

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF QUÉBEC'S ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES QUÉBEC

BASED ON THE 2021 CENSUS OF CANADA

BASELINE DATA REPORT SERIES 2022-2023

PRODUCED BY DR. JOANNE POCOCK FOR THE
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES NETWORK



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Introduction

About the 2022-2023 Report Series

This volume of the Baseline Data Report (BDR) series presents demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the *Networking and Partnership Initiative* (NPI)¹. The information presented is drawn from the 2021 Census of Canada and organized by province and RTS territories. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Québec’s official language minority community.

Baseline Data Report Series

The Baseline Data Report Series is intended to serve as a resource for NPI sponsor organizations and their health and social service partners (e.g., CISSS/CIUSSS) to better understand the demographic factors, health determinants and language barriers affecting the English-speaking population in their region.

A listing of the full series of BDRs from 2003 along with the data source for each volume is presented in Appendix “A”.

Determinants of Health

National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. The Public Health Agency of Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.²

Language Barriers

Significant research has been conducted on the impact of language barriers on health, quality of healthcare and safety in recent years. In this approach, the study of linguistic differences between social actors in a health-related setting, such as language discordant encounters between patient and clinician who do not speak the same language, is prevalent. Studies include a focus upon the use of language production as a cue for social categorization and

¹ For further information on the CHSSN *Networking and Partnership Initiative* go to <https://chssn.org/projects/npi/>

² Public Health Agency of Canada. “What Determines Health?” www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php accessed February 2023.

impression formation which impacts the evaluation and treatment of individuals seeking health and social services.

Suggested Readings

- Access Alliance Multicultural Health and Community. (2021). *Investing in Language Access to Optimize Health System Performance. A Review of the Literature.*
https://accessalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Access_Alliance_Investing_in_Language_Access_to_Optimize_Health_System_Performance.pdf
- Bowen, S. (2015) for Société Santé en Français (SSF). *Impact of Language Barriers on Quality and Safety of Healthcare.* <http://santefrancais.ca/wp-content/uploads/SSF-Bowen-S.-Language-Barriers-Study-1.pdf>
- Denis, J.L., Potvin, L., Rochon, J. et al. (2020) "On redesigning public health in Québec: lessons learned from the pandemic". *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 111, 912–920.
<https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-020-00419-x>
- Meuter, R., Gallois, C., Segalowitz, N., Ryder, A., & Hocking, J. (2015) "Overcoming language barriers in healthcare: A protocol for investigating safe and effective communication when patients and clinicians use a second language." *BMC Health Services Research*. 15:371 published online 2015 Sept 10 doi:10.1186/s12913-015-1024-8
- Raphael, D., Bryant, T., Mikkonen, J. and Raphael, A. (2020). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. (2nd edition) / Déterminants sociaux de la santé : les réalités canadiennes, (2e édition).* Oshawa: Ontario Tech University Faculty of Health Sciences and Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management.
<https://thecanadianfacts.org/>
- Reaume, M., Batista, R., Talarico, R. ...et Tanuseputro, P. (2020) "The impact of hospital language on the rate of in-hospital harm. A retrospective cohort study of home care recipients in Ontario, Canada". *BMC Health Services Research* 20, 340
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05213-6>

Methodological Notes

Data Source

The information in this report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on data from the 2021 Census of Canada. The statistics are drawn from two different Statistics Canada data sources which vary according (1) to the definition of the population surveyed and (2) by the questionnaire that was administered.

The statistics for table 1 (Population Size) and table 2 (Age Structure) and the accompanying graphs are based on a 100% sample of Canadians including people in non-institutional collective dwellings. These individuals answered Statistics Canada's 2021 short form census questionnaire.

The statistics for all other tables and accompanying graphs are based on a 25% sample of Canadians living in private households. This sample excludes individuals in institutions and non-institutional collective dwellings. These individuals answered Statistics Canada's 2021 long form questionnaire.

The short form census questionnaire reaches a larger population, but the long form census is the primary source of exhaustive demographic data in Canada. Without the long form, the socio-demographic characteristics provided by tables 3 through 8 of this BDR report would not be attainable.

Linguistic definitions

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

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

Geographic Regions

The 2022-2023 Baseline Data Report consists of a series of stand-alone documents which present key data for the province and RTS territories in Québec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2022-2023 BDR are:

- Population size
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Income
- Low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity

Statistics Canada Definitions

While for the most part the meaning of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada dictionary for the 2021 Census may also be consulted.³

³ <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

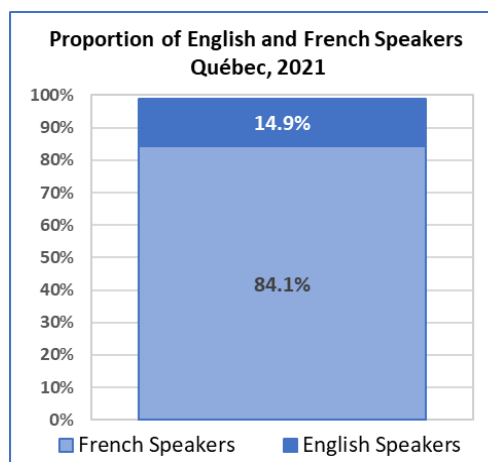
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Demographic Size

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

Table 1 - Population Size

Size of Population		Québec
English speakers	number	1,253,580
	percentage	14.9%
French speakers	number	7,074,330
	percentage	84.1%
Total population	number	8,406,905
	percentage	100.0%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Total population excluding institutional residents - 100% sample.</i>		



- Across Québec, there were 1,253,580 English speakers, representing 14.9% of the provincial population.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Bowen, S. et al. (2010).” From ‘multicultural health’ to ‘knowledge translation’ – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework”. The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans), Issue 14, http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php.

Table 1.1 - Population Size by RTS

Number and Proportion of English and French Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021						
Geography	Total Population	English Speakers	French Speakers	Neither English or French	Proportion of English Speakers	Proportion of French Speakers
Québec	8,406,905	1,253,580	7,074,330	79,005	14.9%	84.1%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	196,545	1,465	194,885	195	0.7%	99.2%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	272,915	2,150	270,600	160	0.8%	99.2%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	748,030	17,565	728,220	2,245	2.3%	97.4%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	515,750	7,695	506,445	1,600	1.5%	98.2%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	495,765	41,075	452,950	1,745	8.3%	91.4%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	363,310	210,160	145,830	7,315	57.8%	40.1%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	354,650	203,360	141,520	9,775	57.3%	39.9%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	315,595	95,515	215,485	4,605	30.3%	68.3%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	430,325	101,405	317,025	11,895	23.6%	73.7%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	516,130	81,675	423,615	10,840	15.8%	82.1%
RTS de l'Outaouais	400,980	83,130	315,940	1,910	20.7%	78.8%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,710	5,765	139,820	115	4.0%	96.0%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	87,420	5,300	81,805	315	6.1%	93.6%
RTS de la Gaspésie	75,995	7,075	68,885	30	9.3%	90.6%
RTS des Îles	12,540	660	11,875	-	5.3%	94.7%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	427,690	5,055	421,865	775	1.2%	98.6%
RTS de Laval	434,650	104,525	321,320	8,800	24.0%	73.9%
RTS de Lanaudière	523,985	17,485	505,255	1,245	3.3%	96.4%
RTS des Laurentides	630,585	47,010	581,445	2,125	7.5%	92.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	419,210	63,650	349,515	6,045	15.2%	83.4%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	528,285	24,640	501,300	2,350	4.7%	94.9%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	465,220	100,150	362,310	2,770	21.5%	77.9%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Total population excluding institutional residents - 100% sample.

Age Structure

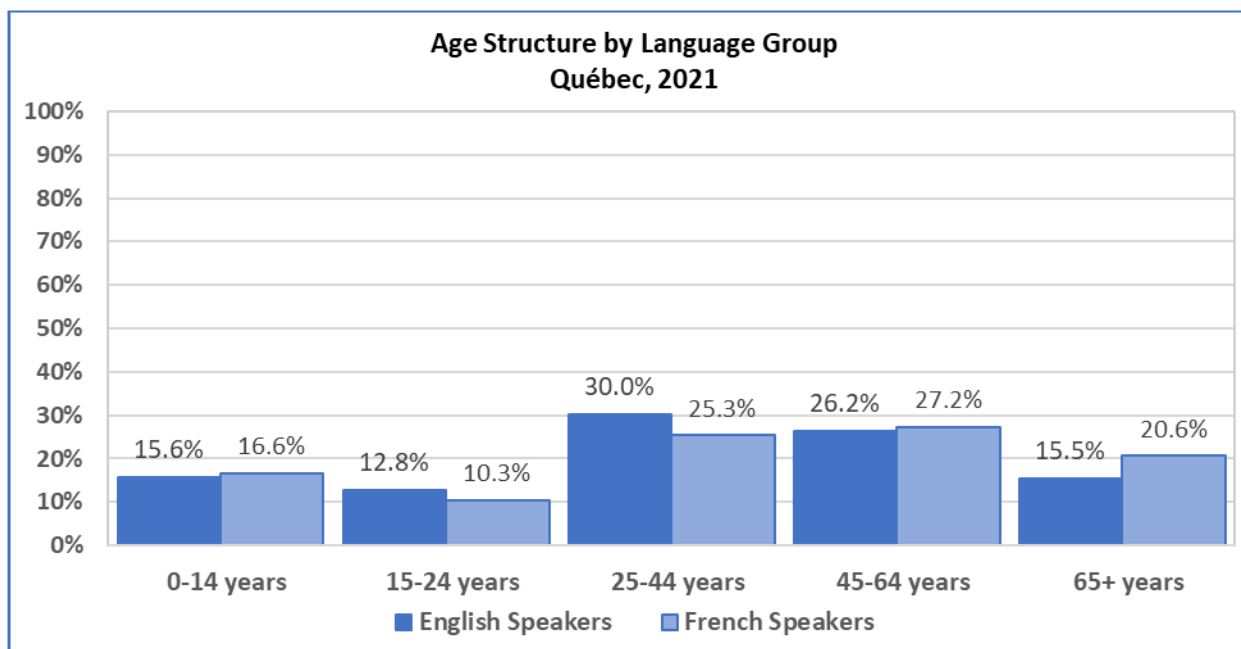
The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The strategy for meeting these needs by public agencies must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. From Sanderson’s study we learn that the types of issues experienced by Quebec’s English-speaking seniors and their caregivers in accessing services differ from those of English speakers younger in age.⁵

Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in a given territory requires attention to the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked by focusing on the majority, and awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with system solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Québec	
	English	French
Total - Age groups	1,253,580	7,074,330
0-14 years	195,065	1,174,295
15-24 years	160,090	726,400
25-44 years	376,685	1,792,825
45-64 years	328,055	1,924,990
65+ years	193,685	1,455,820
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	15.6%	16.6%
15-24 years	12.8%	10.3%
25-44 years	30.0%	25.3%
45-64 years	26.2%	27.2%
65+ years	15.5%	20.6%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Total population excluding institutional residents - 100% sample.</i>		

⁵ Sanderson, D. (2020). Language Related Difficulties Experienced by Caregivers of English-Speaking Seniors in Quebec. *SAGE Open*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020951261>



Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Québec, there were 195,065 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 15.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Québec, there were 193,685 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 15.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is much lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Table 2.1 - Age Structure Among English Speakers by RTS

Age Structure Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021											
Geography	Total English Speakers	Children Aged 0 to 14		Young Adults Aged 15 to 24		Adults Aged 25 to 44		Adults Aged 45 to 64		Seniors Aged 65+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Québec	1,253,580	195,065	15.7%	160,090	12.9%	376,685	30.3%	328,055	26.4%	193,685	15.6%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,465	190	13.0%	170	11.5%	445	30.1%	425	28.7%	275	18.6%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	2,150	360	16.7%	205	9.1%	790	34.9%	465	20.5%	355	15.7%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	17,565	2,305	13.1%	2,035	11.7%	6,390	36.8%	4,130	23.8%	2,645	15.2%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	7,695	1,035	13.5%	890	12.0%	2,310	31.2%	2,055	27.7%	1,405	18.9%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	41,075	5,750	14.0%	4,530	11.3%	9,710	24.2%	10,825	27.0%	10,205	25.4%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	210,160	33,040	15.7%	27,820	13.4%	52,435	25.2%	59,205	28.4%	37,710	18.1%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	203,360	28,690	14.1%	30,970	15.3%	63,900	31.6%	44,730	22.1%	35,080	17.3%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	95,515	10,010	10.5%	12,640	13.3%	44,840	47.1%	19,320	20.3%	8,800	9.3%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	101,405	14,035	13.8%	12,460	12.4%	32,870	32.8%	27,085	27.0%	14,960	14.9%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	81,675	10,540	12.9%	10,995	13.5%	24,240	29.7%	25,020	30.7%	10,875	13.3%
RTS de l'Outaouais	83,130	14,650	17.6%	8,835	10.7%	25,065	30.4%	22,305	27.1%	12,080	14.7%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,765	1,075	18.6%	675	11.6%	1,515	26.0%	1,625	27.9%	960	16.5%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	5,300	900	17.0%	615	11.5%	1,170	21.9%	1,600	30.0%	1,050	19.7%
RTS de la Gaspésie	7,075	960	13.6%	570	8.1%	1,365	19.5%	2,045	29.2%	2,140	30.5%
RTS des Îles	660	60	9.1%	65	9.0%	145	20.1%	220	30.6%	145	20.1%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	5,055	635	12.6%	460	9.1%	1,620	32.0%	1,390	27.4%	855	16.9%
RTS de Laval	104,525	18,125	17.3%	13,750	13.2%	29,040	27.8%	31,155	29.8%	12,685	12.1%
RTS de Lanaudière	17,485	2,970	17.0%	1,815	10.3%	4,960	28.1%	5,230	29.6%	2,545	14.4%
RTS des Laurentides	47,010	7,720	16.4%	4,735	10.3%	11,850	25.7%	13,500	29.3%	8,990	19.5%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	63,650	10,300	16.2%	6,760	10.8%	19,330	30.8%	16,665	26.6%	10,475	16.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	24,640	4,005	16.3%	2,770	11.5%	7,905	32.8%	6,560	27.2%	3,550	14.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	100,150	19,470	19.4%	11,340	11.3%	27,400	27.4%	27,345	27.4%	14,380	14.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Total population excluding institutional residents - 100% sample.

Income

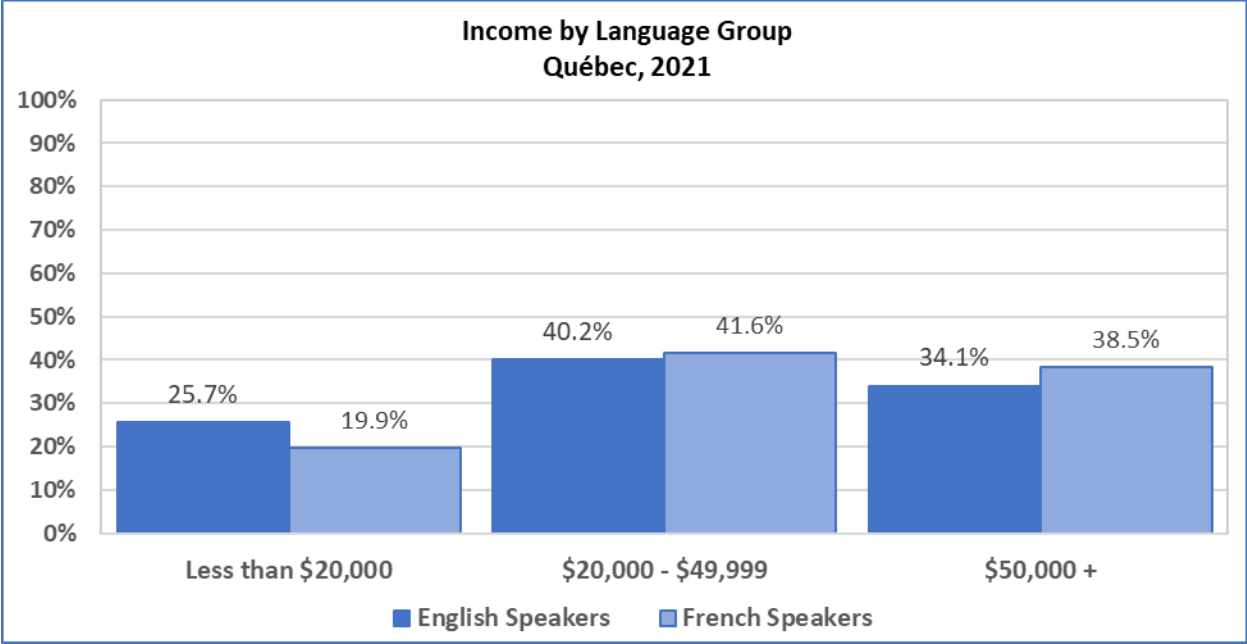
Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.⁶ For vulnerable low-income households, language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution are linked to increases in social problems and poorer health status among the population as a whole.⁷

Table 3 - Income

Population by Income Group	Québec	
	English	French
Total Population 15+	1,049,640	5,811,880
Less than \$20,000	269,805	1,154,945
\$20,000 - \$49,999	422,205	2,420,025
\$50,000 +	357,635	2,236,925
Total Population 15+	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$20,000	25.7%	19.9%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	40.2%	41.6%
\$50,000 +	34.1%	38.5%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.</i>		

⁶ Public Health Agency of Canada, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php#evidence> accessed February 2023.

⁷ Ibid.



Income under \$20k

- Across Québec in 2021, there were 269,805 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 25.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Québec, there were 357,635 English speakers aged 15+ with a total income of \$50k or more, who represented 34.1% of the English-speaking population in that age group. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Table 3.1 – Income Among English Speakers by RTS

Income Categories Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021							
Geography	English Speakers Aged 15+	Under \$20,000		\$20,000 - \$49,999		\$50,000 and higher	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Québec	1,049,640	269,805	25.7%	422,205	40.2%	357,635	34.1%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,295	325	25.1%	610	47.1%	345	26.6%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,900	415	21.8%	685	36.1%	810	42.6%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	15,065	3,635	24.1%	5,710	37.9%	5,725	38.0%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	6,380	1,770	27.7%	2,795	43.8%	1,820	28.5%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	34,405	9,010	26.2%	15,885	46.2%	9,510	27.6%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	175,235	44,535	25.4%	68,930	39.3%	61,775	35.3%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	173,565	51,590	29.7%	70,540	40.6%	51,430	29.6%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	85,095	22,360	26.3%	32,735	38.5%	30,005	35.3%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	86,125	23,740	27.6%	37,750	43.8%	24,645	28.6%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	71,000	17,425	24.5%	30,780	43.4%	22,795	32.1%
RTS de l'Outaouais	67,740	15,070	22.2%	24,580	36.3%	28,095	41.5%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,755	1,370	28.8%	1,830	38.5%	1,545	32.5%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	4,430	885	20.0%	2,085	47.1%	1,470	33.2%
RTS de la Gaspésie	6,050	1,490	24.6%	3,085	51.0%	1,480	24.5%
RTS des Îles	660	95	14.4%	325	49.2%	245	37.1%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	4,435	995	22.4%	1,745	39.3%	1,700	38.3%
RTS de Laval	86,415	20,455	23.7%	35,770	41.4%	30,195	34.9%
RTS de Lanaudière	14,700	3,285	22.3%	6,070	41.3%	5,345	36.4%
RTS des Laurentides	38,370	8,990	23.4%	15,470	40.3%	13,910	36.3%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	52,450	13,030	24.8%	20,650	39.4%	18,765	35.8%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	20,115	5,110	25.4%	7,205	35.8%	7,795	38.8%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	80,465	18,540	23.0%	30,690	38.1%	31,230	38.8%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.

Household Living Arrangements

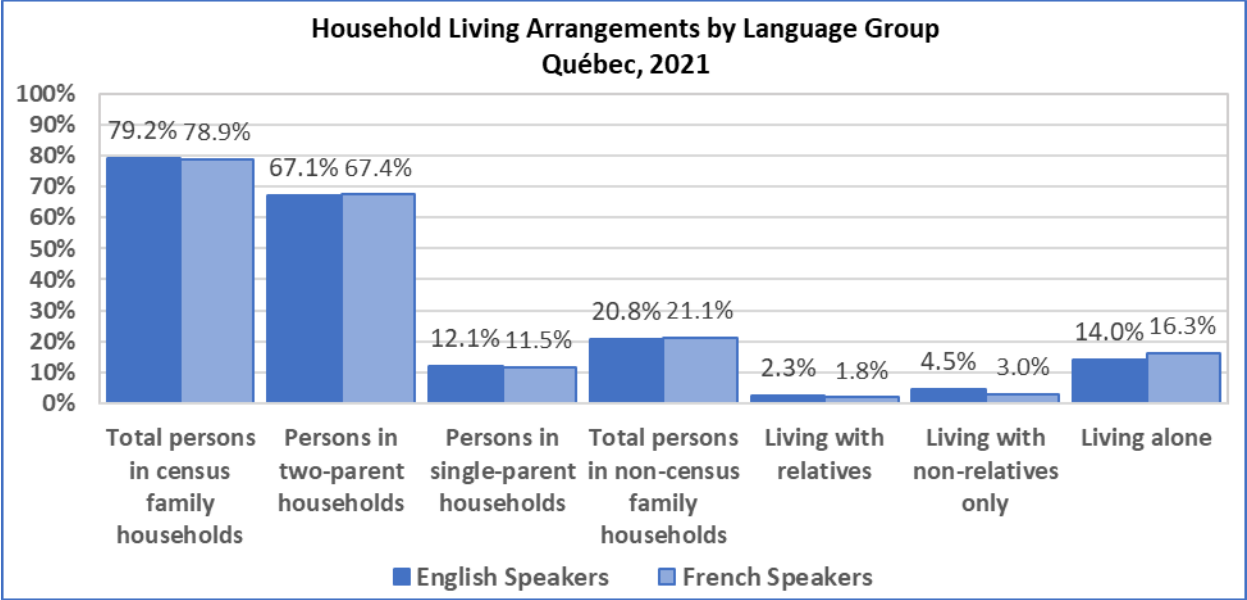
Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. Parents of minors living in lone-parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to disability, illness or aging. COVID-19 pandemic uncovered the vulnerability of individuals living in low-income multi-generational households. The recent health crisis turned single households consisting of three or more generations into a high-risk factor for contagious infection.⁹

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Québec	
	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	1,244,440	6,985,640
Total persons in census family households	985,995	5,512,205
Persons in two-parent households	835,415	4,706,995
Persons in single-parent households	150,580	805,215
Total persons in non-census family households	258,445	1,473,435
Living with relatives	28,935	127,905
Living with non-relatives only	55,820	209,445
Living alone	173,695	1,136,085
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%
Total persons in census family households	79.2%	78.9%
Persons in two-parent households	67.1%	67.4%
Persons in single-parent households	12.1%	11.5%
Total persons in non-census family households	20.8%	21.1%
Living with relatives	2.3%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	4.5%	3.0%
Living alone	14.0%	16.3%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.</i>		

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

⁹ Yang, F. and Aitken, N. (2021). People living in apartments and larger households were at higher risk of dying from COVID-19 during the first wave of the pandemic. Statistics Canada. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/45-28-0001/2021001/article/00004-eng.htm> accessed February 2023.



Living in census families¹⁰

- Across Québec, there were 985,995 English speakers living in census family households. This group represents 79.2% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in census family households is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Québec, there were 150,580 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 12.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

Living alone

- Across Québec, there were 173,695 English speakers living alone. This group represents 14.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

¹⁰According to Statistics Canada, a "Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family."

<https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=Unit&Id=32746> accessed February 2023.

Table 4.1 - Household Living Arrangements Among English Speakers by RTS

Household Living Arrangements Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021											
Geography	Total English Speakers	Spouses, partners and their children		Lone parents and their children		Living with other relatives		Living with non-relatives only		Population living alone	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Québec	1,244,440	835,415	67.1%	150,580	12.1%	28,935	2.3%	55,820	4.5%	173,695	14.0%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,480	875	59.1%	155	10.5%	25	1.7%	120	8.1%	310	20.9%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	2,265	1,575	69.5%	195	8.6%	-	0.0%	80	3.5%	400	17.7%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	17,375	11,555	66.5%	1,485	8.5%	220	1.3%	945	5.4%	3,165	18.2%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	7,415	4,530	61.1%	940	12.7%	155	2.1%	460	6.2%	1,330	17.9%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	40,155	26,475	65.9%	4,455	11.1%	790	2.0%	1,655	4.1%	6,790	16.9%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	208,280	146,420	70.3%	27,685	13.3%	4,405	2.1%	6,645	3.2%	23,125	11.1%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	202,265	118,920	58.8%	21,190	10.5%	5,470	2.7%	17,165	8.5%	39,515	19.5%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	95,110	49,215	51.7%	8,700	9.1%	2,290	2.4%	10,655	11.2%	24,245	25.5%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	100,160	64,510	64.4%	13,365	13.3%	2,545	2.5%	4,620	4.6%	15,120	15.1%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	81,530	55,410	68.0%	11,010	13.5%	1,850	2.3%	2,945	3.6%	10,310	12.6%
RTS de l'Outaouais	82,385	54,990	66.7%	10,640	12.9%	1,680	2.0%	2,770	3.4%	12,310	14.9%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,830	3,585	61.5%	950	16.3%	200	3.4%	205	3.5%	875	15.0%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	5,335	3,555	66.6%	890	16.7%	175	3.3%	140	2.6%	565	10.6%
RTS de la Gaspésie	7,005	4,435	63.3%	960	13.7%	265	3.8%	190	2.7%	1,145	16.3%
RTS des Îles	720	480	66.7%	90	12.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	120	16.7%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	5,070	3,280	64.7%	540	10.7%	85	1.7%	445	8.8%	735	14.5%
RTS de Laval	104,535	82,425	78.8%	11,470	11.0%	2,005	1.9%	1,235	1.2%	7,400	7.1%
RTS de Lanaudière	17,675	13,065	73.9%	1,995	11.3%	380	2.1%	545	3.1%	1,685	9.5%
RTS des Laurentides	46,085	33,745	73.2%	4,815	10.4%	755	1.6%	1,010	2.2%	5,770	12.5%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	62,750	46,585	74.2%	7,240	11.5%	1,620	2.6%	1,145	1.8%	6,165	9.8%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	24,115	17,665	73.3%	2,510	10.4%	470	1.9%	780	3.2%	2,690	11.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	99,925	75,270	75.3%	12,070	12.1%	1,900	1.9%	1,815	1.8%	8,875	8.9%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.

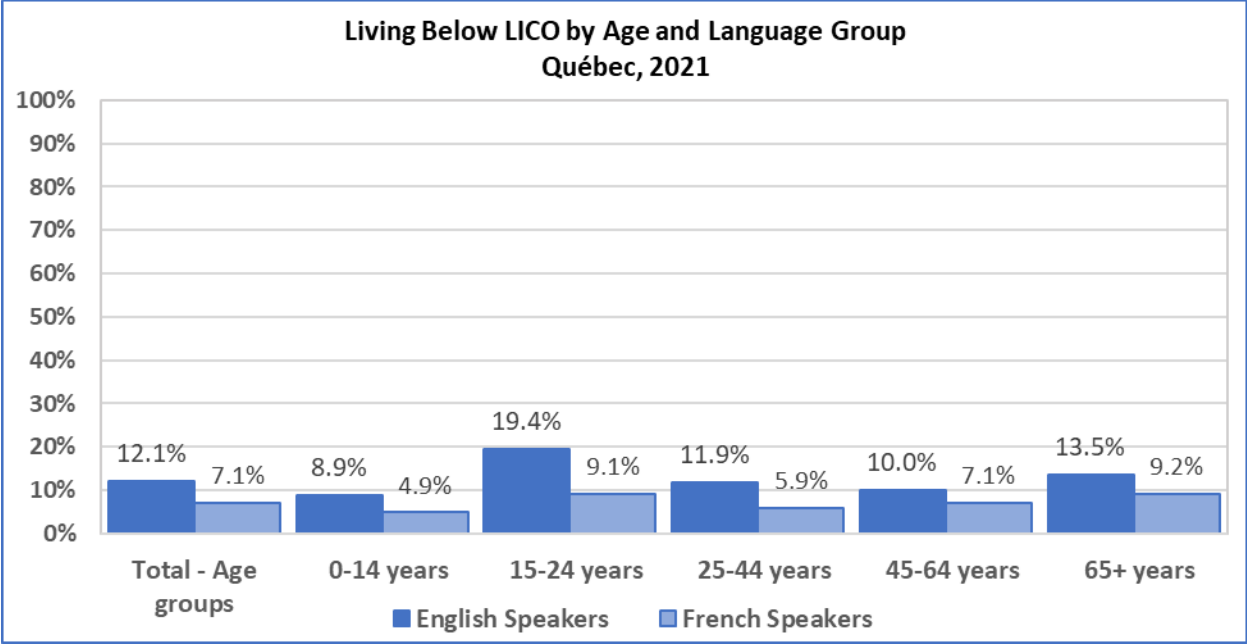
Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low-income cut-offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low-income cut-off category. People who live below-income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”¹¹ The following tables consider the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	Québec	
	English	French
Total - Age groups	148,545	491,540
0-14 years	16,915	56,870
15-24 years	30,265	65,630
25-44 years	44,260	105,500
45-64 years	32,270	136,215
65+ years	24,845	127,330
Proportion of those below LICO across age groups		
Total - Age groups	12.1%	7.1%
0-14 years	8.9%	4.9%
15-24 years	19.4%	9.1%
25-44 years	11.9%	5.9%
45-64 years	10.0%	7.1%
65+ years	13.5%	9.2%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in 'Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population' of this document.</i>		

¹¹ For an explanation of how Statistics Canada calculates low income cut-off (LICO) <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75f0002m/2012002/lico-sfr-eng.htm> accessed February 2023.



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

- Across Québec, there were 148,545 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 12.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

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

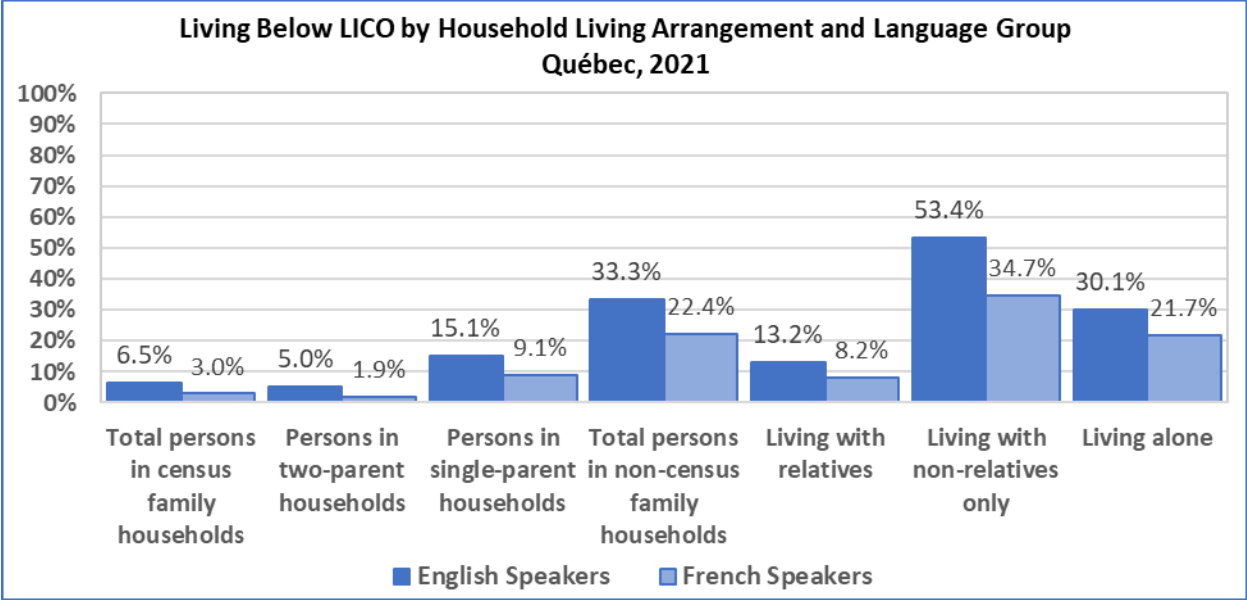
- Across Québec, there were 16,915 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 8.9% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

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

- Across Québec, there were 24,845 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 13.5% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is much higher than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	Québec	
	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	148,545	491,540
Total persons in census family households	63,075	162,730
Persons in two-parent households	41,135	90,185
Persons in single-parent households	21,935	72,545
Total persons in non-census family households	85,470	328,810
Living with relatives	3,675	10,330
Living with non-relatives only	29,710	72,645
Living alone	52,090	245,835
Proportion of those below LICO, by household living arrangements		
Total - Household living arrangements	12.1%	7.1%
Total persons in census family households	6.5%	3.0%
Persons in two-parent households	5.0%	1.9%
Persons in single-parent households	15.1%	9.1%
Total persons in non-census family households	33.3%	22.4%
Living with relatives	13.2%	8.2%
Living with non-relatives only	53.4%	34.7%
Living alone	30.1%	21.7%
<p><i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in "Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements" in this document.</i></p>		



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

- Across Québec, there were 63,075 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 6.5% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

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

- Across Québec, there were 21,935 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 15.1% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living in lone-parent families.

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

- Across Québec, there were 52,090 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 30.1% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living alone.

Table 6.1 - English Speakers Living Below LICO by RTS

Low-Income Cut-Off (LICO-BT) Status Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021					
Geography	Eligible English Speakers	Above LICO		Below LICO*	
		#	%	#	%
Québec	1,225,620	1,077,075	87.9%	148,545	12.1%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,475	1,335	90.5%	140	9.5%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	2,245	2,055	91.5%	190	8.5%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	17,310	15,220	87.9%	2,090	12.1%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	7,335	6,405	87.3%	930	12.7%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	40,155	36,725	91.5%	3,430	8.5%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	208,275	187,850	90.2%	20,425	9.8%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	202,255	159,355	78.8%	42,900	21.2%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	95,110	74,450	78.3%	20,660	21.7%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	100,165	84,295	84.2%	15,870	15.8%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	81,535	72,335	88.7%	9,200	11.3%
RTS de l'Outaouais	81,395	74,535	91.6%	6,860	8.4%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,665	4,285	91.9%	380	8.1%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	4,285	4,230	98.7%	55	1.3%
RTS de la Gaspésie	6,425	6,125	95.3%	300	4.7%
RTS des Îles	705	705	100.0%	-	-
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	5,080	4,655	91.6%	425	8.4%
RTS de Laval	104,530	97,200	93.0%	7,330	7.0%
RTS de Lanaudière	17,560	16,585	94.4%	975	5.6%
RTS des Laurentides	46,080	43,450	94.3%	2,630	5.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	62,745	56,920	90.7%	5,825	9.3%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	24,115	21,645	89.8%	2,470	10.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	99,930	95,100	95.2%	4,830	4.8%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.
*LICO-BT shown. Portions of the population do not meet eligibility criteria to be included in LICO figures.

Highest Educational Attainment

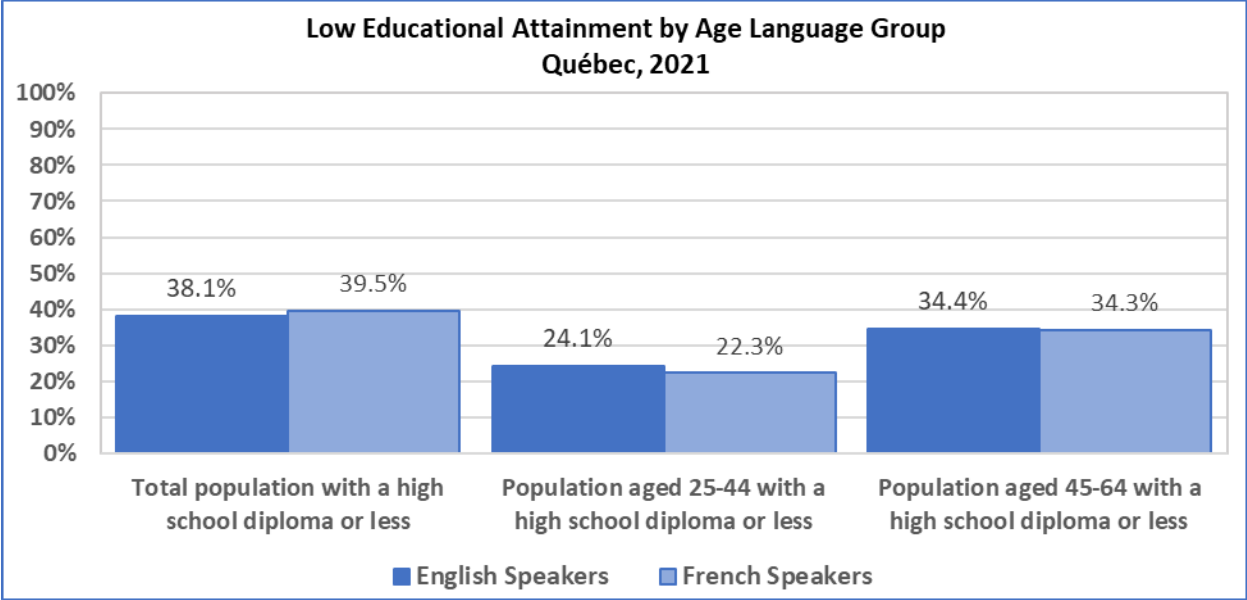
In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹². A case in point, Genereux's study of the psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic upon Québec communities demonstrates that key protective factors such as a sense of coherence are linked to levels of education.¹³

¹²For further discussion of education as a health determinant see Raphael, D., Bryant, T., Mikkonen, J. and Raphael, A. (2020). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. (2nd edition) / *Déterminants sociaux de la santé : les réalités canadiennes*, (2e édition). Oshawa: Ontario Tech University Faculty of Health Sciences and Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management. <https://thecanadianfacts.org/>

¹³Genereux, M., Roy, M., Pare, C., and Levesque, J. (2020). Strengthening the Adaptive Capacities of Individuals and Communities in Times of Pandemic: The Key Role of the Sense of Coherence. https://refips.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVID19_SOC_UIPES_REFIPS_final.pdf

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Total Population by Highest Educational Certification		Québec	
		English	French
Total	Total	1,049,640	5,811,880
	25-44 years	377,080	1,787,550
	45-64 years	327,965	1,915,975
High school diploma or less	Total	399,730	2,293,515
	25-44 years	90,820	398,185
	45-64 years	112,980	657,060
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	86,445	1,007,585
	25-44 years	33,445	393,840
	45-64 years	31,405	376,435
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	178,355	1,020,485
	25-44 years	61,330	344,935
	45-64 years	62,200	367,785
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	31,300	220,170
	25-44 years	11,810	67,990
	45-64 years	12,100	81,910
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	353,815	1,270,135
	25-44 years	179,675	582,605
	45-64 years	109,275	432,785
High school diploma or less	Total	38.1%	39.5%
	25-44 years	24.1%	22.3%
	45-64 years	34.4%	34.3%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	8.2%	17.3%
	25-44 years	8.9%	22.0%
	45-64 years	9.6%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	17.0%	17.6%
	25-44 years	16.3%	19.3%
	45-64 years	19.0%	19.2%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	3.0%	3.8%
	25-44 years	3.1%	3.8%
	45-64 years	3.7%	4.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	33.7%	21.9%
	25-44 years	47.6%	32.6%
	45-64 years	33.3%	22.6%
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.			



Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

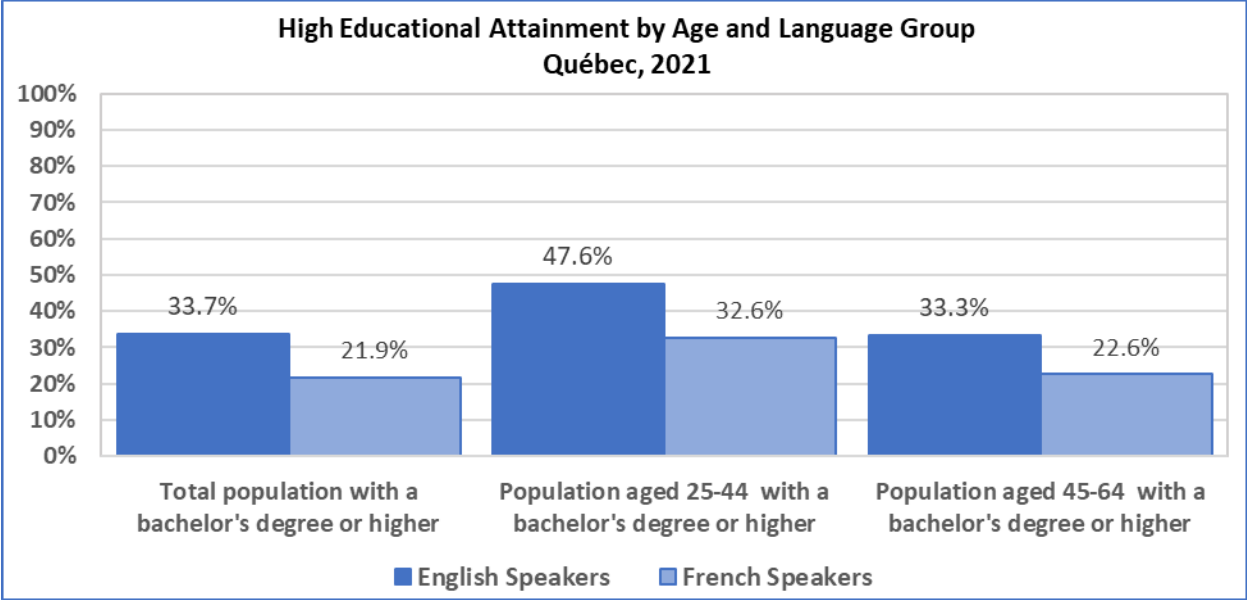
- Across Québec, there were 399,730 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 38.1% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is similar to the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in Quebec.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Québec, there were 90,820 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 24.1% of the English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Québec in 2021, there were 112,980 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 34.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.



Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2021, there were 353,815 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 33.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2021, there were 179,675 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 47.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2021, there were 109,275 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 33.3% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.

Table 7.1 - Highest Level of Educational Attainment Among English Speakers by RTS

Highest Level of Educational Attainment Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021											
Geography	English Speakers Aged 15+	High school or no diploma		Apprenticeship or trades certificate		College, CEGEP or other non-university		University certification below BA		Bachelor's degree or higher	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Québec	1,049,640	399,730	38.1%	86,445	8.2%	178,355	17.0%	31,300	3.0%	353,815	33.7%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,295	470	36.3%	190	14.7%	190	14.7%	45	3.5%	395	30.5%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,900	600	31.6%	260	13.7%	320	16.8%	75	3.9%	655	34.5%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	15,065	4,490	29.8%	1,405	9.3%	2,260	15.0%	540	3.6%	6,375	42.3%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	6,380	2,765	43.3%	890	13.9%	1,050	16.5%	245	3.8%	1,435	22.5%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	34,405	17,255	50.2%	4,320	12.6%	4,750	13.8%	715	2.1%	7,365	21.4%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	175,235	64,135	36.6%	12,915	7.4%	33,275	19.0%	5,775	3.3%	59,135	33.7%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	173,565	55,410	31.9%	7,835	4.5%	24,155	13.9%	5,245	3.0%	80,920	46.6%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	85,095	22,570	26.5%	3,775	4.4%	11,685	13.7%	2,235	2.6%	44,835	52.7%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	86,125	32,670	37.9%	6,420	7.5%	13,675	15.9%	2,815	3.3%	30,535	35.5%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	71,000	28,755	40.5%	7,930	11.2%	13,405	18.9%	2,120	3.0%	18,790	26.5%
RTS de l'Outaouais	67,740	27,150	40.1%	4,890	7.2%	13,930	20.6%	1,460	2.2%	20,315	30.0%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,755	2,495	52.5%	715	15.0%	740	15.6%	140	2.9%	670	14.1%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	4,430	2,800	63.2%	680	15.3%	540	12.2%	65	1.5%	355	8.0%
RTS de la Gaspésie	6,050	3,745	61.9%	740	12.2%	860	14.2%	70	1.2%	640	10.6%
RTS des Îles	660	440	66.7%	75	11.4%	100	15.2%	-	0.0%	40	6.1%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	4,435	1,605	36.2%	680	15.3%	830	18.7%	175	3.9%	1,145	25.8%
RTS de Laval	86,415	36,750	42.5%	8,830	10.2%	15,835	18.3%	2,890	3.3%	22,110	25.6%
RTS de Lanaudière	14,700	6,570	44.7%	2,325	15.8%	2,755	18.7%	385	2.6%	2,680	18.2%
RTS des Laurentides	38,370	16,410	42.8%	4,625	12.1%	7,220	18.8%	1,165	3.0%	8,960	23.4%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	52,450	18,960	36.1%	4,255	8.1%	8,920	17.0%	1,875	3.6%	18,435	35.1%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	20,115	6,730	33.5%	1,885	9.4%	3,505	17.4%	805	4.0%	7,190	35.7%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	80,465	32,970	41.0%	9,130	11.3%	16,305	20.3%	2,090	2.6%	19,965	24.8%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.

Labour Force Activity

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

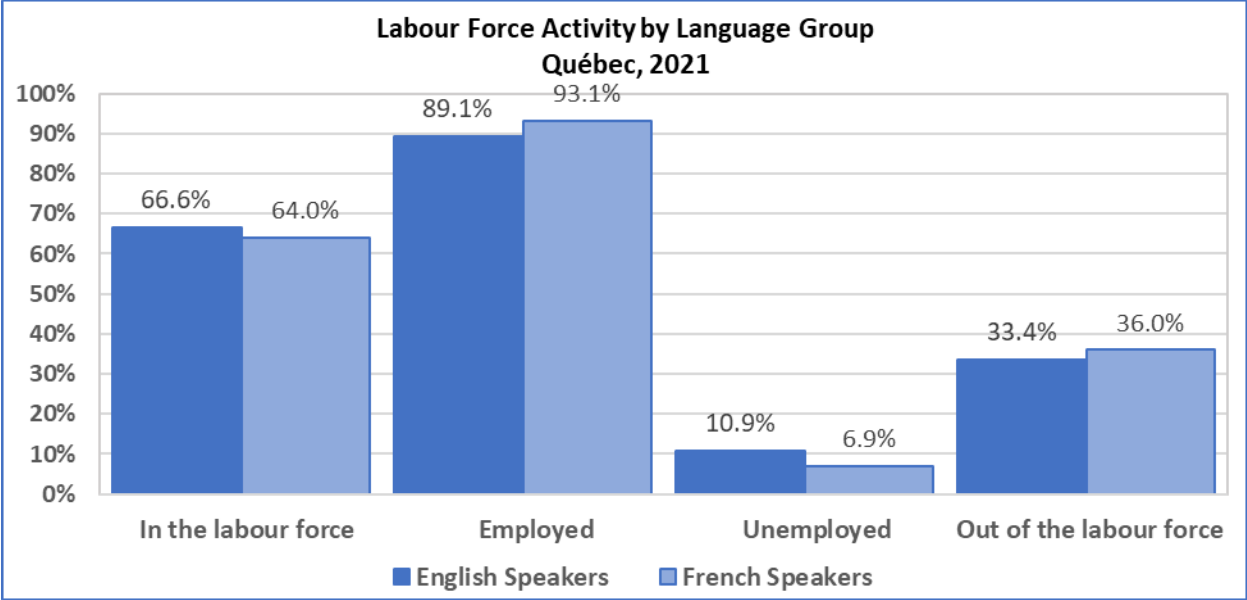
Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Total Population by Labour Force Activity	Québec	
	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	1,049,640	5,811,880
In the labour force	699,015	3,721,255
Employed	623,105	3,465,265
Unemployed	75,910	255,990
Out of the labour force	350,625	2,090,630
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	66.6%	64.0%
Employed	89.1%	93.1%
Unemployed	10.9%	6.9%
Out of the labour force	33.4%	36.0%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.</i>		

¹⁴For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants see Raphael, D., Bryant, T., Mikkonen, J. and Raphael, A. (2020). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. (2nd edition) / *Déterminants sociaux de la santé : les réalités canadiennes*, (2e édition). Oshawa: Ontario Tech University Faculty of Health Sciences and Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management.

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Unemployed

- Across Québec in 2021, there were 75,910 English speakers who were unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.9%. The unemployment rate of Quebec's English speakers was much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.

Out of the labour force¹⁵

- Across Québec in 2021, there were 350,625 English speakers out of the labour force in 2016. This group represents 33.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec aged 15 and over.

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

Table 8.1 - Labour Force Activity Among English Speakers by RTS

Labour Force Activity Among English Speakers Québec and its RTS Territories, 2021									
Geography	English Speakers Aged 15+	In the Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Out of the Labour Force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Québec	1,049,640	699,015	66.6%	623,105	89.1%	75,910	10.9%	350,625	33.4%
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,295	775	59.8%	720	92.9%	60	7.7%	520	40.2%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,900	1,250	65.8%	1,150	92.0%	95	7.6%	655	34.5%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	15,065	10,385	68.9%	9,450	91.0%	940	9.1%	4,685	31.1%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	6,380	3,930	61.6%	3,625	92.2%	305	7.8%	2,455	38.5%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	34,405	20,560	59.8%	18,995	92.4%	1,565	7.6%	13,840	40.2%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	175,235	114,895	65.6%	103,100	89.7%	11,790	10.3%	60,350	34.4%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	173,565	111,170	64.1%	97,190	87.4%	13,985	12.6%	62,395	35.9%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	85,095	61,595	72.4%	54,170	87.9%	7,425	12.1%	23,505	27.6%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	86,125	57,525	66.8%	50,490	87.8%	7,035	12.2%	28,600	33.2%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	71,000	48,990	69.0%	43,575	88.9%	5,415	11.1%	22,010	31.0%
RTS de l'Outaouais	67,740	45,405	67.0%	40,380	88.9%	5,025	11.1%	22,330	33.0%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,755	2,685	56.5%	2,465	91.8%	220	8.2%	2,075	43.6%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	4,430	2,665	60.2%	2,190	82.2%	480	18.0%	1,765	39.8%
RTS de la Gaspésie	6,050	2,970	49.1%	2,450	82.5%	520	17.5%	3,085	51.0%
RTS des Îles	660	470	71.2%	345	73.4%	120	25.5%	195	29.5%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	4,435	3,040	68.5%	2,785	91.6%	250	8.2%	1,400	31.6%
RTS de Laval	86,415	61,020	70.6%	54,445	89.2%	6,575	10.8%	25,395	29.4%
RTS de Lanaudière	14,700	9,890	67.3%	9,020	91.2%	870	8.8%	4,815	32.8%
RTS des Laurentides	38,370	24,490	63.8%	21,915	89.5%	2,575	10.5%	13,880	36.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	52,450	34,605	66.0%	31,045	89.7%	3,555	10.3%	17,845	34.0%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	20,115	13,760	68.4%	12,520	91.0%	1,240	9.0%	6,355	31.6%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	80,465	55,485	69.0%	50,720	91.4%	4,775	8.6%	24,975	31.0%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2021 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample.

Appendix A – Baseline Data Report Series

2003-2004	Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities	2001 Census
2004-2005	Profiles of English-speaking Communities In Selected CLSC Territories	2001 Census
2005-2006	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2006-2007	Community Network Building	Case studies (qualitative interviews)
2007-2008	Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities	1998 Québec Health and Social Survey
2008-2009	Regional Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings	1996 and 2006 Census
2009-2010	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	1996 and 2006 Census
2010-2011	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2010-2011	2010-2011 Companion Report – Comparison of French and English respondents to the 2010 CROP survey	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2011-2012	Socio-economic Profiles of English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region	2006 Census of Canada
2012-2013	Quebec's English-speaking Community Networks and their Partners in Public Health and Social Services	Survey of NPI organizations and interviews
2013-2014	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	2011 Census of Canada; 2011 National Household Survey
2014-2015	Canadian Community Health Survey (2011-2012) / Findings related to the Mental and Emotional Health of Quebec's English-speaking Communities	Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011-2012
2015-2016	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2015-2016	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality / Findings on English-speaking Community Vitality Across Key Sectors	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2016-2017	Demographic Summaries for English-speaking Populations Across Quebec's RTS Territories (2011)	2011 Census of Canada; 2011 National Household Survey
2017-2018	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected RLS Territories	2016 Census of Canada
2018-2019	Socio-demographic Profile of Children Aged 0 to 5 and their Parents	2016 Census of Canada
2018-2019	English-language Health and Social Service Access in Quebec	2019 CHSSN-CROP Community Health and Social Survey
2019 -2021	Gender Based Socio-demographic Profiles	2016 Census of Canada
2019 -2021	Time Series Report: CHSSN/CROP Surveys 2005-2019	2005-2019 CHSSN CROP Community Health and Social Surveys
2021-2022	Socio-demographic Characteristics of Visible Minorities in Quebec's English-speaking Communities	2016 Census of Canada
2022-2023	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities	2021 Census of Canada

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