,530	10,990
South Asian	50,045	23,625	13,745	3,045	1,450	8,180
Black	42,990	23,460	11,665	3,360	1,370	3,135
Filipino	20,985	11,105	4,865	1,405	425	3,185
Latin American	18,525	6,060	4,960	1,835	590	5,085
Southeast Asian	12,295	6,520	3,235	775	620	1,135
Arab	23,900	9,355	6,340	1,695	615	5,895
West Asian	7,350	2,500	2,015	480	310	2,045
Korean	2,950	820	650	240	320	915
Japanese	2,315	1,075	425	85	140	590
other	2,195	1,330	480	245	55	90
multiple	4,745	2,345	1,345	385	245	425
not visible minority	721,465	471,760	131,355	66,540	26,625	25,195
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	60.8%	19.9%	8.7%	3.6%	7.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	46.2%	25.1%	7.0%	3.4%	18.3%
Chinese	100.0%	43.2%	19.0%	6.0%	3.9%	27.8%
South Asian	100.0%	47.2%	27.5%	6.1%	2.9%	16.3%
Black	100.0%	54.6%	27.1%	7.8%	3.2%	7.3%
Filipino	100.0%	52.9%	23.2%	6.7%	2.0%	15.2%
Latin American	100.0%	32.7%	26.8%	9.9%	3.2%	27.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	53.0%	26.3%	6.3%	5.0%	9.2%
Arab	100.0%	39.1%	26.5%	7.1%	2.6%	24.7%
West Asian	100.0%	34.0%	27.4%	6.5%	4.2%	27.8%
Korean	100.0%	27.8%	22.0%	8.1%	10.8%	31.0%
Japanese	100.0%	46.4%	18.4%	3.7%	6.0%	25.5%
other	100.0%	60.6%	21.9%	11.2%	2.5%	4.1%
multiple	100.0%	49.4%	28.3%	8.1%	5.2%	9.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	65.4%	18.2%	9.2%	3.7%	3.5%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	6,062,350	3,763,080	1,255,440	884,920	38,875	120,040
visible minorities	344,510	152,785	97,045	31,340	3,030	60,310
not visible minority	5,717,835	3,610,295	1,158,400	853,575	35,845	59,725
Total French-speakers	100.0%	62.1%	20.7%	14.6%	0.6%	2.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	44.3%	28.2%	9.1%	0.9%	17.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	63.1%	20.3%	14.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

⁵ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 60.8% of the English speakers in Quebec were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (46.2%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (65.4%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (44.3%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (63.1%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (3.4%) was lower than that of non-visible minority English speakers (3.7%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (18.3%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (3.5%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of Quebec, Koreans (31%), West Asians (27.8%), Chinese (27.8%), and Latin Americans (27.4%) showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (17.5%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (1%).

⁶ 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.

Table 5 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	Province of Quebec						
	English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/non-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor
Total English speakers	835,065	164,960	208,085	77,560	135,330	43,445	205,690
visible minorities	199,955	31,925	47,460	14,865	29,940	14,655	61,120
Chinese	36,195	4,475	6,555	1,065	4,440	2,755	16,905
South Asian	43,390	8,870	12,815	2,270	5,695	2,695	11,035
Black	35,650	7,700	9,435	5,430	6,475	1,900	4,705
Filipino	18,180	1,595	3,770	1,110	3,190	2,745	5,775
Latin American	16,855	2,610	3,790	2,100	2,870	925	4,570
Southeast Asian	10,790	2,260	2,745	630	1,545	600	3,005
Arab	21,930	2,115	4,140	1,085	3,155	1,805	9,625
West Asian	6,760	990	1,805	420	875	420	2,260
Korean	2,575	140	560	100	365	245	1,170
Japanese	2,080	140	445	125	305	170	900
other	1,950	405	560	210	420	115	240
multiple	3,605	640	830	320	615	280	925
not visible minority	635,110	133,030	160,625	62,690	105,395	28,795	144,570
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/non-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	19.8%	24.9%	9.3%	16.2%	5.2%	24.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.0%	23.7%	7.4%	15.0%	7.3%	30.6%
Chinese	100.0%	12.4%	18.1%	2.9%	12.3%	7.6%	46.7%
South Asian	100.0%	20.4%	29.5%	5.2%	13.1%	6.2%	25.4%
Black	100.0%	21.6%	26.5%	15.2%	18.2%	5.3%	13.2%
Filipino	100.0%	8.8%	20.7%	6.1%	17.5%	15.1%	31.8%
Latin American	100.0%	15.5%	22.5%	12.5%	17.0%	5.5%	27.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	20.9%	25.4%	5.8%	14.3%	5.6%	27.8%
Arab	100.0%	9.6%	18.9%	4.9%	14.4%	8.2%	43.9%
West Asian	100.0%	14.6%	26.7%	6.2%	12.9%	6.2%	33.4%
Korean	100.0%	5.4%	21.7%	3.9%	14.2%	9.5%	45.4%
Japanese	100.0%	6.7%	21.4%	6.0%	14.7%	8.2%	43.3%
other	100.0%	20.8%	28.7%	10.8%	21.5%	5.9%	12.3%
multiple	100.0%	17.8%	23.0%	8.9%	17.1%	7.8%	25.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	20.9%	25.3%	9.9%	16.6%	4.5%	22.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/non-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	5,304,940	1,351,350	1,162,985	866,630	855,495	256,745	811,735
visible minorities	267,705	58,575	53,845	31,880	39,145	19,550	64,715
not visible minority	5,037,235	1,292,775	1,109,145	834,745	816,350	237,190	747,025
Total French-speakers	100.0%	25.5%	21.9%	16.3%	16.1%	4.8%	15.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	21.9%	20.1%	11.9%	14.6%	7.3%	24.2%
not visible minority	100.0%	25.7%	22.0%	16.6%	16.2%	4.7%	14.8%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁷.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in Quebec, 16% have no educational certificate, diploma, or degree.
- Members of Quebec’s English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without a school certificate, diploma, or degree (16%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (20.9%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification within the Black (21.6%), Southeast Asian (20.9%), and South Asian (20.4%) groups.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (16%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (21.9%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among Quebec’s English-speaking visible minority population, 30.6% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (22.8%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (24.2%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in Quebec, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification among the Chinese (46%), Korean (45.4%), Arab (43.9%) and Japanese (43.3%).

⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar’s Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 6 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	Province of Quebec				
	English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed
Total English speakers	835,065	539,065	491,420	47,645	296,000
visible minorities	199,955	133,035	117,240	15,800	66,920
Chinese	36,195	22,935	20,660	2,275	13,260
South Asian	43,390	27,695	23,565	4,120	15,700
Black	35,650	23,815	20,880	2,935	11,830
Filipino	18,180	13,715	12,955	755	4,470
Latin American	16,855	12,630	11,075	1,555	4,225
Southeast Asian	10,790	7,530	6,835	695	3,260
Arab	21,930	13,890	11,665	2,225	8,030
West Asian	6,760	4,400	3,825	575	2,360
Korean	2,575	1,390	1,240	150	1,185
Japanese	2,080	1,120	1,035	80	960
other	1,950	1,435	1,285	145	520
multiple	3,605	2,485	2,205	280	1,120
not visible minority	635,110	406,030	374,185	31,845	229,080
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	64.6%	91.2%	8.8%	35.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	66.5%	88.1%	11.9%	33.5%
Chinese	100.0%	63.4%	90.1%	9.9%	36.6%
South Asian	100.0%	63.8%	85.1%	14.9%	36.2%
Black	100.0%	66.8%	87.7%	12.3%	33.2%
Filipino	100.0%	75.4%	94.5%	5.5%	24.6%
Latin American	100.0%	74.9%	87.7%	12.3%	25.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	69.8%	90.8%	9.2%	30.2%
Arab	100.0%	63.3%	84.0%	16.0%	36.6%
West Asian	100.0%	65.1%	86.9%	13.1%	34.9%
Korean	100.0%	54.0%	89.2%	10.8%	46.0%
Japanese	100.0%	53.8%	92.4%	7.1%	46.2%
other	100.0%	73.6%	89.5%	10.1%	26.7%
multiple	100.0%	68.9%	88.7%	11.3%	31.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	63.9%	92.2%	7.8%	36.1%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	5,304,940	3,465,865	3,235,795	230,070	1,839,075
visible minorities	267,705	183,730	158,570	25,160	83,975
not visible minority	5,037,235	3,282,135	3,077,225	204,910	1,755,105
Total French-speakers	100.0%	65.3%	61.0%	4.3%	34.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	68.6%	59.2%	9.4%	31.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	65.2%	61.1%	4.1%	34.8%
	Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.				

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁸.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 15,800 unemployed English speakers in Quebec who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 11.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (11.9%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (7.8%).
- Among the visible minority groups in Quebec, we observe higher proportions of unemployed among Arabs (16%), South Asians (14.9%), West Asians (13.1%), Latin Americans (12.3%), and Blacks (12.3%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (11.9%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (9.4%) in Quebec.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 66,920 visible minority English speakers in Quebec who are not in the labour force. They represent (33.5%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be out of the work force (33.5%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (36.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in Quebec, we observe higher proportions of those out of the work force among the Japanese (46.2%), Korean (46%), Chinese (36.6%), Arab (36.6%), and South Asian (36.2%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (33.5%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (31.4%).

⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 7 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	Province of Quebec				
	English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k
Total English speakers	835,070	230,365	299,310	162,135	143,255
visible minorities	199,950	71,990	79,460	30,385	18,115
Chinese	36,190	15,065	12,125	5,040	3,970
South Asian	43,390	15,940	18,385	5,600	3,465
Black	35,650	10,855	15,280	6,755	2,765
Filipino	18,190	4,615	9,055	3,285	1,225
Latin American	16,855	5,880	6,525	3,030	1,415
Southeast Asian	10,785	3,715	4,045	1,665	1,365
Arab	21,925	9,140	7,720	2,765	2,310
West Asian	6,760	3,035	2,515	695	520
Korean	2,575	1,220	955	240	155
Japanese	2,085	730	680	315	355
other	1,955	550	820	380	205
multiple	3,610	1,260	1,360	615	375
not visible minority	635,110	158,375	219,845	131,745	125,145
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over
Total English speakers	100.0%	27.6%	35.8%	19.4%	17.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	36.0%	39.7%	15.2%	9.1%
Chinese	100.0%	41.6%	33.5%	13.9%	11.0%
South Asian	100.0%	36.7%	42.4%	12.9%	8.0%
Black	100.0%	30.4%	42.9%	18.9%	7.8%
Filipino	100.0%	25.4%	49.8%	18.1%	6.7%
Latin American	100.0%	34.9%	38.7%	18.0%	8.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	34.4%	37.5%	15.4%	12.7%
Arab	100.0%	41.7%	35.2%	12.6%	10.5%
West Asian	100.0%	44.9%	37.2%	10.3%	7.7%
Korean	100.0%	47.4%	37.1%	9.3%	6.0%
Japanese	100.0%	35.0%	32.6%	15.1%	17.0%
other	100.0%	28.1%	41.9%	19.4%	10.5%
multiple	100.0%	34.9%	37.7%	17.0%	10.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	24.9%	34.6%	20.7%	19.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over
Total French-speakers	5,304,940	1,243,325	1,954,990	1,223,805	882,825
visible minorities	267,710	99,585	105,970	40,745	21,390
not visible minority	5,037,235	1,143,735	1,849,025	1,183,050	861,430
Total French-speakers	100.0%	23.4%	36.9%	23.1%	16.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	37.2%	39.6%	15.2%	8.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	22.7%	36.7%	23.5%	17.1%
	Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.				

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁹. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 71,990 English speakers in Quebec who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 36% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of Quebec’s English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (36%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (24.9%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of under \$10k income levels among the Korean (47.4%), West Asian (44.9%), Arab (41.7%), Chinese (41.6%), and South Asian (36.7%) groups.
- In Quebec, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to have an income level below 10K (36%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (37.2%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 18,115 visible minority English speakers in Quebec with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 9.1% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of Quebec’s English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (9.1%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (19.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe the higher proportions of those with income \$50k and over among Japanese (17%), Southeast Asian (12.7%), Chinese (11%) and Arab (10.5%) groups.
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (9.1%), the English-speaking visible minority group is more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (8%).

⁹ 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

Table 8 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels	Province of Quebec			
	English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total English speakers	994,725	218,840	751,805	
visible minorities	240,295	90,495	149,120	
Chinese	40,915	15,830	24,985	
South Asian	53,065	21,465	31,515	
Black	46,635	17,090	29,380	
Filipino	22,395	5,420	16,930	
Latin American	18,905	6,675	12,140	
Southeast Asian	12,780	4,255	8,490	
Arab	24,910	11,405	13,440	
West Asian	7,575	3,980	3,580	
Korean	3,075	1,630	1,415	
Japanese	2,415	730	1,650	
other	2,275	560	1,715	
multiple	5,355	1,465	3,875	
not visible minority	754,425	128,340	602,690	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	22.0%	75.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	37.7%	62.1%	
Chinese	100.0%	38.7%	61.1%	
South Asian	100.0%	40.5%	59.4%	
Black	100.0%	36.6%	63.0%	
Filipino	100.0%	24.2%	75.6%	
Latin American	100.0%	35.3%	64.2%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	33.3%	66.4%	
Arab	100.0%	45.8%	54.0%	
West Asian	100.0%	52.5%	47.3%	
Korean	100.0%	53.0%	46.0%	
Japanese	100.0%	30.2%	68.3%	
other	100.0%	24.6%	75.4%	
multiple	100.0%	27.4%	72.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	17.0%	79.9%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	6,373,225	1,016,685	5,300,355	
visible minorities	377,310	149,090	226,720	
not visible minority	5,995,910	867,600	5,073,635	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	16.0%	83.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	39.5%	60.1%	
not visible minority	100.0%	14.5%	84.6%	
	Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.			

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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 accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 90,495 visible minority English speakers in Quebec who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 37.7% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (37.7%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (17%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the Korean (53%), West Asian (52.5%), Arab (45.8%), South Asian (40.5%), and Chinese (38.7%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is slightly less likely to be living below LICO (37.7%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 149,120 visible minority French speakers in Quebec living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 39.5% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Region 03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.



Table 9 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	11,840	5,860	5,975	
visible minorities	1,485	790	700	
Black	270	170	100	
Latin American	270	155	110	
not visible minority	10,355	5,075	5,280	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	49.5%	50.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	53.2%	47.1%	
Black	100.0%	63.0%	37.0%	
Latin American	100.0%	57.4%	40.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.0%	51.0%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	636,530	308,500	328,035	
visible minorities	13,435	6,525	6,910	
not visible minority	623,095	301,975	321,120	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	48.5%	51.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	48.6%	51.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	48.5%	51.5%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received¹¹.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 1,485 English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 12.5% of the region's English-speaking population.

¹¹ 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.

- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, only the Blacks (270) and Latin Americans (270) represent sufficient numbers to permit analysis.
- Overall, slightly more than half (50.5%) of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English speakers are female. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is somewhat different, with males forming a majority (53.2%). Among English-speaking Blacks, 63% are male and 57.4% of English-speaking Latin Americans are male.
- For the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's French-speaking population, females are in the majority (51.5%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



Table 10 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale				
English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	11,840	1,215	1,430	3,800	3,440	1,960
visible minorities	1,485	175	175	700	320	115
Black	270	35	40	135	35	20
Latin American	270	20	50	105	65	30
not visible minority	10,355	1,040	1,260	3,100	3,125	1,840
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	10.3%	12.1%	32.1%	29.1%	16.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	11.8%	11.8%	47.1%	21.5%	7.7%
Black	100.0%	13.0%	14.8%	50.0%	13.0%	7.4%
Latin American	100.0%	7.4%	18.5%	38.9%	24.1%	11.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	10.0%	12.2%	29.9%	30.2%	17.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	636,530	93,340	80,455	172,695	196,900	93,145
visible minorities	13,435	4,080	2,295	4,555	2,045	460
not visible minority	623,095	89,260	78,165	168,140	194,855	92,675
Total French-speakers	100.0%	14.7%	12.6%	27.1%	30.9%	14.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	30.4%	17.1%	33.9%	15.2%	3.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	14.3%	12.5%	27.0%	31.3%	14.9%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region’s English-speaking population, 23.6% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (22.2%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion amongst Blacks (13%).

- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in both the Latin American (18.5%) and Black (14.8%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (12.2%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (47.5%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (26.9%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 30.4% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (7.7%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (17.8%).
- There is a higher proportion of seniors in the Latin American group (11.1%) when compared the total English-speaking visible minority population (7.7%), although this level is lower than that shown by the non-visible-minority English-speaking group (17.8%).
- For French speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.4%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (14.9%).

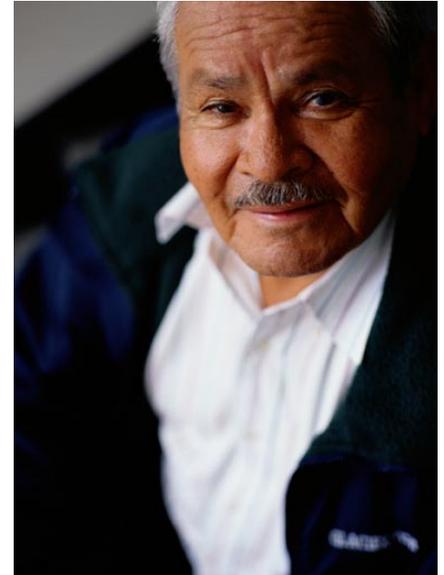


Table 11 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	11,840	11,615	8,105	1,195	160	375	1,785
visible minorities	1,485	1,430	1,055	190	20	30	140
Black	270	265	115	80	10	15	50
Latin American	270	260	190	55	-	-	15
not visible minority	10,355	10,190	7,050	1,000	145	345	1,650
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	98.1%	68.5%	10.1%	1.4%	3.2%	15.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	96.3%	71.0%	12.8%	1.3%	2.0%	9.4%
Black	100.0%	98.1%	42.6%	29.6%	3.7%	5.6%	18.5%
Latin American	100.0%	96.3%	70.4%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	98.4%	68.1%	9.7%	1.4%	3.3%	15.9%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	636,530	631,075	431,705	68,310	10,495	22,255	98,305
visible minorities	13,435	13,105	8,840	2,410	290	570	1,000
not visible minority	623,095	617,970	422,865	65,900	10,210	21,685	97,305
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.1%	67.8%	10.7%	1.6%	3.5%	15.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	97.5%	65.8%	17.9%	2.2%	4.2%	7.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.2%	67.9%	10.6%	1.6%	3.5%	15.7%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.¹²

¹² 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 10.1% of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (12.8%) is much higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (9.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Black (29.6%) and Latin American (20.4%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (17.9%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (10.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 140 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 9.4% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (9.4%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, Blacks (18.5%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (7.6%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (15.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 30 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 2% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (2%) is much lower than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (3.3%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Blacks (5.6%) groups.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (2%) is much lower than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (3.5%).

Table 12 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)¹³

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	11,505	6,200	2,285	1,185	770	1,070
visible minorities	1,435	405	250	180	40	555
Black	265	80	40	50	-	95
Latin American	265	30	70	45	-	120
not visible minority	10,070	5,790	2,030	1,005	730	515
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	53.9%	19.9%	10.3%	6.7%	9.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	28.2%	17.4%	12.5%	2.8%	38.7%
Black	100.0%	30.2%	15.1%	18.9%	0.0%	35.8%
Latin American	100.0%	11.3%	26.4%	17.0%	0.0%	45.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	57.5%	20.2%	10.0%	7.2%	5.1%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	608,670	383,745	143,065	70,170	4,090	7,600
visible minorities	12,130	4,405	3,380	1,135	35	3,170
not visible minority	596,540	379,340	139,680	69,035	4,055	4,425
Total French-speakers	100.0%	63.0%	23.5%	11.5%	0.7%	1.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	36.3%	27.9%	9.4%	0.3%	26.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	63.6%	23.4%	11.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social integration, and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

¹³ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

¹⁴ 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.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 53.9% of the English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (28.2%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (57.5%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (36.3%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (63.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (2.8%) was much lower than that of non-visible minority English speakers (7.2%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (38.7%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (5.1%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, Latin Americans (45.3%) showed a higher tendency to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (26.1%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.7%).

Table 13 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	10,625	1,310	2,615	1,150	1,565	610	3,375
visible minorities	1,310	180	190	105	160	110	570
Latin American	250	45	15	20	25	20	115
not visible minority	9,310	1,125	2,425	1,040	1,405	505	2,810
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	12.3%	24.6%	10.8%	14.7%	5.7%	31.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	13.7%	14.5%	8.0%	12.2%	8.4%	43.5%
Latin American	100.0%	18.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	8.0%	46.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	12.1%	26.0%	11.2%	15.1%	5.4%	30.2%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	543,190	104,450	122,605	83,720	101,080	27,705	103,635
visible minorities	9,355	1,905	1,570	940	1,270	540	3,120
not visible minority	533,835	102,545	121,035	82,775	99,810	27,160	100,510
Total French-speakers	100.0%	19.2%	22.6%	15.4%	18.6%	5.1%	19.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	20.4%	16.8%	10.0%	13.6%	5.8%	33.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	19.2%	22.7%	15.5%	18.7%	5.1%	18.8%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members¹⁵.

¹⁵ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, 13.7% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English-speaking visible minority population are more likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (13.7%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (12.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification in the Latin American (18%) group.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (13.7%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (20.4%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English-speaking visible minority population, 43.5% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (30.2%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (33.4%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification within the Latin American group (46%).

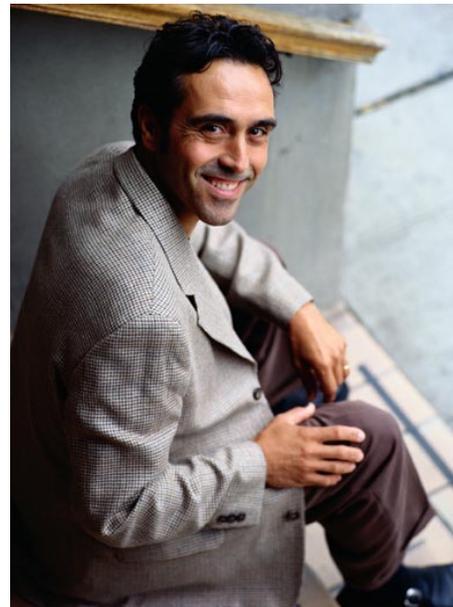


Table 14 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	10,625	6,630	6,145	490	3,995
visible minorities	1,310	835	725	110	475
Latin American	250	195	185	10	60
not visible minority	9,310	5,790	5,420	370	3,515
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	62.4%	92.7%	7.4%	37.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	63.7%	86.8%	13.2%	36.3%
Latin American	100.0%	78.0%	94.9%	5.1%	24.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	62.2%	93.6%	6.4%	37.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	543,190	356,155	338,140	18,015	187,035
visible minorities	9,355	6,165	5,495	665	3,190
not visible minority	533,835	349,990	332,645	17,350	183,845
Total French-speakers	100.0%	65.6%	62.3%	3.3%	34.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	65.9%	58.7%	7.1%	34.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	65.6%	62.3%	3.3%	34.4%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health¹⁶.

¹⁶ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 110 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 13.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (13.2%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (6.4%).
- Among the visible minority groups in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, we find a lower unemployment rate for the Latin American group (5.1%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (13.2%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (7.1%) in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 475 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region who are not in the labour force. They represent (36.3%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be out of the work force (36.3%) as the English-speaking non-visible minority population (37.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, we observe that the Latin American group (24%) are less likely to be out of the work force.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (36.3%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (34.1%).

Table 15 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	10,625	2,640	3,435	2,205	2,340	
visible minorities	1,310	515	440	200	160	
Latin American	250	85	85	50	25	
not visible minority	9,315	2,125	2,995	2,010	2,185	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	24.8%	32.3%	20.8%	22.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	39.3%	33.6%	15.3%	12.2%	
Latin American	100.0%	34.0%	34.0%	20.0%	10.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.8%	32.2%	21.6%	23.5%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	543,195	116,265	197,010	131,975	97,955	
visible minorities	9,355	3,635	3,645	1,300	750	
not visible minority	533,835	112,625	193,355	130,670	97,175	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	21.4%	36.3%	24.3%	18.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	38.9%	39.0%	13.9%	8.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	21.1%	36.2%	24.5%	18.2%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens¹⁷. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 515 English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 39.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

¹⁷ 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

- Members of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (39.3%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (22.8%).
- In the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to have an income level below 10K (39.3%) as the Francophone non-visible minority group (38.9%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 160 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 12.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (12.2%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (23.5%).
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (12.2%), the English-speaking visible minority group is much more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (8%).



Table 16 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	11,840	2,015	9,605	
visible minorities	1,485	440	990	
Black	270	80	180	
Latin American	270	80	185	
not visible minority	10,355	1,570	8,615	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	17.0%	81.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	29.6%	66.7%	
Black	100.0%	29.6%	66.7%	
Latin American	100.0%	29.6%	68.5%	
not visible minority	100.0%	15.2%	83.2%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	636,530	101,510	529,485	
visible minorities	13,435	5,275	7,825	
not visible minority	623,095	96,235	521,660	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	15.9%	83.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	39.3%	58.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	15.4%	83.7%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”¹⁸. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

¹⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 440 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 29.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (29.6%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (15.2%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much less likely to be living below LICO (29.6%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 990 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 39.3% of the total Francophone visible minority group.

Region 04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community.

The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 17 – Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
English speakers, numbers			
Total English speakers	4,990	2,435	2,550
visible minorities	345	195	155
not visible minority	4,650	2,245	2,405
English speakers, percentages			
Total English speakers	100.0%	48.8%	51.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	56.5%	44.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	48.3%	51.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage			
Total French-speakers	466,360	229,965	236,395
visible minorities	4,560	2,285	2,275
not visible minority	461,800	227,675	234,120
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	50.1%	49.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>		

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received¹⁹.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 345 English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 6.9% of the region's English-speaking population.

¹⁹ 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.

- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region, there are no groups which count for at least 250 persons, so no sub-group analysis is possible.
- Overall, somewhat more than half (51.1%) of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English speakers are female. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is somewhat different, with males forming a majority (56.5%).
- For the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's French-speaking population, females are the slightly larger group (50.7%) and there is a somewhat different pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.

Table 18 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
English speakers, numbers						
Total English speakers	4,990	550	540	1,465	1,440	995
visible minorities	345	45	35	175	55	35
not visible minority	4,650	500	505	1,290	1,390	955
English speakers, percentages						
Total English speakers	100.0%	11.0%	10.8%	29.4%	28.9%	19.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	13.0%	10.1%	50.7%	15.9%	10.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	10.8%	10.9%	27.7%	29.9%	20.5%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage						
Total French-speakers	466,360	73,900	58,160	115,785	147,450	71,070
visible minorities	4,560	1,420	660	1,515	785	175
not visible minority	461,800	72,480	57,495	114,270	146,665	70,880
Total French-speakers	100.0%	15.8%	12.5%	24.8%	31.6%	15.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	31.1%	14.5%	33.2%	17.2%	3.8%
not visible minority	100.0%	15.7%	12.5%	24.7%	31.8%	15.3%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec's English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.

- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English-speaking population, 23.2% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (21.6%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (45.6%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (28.1%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 31.1% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.



Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (10.1%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (20.5%).
- For French speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.8%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (15.3%).

Table 19 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	4,990	4,930	3,465	450	65	155	800
visible minorities	345	335	270	15	-	15	30
not visible minority	4,650	4,600	3,190	430	65	140	765
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	98.8%	69.4%	9.0%	1.3%	3.1%	16.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	97.1%	78.3%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	98.9%	68.6%	9.2%	1.4%	3.0%	16.5%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	466,360	463,475	325,580	53,285	6,605	11,165	66,840
visible minorities	4,560	4,540	3,235	655	70	185	390
not visible minority	461,800	458,935	322,345	52,625	6,535	10,980	66,450
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.4%	69.8%	11.4%	1.4%	2.4%	14.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.6%	70.9%	14.4%	1.5%	4.1%	8.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.4%	69.8%	11.4%	1.4%	2.4%	14.5%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰

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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 9% of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (4.3%) is much lower than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (9.2%).
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (14.4%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (11.4%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 30 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 8.7% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (8.7%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- For the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (8.6%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (14.5%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 15 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 4.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (4.3%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (3%).
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (4.3%) is higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (2.4%).

Table 20 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)²¹

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	4,845	2,825	835	755	235	195
visible minorities	335	145	40	35	35	80
not visible minority	4,510	2,680	795	715	200	120
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	58.3%	17.2%	15.6%	4.9%	4.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	43.3%	11.9%	10.4%	10.4%	23.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	59.4%	17.6%	15.9%	4.4%	2.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	445,125	293,010	89,595	58,215	1,590	2,705
visible minorities	4,195	1,465	545	550	55	1,580
not visible minority	440,925	291,550	89,050	57,670	1,535	1,125
Total French-speakers	100.0%	65.8%	20.1%	13.1%	0.4%	0.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	34.9%	13.0%	13.1%	1.3%	37.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	66.1%	20.2%	13.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²², level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group

²¹ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

²² 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.

represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 58.3% of the English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (43.3%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (59.4%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (34.9%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (66.1%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (10.4%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority English speakers (4.4%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (23.9%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (2.7%).
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (37.7%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.3%).



Table 21 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	4,445	1,080	1,205	625	730	150	665
visible minorities	300	35	70	35	40	25	90
not visible minority	4,150	1,045	1,130	595	690	120	575
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	24.3%	27.1%	14.1%	16.4%	3.4%	15.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	11.7%	23.3%	11.7%	13.3%	8.3%	30.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	25.2%	27.2%	14.3%	16.6%	2.9%	13.9%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	392,460	113,250	87,570	73,395	64,970	15,445	37,820
visible minorities	3,145	675	875	330	375	170	720
not visible minority	389,315	112,570	86,695	73,070	64,590	15,280	37,105
Total French-speakers	100.0%	28.9%	22.3%	18.7%	16.6%	3.9%	9.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	21.5%	27.8%	10.5%	11.9%	5.4%	22.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	28.9%	22.3%	18.8%	16.6%	3.9%	9.5%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members²³.

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region, 11.7% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (11.7%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (25.2%).
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (11.7%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (21.5%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English-speaking visible minority population, 30% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (13.9%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (22.9%).

Table 22 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	4,445	2,570	2,325	245	1,875
visible minorities	300	205	185	25	90
not visible minority	4,150	2,360	2,140	225	1,785
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	57.8%	90.5%	9.5%	42.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	68.3%	90.2%	12.2%	30.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	56.9%	90.7%	9.5%	43.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	392,460	239,030	221,755	17,275	153,425
visible minorities	3,145	1,895	1,575	320	1,245
not visible minority	389,315	237,140	220,180	16,955	152,180
Total French-speakers	100.0%	60.9%	56.5%	4.4%	39.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	60.3%	50.1%	10.2%	39.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	60.9%	56.6%	4.4%	39.1%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health²⁴.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 25 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 12.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are more likely to be unemployed (12.2%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (9.5%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be unemployed (12.2%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (10.2%) in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 90 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region who are not in the labour force. They represent (30%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is much less likely to be out of the work force (30%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (43%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much less likely to be out of the work force (30%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (39.6%).



Table 23 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	4,440	1,345	1,760	735	605	
visible minorities	300	135	80	40	50	
not visible minority	4,150	1,210	1,680	695	560	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	30.3%	39.6%	16.6%	13.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	45.0%	26.7%	13.3%	16.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	29.2%	40.5%	16.7%	13.5%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	392,465	99,990	162,000	83,050	47,420	
visible minorities	3,135	1,280	1,315	320	185	
not visible minority	389,310	98,700	160,670	82,710	47,220	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	25.5%	41.3%	21.2%	12.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	40.8%	41.9%	10.2%	5.9%	
not visible minority	100.0%	25.4%	41.3%	21.2%	12.1%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens²⁵. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 135 English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 45% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (45%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (29.2%).

²⁵ 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

- In the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region, the English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to have an income level below 10K (45%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (40.8%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 50 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 16.7% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income of \$50k and over (16.7%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (13.5%).
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (16.7%), the English-speaking visible minority group is much more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (5.9%).



Table 24 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels	04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec			
	English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total English speakers	4,990	895	3,950	
visible minorities	345	85	245	
not visible minority	4,650	810	3,705	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	17.9%	79.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	24.6%	71.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	17.4%	79.7%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	466,360	71,300	389,115	
visible minorities	4,560	1,775	2,745	
not visible minority	461,800	69,520	386,370	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	15.3%	83.4%	
visible minorities	100.0%	38.9%	60.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	15.1%	83.7%	
				<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”²⁶. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 85 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 24.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (24.6%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (17.4%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much less likely to be living below LICO (24.6%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 245 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 38.9% of the total Francophone visible minority group.

²⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Region 05 - RSS de l'Estrie

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 25 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	23,580	11,540	12,045	
visible minorities	1,170	545	625	
not visible minority	22,405	10,990	11,420	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	46.6%	53.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.1%	51.0%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	269,745	133,090	136,655	
visible minorities	5,985	3,045	2,935	
not visible minority	263,760	130,040	133,720	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%	
visible minorities	100.0%	50.9%	49.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received²⁷.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 1,170 English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 5% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de l'Estrie region, Latin Americans (270) and Chinese (265) represent the largest groups.

²⁷ 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.

- Overall, somewhat more than half (51.1%) of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English speakers are female. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, with females forming a majority (53.4%).
- For the RSS de l'Estrie region's French-speaking population, females are the larger group (50.7%) and there is a somewhat different pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.

Table 26 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	05 - RSS de l'Estrie					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
English speakers, numbers						
Total English speakers	23,580	3,160	2,960	5,420	6,855	5,185
visible minorities	1,170	120	280	535	145	85
Chinese	265	15	60	155	10	30
Latin American	270	20	75	140	30	-
not visible minority	22,405	3,040	2,680	4,880	6,705	5,105
English speakers, percentages						
Total English speakers	100.0%	13.4%	12.6%	23.0%	29.1%	22.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	10.3%	23.9%	45.7%	12.4%	7.3%
Chinese	100.0%	5.7%	22.6%	58.5%	3.8%	11.3%
Latin American	100.0%	7.4%	27.8%	51.9%	11.1%	0.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	13.6%	12.0%	21.8%	29.9%	22.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage						
Total French-speakers	269,745	46,525	36,240	69,885	80,840	36,255
visible minorities	5,985	2,105	1,055	2,010	615	195
not visible minority	263,760	44,420	35,180	67,870	80,230	36,055
Total French-speakers	100.0%	17.2%	13.4%	25.9%	30.0%	13.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	35.2%	17.6%	33.6%	10.3%	3.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	16.8%	13.3%	25.7%	30.4%	13.7%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec's English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.

- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking population, 34.2% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is much higher than the youth share (25.5%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Latin American (27.8%) and Chinese (27.8%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (12%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de l'Estrie region's French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (52.8%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (30.2%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 35.2% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de l'Estrie region.



Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (7.3%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (22.8%).
- For French speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.3%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (13.7%).

Table 27 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	23,580	23,300	16,595	2,295	465	605	3,335
visible minorities	1,170	1,090	810	85	20	70	105
Chinese	265	255	160	10	-	35	45
Latin American	270	240	170	35	-	15	15
not visible minority	22,405	22,210	15,790	2,210	440	535	3,235
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	98.8%	70.4%	9.7%	2.0%	2.6%	14.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	93.2%	69.2%	7.3%	1.7%	6.0%	9.0%
Chinese	100.0%	96.2%	60.4%	3.8%	0.0%	13.2%	17.0%
Latin American	100.0%	88.9%	63.0%	13.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.1%	70.5%	9.9%	2.0%	2.4%	14.4%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	269,745	268,220	189,315	29,060	3,420	8,500	37,925
visible minorities	5,985	5,935	4,360	780	145	250	405
not visible minority	263,760	262,280	184,955	28,285	3,270	8,250	37,520
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.4%	70.2%	10.8%	1.3%	3.2%	14.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.2%	72.8%	13.0%	2.4%	4.2%	6.8%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.4%	70.1%	10.7%	1.2%	3.1%	14.3%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁸

²⁸ 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 9.7% of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (7.3%) is much lower than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (9.9%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Latin American group (13%).
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (13%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (10.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 105 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 9% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (9%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Chinese (17%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de l'Estrie region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (6.8%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (14.3%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 70 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 6% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de l'Estrie region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (6%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (2.4%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Estrie region, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Chinese (13.2%) group.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (6%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (3.1%).

Table 28 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)²⁹

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	22,635	14,965	3,215	2,865	660	925
visible minorities	1,155	320	130	105	55	545
Chinese	255	40	15	35	10	150
Latin American	270	35	50	20	-	155
not visible minority	21,480	14,640	3,085	2,760	605	385
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	66.1%	14.2%	12.7%	2.9%	4.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	27.7%	11.3%	9.1%	4.8%	47.2%
Chinese	100.0%	15.7%	5.9%	13.7%	3.9%	58.8%
Latin American	100.0%	13.0%	18.5%	7.4%	0.0%	57.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	68.2%	14.4%	12.8%	2.8%	1.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	256,185	154,545	54,995	41,570	1,360	3,710
visible minorities	5,395	1,905	1,210	480	85	1,725
not visible minority	250,790	152,645	53,790	41,090	1,280	1,990
Total French-speakers	100.0%	60.3%	21.5%	16.2%	0.5%	1.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	35.3%	22.4%	8.9%	1.6%	32.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	60.9%	21.4%	16.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁰, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

²⁹ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

³⁰ 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.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 66.1% of the English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (27.7%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (68.2%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (35.3%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (60.9%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (4.8%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority English speakers (2.8%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (47.2%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (1.8%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de l'Estrie region, the Chinese (58.8%) and Latin Americans (57.4%) showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (32%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.8%).

Table 29 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	20,420	6,160	5,170	2,665	2,560	745	3,125
visible minorities	1,050	235	150	65	135	70	395
Chinese	250	35	35	-	35	30	115
not visible minority	19,370	5,925	5,020	2,600	2,420	670	2,725
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	30.2%	25.3%	13.1%	12.5%	3.6%	15.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	22.4%	14.3%	6.2%	12.9%	6.7%	37.6%
Chinese	100.0%	14.0%	14.0%	0.0%	14.0%	12.0%	46.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	30.6%	25.9%	13.4%	12.5%	3.5%	14.1%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	223,215	60,205	48,175	39,715	34,530	8,965	31,625
visible minorities	3,880	960	695	340	505	170	1,205
not visible minority	219,335	59,245	47,480	39,375	34,030	8,795	30,415
Total French-speakers	100.0%	27.0%	21.6%	17.8%	15.5%	4.0%	14.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	24.7%	17.9%	8.8%	13.0%	4.4%	31.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	27.0%	21.6%	18.0%	15.5%	4.0%	13.9%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members³¹.

³¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de l'Estrie region, 22.4% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (22.4%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (30.6%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a lower proportion of individuals without educational certification within the Chinese (14%) group.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (22.4%) are less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (24.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking visible minority population, 37.6% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (14.1%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (31.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Estrie region, we observe a higher proportion with university level certification among the Chinese group (46%).



Table 30 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie			
		Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed
English speakers, numbers					
Total English speakers	20,420	10,985	9,995	990	9,440
visible minorities	1,050	520	465	55	530
Chinese	250	95	95	-	155
not visible minority	19,370	10,460	9,525	935	8,910
English speakers, percentages					
Total English speakers	100.0%	53.8%	91.0%	9.0%	46.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	49.5%	89.4%	10.6%	50.5%
Chinese	100.0%	38.0%	100.0%	0.0%	62.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	54.0%	91.1%	8.9%	46.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage					
Total French-speakers	223,215	144,210	134,775	9,435	79,005
visible minorities	3,880	2,415	1,995	420	1,465
not visible minority	219,335	141,795	132,780	9,015	77,545
Total French-speakers	100.0%	64.6%	60.4%	4.2%	35.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	62.2%	51.4%	10.8%	37.8%
not visible minority	100.0%	64.6%	60.5%	4.1%	35.4%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.					

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health³².

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 55 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 10.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

³² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are somewhat more likely to be unemployed (10.6%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (8.9%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be unemployed (10.6%) as the French-speaking visible minority population (10.8%) in the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 530 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region who are not in the labour force. They represent (50.5%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (50.5%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (46%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be out of the work force (50.5%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (37.8%).



Table 31 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		05 - RSS de l'Estrie				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	20,420	5,795	8,415	4,185	2,030	
visible minorities	1,050	500	360	120	75	
Latin American	250	110	105	20	-	
not visible minority	19,365	5,295	8,050	4,065	1,960	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	28.4%	41.2%	20.5%	9.9%	
visible minorities	100.0%	47.6%	34.3%	11.4%	7.1%	
Latin American	100.0%	44.0%	42.0%	8.0%	0.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	27.3%	41.6%	21.0%	10.1%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	223,220	51,905	89,395	52,500	29,440	
visible minorities	3,875	1,645	1,585	420	225	
not visible minority	219,335	50,260	87,815	52,070	29,200	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	23.3%	40.0%	23.5%	13.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	42.5%	40.9%	10.8%	5.8%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.9%	40.0%	23.7%	13.3%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens³³. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 500 English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 47.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

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

- Members of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (47.6%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (27.3%).
- In the RSS de l'Estrie region, the English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to have an income level below 10K (47.6%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (42.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 75 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 7.1% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de l'Estrie region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (7.1%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (10.1%).
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (7.1%), the English-speaking visible minority group is much more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (5.8%).



Table 32 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	23,580	3,785	19,515	
visible minorities	1,170	430	665	
Chinese	265	135	120	
Latin American	270	95	145	
not visible minority	22,405	3,355	18,855	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	16.1%	82.8%	
visible minorities	100.0%	36.8%	56.8%	
Chinese	100.0%	50.9%	45.3%	
Latin American	100.0%	35.2%	53.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	15.0%	84.2%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	269,745	38,660	229,525	
visible minorities	5,985	2,355	3,585	
not visible minority	263,760	36,305	225,940	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	14.3%	85.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	39.3%	59.9%	
not visible minority	100.0%	13.8%	85.7%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”³⁴. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 430 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 36.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

³⁴ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (36.8%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (15%).
- Within the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO within the Chinese (50.9%) group.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be living below LICO (36.8%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 665 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de l'Estrie region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 39.3% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



Region 06 - RSS de Montréal

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 33 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups			
06 - RSS de Montréal			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Total English speakers	595,920	296,145	299,775
visible minorities	188,475	95,320	93,155
Chinese	31,170	15,925	15,245
South Asian	44,540	24,210	20,330
Black	37,110	17,340	19,765
Filipino	19,600	7,310	12,290
Latin American	13,190	7,340	5,850
Southeast Asian	9,235	4,700	4,535
Arab	18,130	10,735	7,400
West Asian	5,540	3,185	2,360
Korean	2,525	1,185	1,340
Japanese	1,730	640	1,095
other	1,615	710	905
multiple	4,075	2,045	2,035
not visible minority	407,445	200,825	206,620
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Total English speakers	100.0%	49.7%	50.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	50.6%	49.4%
Chinese	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%
South Asian	100.0%	54.4%	45.6%
Black	100.0%	46.7%	53.3%
Filipino	100.0%	37.3%	62.7%
Latin American	100.0%	55.6%	44.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%
Arab	100.0%	59.2%	40.8%
West Asian	100.0%	57.5%	42.6%
Korean	100.0%	46.9%	53.1%
Japanese	100.0%	37.0%	63.3%
other	100.0%	44.0%	56.0%
multiple	100.0%	50.2%	49.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Total French-speakers	1,182,490	567,255	615,230
visible minorities	239,870	117,920	121,950
not visible minority	942,620	449,335	493,280
Total French-speakers	100.0%	48.0%	52.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%
not visible minority	100.0%	47.7%	52.3%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>		

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec’s total population. 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 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 received³⁵.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 188,475 English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 31.6% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de Montréal region, South Asian (44,540), Black (37,110%), and Chinese (31,170%) represent the largest groups. Filipinos (19,600), Arabs (18,130%), and Latin Americans (13,190) also comprise substantial groups in the English-speaking population.
- Overall, about half (50.3%) of the RSS de Montréal region’s English speakers are female. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is somewhat different, with males forming a slight majority (50.6%). Among visible minority English speakers, females account for a higher proportion of the Japanese, (63.3%) Filipino (62.7%) and Black (53.3%) groups.
- For the RSS de Montréal region’s French-speaking population, females are in the majority (52%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



³⁵ 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.

Table 34 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups						
06 - RSS de Montréal						
English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	595,920	92,235	82,970	195,600	146,320	78,800
visible minorities	188,475	31,605	29,005	76,460	40,315	11,095
Chinese	31,170	3,285	4,775	15,545	5,890	1,675
South Asian	44,540	8,290	6,745	17,530	9,790	2,175
Black	37,110	8,675	5,525	11,495	7,885	3,530
Filipino	19,600	3,740	1,920	7,790	5,165	990
Latin American	13,190	1,360	2,665	6,465	2,375	320
Southeast Asian	9,235	1,385	1,370	3,780	2,340	360
Arab	18,130	2,055	3,580	7,690	3,790	1,020
West Asian	5,540	550	925	2,495	1,320	260
Korean	2,525	385	570	920	490	155
Japanese	1,730	190	140	855	250	280
other	1,615	260	200	615	410	130
multiple	4,075	1,435	570	1,285	615	175
not visible minority	407,445	60,630	53,965	119,140	106,005	67,705
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	15.5%	13.9%	32.8%	24.6%	13.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.8%	15.4%	40.6%	21.4%	5.9%
Chinese	100.0%	10.5%	15.3%	49.9%	18.9%	5.4%
South Asian	100.0%	18.6%	15.1%	39.4%	22.0%	4.9%
Black	100.0%	23.4%	14.9%	31.0%	21.2%	9.5%
Filipino	100.0%	19.1%	9.8%	39.7%	26.4%	5.1%
Latin American	100.0%	10.3%	20.2%	49.0%	18.0%	2.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	15.0%	14.8%	40.9%	25.3%	3.9%
Arab	100.0%	11.3%	19.7%	42.4%	20.9%	5.6%
West Asian	100.0%	9.9%	16.7%	45.0%	23.8%	4.7%
Korean	100.0%	15.2%	22.6%	36.4%	19.4%	6.1%
Japanese	100.0%	11.0%	8.1%	49.4%	14.5%	16.2%
other	100.0%	16.1%	12.4%	38.1%	25.4%	8.0%
multiple	100.0%	35.2%	14.0%	31.5%	15.1%	4.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	14.9%	13.2%	29.2%	26.0%	16.6%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	1,182,490	179,475	150,540	366,690	314,130	171,650
visible minorities	239,870	65,895	39,980	85,270	39,410	9,315
not visible minority	942,620	113,580	110,560	281,420	274,720	162,345
Total French-speakers	100.0%	15.2%	12.7%	31.0%	26.6%	14.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	27.5%	16.7%	35.5%	16.4%	3.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	12.0%	11.7%	29.9%	29.1%	17.2%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking population, 32.2% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.1%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Black (23.4%), Filipino (19.1%), and South Asian (18.6%) groups than in the total English-speaking visible minority group (17.8%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Korean (22.6%), Latin American (20.2%), and Arab (19.7%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (13.2%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de Montréal region’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (44.1%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (23.8%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 27.5% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (5.9%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (16.6%).
- The Latin American (2.4%), Southeast Asian (3.9%), and West Asian (4.7%) groups have lower proportions of seniors than does the overall visible-minority English-speaking group.
- For French speakers in the RSS de Montréal region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.9%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (17.2%).

Table 35 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups							
06 - RSS de Montréal							
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	595,920	594,670	403,320	72,150	13,605	23,085	82,515
visible minorities	188,475	188,195	125,060	28,075	7,040	9,180	18,840
Chinese	31,170	31,130	23,770	2,300	545	1,985	2,530
South Asian	44,540	44,515	35,680	3,365	1,315	1,575	2,580
Black	37,110	37,035	15,710	12,490	1,585	1,420	5,825
Filipino	19,600	19,590	12,975	2,215	1,530	1,670	1,205
Latin American	13,190	13,170	7,625	2,525	440	755	1,825
Southeast Asian	9,235	9,220	6,350	1,450	345	350	720
Arab	18,130	18,095	13,310	1,475	870	660	1,780
West Asian	5,540	5,530	3,370	845	175	350	795
Korean	2,525	2,520	1,595	300	90	130	420
Japanese	1,730	1,710	1,000	100	30	85	500
other	1,615	1,615	980	260	40	40	295
multiple	4,075	4,075	2,710	760	75	155	375
not visible minority	407,445	406,480	278,255	44,075	6,565	13,905	63,675
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.8%	67.7%	12.1%	2.3%	3.9%	13.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.9%	66.4%	14.9%	3.7%	4.9%	10.0%
Chinese	100.0%	99.9%	76.3%	7.4%	1.7%	6.4%	8.1%
South Asian	100.0%	99.9%	80.1%	7.6%	3.0%	3.5%	5.8%
Black	100.0%	99.8%	42.3%	33.7%	4.3%	3.8%	15.7%
Filipino	100.0%	99.9%	66.2%	11.3%	7.8%	8.5%	6.1%
Latin American	100.0%	99.8%	57.8%	19.1%	3.3%	5.7%	13.8%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	99.8%	68.8%	15.7%	3.7%	3.8%	7.8%
Arab	100.0%	99.8%	73.4%	8.1%	4.8%	3.6%	9.8%
West Asian	100.0%	99.8%	60.8%	15.3%	3.2%	6.3%	14.4%
Korean	100.0%	99.8%	63.2%	11.9%	3.6%	5.1%	16.6%
Japanese	100.0%	98.8%	57.8%	5.8%	1.7%	4.9%	28.9%
other	100.0%	100.0%	60.7%	16.1%	2.5%	2.5%	18.3%
multiple	100.0%	100.0%	66.5%	18.7%	1.8%	3.8%	9.2%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.8%	68.3%	10.8%	1.6%	3.4%	15.6%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	1,182,490	1,175,320	684,945	166,200	28,570	64,510	231,095
visible minorities	239,870	239,205	149,520	51,195	8,630	8,085	21,775
not visible minority	942,620	936,115	535,425	115,010	19,935	56,425	209,320
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.4%	57.9%	14.1%	2.4%	5.5%	19.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.7%	62.3%	21.3%	3.6%	3.4%	9.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.3%	56.8%	12.2%	2.1%	6.0%	22.4%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.³⁶

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 12.1% of the RSS de Montréal region’s English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (14.9%) is much higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (10.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Black (33.7%), Latin American (19.1%), and Southeast Asian (15.7%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (21.3%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (12.2%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 18,840 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 10% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (10%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Japanese (28.4%), Koreans (16.6%), and Blacks (15.7%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de Montréal region’s French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (9.1%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (22.4%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 9,180 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 4.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (4.9%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (3.4%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Montréal region, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Filipinos (8.4%), Chinese (6.4%), and West Asian (6.3%) groups.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (4.9%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (6%).

³⁶For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.” Community Health and Social Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)³⁷

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups							06 - RSS de Montréal
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants	
Total English speakers	569,100	339,470	130,600	27,085	18,020	53,925	
visible minorities	178,540	82,555	48,805	6,660	5,190	35,325	
Chinese	30,185	12,570	6,165	870	1,115	9,470	
South Asian	41,905	19,745	12,145	1,435	1,155	7,420	
Black	34,200	18,870	10,340	1,495	870	2,625	
Filipino	18,370	9,750	4,470	885	330	2,930	
Latin American	12,900	4,385	4,015	410	305	3,785	
Southeast Asian	8,905	4,705	2,730	280	290	905	
Arab	17,385	6,495	4,955	640	345	4,955	
West Asian	5,405	1,945	1,560	190	190	1,515	
Korean	2,420	610	605	110	275	830	
Japanese	1,680	725	355	25	80	495	
other	1,555	985	370	95	40	75	
multiple	3,620	1,765	1,105	245	190	315	
not visible minority	390,560	256,910	81,790	20,430	12,830	18,595	
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants	
Total English speakers	100.0%	59.7%	22.9%	4.8%	3.2%	9.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	46.2%	27.3%	3.7%	2.9%	19.8%	
Chinese	100.0%	41.6%	20.4%	2.9%	3.7%	31.4%	
South Asian	100.0%	47.1%	29.0%	3.4%	2.8%	17.7%	
Black	100.0%	55.2%	30.2%	4.4%	2.5%	7.7%	
Filipino	100.0%	53.1%	24.3%	4.8%	1.8%	15.9%	
Latin American	100.0%	34.0%	31.1%	3.2%	2.4%	29.3%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	52.8%	30.7%	3.1%	3.3%	10.2%	
Arab	100.0%	37.4%	28.5%	3.7%	2.0%	28.5%	
West Asian	100.0%	36.0%	28.9%	3.5%	3.5%	28.0%	
Korean	100.0%	25.2%	25.0%	4.5%	11.4%	34.3%	
Japanese	100.0%	43.2%	21.1%	1.5%	4.8%	29.5%	
other	100.0%	63.3%	23.8%	6.1%	2.6%	4.8%	
multiple	100.0%	48.8%	30.5%	6.8%	5.2%	8.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	65.8%	20.9%	5.2%	3.3%	4.8%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants	
Total French-speakers	1,127,130	620,535	329,255	91,755	8,345	77,230	
visible minorities	219,740	98,945	71,430	6,455	1,670	41,240	
not visible minority	907,385	521,595	257,830	85,300	6,675	35,990	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	55.1%	29.2%	8.1%	0.7%	6.9%	
visible minorities	100.0%	45.0%	32.5%	2.9%	0.8%	18.8%	
not visible minority	100.0%	57.5%	28.4%	9.4%	0.7%	4.0%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

³⁷ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁸, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 59.7% of the English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (46.2%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (65.8%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (45%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (57.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (2.9%) was lower than that of non-visible minority English speakers (3.3%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (19.8%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (4.8%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de Montréal region, Koreans (34.3%), Chinese (31.4%), and Japanese (29.5%) showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (18.8%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (4%).

³⁸The 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.

Table 37 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		06 - RSS de Montréal					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	503,680	85,080	123,060	38,315	80,810	28,845	147,575
visible minorities	156,870	25,130	38,135	11,090	22,945	11,370	48,195
Chinese	27,885	3,055	4,875	800	3,315	2,185	13,670
South Asian	36,245	7,845	11,260	1,750	4,600	2,080	8,705
Black	28,435	6,450	7,665	4,280	5,190	1,410	3,440
Filipino	15,865	1,380	3,365	980	2,770	2,385	4,995
Latin American	11,830	1,765	2,775	1,355	1,970	610	3,355
Southeast Asian	7,850	1,635	2,075	430	1,125	430	2,150
Arab	16,080	1,460	2,990	705	2,135	1,315	7,485
West Asian	4,990	645	1,275	265	640	325	1,845
Korean	2,135	95	530	70	285	230	925
Japanese	1,545	80	310	70	205	120	755
other	1,355	285	425	135	250	70	180
multiple	2,645	440	590	245	455	215	700
not visible minority	346,810	59,950	84,930	27,220	57,865	17,475	99,380
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	16.9%	24.4%	7.6%	16.0%	5.7%	29.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.0%	24.3%	7.1%	14.6%	7.2%	30.7%
Chinese	100.0%	11.0%	17.5%	2.9%	11.9%	7.8%	49.0%
South Asian	100.0%	21.6%	31.1%	4.8%	12.7%	5.7%	24.0%
Black	100.0%	22.7%	27.0%	15.1%	18.3%	5.0%	12.1%
Filipino	100.0%	8.7%	21.2%	6.2%	17.5%	15.0%	31.5%
Latin American	100.0%	14.9%	23.5%	11.5%	16.7%	5.2%	28.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	20.8%	26.4%	5.5%	14.3%	5.5%	27.4%
Arab	100.0%	9.1%	18.6%	4.4%	13.3%	8.2%	46.5%
West Asian	100.0%	12.9%	25.6%	5.3%	12.8%	6.5%	37.0%
Korean	100.0%	4.4%	24.8%	3.3%	13.3%	10.8%	43.3%
Japanese	100.0%	5.2%	20.1%	4.5%	13.3%	7.8%	48.9%
other	100.0%	21.0%	31.4%	10.0%	18.5%	5.2%	13.3%
multiple	100.0%	16.6%	22.3%	9.3%	17.2%	8.1%	26.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	17.3%	24.5%	7.8%	16.7%	5.0%	28.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	1,003,010	222,490	200,350	115,955	153,385	62,675	248,155
visible minorities	173,975	38,895	34,800	20,670	24,695	13,075	41,845
not visible minority	829,035	183,595	165,550	95,290	128,695	49,605	206,305
Total French-speakers	100.0%	22.2%	20.0%	11.6%	15.3%	6.2%	24.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	22.4%	20.0%	11.9%	14.2%	7.5%	24.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	22.1%	20.0%	11.5%	15.5%	6.0%	24.9%

Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members³⁹.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de Montréal region, 16% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking visible minority population are less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (16%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (17.3%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification within the Black (22.7%), South Asian (21.6%), and Southeast Asian (20.8%) groups.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (16%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (22.4%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking visible minority population, 30.7% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (28.7%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (24.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Montréal region, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification among the Chinese (49%), Japanese (48.9%), and Arab (46.5%).

³⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar’s Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 38 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups					
06 - RSS de Montréal					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	503,680	325,675	295,880	29,795	178,005
visible minorities	156,870	103,560	90,495	13,065	53,315
Chinese	27,885	17,315	15,420	1,895	10,570
South Asian	36,245	23,000	19,330	3,665	13,245
Black	28,435	19,005	16,545	2,465	9,425
Filipino	15,865	12,150	11,515	635	3,715
Latin American	11,830	8,855	7,730	1,120	2,980
Southeast Asian	7,850	5,350	4,800	550	2,495
Arab	16,080	9,790	8,020	1,770	6,290
West Asian	4,990	3,255	2,805	450	1,740
Korean	2,135	1,115	985	130	1,025
Japanese	1,545	870	800	70	670
other	1,355	985	875	110	370
multiple	2,645	1,875	1,675	200	775
not visible minority	346,810	222,115	205,385	16,735	124,695
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	64.7%	90.9%	9.1%	35.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	66.0%	87.4%	12.6%	34.0%
Chinese	100.0%	62.1%	89.1%	10.9%	37.9%
South Asian	100.0%	63.5%	84.0%	15.9%	36.5%
Black	100.0%	66.8%	87.1%	13.0%	33.1%
Filipino	100.0%	76.6%	94.8%	5.2%	23.4%
Latin American	100.0%	74.9%	87.3%	12.6%	25.2%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	68.2%	89.7%	10.3%	31.8%
Arab	100.0%	60.9%	81.9%	18.1%	39.1%
West Asian	100.0%	65.2%	86.2%	13.8%	34.9%
Korean	100.0%	52.2%	88.3%	11.7%	48.0%
Japanese	100.0%	56.3%	92.0%	8.0%	43.4%
other	100.0%	72.7%	88.8%	11.2%	27.3%
multiple	100.0%	70.9%	89.3%	10.7%	29.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	64.0%	92.5%	7.5%	36.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	1,003,010	646,170	591,400	54,770	356,840
visible minorities	173,975	117,725	99,185	18,545	56,250
not visible minority	829,035	528,440	492,210	36,230	300,590
Total French-speakers	100.0%	64.4%	59.0%	5.5%	35.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	67.7%	57.0%	10.7%	32.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	63.7%	59.4%	4.4%	36.3%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁴⁰.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 13,065 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 12.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are more likely to be unemployed (12.6%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (7.5%).
- Among the visible minority groups in the RSS de Montréal region, we observe higher proportions of unemployed among the Arab (18.1%), South Asian (15.9%), and West Asian (13.8%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be unemployed (12.6%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (10.7%) in the RSS de Montréal region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 53,315 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region who are not in the labour force. They represent (34%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be out of the work force (34%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (36%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Montréal region, we observe higher proportions of those out of the work force among the Korean (48%), Japanese (43.4%), and Chinese (37.9%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (34%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (32.3%).

⁴⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 39 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		06 - RSS de Montréal				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	503,685	143,830	181,250	92,520	86,090	
visible minorities	156,870	57,740	63,920	22,380	12,830	
Chinese	27,885	12,080	9,210	3,780	2,820	
South Asian	36,250	13,560	15,765	4,410	2,515	
Black	28,435	8,725	12,835	4,945	1,925	
Filipino	15,860	3,975	8,040	2,850	995	
Latin American	11,830	4,260	4,730	1,880	960	
Southeast Asian	7,850	2,795	3,090	1,090	870	
Arab	16,075	7,225	5,490	1,825	1,555	
West Asian	4,990	2,275	1,855	475	390	
Korean	2,140	1,065	755	190	135	
Japanese	1,540	510	535	225	270	
other	1,355	390	555	275	135	
multiple	2,640	885	1,055	435	270	
not visible minority	346,815	86,085	117,330	70,140	73,265	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	28.6%	36.0%	18.4%	17.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	36.8%	40.7%	14.3%	8.2%	
Chinese	100.0%	43.3%	33.0%	13.6%	10.1%	
South Asian	100.0%	37.4%	43.5%	12.2%	6.9%	
Black	100.0%	30.7%	45.1%	17.4%	6.8%	
Filipino	100.0%	25.1%	50.7%	18.0%	6.3%	
Latin American	100.0%	36.0%	40.0%	15.9%	8.1%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	35.6%	39.4%	13.9%	11.1%	
Arab	100.0%	44.9%	34.2%	11.4%	9.7%	
West Asian	100.0%	45.6%	37.2%	9.5%	7.8%	
Korean	100.0%	49.8%	35.3%	8.9%	6.3%	
Japanese	100.0%	33.1%	34.7%	14.6%	17.5%	
other	100.0%	28.8%	41.0%	20.3%	10.0%	
multiple	100.0%	33.5%	40.0%	16.5%	10.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	24.8%	33.8%	20.2%	21.1%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	1,003,010	249,660	380,770	211,080	161,495	
visible minorities	173,975	67,075	71,865	24,275	10,760	
not visible minority	829,045	182,600	308,915	186,810	150,730	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	24.9%	38.0%	21.0%	16.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	38.6%	41.3%	14.0%	6.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.0%	37.3%	22.5%	18.2%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁴¹. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 57,740 English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 36.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (36.8%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (24.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of under \$10k income levels among the Korean (49.8%), West Asian (45.6%), and Arab (44.9%) groups.
- In the RSS de Montréal region, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to have an income level below 10K (36.8%) as the Francophone non-visible minority group (38.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 12,830 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 8.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de Montréal region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (8.2%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (21.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe the higher proportions of those with income \$50k and over among Japanese (17.5%), Southeast Asian (11.1%), and Chinese (10.1%) groups.
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (8.2%), the English-speaking visible minority group is much more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (6.2%).

⁴¹ 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

Table 40 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		06 - RSS de Montréal		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	595,920	161,040	433,600	
visible minorities	188,475	77,795	110,385	
Chinese	31,170	13,085	18,045	
South Asian	44,540	19,770	24,740	
Black	37,110	15,050	21,970	
Filipino	19,600	5,135	14,455	
Latin American	13,190	5,270	7,895	
Southeast Asian	9,235	3,520	5,695	
Arab	18,130	9,070	9,020	
West Asian	5,540	3,220	2,315	
Korean	2,525	1,455	1,070	
Japanese	1,730	640	1,065	
other	1,615	380	1,235	
multiple	4,075	1,200	2,875	
not visible minority	407,445	83,250	323,220	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	27.0%	72.8%	
visible minorities	100.0%	41.3%	58.6%	
Chinese	100.0%	42.0%	57.9%	
South Asian	100.0%	44.4%	55.5%	
Black	100.0%	40.6%	59.2%	
Filipino	100.0%	26.2%	73.8%	
Latin American	100.0%	40.0%	59.9%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	38.1%	61.7%	
Arab	100.0%	50.0%	49.8%	
West Asian	100.0%	58.1%	41.8%	
Korean	100.0%	57.6%	42.4%	
Japanese	100.0%	37.0%	61.6%	
other	100.0%	23.5%	76.5%	
multiple	100.0%	29.4%	70.6%	
not visible minority	100.0%	20.4%	79.3%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	1,182,490	344,315	830,845	
visible minorities	239,870	111,415	127,745	
not visible minority	942,620	232,905	703,100	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	29.1%	70.3%	
visible minorities	100.0%	46.4%	53.3%	
not visible minority	100.0%	24.7%	74.6%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”⁴². The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 77,795 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 41.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (41.3%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (20.4%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the West Asian (58.1%), Korean (57.6%), and Arab (50%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be living below LICO (41.3%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 110,385 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de Montréal region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 46.4% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



⁴²See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Region 07 - RSS de l'Outaouais

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 41 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	58,720	29,840	28,880	
visible minorities	5,960	3,140	2,820	
Chinese	940	465	475	
South Asian	330	155	175	
Black	1,205	665	545	
Latin American	870	485	385	
Southeast Asian	445	220	225	
Arab	1,350	780	575	
West Asian	280	175	100	
not visible minority	52,760	26,700	26,055	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	50.8%	49.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	52.7%	47.3%	
Chinese	100.0%	49.5%	50.5%	
South Asian	100.0%	47.0%	53.0%	
Black	100.0%	55.2%	45.2%	
Latin American	100.0%	55.7%	44.3%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	
Arab	100.0%	57.8%	42.6%	
West Asian	100.0%	62.5%	35.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	50.6%	49.4%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	278,285	135,975	142,310	
visible minorities	10,525	5,140	5,385	
not visible minority	267,760	130,830	136,925	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	48.8%	51.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received⁴³.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 5,960 English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 10.1% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de l'Outaouais region, Arabs (1,350), Blacks (1,205), and Chinese (940) represent the largest groups. Latin Americans (870), Southeast Asians (445), and South Asians (330) also comprise substantial groups in the English-speaking population.
- Overall, slightly more than half (50.8%) of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English speakers are male. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, with males forming a majority (52.7%).
- When the various visible minority groups within the English-speaking population are considered, we find that the West Asians (62.5%), Arabs (57.8%), and Latin Americans (55.7%) exhibit substantially higher proportions of males in their group.
- For the RSS de l'Outaouais region's French-speaking population, females are in the majority (51.1%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



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.

Table 42 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais				
English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	58,720	9,970	7,900	17,785	16,715	6,355
visible minorities	5,960	1,100	780	2,730	1,140	205
Chinese	940	160	105	525	135	15
South Asian	330	35	35	175	65	20
Black	1,205	335	210	480	165	20
Latin American	870	105	130	420	190	30
Southeast Asian	445	140	30	180	85	10
Arab	1,350	185	150	665	305	55
West Asian	280	35	35	125	65	20
not visible minority	52,760	8,865	7,125	15,055	15,575	6,145
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	17.0%	13.5%	30.3%	28.5%	10.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	18.5%	13.1%	45.8%	19.1%	3.4%
Chinese	100.0%	17.0%	11.2%	55.9%	14.4%	1.6%
South Asian	100.0%	10.6%	10.6%	53.0%	19.7%	6.1%
Black	100.0%	27.8%	17.4%	39.8%	13.7%	1.7%
Latin American	100.0%	12.1%	14.9%	48.3%	21.8%	3.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	31.5%	6.7%	40.4%	19.1%	2.2%
Arab	100.0%	13.7%	11.1%	49.3%	22.6%	4.1%
West Asian	100.0%	12.5%	12.5%	44.6%	23.2%	7.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	16.8%	13.5%	28.5%	29.5%	11.6%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	278,285	50,810	36,325	79,840	81,765	29,545
visible minorities	10,525	3,455	1,625	3,565	1,645	235
not visible minority	267,760	47,360	34,705	76,270	80,120	29,305
Total French-speakers	100.0%	18.3%	13.1%	28.7%	29.4%	10.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	32.8%	15.4%	33.9%	15.6%	2.2%
not visible minority	100.0%	17.7%	13.0%	28.5%	29.9%	10.9%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de l’Outaouais region’s English-speaking population, 31.5% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is similar to the youth share (30.3%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Southeast Asian (31.5%), Black (27.8%), and Chinese (17%) groups than in the non-visible minority group (16.8%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Black (17.4%) and Latin American (14.9%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (13.5%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de l’Outaouais region’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (48.3%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (30.6%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 32.8% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de l’Outaouais region.

Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (3.4%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (11.6%).
- Chinese (1.6%), Blacks (1.7%), and Southeast Asian (2.2%) have lower proportions of seniors than does the overall visible-minority English-speaking group.
- For French speakers in the RSS de l’Outaouais region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (2.2%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (10.9%).

Table 43 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	58,720	58,590	42,160	7,545	955	1,590	6,340
visible minorities	5,960	5,945	4,270	745	210	200	520
Chinese	940	940	620	190	-	45	85
South Asian	330	330	285	20	-	-	25
Black	1,205	1,205	780	165	80	60	130
Latin American	870	870	590	115	35	35	105
Southeast Asian	445	445	315	85	20	-	20
Arab	1,350	1,350	1,070	130	50	20	80
West Asian	280	280	220	-	15	10	25
not visible minority	52,760	52,645	37,890	6,800	740	1,390	5,820
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.8%	71.8%	12.8%	1.6%	2.7%	10.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.7%	71.6%	12.5%	3.5%	3.4%	8.7%
Chinese	100.0%	100.0%	66.0%	20.2%	0.0%	4.8%	9.0%
South Asian	100.0%	100.0%	86.4%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
Black	100.0%	100.0%	64.7%	13.7%	6.6%	5.0%	10.8%
Latin American	100.0%	100.0%	67.8%	13.2%	4.0%	4.0%	12.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	100.0%	70.8%	19.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Arab	100.0%	100.0%	79.3%	9.6%	3.7%	1.5%	5.9%
West Asian	100.0%	100.0%	78.6%	0.0%	5.4%	3.6%	8.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.8%	71.8%	12.9%	1.4%	2.6%	11.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	278,285	277,425	197,460	35,715	4,350	8,045	31,860
visible minorities	10,525	10,500	7,590	1,770	260	250	630
not visible minority	267,760	266,925	189,870	33,945	4,090	7,790	31,225
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.7%	71.0%	12.8%	1.6%	2.9%	11.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.8%	72.1%	16.8%	2.5%	2.4%	6.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.7%	70.9%	12.7%	1.5%	2.9%	11.7%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁴

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 12.8% of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (12.5%) is similar to the level reported for non-visible minority persons (12.9%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Chinese (20.2%), Southeast Asian (19.1%), and Black (13.7%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (16.8%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (12.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 520 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 8.7% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (8.7%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Latin American (12.1%), Black (10.8%), and Chinese (9%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de l'Outaouais region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (6%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (11.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 200 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 3.4% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de l'Outaouais region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (3.4%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (2.6%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Outaouais region, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Black (5%), Chinese (4.8%), and West Asian (4%) groups.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (3.4%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (2.9%).

⁴⁴For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 44 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁴⁵

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	55,625	33,010	9,515	3,855	7,250	1,995
visible minorities	5,585	1,965	1,070	280	1,260	1,000
Chinese	895	90	160	25	235	390
South Asian	325	155	30	10	105	25
Black	1,095	335	250	50	335	125
Latin American	850	320	150	60	190	130
Southeast Asian	395	195	45	15	95	40
Arab	1,280	575	310	75	130	190
West Asian	250	105	35	20	50	40
not visible minority	50,040	31,045	8,445	3,570	5,990	995
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	59.3%	17.1%	6.9%	13.0%	3.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	35.2%	19.2%	5.0%	22.6%	17.9%
Chinese	100.0%	10.1%	17.9%	2.8%	26.3%	43.6%
South Asian	100.0%	47.7%	9.2%	3.1%	32.3%	7.7%
Black	100.0%	30.6%	22.8%	4.6%	30.6%	11.4%
Latin American	100.0%	37.6%	17.6%	7.1%	22.4%	15.3%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	49.4%	11.4%	3.8%	24.1%	10.1%
Arab	100.0%	44.9%	24.2%	5.9%	10.2%	14.8%
West Asian	100.0%	42.0%	14.0%	8.0%	20.0%	16.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	62.0%	16.9%	7.1%	12.0%	2.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	263,645	156,245	66,435	29,545	7,830	3,590
visible minorities	9,385	3,700	2,580	775	595	1,725
not visible minority	254,265	152,545	63,855	28,765	7,235	1,860
Total French-speakers	100.0%	59.3%	25.2%	11.2%	3.0%	1.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	39.4%	27.5%	8.3%	6.3%	18.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	60.0%	25.1%	11.3%	2.8%	0.7%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

⁴⁵ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁶, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 59.3% of the English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (35.2%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (62%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (39.4%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (60%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (22.6%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority English speakers (12%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (17.9%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (2%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de l'Outaouais region, Chinese (43.6%), West Asians (16%), and Latin Americans (15.3%) showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (18.4%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.7%).

⁴⁶The 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.

Table 45 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	48,755	11,595	12,395	4,905	8,555	1,825	9,480
visible minorities	4,860	665	980	385	790	315	1,730
Chinese	785	70	105	-	90	70	445
South Asian	290	20	70	20	50	20	115
Black	870	120	165	115	160	75	230
Latin American	770	130	135	90	135	50	230
Southeast Asian	305	90	60	40	30	10	80
Arab	1,170	150	290	70	190	60	415
not visible minority	43,895	10,930	11,420	4,520	7,760	1,515	7,750
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	23.8%	25.4%	10.1%	17.5%	3.7%	19.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	13.7%	20.2%	7.9%	16.3%	6.5%	35.6%
Chinese	100.0%	8.9%	13.4%	0.0%	11.5%	8.9%	56.7%
South Asian	100.0%	6.9%	24.1%	6.9%	17.2%	6.9%	39.7%
Black	100.0%	13.8%	19.0%	13.2%	18.4%	8.6%	26.4%
Latin American	100.0%	16.9%	17.5%	11.7%	17.5%	6.5%	29.9%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	29.5%	19.7%	13.1%	9.8%	3.3%	26.2%
Arab	100.0%	12.8%	24.8%	6.0%	16.2%	5.1%	35.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	24.9%	26.0%	10.3%	17.7%	3.5%	17.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	227,470	61,670	49,495	32,480	35,240	9,650	38,940
visible minorities	7,070	1,260	1,245	630	995	450	2,485
not visible minority	220,400	60,410	48,245	31,850	34,245	9,200	36,450
Total French-speakers	100.0%	27.1%	21.8%	14.3%	15.5%	4.2%	17.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	17.8%	17.6%	8.9%	14.1%	6.4%	35.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	27.4%	21.9%	14.5%	15.5%	4.2%	16.5%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁴⁷.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de l'Outaouais region, 13.7% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (13.7%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (24.9%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification within the Southeast Asian (29.5%), Latin American (16.9%), and Black (13.8%) groups.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (13.7%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (17.8%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English-speaking visible minority population, 35.6% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (17.7%). They are as likely to have university certification as the French-speaking visible minority group (35.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Outaouais region, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification among the Chinese (8.9%) and Black (8.6%) groups.

⁴⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 46 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	48,755	32,730	30,245	2,490	16,025
visible minorities	4,860	3,540	3,195	345	1,320
Chinese	785	545	495	50	240
South Asian	290	230	205	25	65
Black	870	645	560	90	225
Latin American	770	615	555	60	150
Southeast Asian	305	240	215	25	70
Arab	1,170	835	770	70	330
not visible minority	43,895	29,190	27,050	2,145	14,705
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	67.1%	92.4%	7.6%	32.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	72.8%	90.3%	9.7%	27.2%
Chinese	100.0%	69.4%	90.8%	9.2%	30.6%
South Asian	100.0%	79.3%	89.1%	10.9%	22.4%
Black	100.0%	74.1%	86.8%	14.0%	25.9%
Latin American	100.0%	79.9%	90.2%	9.8%	19.5%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	78.7%	89.6%	10.4%	23.0%
Arab	100.0%	71.4%	92.2%	8.4%	28.2%
not visible minority	100.0%	66.5%	92.7%	7.3%	33.5%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	227,470	155,850	146,415	9,435	71,620
visible minorities	7,070	5,220	4,540	690	1,845
not visible minority	220,400	150,630	141,880	8,745	69,775
Total French-speakers	100.0%	68.5%	64.4%	4.1%	31.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	73.8%	64.2%	9.8%	26.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	68.3%	64.4%	4.0%	31.7%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.					

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁴⁸.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 345 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 9.7% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are as likely to be unemployed (9.7%) as those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (7.3%).
- Among the visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Outaouais region, we observe higher proportions of unemployed among the Black (14%), South Asian (10.9%), and Southeast Asian (10.4%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be unemployed (9.7%) as the French-speaking visible minority population (9.8%) in the RSS de l'Outaouais region.



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 1,320 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region who are not in the labour force. They represent (27.2%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be out of the work force (27.2%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (33.5%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de l'Outaouais region, we observe higher proportions of those out of the work force among the Chinese (30.6%), Arab (28.2%), and Black (25.9%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be out of the work force (27.2%) as the French-speaking visible minority group (26.1%).

⁴⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 47 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	48,750	12,550	15,735	10,035	10,430	
visible minorities	4,860	1,675	1,625	860	705	
Chinese	780	330	230	85	135	
South Asian	295	90	100	55	45	
Black	870	305	240	205	125	
Latin American	765	220	260	190	90	
Southeast Asian	305	120	85	60	40	
Arab	1,165	355	485	195	140	
not visible minority	43,895	10,880	14,115	9,170	9,735	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	25.7%	32.3%	20.6%	21.4%	
visible minorities	100.0%	34.5%	33.4%	17.7%	14.5%	
Chinese	100.0%	42.3%	29.5%	10.9%	17.3%	
South Asian	100.0%	30.5%	33.9%	18.6%	15.3%	
Black	100.0%	35.1%	27.6%	23.6%	14.4%	
Latin American	100.0%	28.8%	34.0%	24.8%	11.8%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	39.3%	27.9%	19.7%	13.1%	
Arab	100.0%	30.5%	41.6%	16.7%	12.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	24.8%	32.2%	20.9%	22.2%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	227,475	50,015	72,620	53,135	51,690	
visible minorities	7,070	2,420	2,525	1,150	975	
not visible minority	220,400	47,595	70,115	51,980	50,715	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	22.0%	31.9%	23.4%	22.7%	
visible minorities	100.0%	34.2%	35.7%	16.3%	13.8%	
not visible minority	100.0%	21.6%	31.8%	23.6%	23.0%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁴⁹. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and

⁴⁹ 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

support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 1,675 English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 34.5% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (34.5%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (24.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of under \$10k income levels among the Chinese (42.3%), Southeast Asian (39.3%) and Black (25.1%) groups.
- In the RSS de l'Outaouais region, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to have an income level below 10K (34.5%) as the Francophone non-visible minority group (34.2%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 705 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 14.5% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de l'Outaouais region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (14.5%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (22.2%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe the higher proportions of those with income \$50k and over among Chinese (17.3%), South Asian (15.3%), and Black (14.4%) groups.
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (14.5%), the English-speaking visible minority group is more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (13.8%).

Table 48 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	58,720	9,035	48,550	
visible minorities	5,960	2,085	3,860	
Chinese	940	435	500	
South Asian	330	70	255	
Black	1,205	375	830	
Latin American	870	275	595	
Southeast Asian	445	110	335	
Arab	1,350	530	820	
West Asian	280	120	155	
not visible minority	52,760	6,950	44,685	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	15.4%	82.7%	
visible minorities	100.0%	35.0%	64.8%	
Chinese	100.0%	46.3%	53.2%	
South Asian	100.0%	21.2%	77.3%	
Black	100.0%	31.1%	68.9%	
Latin American	100.0%	31.6%	68.4%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	24.7%	75.3%	
Arab	100.0%	39.3%	60.7%	
West Asian	100.0%	42.9%	55.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	13.2%	84.7%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	278,285	38,870	238,325	
visible minorities	10,525	3,685	6,805	
not visible minority	267,760	35,185	231,515	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	14.0%	85.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	35.0%	64.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	13.1%	86.5%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”⁵⁰. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 2,085 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 35% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (35%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (13.2%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the Chinese (46.3%), West Asian (42.9%), and Arab (39.3%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be living below LICO (35%) as their French-speaking counterpart. There are 3,860 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de l'Outaouais region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 35% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



⁵⁰See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Region 13 - RSS de Laval

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community.

The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 49 - Gender

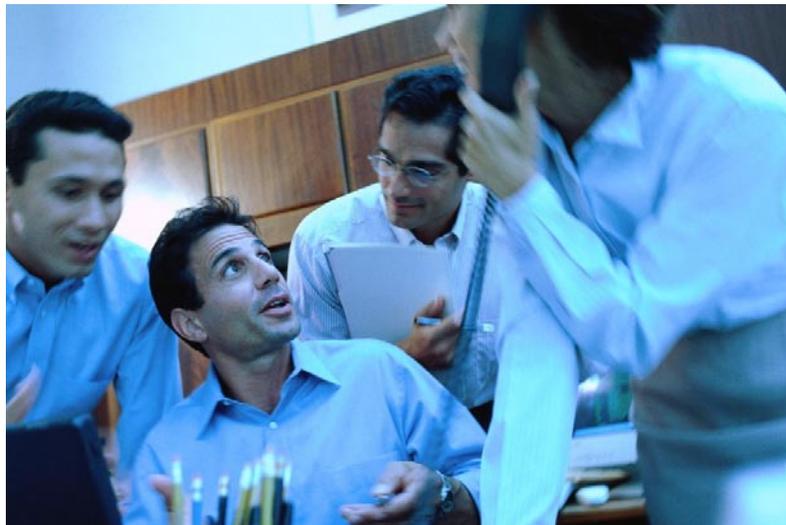
Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	68,460	35,130	33,325	
visible minorities	11,980	6,320	5,660	
Chinese	885	490	390	
South Asian	2,285	1,165	1,115	
Black	1,895	1,020	880	
Filipino	395	125	275	
Latin American	1,415	725	690	
Southeast Asian	1,110	605	510	
Arab	2,660	1,555	1,100	
West Asian	755	390	370	
multiple	250	115	135	
not visible minority	56,480	28,805	27,665	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	51.3%	48.7%	
visible minorities	100.0%	52.8%	47.2%	
Chinese	100.0%	55.4%	44.1%	
South Asian	100.0%	51.0%	48.8%	
Black	100.0%	53.8%	46.4%	
Filipino	100.0%	31.6%	69.6%	
Latin American	100.0%	51.2%	48.8%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	54.5%	45.9%	
Arab	100.0%	58.5%	41.4%	
West Asian	100.0%	51.7%	49.0%	
multiple	100.0%	46.0%	54.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	51.0%	49.0%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	290,765	140,000	150,765	
visible minorities	37,770	18,580	19,185	
not visible minority	253,000	121,420	131,580	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	48.1%	51.9%	
visible minorities	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%	
not visible minority	100.0%	48.0%	52.0%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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

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 received⁵¹.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 11,980 English speakers in the RSS de Laval region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 17.5% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de Laval region, Arabs (2,660), South Asians (2,285), and Blacks (1,895) represent the largest groups. Latin Americans (1,415), Southeast Asians (1,110), and Chinese (885) also comprise substantial groups in the English-speaking population.
- Overall, somewhat more than half (51.3%) of the RSS de Laval region's English speakers are male. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, with males forming a majority (52.8%).
- When the various visible minority groups within the English-speaking population are considered, we find that females form a high proportion of the Filipino group (69.6%) whereas males form a high proportion of the Arab (58.5%) and Chinese (55.4%) groups.
- For the RSS de Laval region's French-speaking population, females are in the majority (51.9%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



⁵¹See 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.

Table 50 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval				
English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	68,460	12,950	8,590	24,145	15,605	7,165
visible minorities	11,980	2,120	1,755	4,725	2,730	660
Chinese	885	155	95	375	190	55
South Asian	2,285	475	345	780	580	110
Black	1,895	425	210	545	455	255
Filipino	395	70	60	170	90	-
Latin American	1,415	190	300	605	305	15
Southeast Asian	1,110	160	145	545	235	15
Arab	2,660	395	380	1,170	620	90
West Asian	755	130	130	320	160	15
multiple	250	75	50	85	30	15
not visible minority	56,480	10,835	6,835	19,425	12,875	6,510
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	18.9%	12.5%	35.3%	22.8%	10.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	17.7%	14.6%	39.4%	22.8%	5.5%
Chinese	100.0%	17.5%	10.7%	42.4%	21.5%	6.2%
South Asian	100.0%	20.8%	15.1%	34.1%	25.4%	4.8%
Black	100.0%	22.4%	11.1%	28.8%	24.0%	13.5%
Filipino	100.0%	17.7%	15.2%	43.0%	22.8%	0.0%
Latin American	100.0%	13.4%	21.2%	42.8%	21.6%	1.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	14.4%	13.1%	49.1%	21.2%	1.4%
Arab	100.0%	14.8%	14.3%	44.0%	23.3%	3.4%
West Asian	100.0%	17.2%	17.2%	42.4%	21.2%	2.0%
multiple	100.0%	30.0%	20.0%	34.0%	12.0%	6.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	19.2%	12.1%	34.4%	22.8%	11.5%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	290,765	50,720	37,230	77,540	83,965	41,310
visible minorities	37,770	10,970	6,245	11,820	7,415	1,325
not visible minority	253,000	39,750	30,995	65,725	76,550	39,980
Total French-speakers	100.0%	17.4%	12.8%	26.7%	28.9%	14.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	29.0%	16.5%	31.3%	19.6%	3.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	15.7%	12.3%	26.0%	30.3%	15.8%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de Laval region’s English-speaking population, 32.3% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is similar to the youth share (31.3%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Black (22.4%) and South Asian (20.8%) groups than in the non-visible minority group (19.2%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Latin American (21.2%), Filipino (15.2%), and South Asian (15.1%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (12.1%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de Laval region’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (45.6%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (28%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 29% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de Laval region.



Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (5.5%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (11.5%).
- The Filipino, Latin American (1.1%), and Southeast Asian (1.4%) groups have lower proportions of seniors than does the overall visible-minority English-speaking group.
- For French speakers in the RSS de Laval region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.5%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (15.8%).

Table 51 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	68,460	68,400	56,315	6,495	1,035	820	3,730
visible minorities	11,980	11,975	9,630	1,365	440	185	365
Chinese	885	885	750	50	25	20	40
South Asian	2,285	2,280	2,020	130	85	-	30
Black	1,895	1,895	1,255	385	120	35	100
Filipino	395	400	295	30	40	25	-
Latin American	1,415	1,415	1,120	205	50	10	30
Southeast Asian	1,110	1,110	845	125	35	50	50
Arab	2,660	2,660	2,280	240	55	25	55
West Asian	755	755	680	40	30	-	-
multiple	250	250	175	60	-	-	-
not visible minority	56,480	56,420	46,685	5,130	595	635	3,370
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.9%	82.3%	9.5%	1.5%	1.2%	5.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	11.4%	3.7%	1.5%	3.0%
Chinese	100.0%	100.0%	84.7%	5.6%	2.8%	2.3%	4.5%
South Asian	100.0%	99.8%	88.4%	5.7%	3.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Black	100.0%	100.0%	66.2%	20.3%	6.3%	1.8%	5.3%
Filipino	100.0%	101.3%	74.7%	7.6%	10.1%	6.3%	0.0%
Latin American	100.0%	100.0%	79.2%	14.5%	3.5%	0.7%	2.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	100.0%	76.1%	11.3%	3.2%	4.5%	4.5%
Arab	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	9.0%	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%
West Asian	100.0%	100.0%	90.1%	5.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
multiple	100.0%	100.0%	70.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.9%	82.7%	9.1%	1.1%	1.1%	6.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	290,765	289,920	209,405	36,195	4,905	6,825	32,595
visible minorities	37,770	37,750	29,170	5,900	1,110	470	1,105
not visible minority	253,000	252,175	180,230	30,300	3,800	6,355	31,485
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.7%	72.0%	12.4%	1.7%	2.3%	11.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.9%	77.2%	15.6%	2.9%	1.2%	2.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.7%	71.2%	12.0%	1.5%	2.5%	12.5%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁵²

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 9.5% of the RSS de Laval region’s English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (11.4%) is much higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (9.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Black (20.3%), Latin American (14.5%), and Southeast Asian (11.3%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (15.6%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (12%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 365 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de Laval region’s English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (3%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Black (5.3%) and Southeast Asian (4.5%) are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de Laval region’s French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (2.9%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (12.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 185 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 1.5% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de Laval region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (1.5%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (1.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Laval region, we observe a higher proportion of individuals living with non-relatives among the Filipino (6.3%) and Southeast Asian (4.5%) groups.
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (1.5%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (2.5%).

⁵² 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 52 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁵³

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	64,670	39,335	12,600	10,010	720	2,005
visible minorities	11,460	4,760	2,370	3,015	305	1,010
Chinese	815	345	145	220	45	60
South Asian	2,170	685	595	685	55	150
Black	1,775	925	325	425	25	70
Filipino	375	160	60	120	-	45
Latin American	1,400	480	220	520	15	160
Southeast Asian	1,080	495	235	235	85	30
Arab	2,595	1,175	530	500	55	335
West Asian	715	245	140	200	20	115
not visible minority	53,210	34,570	10,235	6,995	415	995
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	60.8%	19.5%	15.5%	1.1%	3.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	41.5%	20.7%	26.3%	2.7%	8.8%
Chinese	100.0%	42.3%	17.8%	27.0%	5.5%	7.4%
South Asian	100.0%	31.6%	27.4%	31.6%	2.5%	6.9%
Black	100.0%	52.1%	18.3%	23.9%	1.4%	3.9%
Filipino	100.0%	42.7%	16.0%	32.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Latin American	100.0%	34.3%	15.7%	37.1%	1.1%	11.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	45.8%	21.8%	21.8%	7.9%	2.8%
Arab	100.0%	45.3%	20.4%	19.3%	2.1%	12.9%
West Asian	100.0%	34.3%	19.6%	28.0%	2.8%	16.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	65.0%	19.2%	13.1%	0.8%	1.9%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	277,195	175,370	55,600	39,895	1,080	5,240
visible minorities	34,835	15,705	7,655	8,370	210	2,900
not visible minority	242,360	159,670	47,945	31,530	870	2,345
Total French-speakers	100.0%	63.3%	20.1%	14.4%	0.4%	1.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	45.1%	22.0%	24.0%	0.6%	8.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	65.9%	19.8%	13.0%	0.4%	1.0%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

⁵³ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵⁴, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 60.8% of the English speakers in the RSS de Laval region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (41.5%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (65%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (45.1%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (65.9%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (2.7%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority English speakers (0.8%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (8.8%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (1.9%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de Laval region, West Asian (16.1%), Arab (12.9%), and Filipino (12%) groups showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (8.3%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (1%).

⁵⁴The 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.

Table 53 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	55,510	11,955	13,835	6,745	10,650	2,845	9,480
visible minorities	9,865	1,845	2,435	1,040	1,585	735	2,225
Chinese	730	170	100	30	75	50	300
South Asian	1,810	365	530	150	260	135	370
Black	1,470	270	375	315	185	80	245
Filipino	330	50	35	-	45	80	110
Latin American	1,225	205	320	195	235	55	220
Southeast Asian	950	265	235	60	145	75	175
Arab	2,265	275	550	155	440	195	650
West Asian	625	130	210	80	120	30	60
not visible minority	45,645	10,115	11,395	5,700	9,065	2,110	7,255
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	21.5%	24.9%	12.2%	19.2%	5.1%	17.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	18.7%	24.7%	10.5%	16.1%	7.5%	22.6%
Chinese	100.0%	23.3%	13.7%	4.1%	10.3%	6.8%	41.1%
South Asian	100.0%	20.2%	29.3%	8.3%	14.4%	7.5%	20.4%
Black	100.0%	18.4%	25.5%	21.4%	12.6%	5.4%	16.7%
Filipino	100.0%	15.2%	10.6%	0.0%	13.6%	24.2%	33.3%
Latin American	100.0%	16.7%	26.1%	15.9%	19.2%	4.5%	18.0%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	27.9%	24.7%	6.3%	15.3%	7.9%	18.4%
Arab	100.0%	12.1%	24.3%	6.8%	19.4%	8.6%	28.7%
West Asian	100.0%	20.8%	33.6%	12.8%	19.2%	4.8%	9.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	22.2%	25.0%	12.5%	19.9%	4.6%	15.9%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	240,045	51,130	58,120	36,130	40,835	14,670	39,165
visible minorities	26,800	5,510	6,045	3,745	4,460	2,025	5,010
not visible minority	213,250	45,615	52,075	32,380	36,375	12,645	34,150
Total French-speakers	100.0%	21.3%	24.2%	15.1%	17.0%	6.1%	16.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	20.6%	22.6%	14.0%	16.6%	7.6%	18.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	21.4%	24.4%	15.2%	17.1%	5.9%	16.0%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁵⁵.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de Laval region, 18.7% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de Laval region’s English-speaking visible minority population are less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (18.7%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (22.2%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification within the Southeast Asian (27.9%), Chinese (23.3%), and West Asian (20.8%) groups.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (18.7%) are less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (20.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de Laval region’s English-speaking visible minority population, 22.6% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (15.9%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (18.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Laval region, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification among the Chinese (41.1%), Filipino (33.3%), and Arab (28.7%).

⁵⁵ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar’s Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 54 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	55,510	39,010	36,365	2,645	16,495
visible minorities	9,865	7,050	6,405	645	2,815
Chinese	730	510	490	20	225
South Asian	1,810	1,195	1,115	85	615
Black	1,470	955	860	95	510
Filipino	330	260	245	-	70
Latin American	1,225	1,000	920	80	225
Southeast Asian	950	725	680	40	225
Arab	2,265	1,670	1,455	215	590
West Asian	625	450	390	60	170
not visible minority	45,645	31,965	29,960	2,000	13,685
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	70.3%	93.2%	6.8%	29.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	71.5%	90.9%	9.1%	28.5%
Chinese	100.0%	69.9%	96.1%	3.9%	30.8%
South Asian	100.0%	66.0%	93.3%	7.1%	34.0%
Black	100.0%	65.0%	90.1%	9.9%	34.7%
Filipino	100.0%	78.8%	94.2%	0.0%	21.2%
Latin American	100.0%	81.6%	92.0%	8.0%	18.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	76.3%	93.8%	5.5%	23.7%
Arab	100.0%	73.7%	87.1%	12.9%	26.0%
West Asian	100.0%	72.0%	86.7%	13.3%	27.2%
not visible minority	100.0%	70.0%	93.7%	6.3%	30.0%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	240,045	161,365	153,020	8,340	78,685
visible minorities	26,800	19,675	17,920	1,755	7,125
not visible minority	213,250	141,685	135,100	6,590	71,560
Total French-speakers	100.0%	67.2%	63.7%	3.5%	32.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	73.4%	66.9%	6.5%	26.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	66.4%	63.4%	3.1%	33.6%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁵⁶.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 645 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de Laval region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 9.1% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (9.1%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (6.3%).
- Among the visible minority groups in the RSS de Laval region, we observe higher proportions of unemployed among the West Asian (13.3%), Arab (12.9%), and Black (9.9%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (9.1%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (6.5%) in the RSS de Laval region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 2,815 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Laval region who are not in the labour force. They represent (28.5%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be out of the work force (28.5%) as the English-speaking non-visible minority population (30%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de Laval region, we observe higher proportions of those out of the work force among the Black (34.7%), South Asian (34%), and Chinese (30.8%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (28.5%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (26.6%).

⁵⁶ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 55 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		13 - RSS de Laval				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	55,510	13,420	20,300	12,605	9,180	
visible minorities	9,860	3,060	3,835	1,930	1,040	
Chinese	730	190	275	140	135	
South Asian	1,810	580	735	325	175	
Black	1,470	420	560	350	150	
Filipino	325	90	145	50	40	
Latin American	1,225	330	465	320	115	
Southeast Asian	950	290	345	220	105	
Arab	2,265	790	875	350	255	
West Asian	625	235	265	105	15	
not visible minority	45,645	10,360	16,465	10,680	8,145	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	24.2%	36.6%	22.7%	16.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	31.0%	38.9%	19.6%	10.5%	
Chinese	100.0%	26.0%	37.7%	19.2%	18.5%	
South Asian	100.0%	32.0%	40.6%	18.0%	9.7%	
Black	100.0%	28.6%	38.1%	23.8%	10.2%	
Filipino	100.0%	27.7%	44.6%	15.4%	12.3%	
Latin American	100.0%	26.9%	38.0%	26.1%	9.4%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	30.5%	36.3%	23.2%	11.1%	
Arab	100.0%	34.9%	38.6%	15.5%	11.3%	
West Asian	100.0%	37.6%	42.4%	16.8%	2.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.7%	36.1%	23.4%	17.8%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	240,045	51,630	82,810	57,650	47,935	
visible minorities	26,805	9,030	9,750	5,150	2,855	
not visible minority	213,250	42,605	73,060	52,500	45,085	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	21.5%	34.5%	24.0%	20.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	33.7%	36.4%	19.2%	10.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	20.0%	34.3%	24.6%	21.1%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁵⁷. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 3,060 English speakers in the RSS de Laval region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 31% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de Laval region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (31%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (22.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of under \$10k income levels among the West Asian (37.6%), Arab (34.9%), and South Asian (32%) groups.
- In the RSS de Laval region, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to have an income level below 10K (31%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (33.7%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 1,040 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Laval region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 10.5% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de Laval region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (10.5%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (17.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe the higher proportions of those with income \$50k and over among Chinese (18.5%), Filipino (12.3%), and Arab (11.3%) groups.
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (10.5%), the English-speaking visible minority group is as likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (10.7%).

⁵⁷ 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

Table 56 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels	13 - RSS de Laval			
	English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total English speakers	68,460	11,665	56,735	
visible minorities	11,980	3,070	8,905	
Chinese	885	210	675	
South Asian	2,285	510	1,780	
Black	1,895	435	1,465	
Filipino	395	25	375	
Latin American	1,415	280	1,130	
Southeast Asian	1,110	300	815	
Arab	2,660	950	1,710	
West Asian	755	200	550	
multiple	250	75	175	
not visible minority	56,480	8,595	47,830	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	17.0%	82.9%	
visible minorities	100.0%	25.6%	74.3%	
Chinese	100.0%	23.7%	76.3%	
South Asian	100.0%	22.3%	77.9%	
Black	100.0%	23.0%	77.3%	
Filipino	100.0%	6.3%	94.9%	
Latin American	100.0%	19.8%	79.9%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	27.0%	73.4%	
Arab	100.0%	35.7%	64.3%	
West Asian	100.0%	26.5%	72.8%	
multiple	100.0%	30.0%	70.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	15.2%	84.7%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	290,765	45,240	244,680	
visible minorities	37,770	9,690	28,055	
not visible minority	253,000	35,545	216,625	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	15.6%	84.2%	
visible minorities	100.0%	25.7%	74.3%	
not visible minority	100.0%	14.0%	85.6%	
	Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.			

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”⁵⁸. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 3,070 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Laval region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 25.6% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (25.6%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (15.2%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the Arab (35.7%), Southeast Asian (27%), and West Asian (26.5%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be living below LICO (25.6%) than their French-speaking counterpart.
- There are 8,905 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de Laval region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 25.7% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



⁵⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Region 14 - RSS de Lanaudière

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community. The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 57 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	10,120	5,200	4,915	
visible minorities	790	415	375	
Latin American	290	165	130	
not visible minority	9,325	4,785	4,545	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	52.5%	47.5%	
Latin American	100.0%	56.9%	44.8%	
not visible minority	100.0%	51.3%	48.7%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	414,115	205,630	208,490	
visible minorities	7,560	3,430	4,135	
not visible minority	406,555	202,205	204,350	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.7%	50.3%	
visible minorities	100.0%	45.4%	54.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.7%	50.3%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received⁵⁹.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 790 English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 7.8% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de Lanaudière region, Latin Americans (290) comprise the largest visible minority group.

⁵⁹ 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.

- Overall, slightly more than half (51.4%) of the RSS de Lanaudière region’s English speakers are male. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, with males forming a majority (52.5%).
- For the RSS de Lanaudière region’s French-speaking population, females and males are similar in proportion. In the visible minority groups females (54.7%) tend to outweigh males (45.4%).

Table 58 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	14 - RSS de Lanaudière					
	English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64
Total English speakers	10,120	1,390	1,010	3,145	2,945	1,630
visible minorities	790	90	205	275	155	60
Latin American	290	25	110	85	45	10
not visible minority	9,325	1,305	805	2,870	2,785	1,560
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	13.7%	10.0%	31.1%	29.1%	16.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	11.4%	25.9%	34.8%	19.6%	7.6%
Latin American	100.0%	8.6%	37.9%	29.3%	15.5%	3.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	14.0%	8.6%	30.8%	29.9%	16.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	414,115	75,940	52,735	112,410	125,580	47,460
visible minorities	7,560	2,495	1,155	2,495	1,150	265
not visible minority	406,555	73,440	51,585	109,910	124,430	47,190
Total French-speakers	100.0%	18.3%	12.7%	27.1%	30.3%	11.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	33.0%	15.3%	33.0%	15.2%	3.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	18.1%	12.7%	27.0%	30.6%	11.6%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de Lanaudière region’s English-speaking population, 37.3% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is much higher than the youth share (22.6%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de Lanaudière region’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (48.3%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (30.8%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 33% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de Lanaudière region.



Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (7.6%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (16.7%).
- For French speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.5%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (11.6%).

Table 59 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	10,120	10,040	7,735	825	210	195	1,080
visible minorities	790	770	680	45	30	-	10
Latin American	290	290	280	10	-	-	-
not visible minority	9,325	9,270	7,055	780	180	190	1,065
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.2%	76.4%	8.2%	2.1%	1.9%	10.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	97.5%	86.1%	5.7%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%
Latin American	100.0%	100.0%	96.6%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.4%	75.7%	8.4%	1.9%	2.0%	11.4%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	414,115	412,175	310,655	46,605	7,145	8,595	39,180
visible minorities	7,560	7,545	6,050	955	235	110	200
not visible minority	406,555	404,630	304,605	45,650	6,910	8,485	38,980
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.5%	75.0%	11.3%	1.7%	2.1%	9.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.8%	80.0%	12.6%	3.1%	1.5%	2.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.5%	74.9%	11.2%	1.7%	2.1%	9.6%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 8.2% of the RSS de Lanaudière region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (5.7%) is much lower than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (8.4%).
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (12.6%) to live in lone-parent families is higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (11.2%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 10 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 1.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de Lanaudière region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (1.3%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- For the RSS de Lanaudière region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (2.7%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (9.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

(There are no visible minority English speakers in this region who are sharing a household with non-relatives.)

Table 60 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁶¹

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	9,805	5,900	1,000	2,565	200	140
visible minorities	770	325	85	275	15	65
Latin American	280	75	10	190	-	10
not visible minority	9,035	5,575	915	2,285	180	75
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	60.2%	10.2%	26.2%	2.0%	1.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	42.2%	11.0%	35.7%	1.9%	8.4%
Latin American	100.0%	26.8%	3.6%	67.9%	0.0%	3.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	61.7%	10.1%	25.3%	2.0%	0.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	393,700	244,475	56,820	89,455	1,380	1,570
visible minorities	6,855	2,615	760	2,950	20	505
not visible minority	386,845	241,860	56,050	86,505	1,360	1,070
Total French-speakers	100.0%	62.1%	14.4%	22.7%	0.4%	0.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	38.1%	11.1%	43.0%	0.3%	7.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	62.5%	14.5%	22.4%	0.4%	0.3%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶², level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

⁶¹ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

⁶² 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.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 60.2% of the English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (42.2%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (61.7%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (38.1%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (62.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (1.9%) was similar to that of non-visible minority English speakers (2%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (8.4%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (0.8%).
- Latin Americans showed a lower tendency to be international in-migrants (3.6) than the total minority group in the English-speaking population of the RSS de Lanaudière region (8.6%).
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (7.4%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.3%).

Table 61 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	8,730	2,420	2,430	1,405	1,165	350	960
visible minorities	705	175	190	70	150	35	90
Latin American	270	80	65	35	65	10	10
not visible minority	8,025	2,245	2,245	1,330	1,020	320	865
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	27.7%	27.8%	16.1%	13.3%	4.0%	11.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	24.8%	27.0%	9.9%	21.3%	5.0%	12.8%
Latin American	100.0%	29.6%	24.1%	13.0%	24.1%	3.7%	3.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	28.0%	28.0%	16.6%	12.7%	4.0%	10.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	338,180	96,490	82,050	63,385	50,695	14,135	31,425
visible minorities	5,065	1,140	1,210	625	915	400	775
not visible minority	333,115	95,350	80,840	62,760	49,780	13,740	30,650
Total French-speakers	100.0%	28.5%	24.3%	18.7%	15.0%	4.2%	9.3%
visible minorities	100.0%	22.5%	23.9%	12.3%	18.1%	7.9%	15.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	28.6%	24.3%	18.8%	14.9%	4.1%	9.2%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁶³.

⁶³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de Lanaudière region, 24.8% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de Lanaudière region's English-speaking visible minority population are less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (24.8%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (28%).
- Latin Americans were somewhat more likely to have a low level of education (29.6%) than were the total visible minority group in the English-speaking population (24.8%).
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (24.8%) are more likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (22.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de Lanaudière region's English-speaking visible minority population, 12.8% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (10.8%). They are less likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (15.3%).
- Latin Americans were much less likely to have university certification (3.7%) than the total visible minority group in the English-speaking population (12.8%).



Table 62 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	8,730	5,580	5,250	330	3,150
visible minorities	705	490	440	50	210
Latin American	270	190	150	45	80
not visible minority	8,025	5,085	4,810	275	2,940
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	63.9%	94.1%	5.9%	36.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	69.5%	89.8%	10.2%	29.8%
Latin American	100.0%	70.4%	78.9%	23.7%	29.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	63.4%	94.6%	5.4%	36.6%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	338,180	224,260	211,625	12,640	113,915
visible minorities	5,065	3,780	3,550	235	1,285
not visible minority	333,115	220,480	208,080	12,405	112,630
Total French-speakers	100.0%	66.3%	62.6%	3.7%	33.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	74.6%	70.1%	4.6%	25.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	66.2%	62.5%	3.7%	33.8%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

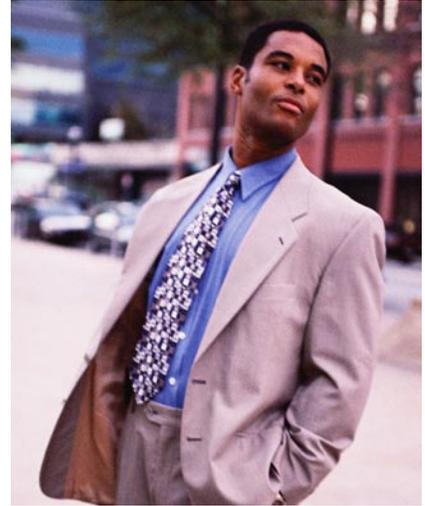
Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁶⁴.

⁶⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 50 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 10.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (10.2%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (5.4%).
- The Latin American group in the English-speaking population in the RSS de Lanaudière region exhibited a much higher unemployment rate (23.7%) than the total visible minority group.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (10.2%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (4.6%) in the RSS de Lanaudière region.



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 210 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region who are not in the labour force. They represent (29.8%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be out of the work force (29.8%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (36.6%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (29.8%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (25.4%).

Table 63 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		14 - RSS de Lanaudière				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	8,730	2,120	3,310	1,860	1,435	
visible minorities	700	300	190	185	30	
Latin American	265	120	65	75	-	
not visible minority	8,020	1,825	3,120	1,675	1,410	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	24.3%	37.9%	21.3%	16.4%	
visible minorities	100.0%	42.9%	27.1%	26.4%	4.3%	
Latin American	100.0%	45.3%	24.5%	28.3%	0.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.8%	38.9%	20.9%	17.6%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	338,185	80,175	119,720	83,045	55,240	
visible minorities	5,065	1,585	1,655	1,160	660	
not visible minority	333,115	78,580	118,065	81,875	54,595	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	23.7%	35.4%	24.6%	16.3%	
visible minorities	100.0%	31.3%	32.7%	22.9%	13.0%	
not visible minority	100.0%	23.6%	35.4%	24.6%	16.4%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁶⁵. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 300 English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 42.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population.

⁶⁵ 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

- Members of the RSS de Lanaudière region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (42.9%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (22.8%).
- In the RSS de Lanaudière region, the English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to have an income level below 10K (42.9%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (31.3%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 30 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 4.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de Lanaudière region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (4.3%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (17.6%).
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (4.3%), the English-speaking visible minority group is much less likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (13%).



Table 64 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		14 - RSS de Lanaudière		
English speakers, numbers		Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total English speakers		10,120	1,545	8,475
visible minorities		790	150	620
Latin American		290	65	225
not visible minority		9,325	1,390	7,855
English speakers, percentages		Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total English speakers		100.0%	15.3%	83.7%
visible minorities		100.0%	19.0%	78.5%
Latin American		100.0%	22.4%	77.6%
not visible minority		100.0%	14.9%	84.2%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage		Total	Less than lico	At or above lico
Total French-speakers		414,115	49,295	361,370
visible minorities		7,560	1,190	6,355
not visible minority		406,555	48,105	355,015
Total French-speakers		100.0%	11.9%	87.3%
visible minorities		100.0%	15.7%	84.1%
not visible minority		100.0%	11.8%	87.3%
		Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.		

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”⁶⁶. The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

⁶⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 150 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 19% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (19%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (14.9%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be living below LICO (19%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 620 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de Lanaudière region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 15.7% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



Region 15 - RSS des Laurentides

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community

The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 65 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		15 - RSS des Laurentides		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	33,170	16,760	16,415	
visible minorities	1,730	925	810	
Chinese	255	100	155	
Black	305	190	115	
Latin American	280	175	105	
not visible minority	31,435	15,835	15,605	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	50.5%	49.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	53.5%	46.8%	
Chinese	100.0%	39.2%	60.8%	
Black	100.0%	62.3%	37.7%	
Latin American	100.0%	62.5%	37.5%	
not visible minority	100.0%	50.4%	49.6%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	471,945	233,090	238,855	
visible minorities	6,515	3,060	3,460	
not visible minority	465,430	230,035	235,395	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	47.0%	53.1%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec's total population. 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 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 received⁶⁷.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.

⁶⁷ 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.

- There are 1,730 English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 5.2% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS des Laurentides region, Blacks (305), Latin Americans (280), and Chinese (255) represent the largest groups.
- Overall, just over half (50.5%) of the RSS des Laurentides region's English speakers are male. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is similar, with males forming a majority (53.5%).
- Males form a majority in the English-speaking Black (62.3%) and Latin American (62.5%) groups while females form a majority in the Chinese group (60.8%).
- For the RSS des Laurentides region's French-speaking population, females are somewhat in the majority (50.6%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.

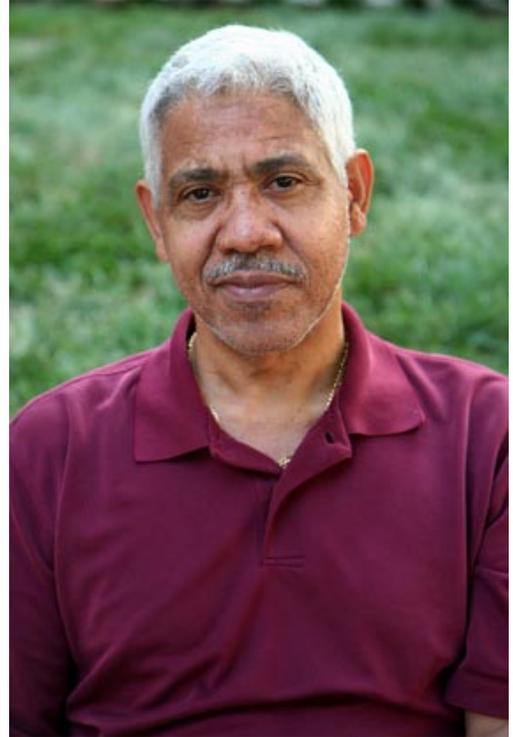


Table 66 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	15 - RSS des Laurentides						
	English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers		33,170	5,265	3,805	8,540	9,875	5,685
visible minorities		1,730	385	240	665	325	115
Chinese		255	110	15	120	15	-
Black		305	80	35	120	45	25
Latin American		280	15	100	60	85	20
not visible minority		31,435	4,880	3,565	7,880	9,550	5,570
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Total English speakers		100.0%	15.9%	11.5%	25.7%	29.8%	17.1%
visible minorities		100.0%	22.3%	13.9%	38.4%	18.8%	6.6%
Chinese		100.0%	43.1%	5.9%	47.1%	5.9%	0.0%
Black		100.0%	26.2%	11.5%	39.3%	14.8%	8.2%
Latin American		100.0%	5.4%	35.7%	21.4%	30.4%	7.1%
not visible minority		100.0%	15.5%	11.3%	25.1%	30.4%	17.7%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Total French-speakers		471,945	88,325	56,850	131,505	141,170	54,090
visible minorities		6,515	2,305	750	2,065	1,180	210
not visible minority		465,430	86,020	56,095	129,440	139,990	53,880
Total French-speakers		100.0%	18.7%	12.0%	27.9%	29.9%	11.5%
visible minorities		100.0%	35.4%	11.5%	31.7%	18.1%	3.2%
not visible minority		100.0%	18.5%	12.1%	27.8%	30.1%	11.6%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec's English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking population, 36.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is much higher than the youth share (26.9%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.

- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Chinese (43.1%) and Black (26.2%) groups than in the non-visible minority group (15.5%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the Latin American (35.7%) group when compared to the non-visible minority group (11.3%) for the English-speaking population.



- In the RSS des Laurentides region's French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (46.9%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (30.5%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 35.4% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (6.6%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (17.7%).
- For French speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (3.2%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (11.6%).

Table 67 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups	15 - RSS des Laurentides						
	English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only
Total English speakers	33,170	32,930	25,130	3,170	400	595	3,640
visible minorities	1,730	1,720	1,355	205	15	50	100
Chinese	255	260	190	45	-	-	15
Black	305	310	240	45	-	-	15
Latin American	280	275	215	40	10	-	10
not visible minority	31,435	31,210	23,775	2,965	385	545	3,545
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.3%	75.8%	9.6%	1.2%	1.8%	11.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.4%	78.3%	11.8%	0.9%	2.9%	5.8%
Chinese	100.0%	102.0%	74.5%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Black	100.0%	101.6%	78.7%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Latin American	100.0%	98.2%	76.8%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.3%	75.6%	9.4%	1.2%	1.7%	11.3%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples families	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	471,945	469,135	347,660	54,670	6,655	11,155	48,995
visible minorities	6,515	6,495	5,135	820	115	130	295
not visible minority	465,430	462,640	342,520	53,850	6,540	11,030	48,705
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.4%	73.7%	11.6%	1.4%	2.4%	10.4%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.7%	78.8%	12.6%	1.8%	2.0%	4.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.4%	73.6%	11.6%	1.4%	2.4%	10.5%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁶⁸

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 9.6% of the RSS des Laurentides region's English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (11.8%) is much higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (9.4%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Chinese (17.6%), Black (14.8%), and Latin American (14.3%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (12.6%) to live in lone-parent families is higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (11.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 100 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 5.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (5.8%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- For the RSS des Laurentides region's French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (4.5%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (10.5%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 50 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 2.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS des Laurentides region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (2.9%) is much higher than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (1.7%).
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (2.9%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (2.4%).

⁶⁸ 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 68 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁶⁹

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		15 - RSS des Laurentides				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	31,880	20,210	3,435	6,610	970	660
visible minorities	1,610	630	220	490	145	130
Black	260	125	35	90	-	-
Latin American	280	85	50	75	30	25
not visible minority	30,275	19,585	3,210	6,120	825	535
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	63.4%	10.8%	20.7%	3.0%	2.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	39.1%	13.7%	30.4%	9.0%	8.1%
Black	100.0%	48.1%	13.5%	34.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Latin American	100.0%	30.4%	17.9%	26.8%	10.7%	8.9%
not visible minority	100.0%	64.7%	10.6%	20.2%	2.7%	1.8%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	446,870	261,835	65,510	114,145	2,925	2,455
visible minorities	5,720	2,455	780	1,830	60	600
not visible minority	441,150	259,380	64,730	112,320	2,870	1,855
Total French-speakers	100.0%	58.6%	14.7%	25.5%	0.7%	0.5%
visible minorities	100.0%	42.9%	13.6%	32.0%	1.0%	10.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	58.8%	14.7%	25.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁷⁰, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

⁶⁹ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

⁷⁰ 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.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 63.4% of the English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (39.1%) was much lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (64.7%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (42.9%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (58.8%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (9%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority English speakers (2.7%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (8.1%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (1.8%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS des Laurentides region, Latin Americans (8.9%) showed a higher tendency to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (10.5%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.4%).

Table 69 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		15 - RSS des Laurentides					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	27,910	6,140	8,045	3,555	4,450	1,300	4,415
visible minorities	1,345	225	375	130	195	105	325
Latin American	265	45	100	50	20	25	30
not visible minority	26,560	5,910	7,675	3,430	4,260	1,190	4,090
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	22.0%	28.8%	12.7%	15.9%	4.7%	15.8%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.7%	27.9%	9.7%	14.5%	7.8%	24.2%
Latin American	100.0%	17.0%	37.7%	18.9%	7.5%	9.4%	11.3%
not visible minority	100.0%	22.3%	28.9%	12.9%	16.0%	4.5%	15.4%
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	383,615	103,025	87,190	69,715	60,110	17,775	45,805
visible minorities	4,210	960	845	625	625	295	860
not visible minority	379,405	102,060	86,350	69,085	59,480	17,480	44,950
Total French-speakers	100.0%	26.9%	22.7%	18.2%	15.7%	4.6%	11.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	22.8%	20.1%	14.8%	14.8%	7.0%	20.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	26.9%	22.8%	18.2%	15.7%	4.6%	11.8%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁷¹.

⁷¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS des Laurentides region, 16.7% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (16.7%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (22.3%).
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (16.7%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (22.8%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking visible minority population, 24.2% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (15.4%). They are more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (20.4%).



Table 70 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		15 - RSS des Laurentides			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	27,910	16,980	15,915	1,065	10,925
visible minorities	1,345	975	905	70	375
Latin American	265	175	165	10	90
not visible minority	26,560	16,005	15,005	995	10,555
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	60.8%	93.7%	6.3%	39.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	72.5%	92.8%	7.2%	27.9%
Latin American	100.0%	66.0%	94.3%	5.7%	34.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	60.3%	93.8%	6.2%	39.7%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	383,615	260,375	245,500	14,875	123,240
visible minorities	4,210	3,100	2,915	180	1,110
not visible minority	379,405	257,275	242,585	14,690	122,135
Total French-speakers	100.0%	67.9%	64.0%	3.9%	32.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	73.6%	69.2%	4.3%	26.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	67.8%	63.9%	3.9%	32.2%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁷².

⁷² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 70 unemployed English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 7.2% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (7.2%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (6.2%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (7.2%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (4.3%) in the RSS des Laurentides region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 375 visible minority English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region who are not in the labour force. They represent (27.9%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is much less likely to be out of the work force (27.9%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (39.7%).
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (27.9%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (26.4%).

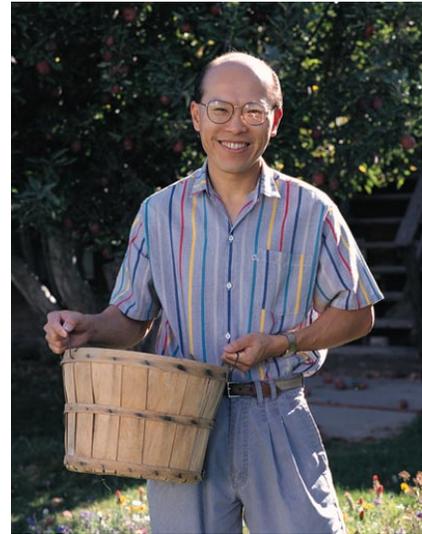


Table 71 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		15 - RSS des Laurentides				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	27,905	6,790	10,165	5,915	5,035	
visible minorities	1,345	450	415	270	215	
Latin American	265	95	100	40	25	
not visible minority	26,555	6,345	9,755	5,645	4,815	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	24.3%	36.4%	21.2%	18.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	33.5%	30.9%	20.1%	16.0%	
Latin American	100.0%	35.8%	37.7%	15.1%	9.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	23.9%	36.7%	21.3%	18.1%	
French-speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	383,615	86,010	136,175	91,015	70,420	
visible minorities	4,205	1,180	1,550	800	660	
not visible minority	379,405	84,835	134,625	90,190	69,740	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	22.4%	35.5%	23.7%	18.4%	
visible minorities	100.0%	28.1%	36.9%	19.0%	15.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	22.4%	35.5%	23.8%	18.4%	
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁷³. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

⁷³ 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

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 450 English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 33.5% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (33.5%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (23.9%).
- In the RSS des Laurentides region, the English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to have an income level below 10K (33.5%) when compared with the Francophone non-visible minority group (28.1%).



Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 215 visible minority English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 16% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS des Laurentides region's English-speaking visible minority population are less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (16%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (18.1%).
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (16%), the English-speaking visible minority group is as likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (15.7%).

Table 72 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		15 - RSS des Laurentides		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	33,170	4,545	28,385	
visible minorities	1,730	290	1,435	
Chinese	255	35	225	
Black	305	65	245	
Latin American	280	25	255	
not visible minority	31,435	4,260	26,945	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	13.7%	85.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	16.8%	82.9%	
Chinese	100.0%	13.7%	88.2%	
Black	100.0%	21.3%	80.3%	
Latin American	100.0%	8.9%	91.1%	
not visible minority	100.0%	13.6%	85.7%	
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	471,945	53,735	415,340	
visible minorities	6,515	1,120	5,375	
not visible minority	465,430	52,620	409,975	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	11.4%	88.0%	
visible minorities	100.0%	17.2%	82.5%	
not visible minority	100.0%	11.3%	88.1%	
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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 accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

⁷⁴ See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 290 visible minority English speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 16.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (16.8%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (13.6%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the Black (21.3%) group.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to be living below LICO (16.8%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 1,435 visible minority French speakers in the RSS des Laurentides region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 17.2% of the total Francophone visible minority group

Region 16 - RSS de la Montérégie

How to Read These Tables

For each of the geographic regions included in this report for which there is sufficient useful data, there are eight tables covering the key socio-economic variables of the English-speaking visible minority community.

The variables covered are:

- Gender
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Recent mobility
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off

Each table contains three blocks of information. The following example is drawn from a provincial-level table:

- Numbers of English-speaking visible minorities in each of the variable categories.
Example: there are 4,625 persons aged 15-24 in the South Asian English-speaking group.
- Proportion of English-speaking visible minorities across the categories in the variable.
Example: these 4,625 young people represent 14.7% of the English-speaking South Asian population.
- Number and proportion of French-speaking populations with the total, visible-minority and non-visible-minorities groups identified.

Table 73 - Gender

Gender of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		
English speakers, numbers	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	143,645	70,935	72,710	
visible minorities	27,390	13,785	13,615	
Chinese	6,780	3,375	3,400	
South Asian	5,245	2,650	2,595	
Black	5,250	2,735	2,520	
Filipino	1,935	775	1,160	
Latin American	2,140	1,180	965	
Southeast Asian	1,335	635	700	
Arab	2,100	1,160	935	
West Asian	835	440	390	
Korean	360	150	210	
Japanese	290	115	175	
other	385	200	185	
multiple	740	365	375	
not visible minority	116,250	57,150	59,100	
English speakers, percentages	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total English speakers	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	
visible minorities	100.0%	50.3%	49.7%	
Chinese	100.0%	49.8%	50.1%	
South Asian	100.0%	50.5%	49.5%	
Black	100.0%	52.1%	48.0%	
Filipino	100.0%	40.1%	59.9%	
Latin American	100.0%	55.1%	45.1%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	47.6%	52.4%	
Arab	100.0%	55.2%	44.5%	
West Asian	100.0%	52.7%	46.7%	
Korean	100.0%	41.7%	58.3%	
Japanese	100.0%	39.7%	60.3%	
other	100.0%	51.9%	48.1%	
multiple	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%	
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Sex	Male	Female	
Total French-speakers	1,190,635	586,070	604,565	
visible minorities	43,815	21,615	22,205	
not visible minority	1,146,820	564,455	582,365	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%	
visible minorities	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%	
not visible minority	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Size and Gender of Visible Minority Populations

Across Quebec, there are 994,725 English speakers who together form a provincial minority language community. They represent 13.4% of Quebec’s total population. 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 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 received⁷⁵.

- There are 240,295 English speakers in Quebec who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 24.2% of the provincial English-speaking population.
- There are 27,390 English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region who are members of the visible minority population. This group represents 19.1% of the region's English-speaking population.
- Within the visible minority English-speaking population of the RSS de la Montérégie region, Chinese (6,780), South Asians (5,245), and Blacks (5,250) represent the largest groups. Latin Americans (2,140), Arabs (2,100), and Filipinos (1,935) also comprise substantial groups in the English-speaking population.
- Overall, just over half (50.6%) of the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English speakers are female. Among the visible minority English speakers, the tendency is somewhat different, with males forming a slight majority (50.3%). Among visible minority English speakers, females account for higher proportions of the Japanese (60.3%), Filipino (59.9%), and Korean (58.3%) groups.
- Among visible minority English speakers, males account for higher proportions of the Arab (55.2%) and Latin American (55.1%) groups.
- For the RSS de la Montérégie region’s French-speaking population, females are in the majority (50.8%) and there is a similar pattern for the visible minority and non-visible minority groups.



⁷⁵ 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.

Table 74 - Age Structure

Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie				
English speakers, numbers	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	143,645	23,995	18,635	40,620	40,755	19,645
visible minorities	27,390	4,555	4,150	9,240	7,415	2,040
Chinese	6,780	905	1,045	2,515	1,885	430
South Asian	5,245	755	820	1,545	1,600	520
Black	5,250	1,330	765	1,395	1,265	495
Filipino	1,935	300	310	530	595	190
Latin American	2,140	295	320	970	485	70
Southeast Asian	1,335	160	115	520	490	55
Arab	2,100	315	255	870	485	170
West Asian	835	85	220	330	165	30
Korean	360	100	35	125	85	10
Japanese	290	75	20	105	55	25
other	385	25	65	130	140	25
multiple	740	190	170	190	160	15
not visible minority	116,250	19,440	14,490	31,380	33,340	17,610
English speakers, percentages	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total English speakers	100.0%	16.7%	13.0%	28.3%	28.4%	13.7%
visible minorities	100.0%	16.6%	15.2%	33.7%	27.1%	7.4%
Chinese	100.0%	13.3%	15.4%	37.1%	27.8%	6.3%
South Asian	100.0%	14.4%	15.6%	29.5%	30.5%	9.9%
Black	100.0%	25.3%	14.6%	26.6%	24.1%	9.4%
Filipino	100.0%	15.5%	16.0%	27.4%	30.7%	9.8%
Latin American	100.0%	13.8%	15.0%	45.3%	22.7%	3.3%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	12.0%	8.6%	39.0%	36.7%	4.1%
Arab	100.0%	15.0%	12.1%	41.4%	23.1%	8.1%
West Asian	100.0%	10.2%	26.3%	39.5%	19.8%	3.6%
Korean	100.0%	27.8%	9.7%	34.7%	23.6%	2.8%
Japanese	100.0%	25.9%	6.9%	36.2%	19.0%	8.6%
other	100.0%	6.5%	16.9%	33.8%	36.4%	6.5%
multiple	100.0%	25.7%	23.0%	25.7%	21.6%	2.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	16.7%	12.5%	27.0%	28.7%	15.1%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total French-speakers	1,190,635	215,380	150,505	325,225	358,350	141,180
visible minorities	43,815	13,700	7,050	13,395	7,740	1,930
not visible minority	1,146,820	201,680	143,455	311,830	350,605	139,250
Total French-speakers	100.0%	18.1%	12.6%	27.3%	30.1%	11.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	31.3%	16.1%	30.6%	17.7%	4.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	17.6%	12.5%	27.2%	30.6%	12.1%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Age Structure of Visible Minority Populations

The distribution of a population across age categories, and the extent to which 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. Different age groups tend to vary in the way they access public health information and programs.

Youth and Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population

- Of the visible minority population in Quebec’s English-speaking population, 32.1% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (28.8%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Of the visible minority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English-speaking population, 31.8% were under 25 years of age in 2006. This proportion is higher than the youth share (29.2%) of the non-visible minority English-speaking population.
- Among English-speaking visible minority groups, we find that children aged 0-14 make up a higher proportion in the Korean (27.8%), Japanese (25.9%), and Black (25.3%) groups than in the non-visible minority group (16.7%).
- Young adults aged 15-24 are more highly represented in the West Asian (26.3%), Filipino (16%), and South Asian (15.6%) groups when compared to the non-visible minority group (12.5%) for the English-speaking population.
- In the RSS de la Montérégie region’s French-speaking population, the proportion of the visible minority French-speaking group in the under 25 category (47.4%) is much higher than the proportion for their non-visible minority age counterparts (30.1%).
- Individuals under the age of 15 account for 31.3% of the French-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Seniors and Visible Minority Populations

- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the visible minority English-speaking population (7.4%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority English-speaking population (15.1%).
- Koreans (2.8%), Latin Americans (3.3%), and West Asians (3.6%) have lower proportions of seniors than does the overall visible-minority English-speaking group (7.4%).
- For French speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region, the proportion of seniors in the visible minority population (4.4%) is much lower than that found in the non-visible minority population (12.1%).

Table 75 - Household Living Arrangements

Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	143,645	143,160	108,950	15,960	2,700	2,650	12,905
visible minorities	27,390	27,315	21,660	3,370	860	370	1,055
Chinese	6,780	6,760	5,755	490	150	125	240
South Asian	5,245	5,230	4,450	530	100	10	135
Black	5,250	5,245	3,450	1,230	160	110	300
Filipino	1,935	1,915	1,530	125	180	35	45
Latin American	2,140	2,120	1,605	340	40	45	95
Southeast Asian	1,335	1,335	1,155	65	50	25	40
Arab	2,100	2,090	1,755	145	105	15	75
West Asian	835	835	620	175	10	-	30
Korean	360	360	310	25	-	-	-
Japanese	290	285	200	55	-	-	30
other	385	385	275	80	15	-	15
multiple	740	740	555	110	40	-	35
not visible minority	116,250	115,845	87,290	12,590	1,840	2,275	11,850
English speakers, percentages	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total English speakers	100.0%	99.7%	75.8%	11.1%	1.9%	1.8%	9.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.7%	79.1%	12.3%	3.1%	1.4%	3.9%
Chinese	100.0%	99.7%	84.9%	7.2%	2.2%	1.8%	3.5%
South Asian	100.0%	99.7%	84.8%	10.1%	1.9%	0.2%	2.6%
Black	100.0%	99.9%	65.7%	23.4%	3.0%	2.1%	5.7%
Filipino	100.0%	99.0%	79.1%	6.5%	9.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Latin American	100.0%	99.1%	75.0%	15.9%	1.9%	2.1%	4.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	100.0%	86.5%	4.9%	3.7%	1.9%	3.0%
Arab	100.0%	99.5%	83.6%	6.9%	5.0%	0.7%	3.6%
West Asian	100.0%	100.0%	74.3%	21.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.6%
Korean	100.0%	100.0%	86.1%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japanese	100.0%	98.3%	69.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%
other	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	20.8%	3.9%	0.0%	3.9%
multiple	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	14.9%	5.4%	0.0%	4.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.7%	75.1%	10.8%	1.6%	2.0%	10.2%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Household living arrangements	Persons in private households	Persons in married or common-law couples	Persons in lone-parent families	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Total French-speakers	1,190,635	1,186,270	879,185	134,460	16,835	26,330	129,455
visible minorities	43,815	43,695	33,345	6,650	1,135	790	1,765
not visible minority	1,146,820	1,142,575	845,840	127,810	15,700	25,540	127,690
Total French-speakers	100.0%	99.6%	73.8%	11.3%	1.4%	2.2%	10.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	99.7%	76.1%	15.2%	2.6%	1.8%	4.0%
not visible minority	100.0%	99.6%	73.8%	11.1%	1.4%	2.2%	11.2%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Household Living Arrangements of Visible Minority Populations

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 when compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷⁶

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live in Lone-Parent Families

- Overall, 11.1% of the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English speakers live in lone-parent families.
- The tendency for members of the English-speaking visible minority population to live in lone-parent families (12.3%) is higher than the level reported for non-visible minority persons (10.8%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe higher proportions living in lone-parent families in the Black (23.4%), West Asian (21%), and Japanese (19%) groups.
- For French-speakers, the tendency for members of visible minority groups (15.2%) to live in lone-parent families is much higher than that of the non-visible minority French-speaking population (11.1%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live Alone

- In 2006, there were 1,055 visible minority English speakers who were living alone. They represented 3.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- The tendency for members of the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English-speaking visible minority population to live alone (3.9%) is much lower than the tendency for non-visible minority individuals (13%) of the same language group.
- Among the visible minority groups in the English-speaking population, the Japanese (10.3%), Black (5.7%), and Latin American (4.4%) groups are more likely to live alone than are other visible minority groups.
- For the RSS de la Montérégie region’s French-speaking population, the tendency of visible minority individuals to live alone (4%) is much lower than that of non-visible minority individuals (11.2%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Live with Non-relatives Only

- There are 370 visible minority English speakers who are sharing a household with non-relatives. They represent 1.4% of the English-speaking visible minority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- The proportion of members of the English-speaking visible minority population who live with non-relatives (1.4%) is much lower than that of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (2%).
- The tendency of the English-speaking visible minority population to be living with non-relatives (1.4%) is much lower than that of the French-speaking visible minority group (2.2%).

⁷⁶ 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 Service network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 76 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)⁷⁷

Recent Mobility (2001-2006) of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie				
English speakers, numbers	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	136,935	85,115	18,185	24,425	3,790	5,415
visible minorities	25,990	13,630	4,180	4,795	580	2,810
Chinese	6,510	3,630	980	1,090	100	720
South Asian	5,005	2,720	915	805	120	440
Black	4,825	2,840	600	1,155	95	135
Filipino	1,835	1,055	250	365	25	135
Latin American	2,100	610	365	480	35	605
Southeast Asian	1,300	855	155	175	45	70
Arab	1,985	855	420	355	55	295
West Asian	810	180	250	60	35	285
Korean	340	145	40	105	-	30
Japanese	250	120	25	35	30	45
other	380	230	70	60	-	-
multiple	640	390	105	95	15	35
not visible minority	110,950	71,480	14,010	19,635	3,215	2,610
English speakers, percentages	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total English speakers	100.0%	62.2%	13.3%	17.8%	2.8%	4.0%
visible minorities	100.0%	52.4%	16.1%	18.4%	2.2%	10.8%
Chinese	100.0%	55.8%	15.1%	16.7%	1.5%	11.1%
South Asian	100.0%	54.3%	18.3%	16.1%	2.4%	8.8%
Black	100.0%	58.9%	12.4%	23.9%	2.0%	2.8%
Filipino	100.0%	57.5%	13.6%	19.9%	1.4%	7.4%
Latin American	100.0%	29.0%	17.4%	22.9%	1.7%	28.8%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	65.8%	11.9%	13.5%	3.5%	5.4%
Arab	100.0%	43.1%	21.2%	17.9%	2.8%	14.9%
West Asian	100.0%	22.2%	30.9%	7.4%	4.3%	35.2%
Korean	100.0%	42.6%	11.8%	30.9%	0.0%	8.8%
Japanese	100.0%	48.0%	10.0%	14.0%	12.0%	18.0%
other	100.0%	60.5%	18.4%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%
multiple	100.0%	60.9%	16.4%	14.8%	2.3%	5.5%
not visible minority	100.0%	64.4%	12.6%	17.7%	2.9%	2.4%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Pop. 5+	Non-movers	Non- migrants	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Total French-speakers	1,128,275	695,815	194,590	219,535	5,530	12,800
visible minorities	39,835	18,065	7,620	7,890	255	6,015
not visible minority	1,088,435	677,755	186,975	211,640	5,275	6,785
Total French-speakers	100.0%	61.7%	17.2%	19.5%	0.5%	1.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	45.3%	19.1%	19.8%	0.6%	15.1%
not visible minority	100.0%	62.3%	17.2%	19.4%	0.5%	0.6%
<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>						

⁷⁷ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary a **non-mover** is someone who, on Census Day, was living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier; **non-migrant** was living at a different address in the same census subdivision (CSD); **intraprovincial migrant** was living in a different CSD in same province; **interprovincial migrant** was living in a different province or territory five years earlier; and **external migrant** was living outside of Canada five years earlier.

Highlights – Recent Mobility of Visible Minority Populations

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁷⁸, level of social integration and state of social support networks. Newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada may face challenges in navigating the health and social service system and establishing a social support network to help them meet their needs.

Quebec's English-speaking community tends to be composed of a large percentage of newcomers from outside of the province of Quebec and outside of Canada. Across Quebec, there are 101,175 English speakers who arrived from outside of Quebec between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, this in-migrant group represents 10.6% of the English-speaking population. In comparison, just 2.6% of French-speaking Quebecers moved to Quebec from outside the province in this period.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to be Non-Movers

- Overall, 62.2% of the English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region were non-movers in the 2001-2006 period.
- The proportion of non-movers in the English-speaking visible minority population group (52.4%) was lower than that reported for the non-visible minority sub-group of the English-speaking population (64.4%).
- For the French-speaking population during the same period, we observe that the proportion of visible minorities (45.3%) who were non-movers was much lower than that of non-visible minority Francophones (62.3%).

Visible Minority Populations and Interprovincial and International Arrivals

- The proportion of visible minority English speakers to have arrived in Quebec from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 (2.2%) was much lower than that of non-visible minority English speakers (2.9%) over the same period.
- The tendency of Quebec's English-speaking visible minority population to have arrived from outside Canada (10.8%) between 2001 and 2006 was much higher than the rate for non-visible minority English-speaking individuals (2.4%).
- Among visible minority groups in the English-speaking population of the RSS de la Montérégie region, the West Asian (35.2%), Japanese (18%), and Latin American (28.8%) groups showed higher tendencies to be recent international arrivals.
- Among the French-speaking Quebec population, the tendency for the visible minority population to have been recent international arrivals (15.1%) was much higher than that of non-visible minority French-speaking Quebecers (0.6%).

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.

Table 77 – Educational Attainment

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie					
English speakers, numbers	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	119,650	23,595	32,270	13,345	20,765	5,860	23,815
visible minorities	22,840	3,270	4,810	1,820	3,825	1,845	7,260
Chinese	5,870	1,035	1,345	185	860	380	2,060
South Asian	4,485	555	840	315	685	435	1,655
Black	3,920	655	1,010	555	795	280	625
Filipino	1,630	130	295	90	330	255	530
Latin American	1,850	260	325	325	345	125	465
Southeast Asian	1,180	155	250	50	150	80	490
Arab	1,785	130	235	95	320	190	815
West Asian	750	180	210	40	75	30	215
Korean	255	10	15	10	40	-	170
other	360	75	95	55	80	25	30
multiple	550	95	125	60	105	40	120
not visible minority	96,810	20,320	27,460	11,525	16,930	4,015	16,555
English speakers, percentages	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total English speakers	100.0%	19.7%	27.0%	11.2%	17.4%	4.9%	19.9%
visible minorities	100.0%	14.3%	21.1%	8.0%	16.7%	8.1%	31.8%
Chinese	100.0%	17.6%	22.9%	3.2%	14.7%	6.5%	35.1%
South Asian	100.0%	12.4%	18.7%	7.0%	15.3%	9.7%	36.9%
Black	100.0%	16.7%	25.8%	14.2%	20.3%	7.1%	15.9%
Filipino	100.0%	8.0%	18.1%	5.5%	20.2%	15.6%	32.5%
Latin American	100.0%	14.1%	17.6%	17.6%	18.6%	6.8%	25.1%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	13.1%	21.2%	4.2%	12.7%	6.8%	41.5%
Arab	100.0%	7.3%	13.2%	5.3%	17.9%	10.6%	45.7%
West Asian	100.0%	24.0%	28.0%	5.3%	10.0%	4.0%	28.7%
Korean	100.0%	3.9%	5.9%	3.9%	15.7%	0.0%	66.7%
other	100.0%	20.8%	26.4%	15.3%	22.2%	6.9%	8.3%
multiple	100.0%	17.3%	22.7%	10.9%	19.1%	7.3%	21.8%
not visible minority	100.0%	21.0%	28.4%	11.9%	17.5%	4.1%	17.1%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College/CEGEP/n on-university certificate or diploma	University certificate or diploma below bachelor	University certificate, diploma or degree
Total French-speakers	975,255	245,920	224,160	158,785	159,515	48,365	138,515
visible minorities	30,115	6,050	5,805	3,495	4,790	2,250	7,730
not visible minority	945,140	239,870	218,350	155,290	154,725	46,110	130,785
Total French-speakers	100.0%	25.2%	23.0%	16.3%	16.4%	5.0%	14.2%
visible minorities	100.0%	20.1%	19.3%	11.6%	15.9%	7.5%	25.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	25.4%	23.1%	16.4%	16.4%	4.9%	13.8%
Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.							

Highlights – Educational Attainment of Visible Minority Populations

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a population. 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 of those included among its members⁷⁹.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Education

- Within the total English-speaking visible minority population aged 15 and over in the RSS de la Montérégie region, 14.3% have no educational certificate, diploma or degree.
- Members of the RSS de la Montérégie region's English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to be without school certificate, diploma or degree (14.3%) when compared to English-speaking non-visible minority persons (21%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups, we observe a higher proportion of individuals without educational certification within the West Asian (24%), Black (16.7%), and Latin American (14.1%) groups.
- English-speaking visible minority individuals (14.3%) are much less likely to be without educational certification than are visible minority French speakers (20.1%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Education

- Among the RSS de la Montérégie region's English-speaking visible minority population, 31.8% have a university certificate, diploma or degree. They are much more likely to have university level certification than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (17.1%). They are much more likely to have university certification when compared to the French-speaking visible minority group (25.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de la Montérégie region, we observe the highest proportion among those who have university level certification among the Korean (66.7%), Arab (45.7%), and Southeast Asian (41.5%) groups.

⁷⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkonen and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 78 – Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie			
English speakers, numbers	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	119,650	77,695	72,235	5,465	41,955
visible minorities	22,840	15,325	13,975	1,350	7,510
Chinese	5,870	3,965	3,730	235	1,905
South Asian	4,485	2,920	2,585	335	1,570
Black	3,920	2,570	2,370	195	1,355
Filipino	1,630	1,085	995	85	545
Latin American	1,850	1,370	1,165	205	480
Southeast Asian	1,180	870	810	55	305
Arab	1,785	1,150	1,050	105	635
West Asian	750	455	400	55	295
Korean	255	180	160	20	80
other	360	290	270	20	70
multiple	550	365	330	40	180
not visible minority	96,810	62,370	58,260	4,110	34,440
English speakers, percentages	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total English speakers	100.0%	64.9%	93.0%	7.0%	35.1%
visible minorities	100.0%	67.1%	91.2%	8.8%	32.9%
Chinese	100.0%	67.5%	94.1%	5.9%	32.5%
South Asian	100.0%	65.1%	88.5%	11.5%	35.0%
Black	100.0%	65.6%	92.2%	7.6%	34.6%
Filipino	100.0%	66.6%	91.7%	7.8%	33.4%
Latin American	100.0%	74.1%	85.0%	15.0%	25.9%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	73.7%	93.1%	6.3%	25.8%
Arab	100.0%	64.4%	91.3%	9.1%	35.6%
West Asian	100.0%	60.7%	87.9%	12.1%	39.3%
Korean	100.0%	70.6%	88.9%	11.1%	31.4%
other	100.0%	80.6%	93.1%	6.9%	19.4%
multiple	100.0%	66.4%	90.4%	11.0%	32.7%
not visible minority	100.0%	64.4%	93.4%	6.6%	35.6%
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Total French-speakers	975,255	666,700	632,795	33,915	308,555
visible minorities	30,115	21,260	19,250	2,010	8,855
not visible minority	945,140	645,440	613,540	31,895	299,700
Total French-speakers	100.0%	68.4%	64.9%	3.5%	31.6%
visible minorities	100.0%	70.6%	63.9%	6.7%	29.4%
not visible minority	100.0%	68.3%	64.9%	3.4%	31.7%
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Highlights – Labour Force Activity of Visible Minority Populations

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a population and its members is strongly associated with their 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 self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health⁸⁰.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and Unemployment

- There are 1,350 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region who are members of a visible minority group. They represent 8.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be unemployed (8.8%) than those of the English-speaking non-visible minority population (6.6%).
- Among the visible minority groups in the RSS de la Montérégie region, we observe higher proportions of unemployed among the Latin American (15%), West Asian (12.1%), and South Asian (11.5%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is much more likely to be unemployed (8.8%) than the French-speaking visible minority population (6.7%) in the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to be Out of the Labour Force

- There are 7,510 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region who are not in the labour force. They represent (32.9%) of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Overall, the English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be out of the work force (32.9%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (35.6%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority groups in the RSS de la Montérégie region, we observe higher proportions of those out of the work force among the West Asian (39.2%), Arab (35.6%), and Black (34.6%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is more likely to be out of the work force (32.9%) than the French-speaking visible minority group (29.4%).

⁸⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see D. Raphael (Ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. Also, J. Mikkoven and D. Raphael (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Table 79 – Income Levels

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups		16 - RSS de la Montérégie				
English speakers, numbers	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	119,650	31,690	40,550	25,405	22,010	
visible minorities	22,835	7,365	8,250	4,290	2,940	
Chinese	5,875	2,090	2,090	910	775	
South Asian	4,490	1,505	1,645	715	620	
Black	3,920	1,045	1,305	1,080	485	
Filipino	1,635	425	720	335	150	
Latin American	1,845	580	660	435	165	
Southeast Asian	1,175	320	380	195	290	
Arab	1,785	565	665	305	250	
West Asian	750	330	295	75	50	
Korean	260	85	130	30	-	
other	360	110	145	65	35	
multiple	550	200	185	105	60	
not visible minority	96,810	24,335	32,295	21,115	19,070	
English speakers, percentages	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total English speakers	100.0%	26.5%	33.9%	21.2%	18.4%	
visible minorities	100.0%	32.3%	36.1%	18.8%	12.9%	
Chinese	100.0%	35.6%	35.6%	15.5%	13.2%	
South Asian	100.0%	33.5%	36.6%	15.9%	13.8%	
Black	100.0%	26.7%	33.3%	27.6%	12.4%	
Filipino	100.0%	26.0%	44.0%	20.5%	9.2%	
Latin American	100.0%	31.4%	35.8%	23.6%	8.9%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	27.2%	32.3%	16.6%	24.7%	
Arab	100.0%	31.7%	37.3%	17.1%	14.0%	
West Asian	100.0%	44.0%	39.3%	10.0%	6.7%	
Korean	100.0%	32.7%	50.0%	11.5%	0.0%	
other	100.0%	30.6%	40.3%	18.1%	9.7%	
multiple	100.0%	36.4%	33.6%	19.1%	10.9%	
not visible minority	100.0%	25.1%	33.4%	21.8%	19.7%	
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	under \$10k	\$10-29k	\$30-49k	\$50k and over	
Total French-speakers	975,260	212,730	337,335	238,640	186,555	
visible minorities	30,115	10,110	10,765	5,535	3,680	
not visible minority	945,140	202,600	326,585	233,100	182,850	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	21.8%	34.6%	24.5%	19.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	33.6%	35.7%	18.4%	12.2%	
not visible minority	100.0%	21.4%	34.6%	24.7%	19.3%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>					

Highlights – Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations

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 citizens⁸¹. For these vulnerable households, barriers to public health and support 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.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Have Low Levels of Income

- There are 7,365 English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region who are members of a visible minority group and reported an income level under \$10k. They represent 32.3% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to have an income level below \$10k (32.3%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority population (25.1%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of under \$10k income levels among the West Asian (44%), Chinese (35.6%), and South Asian (33.5%) groups.
- In the RSS de la Montérégie region, the English-speaking visible minority population is as likely to have an income level below 10K (32.3%) as the Francophone non-visible minority group (33.6%).

Visible Minority Populations and the Tendency to Have High Levels of Income

- There are 2,940 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region with an income level of \$50k and over. They represent 12.9% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the RSS de la Montérégie region’s English-speaking visible minority population are much less likely to have an income of \$50k and over (12.9%) when compared to the non-visible minority population (19.7%).
- Among the English-speaking visible minority population, we observe the higher proportions of those with income \$50k and over among Southeast Asian (24.7%), Arab (14%), and South Asian (13.8%) groups.
- When compared with the French-speaking visible minority population (12.9%), the English-speaking visible minority group is more likely to have a high income of \$50k and over (12.2%).

⁸¹ 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

Table 80 – Living Above and Below LICO

Visible Minority Populations in Linguistic Groups and Low-income Cut-off (LICO) Levels		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		
English speakers, numbers	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	143,645	20,940	122,200	
visible minorities	27,390	5,965	21,340	
Chinese	6,780	1,780	4,980	
South Asian	5,245	1,040	4,190	
Black	5,250	940	4,300	
Filipino	1,935	130	1,790	
Latin American	2,140	555	1,565	
Southeast Asian	1,335	170	1,170	
Arab	2,100	665	1,425	
West Asian	835	365	475	
Korean	360	125	230	
Japanese	290	15	270	
other	385	45	340	
multiple	740	130	610	
not visible minority	116,250	14,975	100,860	
English speakers, percentages	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total English speakers	100.0%	14.6%	85.1%	
visible minorities	100.0%	21.8%	77.9%	
Chinese	100.0%	26.3%	73.5%	
South Asian	100.0%	19.8%	79.9%	
Black	100.0%	17.9%	81.9%	
Filipino	100.0%	6.7%	92.5%	
Latin American	100.0%	25.9%	73.1%	
Southeast Asian	100.0%	12.7%	87.6%	
Arab	100.0%	31.7%	67.9%	
West Asian	100.0%	43.7%	56.9%	
Korean	100.0%	34.7%	63.9%	
Japanese	100.0%	5.2%	93.1%	
other	100.0%	11.7%	88.3%	
multiple	100.0%	17.6%	82.4%	
not visible minority	100.0%	12.9%	86.8%	
French speakers, numbers and percentage	Total	Less than lico	At or above lico	
Total French-speakers	1,190,635	144,040	1,042,060	
visible minorities	43,815	11,535	32,120	
not visible minority	1,146,820	132,510	1,009,930	
Total French-speakers	100.0%	12.1%	87.5%	
visible minorities	100.0%	26.3%	73.3%	
not visible minority	100.0%	11.6%	88.1%	
	<i>Source: Calculations by author, based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. Language concept is first official language spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.</i>			

Highlights – Visible Minority Populations and the Low-Income Cut-Off Level

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Off (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 the 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”⁸². The accompanying table considers the visibility minority population in Quebec in terms of language and low income cut-off levels.

Visible Minority Groups in the English-speaking Population and the Tendency to Live Below LICO

- There are 5,965 visible minority English speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region who are living below the Low-income Cut-off (LICO). They represent 21.8% of the English-speaking visible minority population.
- Members of the English-speaking visible minority population are much more likely to be living below LICO (21.8%) than the English-speaking non-visible minority group (12.9%).
- Among the visible minority population, we observe higher proportions of those living below LICO among the West Asian (43.7%), Korean (34.7%), and Arab (31.7%) groups.
- The English-speaking visible minority population is less likely to be living below LICO (21.8%) than their French-speaking counterpart. There are 21,340 visible minority French speakers in the RSS de la Montérégie region living below the Low-income Cut-off. They represent 26.3% of the total Francophone visible minority group.



⁸²See “Low Income in Canada: 2006-2007 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_resources/research/categories/inclusion/2009/sp-909-07-09/page00.shtml

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