Portrait de l'évolution socioéconomique des Québécois et Québécoises d'expression anglaise

For the Advisory Committee for English-speaking Quebecers (ACESQ)

April 8th 2024

By
Julien Mc Donald-Guimond, Director and Economist
Jean-Charles Denis, Economist



Objectives



Present a labour market profile of English-speaking Quebecers based on census data



Produce a litterature review of employment and employability policies in Quebec



Methodology (1/2)



Census data collection from 2006 to 2021

Language definition (First official language spoken, Knowledge of official languages, Mother tongue)

General characteristics (Census division, Population, Age group, Sex)

Employment and income indicators (Economic sectors, Labor force, Unemployment, Income, Education)



Time analysis

Key indicators over time



Additional analysis

Classification of administrative regions according to similar characteristics

Analysis of different language definitions (e.g. median income according to first official language spoken and mother tongue)



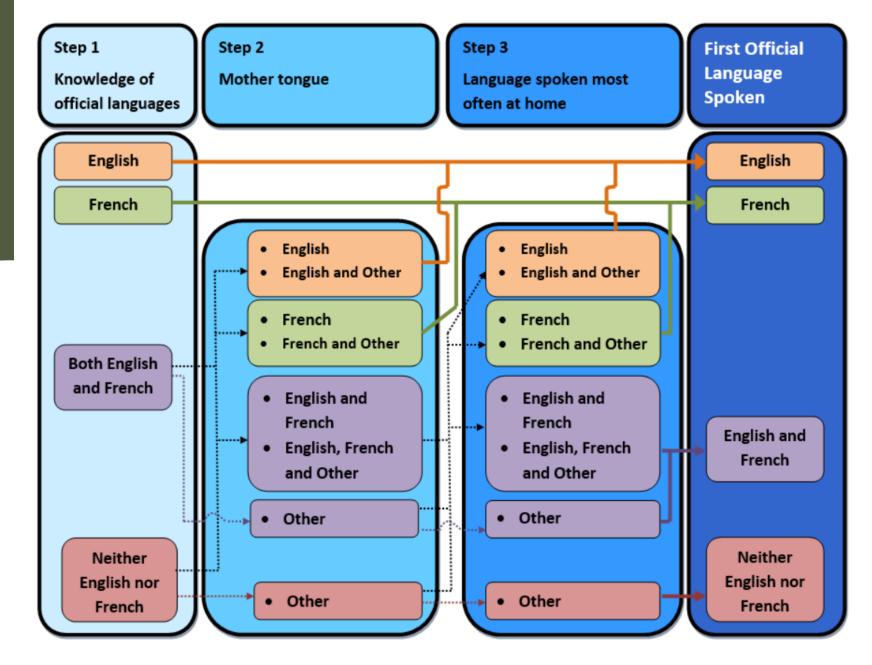
Methodology (2/2)

Scope of the study:

- Language definition chosen: First Official Language Spoken ("FOLS")
 - Ensures comparability with previous research conducted on the English-speaking community, notably by organizations including CHSSN (the Community Health and Social Services Network), PERT (the Provincial Round Table on Employment), and QUESCREN (the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network).
- English-speaking Quebecers (ESQ / QEA)
 - Individuals whose first official language spoken is English
 - 50% of individuals whose first official language is both English and French
- French-speaking Quebecers (FSQ / QEF)
 - Individuals whose first official language is French
 - 50% of individuals whose first official language is both English and French



Definition of First official language spoken (FOLS)



Source: Statistics Canada, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/concepts/definitions/first-language-figure1

RESULTS

Results (1/9)

- In 2021, 1,253,578 people are ESQ in Quebec (14.9 % of the total population), including:
 - 692,110 in the Montreal region
 - 203,698 in the Montérégie region
 - 104,520 in the Laval region
 - 83,135 in the Outaouais region
- These 4 regions account for nearly 80% of all ESQ
- Only the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Estrie administrative regions saw a decrease in the proportion of ESQ between 2006 and 2021

	2006	2016	2016 2021	Évolution (pts de %)		
	2000	2016	2021	21-06	21-16	
Nord-du-Québec	42,8 %	53,2 %	59,3 %	16,5 %	6,1 %	
Montréal	32,7 %	32,8 %	35,0 %	2,3 %	2,1 %	
Laval	18,8 %	22,2 %	24,0 %	5,3 %	1,9 %	
Outaouais	17,4 %	18,7 %	20,7 %	3,4 %	2,0 %	
Montérégie	10,7 %	11,5 %	12,9 %	2,2 %	1,4 %	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,2 %	10,0 %	8,7 %	-1,4 %	-1,2 %	
Estrie	8,0 %	7,5 %	7,7 %	-0,3 %	0,3 %	
Laurentides	6,6 %	6,5 %	7,5 %	0,9 %	1,0 %	
Côte-Nord	5,9 %	5,7%	6,1 %	0,1 %	0,4 %	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3,8 %	3,6 %	4,0 %	0,2 %	0,4 %	
Lanaudière	2,4 %	2,9 %	3,3 %	1,0 %	0,4 %	
Capitale-Nationale	1,8 %	2,0 %	2,3 %	0,5 %	0,3 %	
Mauricie	1,0 %	1,3 %	1,6 %	0,6 %	0,3 %	
Centre-du-Québec	1,1 %	1,1 %	1,4 %	0,3 %	0,3 %	
Chaudière-Appalaches	1,0 %	0,9 %	1,2 %	0,2 %	0,3 %	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0,7 %	0,7 %	0,8 %	0,1 %	0,1 %	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0,7 %	0,6 %	0,7 %	0,1 %	0,2 %	
Québec	13,4 %	13,8 %	14,9 %	1,5 %	1,1 %	

Results (2/9)

All things considered, ESQ are becoming increasingly over-represented in the workforce, primarily due to males aged 25 and over

		QEF			QEA					
	2006	2011	2016	2021	Évolution 2021 - 2006	2006	2011	2016	2021	Évolution 2021 - 2006
Population	85,7 %	85,6 %	85,3 %	84,1 %	-1,6 %	13,4 %	13,5 %	13,8 %	14,9 %	1,5 %
15 à 24 ans	10,9 %	10,7 %	9,7 %	8,6 %	-2,3 %	1,8 %	1,9 %	1,8 %	1,9 %	0,1 %
25 à 44 ans	23,5 %	22,1 %	21,7 %	21,3 %	-2,3 %	4,2 %	4,1 %	4,0 %	4,5 %	0,3 %
45 à 64 ans	25,6 %	26,4 %	25,1 %	22,8 %	-2,8 %	3,4 %	3,7 %	3,8 %	3,9 %	0,5 %
Féminin	43,7 %	43,4 %	43,1 %	42,5 %	-1,2 %	6,7 %	6,8 %	6,8 %	7,4 %	0,7 %
Masculin	42,0 %	42,2 %	42,2 %	41,6 %	-0,4 %	6,7 %	6,8 %	6,9 %	7,5 %	0,9 %
Population active	86,3 %	86,1 %	85,5 %	83,9 %	-2,4 %	13,4 %	13,7 %	14,3 %	15,8 %	2,3 %
15 à 24 ans	13,0 %	12,4 %	11,8 %	10,9 %	-2,0 %	1,9 %	1,8 %	1,8 %	2,1 %	0,2 %
25 à 44 ans	38,3 %	36,0 %	36,1 %	36,0 %	-2,2 %	6,5 %	6,2 %	6,3 %	7,2 %	0,7 %
45 à 64 ans	33,5 %	35,4 %	34,5 %	32,7 %	-0,8 %	4,7 %	5,1 %	5,5 %	5,7 %	1,1 %
Féminin	40,8 %	41,2 %	41,2 %	40,6 %	-0,2 %	6,2 %	6,4 %	6,7 %	7,4 %	1,2 %
Masculin	45,5 %	44,9 %	44,3 %	43,3 %	-2,2 %	7,2 %	7,3 %	7,6 %	8,4 %	1,2 %

Results (3/9)

The majority of employed ESQ work in retail trade, professionnal services, healthcare, manufacturing and education

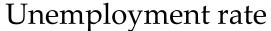
Since 2006, the share of jobs in professionnal services has risen significantly, while those in manufacturing and wholesale trade have fallen substantially

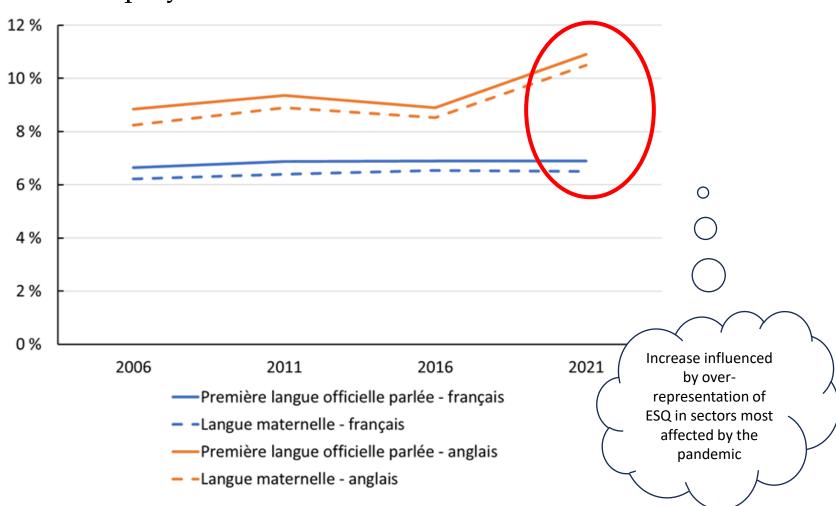
Distribution of ESQ employment by industry and first official language spoken

	2006	2016	2021	Évolution 21-06
	2000 2010		2021	(pts de %)
Commerce de détail	10,4 %	11,3 %	11,3 %	0,9 %
Services professionnels	8,9 %	9,5 %	11,1 %	2,2 %
Soins de santé et assistance sociale	8,9 %	9,5 %	10,2 %	1,3 %
Fabrication	13,9 %	9,6 %	9,2 %	-4,8 %
Services d'enseignement	7,9 %	8,8 %	8,5 %	0,6 %
Services d'hébergement et de restauration	7,7 %	8,8 %	7,5 %	-0,2 %
Transport et entreposage	5,3 %	5,6 %	6,6 %	1,2 %
Commerce de gros	6,9 %	5,4 %	4,9 %	-2,0 %
Services administratifs	4,7 %	5,0 %	4,7 %	0,1 %
Finance et assurances	4,4 %	4,6 %	4,5 %	0,1 %
Administrations publiques	3,5 %	4,1 %	4,5 %	0,9 %
Construction	3,5 %	4,0 %	4,4 %	0,9 %
Autres services *	4,7 %	4,4 %	4,2 %	-0,6 %
Industrie de l'information **	3,2 %	3,0 %	2,8 %	-0,4 %
Arts, spectacles et loisirs	2,1 %	2,5 %	2,2 %	0,1 %
Services immobiliers ***	2,0 %	2,1 %	1,8 %	-0,2 %
Agriculture	1,3 %	1,0 %	0,9 %	-0,3 %
Extraction minière	0,2 %	0,3 %	0,3 %	0,1 %
Services publics	0,2 %	0,2 %	0,2 %	0,0 %
Gestion de sociétés et d'entreprises	0,2 %	0,2 %	0,2 %	0,1 %

Note: * sauf les administrations publiques. ** et industrie culturelle. *** et services de location et de location à bail

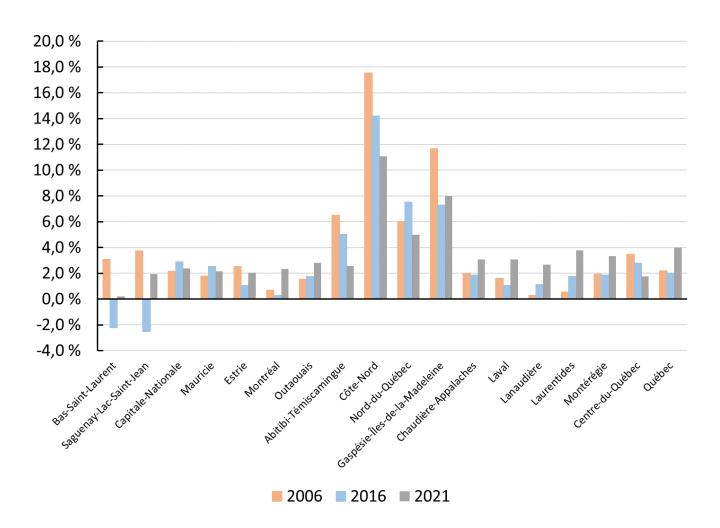
Results (4/9)





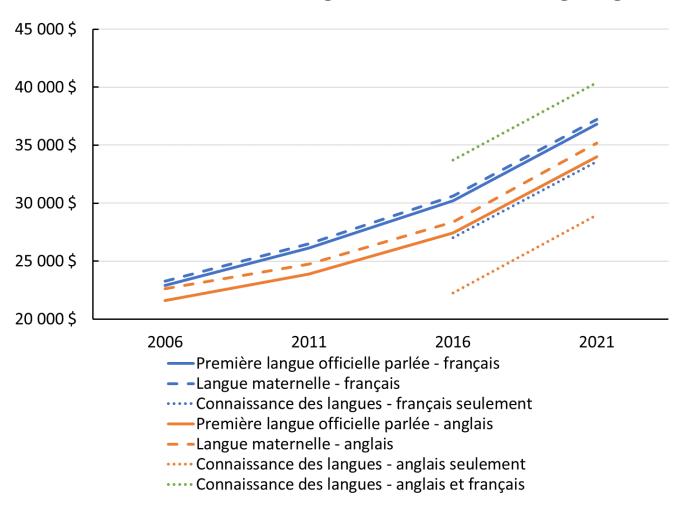
Results (5/9)

Unemployment rate gap between ESQ and FSQ (% pts)



Results (6/9)

Median after-tax income according to different language definitions



Results (7/9)

ESQ have a median after-tax income 7.6% lower than FSQ, a gap that is struggling to close

The regions with the greatest disparities are Nord-du-Québec, Estrie, Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Côte-Nord Income gap between ESQ and FSQ by administrative region and first official language

	2006	2016	2021	Évolution (pts de %)		
	2000	2010	2021	16-06	21-16	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-7,2 %	-4,2 %	-9,1%	3,0 %	-4,9 %	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	5,5 %	5,7 %	5,6 %	0,2 %	0,0 %	
Capitale-Nationale	3,7 %	-3,5 %	-5,8 %	-7,3 %	-2,3 %	
Mauricie	3,8 %	2,1 %	-3,8 %	-1,7 %	-5,9 %	
Estrie	-11,5 %	-14,3 %	-12,3 %	-2,8 %	1,9 %	
Montréal	-2,7 %	-7,1 %	-7,9 %	-4,4 %	-0,8 %	
Outaouais	-6,1%	-8,6 %	-4,0 %	-2,6 %	4,7 %	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-14,9 %	-13,2 %	-10,6 %	1,7 %	2,6 %	
Côte-Nord	-14,3 %	-4,6 %	-9,2 %	9,7 %	-4,6 %	
Nord-du-Québec	-18,5 %	-20,5 %	-12,7 %	-2,0 %	7,7 %	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-6,4 %	-11,0 %	-6,1%	-4,7 %	4,9 %	
Chaudière-Appalaches	7,8 %	2,8 %	1,3 %	-5,0 %	-1,5 %	
Laval	-7,7 %	- 8,5 %	-6,5 %	-0,8 %	2,0 %	
Lanaudière	-3,8 %	-2,2 %	-2,7 %	1,6 %	-0,5 %	
Laurentides	-6,7 %	-3,9 %	-5,6%	2,8 %	-1,7 %	
Montérégie	-6,6 %	-8,9 %	-8,1%	-2,3 %	0,8 %	
Centre-du-Québec	-10,4 %	-14,9 %	-7,2 %	-4,5 %	7,7 %	
Québec	-5,8 %	-9,3 %	-7,6 %	-3,4 %	1,6%	

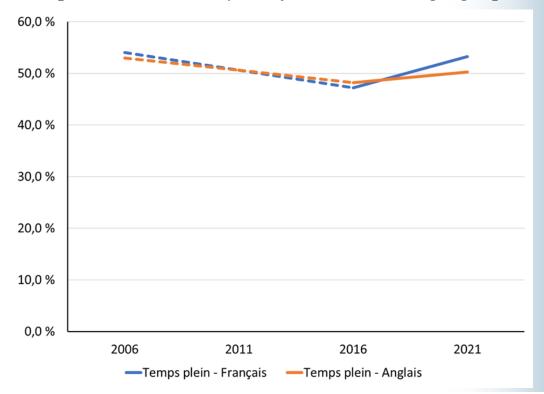
Results (8/9)

The income gap doesn't seem to stem from education or work pattern

Highest level of education attained by first official language spoken

	2006	2011	2016	2021	Évolution 2006-2021 (pts de %)
Anglais					
Aucun certificat, diplôme ou grade	19,8 %	17,3 %	16,1 %	14,5 %	-5,2 %
Diplôme d'études secondaires ou attestation d'équivalence	24,9 %	24,4 %	24,6 %	23,6 %	-1,4 %
Certificat, diplôme ou grade d'études postsecondaires	55,3 %	58,3 %	59,3 %	61,9 %	6,6 %
Français					
Aucun certificat, diplôme ou grade	25,5 %	22,6 %	20,2 %	18,4 %	-7,1 %
Diplôme d'études secondaires ou attestation d'équivalence	21,9 %	21,3 %	21,0 %	21,1 %	-0,9 %
Certificat, diplôme ou grade d'études postsecondaires	52,6 %	56,1 %	58,8 %	60,5 %	7,9 %

Proportion of full-time jobs by first official language spoken



Results (9/9)

A grouping of regions using the k-means method reveals 4 groups of regions sharing similar socio-economic profiles

Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
		Bas-Saint-Laurent
		Estrie
	Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	Montréal
Côto Nord	Capitale-Nationale	Outaouais
	Mauricie	Abitibi-Témiscamingue
daspesie-fies-de-la-iviadeleifie	Chaudière-Appalaches	Laval
	Lanaudière	Laurentides
		Montérégie
		Centre-du-Québec
Sharp decline in the proportion of	Proportion of ESQ below	Average proportion of ESQ,
ESQ	average, but rising sharply	but decreasing
Unemployment very high, but	Low proportion of young	Lower unemployment
falling	people	
		Wage gap close to average,
High proportion of part-time	Low unemployment and part-	but improving
work	time work rates	
Wage gap close to average, but	Near-zero wage gap	
improving		
	High proportion of post-	
Low proportion of post-	secondary graduates	
secondary graduates		
	Côte-Nord Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Sharp decline in the proportion of ESQ Unemployment very high, but falling High proportion of part-time work Wage gap close to average, but improving Low proportion of post-	Côte-Nord Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean Capitale-Nationale Mauricie Chaudière-Appalaches Lanaudière Sharp decline in the proportion of ESQ Unemployment very high, but falling High proportion of part-time work Wage gap close to average, but improving High proportion of post- Near-zero wage gap High proportion of post- Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean Capitale-Nationale Mauricie Chaudière-Appalaches Lanaudière Proportion of ESQ below average, but rising sharply Low proportion of young people Low unemployment and part- time work rates Near-zero wage gap High proportion of post- secondary graduates

Litterature findings (1/4)

Patrimoine canadien (2019) Étude sur l'appréciation et la perception des deux langues officielles du Canada chez ces communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire

- 47% of ESQ are satisfied with the public services they receive, versus 52% of francophones living outside Quebec
- 17% of ESQ are satisfied with employability services
 - 21% say services have deteriorated (35% say unchanged)

SRQEA & Ravensbergen (2020) Rapport de la tournée de consultation 2019 : Construire des ponts

• many regional organizations struggle to access the programs in place because they serve too small a population and/or are forced to be active in several areas (youth, seniors, employment, health...), so they don't meet the required criteria

Litterature findings (2/4)

Barriers to employment

- French-language skills remain the main barrier to employment, especially for those wishing to work in a profession governed by a professional order
 - Little investment from employers, who don't see the benefits
 - Lack of funding from regional organizations
 - Services sometimes too far away (an issue that may have diminished with the rise of telework)
 - Need for support in integratting into francophone workplaces
 - Difficulty separating services offered only to immigrants from those open to all
- Acces to English-language educational institutions outside urban centers
- Seasonality of employment in regions (fishing, forestry, tourism)



Litterature findings (3/4)

Existing programs and services

- Emploi-Québec and local employment centers (~150 offices across 17 regions)
 - Directory of organizations offering employability services, but unable to target ESQ clientele
- MESS programs
 - Find out about a trade or profession (internship for under-25s)
 - Workforce training (allowance and reimbursement of expenses)
 - Employment preparation (personal skills)
 - Employment assistance services (various activities)
- Francisation Québec
- Community sector
 - Several organizations dedicated to ESQ
 - Increased user satisfaction (YES, 2017)



Litterature findings (4/4)

Aeras for improvement

- •••
- More advanced, accessible and targeted training in French
- Supporting francization in the workplace
- A
- Facilitating access to targeted employment services for English-speakers
- *
- Promoting technical and vocational training
- ****
- Increasing the presence of ESQ in the Quebec public administration

APPECO
ANALYSE STRATÉGIQUE • ANALYTIC

Conclusion

- The analysis of census data reveals that ESQ genereally suffer from higher unemployment rates and lower income than FSQ, despite having a higher average level of education and being just as likely to be working full-time when employed
- These findings apply to a majority of administrative regions in Quebec, although there are a few where the situation of ESQ is more favorable
- Categorizing Quebec's administrative regions on the basis of characteristics specific to ESQ allows to identify four major groups where the challenges faces by ESQ differ
- A more in-depth analysis using economectric tools would allow for distinguishing cases of genuine imbalances between individuals sharing the same profil from those where differences can be explained by other reasons



Pierre Emmanuel Paradis
 Président et Économiste (<u>peparadis@appeco.ca</u>)
 C: 514 742-6348

Philippe Gougeon
 Directeur et Économiste (<u>pgougeon@appeco.ca</u>)
 C: 418 454-8969

Cristina Ruscio
 Économiste (<u>cruscio@appeco.ca</u>)
 C: 514 607-5617

• Guyllaume Faucher Économiste (gfaucher@appeco.ca)

C: 514 714-0626

Richard Fahey
Vice-président et Avocat (<u>rfahey@appeco.ca</u>)
C: 514 910-7030

Julien Mc Donald-Guimond
 Directeur et Économiste
 (jmcdonaldguimond@appeco.ca)

C: 514 618-0061

Jean-Charles Denis
Économiste (<u>jcdenis@appeco.ca</u>)

C: 438 495-9787

Ornella Waji Économiste (<u>owaji@appeco.ca</u>)

C: 438 509-7451

