



# Baseline Data Report 2015-2016

## 2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality

### Findings on English-speaking Community Vitality across Key Sectors

prepared by the

# CHSSN

**Community Health  
and Social Services Network**

based on data from the 2015 CHSSN/CROP Survey  
on Community Vitality

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# CHSSN

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The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the official policies of Health Canada.

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## Introduction

### The Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)

The Community Health and Social Services Network was formed in 2000 to support English-speaking communities in the province of Quebec in their effort to redress health status inequalities and promote community vitality. The CHSSN aims to contribute to the vitality of Quebec's minority language communities by,

- building strategic relationships and partnerships within the health and social services system to improve access to services and
- developing the knowledge base that informs organizations serving English-speaking Quebec in key sectors.

Begun through the efforts of four founding organizations, the CHSSN now has 64 member organizations and is involved in over 40 projects and partnerships in the areas of primary health care, evidence-based community development and population health.

### The Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI)

The NPI is a funding program of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) as a measure of "Canada's Roadmap for Linguistic Duality". The Baseline Data Reports (BDR) of 2015-2016 are the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> volume of a series produced by the CHSSN through the Networking and Partnering Initiative (see table on following page). The series is intended to serve as a knowledge resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and social determinants of health affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders at all levels in developing strategies to improve the quality of life of their constituencies.

### **About this report**

This 2015-2016 Baseline Data Report relays key findings of the 2015 CHSSN/CROP *Survey on Community Vitality* as they unfold across key sectors. The commonalities and distinct features of regional communities within the English-speaking provincial population are delineated as well as sub-groups defined by gender, age, household income and level of bilingualism. This report from the 2015 survey is intended as a companion to the 2015-2016 Baseline Data Report entitled [English Language Access to Health and Social Services in Québec](#), which includes a summary of results from Focus Group sessions conducted in several regions around the province.

This report provides information on the opinions, perceptions and expectations of a representative sample of English-speaking Quebecers in most regions of Quebec with respect to general issues of the community as well as specific matters in the areas of health and social services, education, employment and economic development, justice, arts and culture and communications. The 2015 questionnaire was created in consultation with stakeholders from each sector and replicates previous surveys conducted by CROP in 2000 for the Missisquoi Institute and again in 2005 and 2010 for the CHSSN. A few modifications were made to the questionnaire to reflect the changing reality and concerns of English-speaking communities in Quebec but the core of the study has remained unchanged.



### CHSSN Baseline Data Reports 2003-2016

Year	Title	Data Source
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

## **Methodology**

### **Research Techniques**

**Telephone Survey** – For the 2015 English study, a total of 3,014 English-speaking Quebecers aged 18 and over were randomly selected for interviews over the telephone between February 27<sup>th</sup> and April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015. Data was weighted according to region, age and gender using data from the 2011 census.

**Focus Groups** – Four health regions resulted in a low response rate to the telephone interviews. This imbalance was addressed through focus groups that were conducted to gather responses from the English-speaking communities residing within these regions. The questions in the survey pertaining to the health and social service sector were the basis for the focus group discussion and serve to extend findings in this area only. The four regions are Chaudière-Appalaches, Côte-Nord (middle and upper parts), Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Bas-Saint-Laurent. The focus groups were held in September and October 2015.

**Percentages** – The majority of tables in this report present results in the form of percentages. Non-responses (no answer, did not know, etc.) have been excluded from the totals prior to calculation of percentages.

**Geographic Regions** – The regions in the report tables are the 16 health regions across Quebec. Due to small sample size the findings from the Bas Saint-Laurent, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Chaudière-Appalaches and Nord-du-Québec regions are not generally included in tables which list regional level percentages. To reflect the important differences in the composition and experiences of the Montreal English-speaking population which accounts for 60% of the province's English speakers, the Montreal region has been divided into three sub-regions: Montreal (west), Montreal (centre) and Montreal (east), as in the table below.

**Tables** – Numbers in tables may not always total 100% due to rounding values (sums are added before rounding numbers).

### ***Size and Proportion of English-speaking Population, by Health Region, 2001-2011***

Health region	Size of the English-Speaking Population			English Speakers as a Proportion of Regional Population		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
Bas-Saint-Laurent	820	1,295	1,135	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,765	1,830	1,798	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Capitale-Nationale	11,065	11,840	13,350	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	4,885	4,995	5,730	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Estrie	23,390	23,580	23,440	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%
Outaouais	53,945	58,720	66,643	17.2%	17.4%	18.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,315	5,355	5,378	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Côte-Nord	5,740	5,630	5,335	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%
Nord-du-Québec*	14,385	16,945	20,645	37.4%	42.8%	48.6%
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,740	9,505	9,950	10.2%	10.2%	10.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	2,685	3,705	3,800	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Lanaudière	8,215	10,115	12,400	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%
Laurentides	30,565	33,175	36,055	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%
Montérégie	129,125	143,645	159,515	10.2%	10.7%	11.2%
Montreal	563,940	595,920	611,005	31.6%	32.7%	32.8%
Laval	53,385	68,640	82,078	15.7%	18.8%	20.6%
Québec (province)	918,955	994,720	1,058,250	12.9%	13.4%	13.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Canada. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

\*Includes the First Nations population of the health region of Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James and the population of the health region of Nunavik.

The accompanying table presents the size and proportion of the English-speaking population comparing 2001, 2006 and 2011. The table indicates that there was a spurt in growth recorded between 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 which had not been experienced in about 40 years. It can be seen that not all regions benefitted from this growth and while some have gained in numbers their proportion of the regional population did not necessarily change due to growth in the majority population as well. The greater Montreal region (including Laval and Montérégie) experienced solid growth over the past 10 years as did Nord-du-Québec. Most other regions experienced either modest growth or may even have declined in numbers and percentage over this period.

Key Demographic Characteristics of Respondents to the 2015 CHSN/CROP Survey, by Region																		
region	Total	gender		age group				household income				general state of health			bilingual status		Aboriginal or First Nation	
		male	female	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 plus	under \$30k	\$30-70k	\$70-100k	\$100k up	very good / excellent	good	average / bad	bilingual	unilingual English	yes	no
01 Bas-Saint-Laurent	11	4	7	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	2	7	3	1	9	2	0	10
02 Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	11	3	8	0	1	6	4	2	5	0	3	5	3	2	11	0	0	11
03 Capitale-Nationale	70	28	42	2	8	39	21	5	22	11	26	47	15	7	70	0	2	68
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	48	24	24	0	4	22	22	15	14	7	5	22	15	10	41	7	2	45
05 Estrie	293	126	167	3	37	133	119	57	112	36	42	181	57	52	203	90	7	283
06.1 Montreal West	332	120	212	9	53	163	106	20	91	42	109	221	67	43	237	95	10	321
06.2 Montreal Centre	529	188	341	18	116	241	148	108	161	59	96	319	105	99	390	139	32	488
06.3 Montreal East	98	46	52	4	29	52	13	5	30	18	20	60	18	19	87	11	5	90
07 Outaouais	204	87	117	1	30	105	65	36	75	24	38	125	46	33	115	89	14	189
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue	71	31	40	0	8	40	21	15	26	7	10	27	18	26	49	22	36	35
09 Côte-Nord	47	17	30	0	12	26	9	7	22	6	9	27	14	6	16	31	9	37
10 Nord-du-Québec	18	8	10	3	11	2	2	6	5	6	1	11	5	2	8	10	13	5
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	200	87	113	2	30	99	66	52	78	29	18	112	43	44	124	76	24	174
12 Chaudière-Appalaches	16	2	14	0	2	9	5	2	5	4	1	5	7	4	15	1	0	16
13 Laval	270	93	177	13	68	140	43	22	72	37	84	159	58	50	221	49	10	259
14 Lanaudière	81	27	54	0	4	38	39	21	37	9	4	52	12	17	66	15	2	78
15 Laurentides	157	65	92	2	19	60	75	22	59	24	22	95	33	27	112	45	6	151
16 Montérégie	526	215	311	10	79	254	179	68	178	74	107	334	108	82	386	140	11	513
not identified	32	12	20	0	0	18	14	7	7	7	8	22	6	4	21	10	3	27
Total	3014	1183	1831	69	512	1450	956	473	1001	401	605	1831	633	528	2181	832	186	2800

Source: 2015 CHSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality

The table above displays the regional breakdown of survey respondents by key demographic characteristics. In the tables presenting findings, respondents are weighted by region, gender and age to correspond more closely with the actual population characteristics of English-speaking Quebecers.

## General Situation of the English-speaking Community

Agree that the Situation for the English-speaking Community in Quebec has Improved in the Past 20 Years		
Region	agree	disagree
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	43.9%	56.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	25.9%	74.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	32.1%	67.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	31.9%	68.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	34.8%	65.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	32.9%	67.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	40.5%	59.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	43.3%	56.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	54.4%	45.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	48.3%	51.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	34.1%	65.9%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	37.4%	62.6%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	23.4%	76.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	29.3%	70.7%
Total (n=3014)	34.0%	66.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /H) The situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years?</p>		

### Situation of English-speaking Community has Improved

Among English-speaking respondents, 34% agreed with the statement that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years while 66% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (54.4%), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (48.3%) and Capitale-Nationale (43.9%) were the most likely to agree that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (76.6%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (74.1%) and Montérégie (70.7%) were the most likely to disagree that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years.

<b>Agree that the Situation for the English-speaking Community in Quebec has Improved in the Past 20 Years</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	37.5%	62.5%
	Female	30.7%	69.3%
	Total	34.0%	66.0%
age	18-24 years	57.0%	43.0%
	25-44 years	37.5%	62.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	74.2%
	65 years and over	32.1%	67.9%
	Total	34.0%	66.0%
household income	less than \$30k	37.6%	62.4%
	\$30-70k	36.9%	63.1%
	\$70-100k	29.2%	70.8%
	\$100k and over	31.3%	68.7%
	Total	34.1%	65.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	34.8%	65.2%
	unilingual English	31.3%	68.7%
	Total	34.0%	66.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /H) The situation fo the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years?</p>			

English-speaking males (37.5%) were more likely to agree with the statement that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years than females (30.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (57%) were the most likely to agree that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years while those aged 45-64 years (25.8%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years (37.6%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (29.2%).

Persons who were bilingual (34.8%) were more likely to agree that the situation for the English-speaking community in Quebec has improved in the past 20 years than their unilingual English (31.3%) counterparts.

<b>Agree that the Situation for the English-speaking Community in Quebec will be Stronger and more Stable in 20 Years</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>59.1%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>58.9%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>52.5%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>49.0%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>58.5%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>59.5%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /1) I think that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable 20 years from now?</i>		

### English-speaking Community will be Stronger in 20 Years

Among English-speaking respondents, 41.2% agree with the statement that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years while 58.8% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (58.3%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (51%) and Outaouais (47.5%) were the most likely to agree that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (71.5%), Estrie (65.1%) and Montreal West (64.9%) were the most likely to disagree that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years.

<b>Agree that the Situation for the English-speaking Community in Quebec will be Stronger and more Stable in 20 Years</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	42.1%	57.9%
	Female	40.4%	59.6%
	Total	41.2%	58.8%
age	18-24 years	64.8%	35.2%
	25-44 years	41.8%	58.2%
	45-64 years	34.9%	65.1%
	65 years and over	40.2%	59.8%
	Total	41.3%	58.7%
household income	less than \$30k	51.2%	48.8%
	\$30-70k	42.7%	57.3%
	\$70-100k	36.8%	63.2%
	\$100k and over	35.8%	64.2%
	Total	41.1%	58.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	41.6%	58.4%
	unilingual English	40.1%	59.9%
	Total	41.2%	58.8%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /1/ I think that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable 20 years from now?</p>			

English-speaking males (42.1%) were more likely to agree with the statement that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years than females (40.4%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (64.8%) were the most likely to agree that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years while those aged 45-64 years (34.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree with the statement that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years (51.2%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (35.8%).

Persons who were bilingual (41.6%) were more likely to agree that the situation of the English-speaking community in Quebec will be stronger and more stable in 20 years than their unilingual English (40.1%) counterparts.



Years Having Lived in Current Region			
Region	less than 5 years	5 to 20 years	more than 20 years
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	3.1%	19.4%	77.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	15.9%	20.6%	63.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	3.2%	17.5%	79.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	3.7%	18.9%	77.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	6.5%	28.0%	65.5%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	-	17.2%	82.8%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	4.7%	35.8%	59.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	1.0%	21.6%	77.5%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	4.9%	11.0%	84.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	0.4%	13.9%	85.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	10.4%	37.6%	52.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	2.0%	14.9%	83.1%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	6.5%	30.0%	63.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	3.0%	28.0%	69.1%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>68.3%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q9C. How long have you lived in the region of &lt;REG&gt;?</i>			

## Years Lived in Region

### Long-standing Residents

Among English-speaking respondents, 68.3% were long-standing residents (more than 20 years).

We observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (85.7%), Côte-Nord (84.1%) and Lanaudière (83.1%) were the most likely to report that they were long-standing residents.

### Recent Arrivals

Among English-speaking respondents, 5.2% were recent arrivals (less than 5 years).

We observe that those residing in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (15.9%), Laval (10.4%) and Laurentides (6.5%) were the most likely to report that they were recent arrivals.

Years Having Lived in Current Region				
Variable		less than 5 years	5 to 20 years	more than 20 years
gender	Male	5.4%	27.4%	67.2%
	Female	4.9%	25.7%	69.4%
	Total	5.2%	26.5%	68.3%
age	18-24 years	3.7%	51.5%	44.9%
	25-44 years	11.2%	36.8%	51.9%
	45-64 years	1.4%	18.0%	80.6%
	65 years and over	1.3%	8.8%	90.0%
	Total	5.2%	26.6%	68.3%
household income	less than \$30k	3.5%	31.3%	65.2%
	\$30-70k	6.1%	25.9%	68.0%
	\$70-100k	2.2%	15.1%	82.7%
	\$100k and over	5.7%	31.0%	63.2%
	Total	4.9%	26.6%	68.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	3.7%	24.4%	71.9%
	unilingual English	9.9%	33.0%	57.1%
	Total	5.2%	26.5%	68.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q9C. How long have you lived in the region of <REG>?				

English-speaking males (5.4%) were somewhat more likely to have lived in their region for less than five years than their female counterparts (4.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (11.2%) were the most likely to have lived in their region for less than five years while those aged 65 years and over (1.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to have lived in their region for less than five years (6.1%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (2.2%).

Persons who were unilingual English (9.9%) were more likely to have lived in their region for less than five years than their bilingual (3.7%) counterparts.

Would be Living in Same Municipality in Five Years		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	87.7%	12.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	84.2%	15.8%
05 Estrie (n=293)	92.5%	7.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	77.3%	22.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	79.9%	20.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	86.1%	13.9%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	81.2%	18.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	80.2%	19.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	89.3%	10.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	94.6%	5.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	81.8%	18.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	72.4%	27.6%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	87.4%	12.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	79.5%	20.5%
Total (n=3014)	80.7%	19.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q9D. Five years from now, do you think that you will still be living in the same municipality?		

### Living in Same Municipality in Five Years

Among English-speaking respondents, 80.7% felt they would be living in the same municipality in five years.

We observe that those living in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (94.6%), Estrie (92.5%) and Côte-Nord (89.3%) were the most likely to report that they would be living in the same municipality in five years.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (72.4%), Montreal West (77.3%) and Montérégie (79.5%) were the least likely to report that they would be living in the same municipality in five years.

Would be Living in Same Municipality in Five Years			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	78.6%	21.4%
	Female	82.7%	17.3%
	Total	80.7%	19.3%
age	18-24 years	59.4%	40.6%
	25-44 years	77.7%	22.3%
	45-64 years	85.5%	14.5%
	65 years and over	89.0%	11.0%
	Total	80.8%	19.2%
household income	less than \$30k	79.1%	20.9%
	\$30-70k	80.9%	19.1%
	\$70-100k	82.2%	17.8%
	\$100k and over	79.6%	20.4%
	Total	80.4%	19.6%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	81.6%	18.4%
	unilingual English	77.9%	22.1%
	Total	80.7%	19.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q9D. Five years from now, do you think that you will still be living in the same municipality?			

English-speaking females (82.7%) were more likely to feel that they would be living in the same municipality in five years than males (78.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (89%) were the most likely to feel they would be living in the same municipality in five years while those aged 18-24 years (59.4%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to feel they would be living in the same municipality in five years (82.2%).

Persons who were bilingual (81.6%) were more likely to feel they would be living in the same municipality in five years than their unilingual English (77.9%) counterparts.

<b>Agree that the Future of the French Language in Quebec is Threatened</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	22.1%	77.9%
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	22.2%	77.8%
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	17.2%	82.8%
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	21.2%	78.8%
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	19.9%	80.1%
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	11.2%	88.8%
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	18.1%	81.9%
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	32.4%	67.6%
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	23.1%	76.9%
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	14.3%	85.7%
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	18.9%	81.1%
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	4.1%	95.9%
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	10.5%	89.5%
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	12.2%	87.8%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	17.9%	82.1%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / B) The future of the French language in Quebec is threatened.</i>		

### Future of French in Quebec is Threatened

Among English-speaking respondents, 17.9% agree with the statement that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened while 82.1% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (32.4%), Côte-Nord (23.1%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (22.2%) were the most likely to agree that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (95.9%), Laurentides (89.5%) and Montreal East (88.8%) were the most likely to disagree that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened.

Agree that the Future of the French Language in Quebec is Threatened			
Variable		agree	disagree
gender	Male	18.1%	81.9%
	Female	17.8%	82.2%
	Total	17.9%	82.1%
age	18-24 years	33.1%	66.9%
	25-44 years	20.2%	79.8%
	45-64 years	13.0%	87.0%
	65 years and over	15.1%	84.9%
	Total	17.9%	82.1%
household income	less than \$30k	22.5%	77.5%
	\$30-70k	21.4%	78.6%
	\$70-100k	15.0%	85.0%
	\$100k and over	14.0%	86.0%
	Total	18.4%	81.6%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	16.8%	83.2%
	unilingual English	21.4%	78.6%
	Total	17.9%	82.1%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / B) The future of the French language in Quebec is threatened.</p>			

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (33.1%) were the most likely to agree with the statement that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened while those aged 45-64 years (13%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened (22.5%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (14%).

Persons who were unilingual English (21.4%) were more likely to agree that the future of the French language in Quebec is threatened compared to their bilingual (16.8%) counterparts.

<b>Agree that it is Important that the Government of Quebec Maintains Laws which Protect French in Quebec</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	63.2%	36.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	63.9%	36.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	55.5%	44.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	45.7%	54.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	58.4%	41.6%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	62.3%	37.7%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	61.6%	38.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	63.0%	37.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	45.6%	54.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	56.0%	44.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	56.5%	43.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	64.6%	35.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	48.5%	51.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	53.0%	47.0%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / C) It is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec.</i>		

### Important to Maintain Laws which Protect French in Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents, 56% agree that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec while 44% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (64.6%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (63.9%) and Capitale-Nationale (63.2%) were the most likely to agree that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (54.4%), Montreal West (54.3%) and Laurentides (51.5%) were the most likely to disagree that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec.

<b>Agree that it is Important that the Government of Quebec Maintains Laws which Protect French in Quebec</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	56.9%	43.1%
	Female	55.1%	44.9%
	Total	56.0%	44.0%
age	18-24 years	47.1%	52.9%
	25-44 years	53.0%	47.0%
	45-64 years	58.5%	41.5%
	65 years and over	62.5%	37.5%
	Total	56.1%	43.9%
household income	less than \$30k	59.3%	40.7%
	\$30-70k	53.7%	46.3%
	\$70-100k	51.7%	48.3%
	\$100k and over	57.0%	43.0%
	Total	55.3%	44.7%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	56.5%	43.5%
	unilingual English	54.3%	45.7%
	Total	56.0%	44.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /C) It is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec.</p>			

English-speaking males (56.9%) were about equally likely to agree with the statement that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec as females (55.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (62.5%) were the most likely to agree that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec while those aged 18-24 years (47.1%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that it is important that the Government of Quebec maintains laws which protect French in Quebec (59.3%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (51.7%).

Persons who were bilingual (56.5%) were about as likely to agree that it is important for the Government of Quebec to maintain laws which protect French in Quebec as their unilingual English (54.3%) counterparts.



<b>Agree that the Future of the English-speaking Community in Region is Threatened</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	<b>34.8%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>35.7%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / D) The future of the English-speaking community in my region is threatened.</i>		

### English-speaking Community is Threatened

Among English-speaking respondents, 64.7% agree with the statement that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened while 35.3% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (82.4%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (79%) and Laurentides (77.8%) were the most likely to agree that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (50.4%), Outaouais (44.7%) and Côte-Nord (43.6%) were the most likely to disagree that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened.

<b>Agree that the Future of the English-speaking Community in Region is Threatened</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	60.6%	39.4%
	Female	68.5%	31.5%
	Total	64.7%	35.3%
age	18-24 years	48.2%	51.8%
	25-44 years	65.5%	34.5%
	45-64 years	69.1%	30.9%
	65 years and over	61.5%	38.5%
	Total	64.5%	35.5%
household income	less than \$30k	67.1%	32.9%
	\$30-70k	63.4%	36.6%
	\$70-100k	66.4%	33.6%
	\$100k and over	64.1%	35.9%
	Total	64.7%	35.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	64.6%	35.4%
	unilingual English	64.8%	35.2%
	Total	64.7%	35.3%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /D) The future of the English-speaking community in my region is threatened.</p>			

English-speaking females (68.5%) were more likely to agree with the statement that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened compared to their male counterparts (60.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (69.1%) were the most likely to agree with the statement that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened while those aged 18-24 years (48.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened (67.1%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (63.4%).

Persons who were unilingual English (64.8%) were equally likely to agree that the future of the English-speaking community in their region is threatened compared to their bilingual (64.6%) counterparts.

<b>Support for Creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>91.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /G/ I would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.</i>		

### Support Creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs

Among English-speaking respondents, 87.9% agree with the statement that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec while 12.1% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (96.3%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (95.2%) and Lanaudière (95.2%) were the most likely to agree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (18.9%), Laurentides (18.2%) and Estrie (16%) were the most likely to disagree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.

<b>Support for Creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	85.3%	14.7%
	Female	90.4%	9.6%
	Total	87.9%	12.1%
age	18-24 years	83.6%	16.4%
	25-44 years	88.2%	11.8%
	45-64 years	87.5%	12.5%
	65 years and over	90.3%	9.7%
	Total	87.9%	12.1%
household income	less than \$30k	92.1%	7.9%
	\$30-70k	89.0%	11.0%
	\$70-100k	82.3%	17.7%
	\$100k and over	86.9%	13.1%
	Total	87.8%	12.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	86.9%	13.1%
	unilingual English	91.1%	8.9%
	Total	87.9%	12.1%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /G/ I would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.</p>			

English-speaking females (90.4%) were more likely to agree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec compared to males (85.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (90.3%) were the most likely to agree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec (92.1%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (82.3%).

Persons who were unilingual English (91.1%) were highly likely to agree that they would support the creation of an Office for Anglophone Affairs within the Government of Quebec.

<b>Agree that People of their Generation are Encouraged to Play a Leadership Role in the English-speaking Community</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	68.2%	31.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	76.3%	23.7%
05 Estrie (n=293)	73.0%	27.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	71.4%	28.6%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	64.6%	35.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	63.4%	36.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	75.6%	24.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	81.4%	18.6%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	96.1%	3.9%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	76.6%	23.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	67.7%	32.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	66.9%	33.1%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	74.8%	25.2%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	67.3%	32.7%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /J) People of my generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community ?</i>		

### Encouraged to Play a Leadership Role

Among English-speaking respondents, 67.9% agree with the statement that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community while 32.1% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (96.1%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (81.4%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (76.6%) were the most likely to agree that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal East (36.6%), Montreal Centre (35.4%) and Lanaudière (33.1%) were the most likely to disagree that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community.

<b>Agree that People of their Generation are Encouraged to Play a Leadership Role in the English-speaking Community</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	72.0%	28.0%
	Female	64.0%	36.0%
	Total	67.9%	32.1%
age	18-24 years	69.9%	30.1%
	25-44 years	64.3%	35.7%
	45-64 years	69.5%	30.5%
	65 years and over	70.4%	29.6%
	Total	67.8%	32.2%
household income	less than \$30k	65.9%	34.1%
	\$30-70k	71.0%	29.0%
	\$70-100k	66.0%	34.0%
	\$100k and over	66.0%	34.0%
	Total	67.9%	32.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	68.5%	31.5%
	unilingual English	66.3%	33.7%
	Total	67.9%	32.1%
<p><i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: /J) People of my generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community ?</i></p>			

English-speaking males (72%) were more likely to agree with the statement that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community than English-speaking females (64%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (70.4%) were the most likely to agree that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community while those aged 25-44 years (64.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to agree that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community (71%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (65.9%).

Persons who were bilingual (68.5%) were somewhat more likely to agree that people of their generation are encouraged to play a leadership role in the English-speaking community compared to their unilingual English (66.3%) counterparts.

Satisfaction with Provincial Government Departments and Services			
Region	unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	51.6%	31.1%	17.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	37.7%	37.7%	24.6%
05 Estrie (n=293)	42.4%	27.6%	30.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	31.6%	26.2%	42.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	34.5%	25.6%	39.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	38.3%	29.6%	32.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	38.1%	20.6%	41.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	40.8%	31.6%	27.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	43.0%	22.1%	34.8%
13 Laval (n=270)	42.6%	31.3%	26.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	70.5%	19.2%	10.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	49.2%	25.3%	25.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	38.1%	23.0%	38.9%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. I am going to ask you some questions about the provision of services in English in your region. U) Provincial government departments and services (education, revenue, health and social services, family policy, social assistance, immigration, driver's permits... )

### Satisfaction with Provincial Departments and Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 36.9% reported low satisfaction with provincial government departments and services, while 37.2% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (70.5%), Capitale-Nationale (51.6%) and Laurentides (49.2%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with provincial government departments and services.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (42.1%), Outaouais (41.3%) and Montreal Centre (39.9%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with provincial government departments and services.

Satisfaction with Provincial Government Departments and Services				
Variable		unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	33.8%	25.0%	41.2%
	Female	40.0%	26.7%	33.3%
	Total	36.9%	25.9%	37.2%
age	18-24 years	30.9%	21.4%	47.6%
	25-44 years	40.5%	25.3%	34.1%
	45-64 years	38.7%	26.9%	34.3%
	65 years and over	28.2%	27.6%	44.3%
	Total	36.8%	25.9%	37.3%
household income	less than \$30k	28.1%	26.7%	45.2%
	\$30-70k	34.5%	23.8%	41.8%
	\$70-100k	38.9%	30.9%	30.2%
	\$100k and over	44.3%	23.7%	32.0%
	Total	37.1%	25.4%	37.6%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	39.2%	25.4%	35.3%
	unilingual English	29.7%	27.3%	43.1%
	Total	36.9%	25.9%	37.2%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. I am going to ask you some questions about the provision of services in English in your region. U) Provincial government departments and services (education, revenue, health and social services, family policy, social assistance, immigration, driver's permits...)

English-speaking females (40%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with provincial government departments and services than males (33.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (40.5%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with provincial government departments and services while those aged 65 years and over (28.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to report low satisfaction with provincial government departments and services (44.3%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (28.1%).

Persons who were bilingual (39.2%) were more likely to feel dissatisfied with provincial government departments and services compared to their unilingual English (29.7%) counterparts.



Satisfaction with Federal Government Departments and Services			
Region	unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	17.5%	31.7%	50.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	21.8%	15.8%	62.4%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	9.6%	23.2%	67.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	10.0%	23.1%	66.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	27.9%	24.6%	47.4%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	14.4%	13.3%	72.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	31.5%	22.8%	45.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	17.3%	30.7%	52.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	24.3%	14.1%	61.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	17.4%	34.8%	47.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	47.2%	14.4%	38.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	22.2%	20.2%	57.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	16.1%	21.4%	62.5%
Total (n=3014)	14.7%	23.2%	62.1%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>			
<i>Q15. I am going to ask you some questions about the provision of services in English in your region. V) Federal government departments and services (passport, employment insurance, old age pension)</i>			

### Satisfaction with Federal Government Departments and Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 14.7% reported low satisfaction with federal government departments and services while 62.1% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (47.2%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (31.5%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (30%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with federal government departments and services.

English speakers in the regions of Outaouais (72.2%), Montreal West (67.2%) and Montreal Centre (66.8%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with federal government departments and services.

Satisfaction with Federal Government Departments and Services				
Variable		unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	13.8%	22.3%	63.9%
	Female	15.6%	24.0%	60.4%
	Total	14.7%	23.2%	62.1%
age	18-24 years	10.1%	29.9%	60.0%
	25-44 years	15.3%	24.6%	60.0%
	45-64 years	17.6%	22.5%	59.9%
	65 years and over	8.8%	18.8%	72.4%
	Total	14.5%	23.3%	62.1%
household income	less than \$30k	19.6%	18.8%	61.6%
	\$30-70k	10.5%	22.1%	67.4%
	\$70-100k	16.8%	26.9%	56.3%
	\$100k and over	16.3%	23.1%	60.6%
	Total	14.7%	22.6%	62.7%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	15.2%	23.7%	61.1%
	unilingual English	13.1%	21.5%	65.4%
	Total	14.7%	23.2%	62.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. I am going to ask you some questions about the provision of services in English in your region. V) Federal government departments and services (passport, employment insurance, old age pension)

English-speaking females (15.6%) were somewhat more likely to report low satisfaction with federal government departments and services than males (13.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (17.6%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with federal government departments and services while those aged 65 years and over (8.8%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with federal government departments and services (19.6%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (10.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (15.2%) were somewhat more likely to feel dissatisfied with federal government departments and services than their unilingual English (13.1%) counterparts.

## Arts and Culture

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English-Language Arts and Culture		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	71.1%	28.9%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	15.9%	84.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	47.7%	52.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	46.5%	53.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	30.8%	69.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	23.3%	76.7%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	30.0%	70.0%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	42.9%	57.1%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	39.0%	61.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	33.7%	66.3%
13 Laval (n=270)	14.9%	85.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	14.6%	85.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	29.2%	70.8%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	39.4%	60.6%
Total (n=3014)	33.0%	67.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: /B) arts and culture</p>		

### Community Organizations Promoting Arts and Culture

Among English-speaking respondents, 33% were aware of a community organization promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in the field of arts and culture.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (71.1%), Estrie (47.7%) and Montreal West (46.5%) were the most likely to report that they were aware of a community organization promoting English-language arts and culture.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (14.6%), Laval (14.9%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (15.9%) were the least likely to report that they were aware of a community organization promoting English-language arts and culture.

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English-Language Arts and Culture			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	31.1%	68.9%
	Female	34.9%	65.1%
	Total	33.0%	67.0%
age	18-24 years	28.4%	71.6%
	25-44 years	26.4%	73.6%
	45-64 years	35.8%	64.2%
	65 years and over	44.3%	55.7%
	Total	33.0%	67.0%
household income	less than \$30k	36.0%	64.0%
	\$30-70k	32.8%	67.2%
	\$70-100k	35.9%	64.1%
	\$100k and over	32.7%	67.3%
	Total	33.7%	66.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	33.5%	66.5%
	unilingual English	31.4%	68.6%
	Total	33.0%	67.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: / B) arts and culture</p>			

English-speaking females (34.9%) were somewhat more likely to be aware of a community organization promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in the field of arts and culture than males (31.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (44.3%) were the most likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English-language arts and culture while those aged 25-44 years (26.4%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English-language arts and culture (36%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (32.7%).

Persons who were bilingual (33.5%) were somewhat more likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English-language arts and culture than their unilingual English (31.4%) counterparts.

### Language of Arts Productions

Among English-speaking respondents, 50.1% attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English.

We observe that those in the regions of Outaouais (61.8%), Montreal West (59.5%) and Laval (56.5%) were the most likely to report that they attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (30.0%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (33.3%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (38.0%) were the least likely to report that they attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English.

Language of Theatre, Music or other Performing Arts Productions							
Region	English only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only	Mainly in another language	does not attend
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	30.0%	28.6%	7.1%	12.9%	5.7%	-	15.7%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	33.3%	12.5%	4.2%	22.9%	4.2%	-	22.9%
05 Estrie (n=292)	45.2%	19.9%	8.6%	3.8%	2.1%	-	20.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	59.5%	24.2%	6.3%	0.9%	0.3%	-	8.8%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=526)	47.9%	26.6%	10.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	12.0%
06.3 Montreal East (n=97)	51.5%	20.6%	17.5%	1.0%	-	-	9.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	61.8%	22.5%	5.9%	2.0%	-	-	7.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	38.0%	21.1%	5.6%	9.9%	2.8%	1.4%	21.1%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	44.7%	14.9%	2.1%	-	-	-	38.3%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	39.5%	10.5%	10.0%	7.0%	6.5%	-	26.5%
13 Laval (n=269)	56.5%	17.8%	8.2%	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	13.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	40.7%	17.3%	4.9%	6.2%	4.9%	2.5%	23.5%
15 Laurentides (n=156)	55.8%	16.7%	8.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-	17.9%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	53.4%	24.5%	6.8%	1.0%	0.2%	-	14.1%
Total (n=3006)	50.1%	21.2%	8.3%	3.1%	1.4%	0.4%	15.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15H4. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you attend theatre, music or other performing arts productions in:

Language of Theatre, Music or other Performing Arts Productions							
Variable		English Only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only	Mainly in another language
gender	Male	49.3%	31.9%	14.9%	2.4%	1.0%	0.6%
	Female	62.7%	23.7%	10.0%	2.4%	0.4%	0.7%
	Total	56.3%	27.7%	12.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%
age	18-24 years	52.8%	23.3%	17.4%	5.8%	-	0.7%
	25-44 years	52.4%	31.6%	12.7%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%
	45-64 years	58.7%	26.2%	11.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%
	65 years and over	61.7%	25.2%	10.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.4%
	Total	56.2%	27.7%	12.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%
household income	less than \$30k	54.8%	26.2%	15.6%	0.5%	1.1%	1.8%
	\$30-70k	56.2%	26.9%	13.8%	2.0%	1.0%	0.1%
	\$70-100k	57.9%	24.4%	12.0%	5.5%	0.2%	-
	\$100k and over	50.9%	35.5%	10.1%	2.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total	54.6%	29.1%	12.6%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	52.2%	31.4%	12.4%	2.9%	0.7%	0.3%
	unilingual English	70.5%	14.5%	12.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.8%
	Total	56.3%	27.7%	12.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15H4. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you attend theatre, music or other performing arts productions in:

English-speaking females (54.2%) were more likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English than males (43.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (53.6%) were the most likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English while those aged 65 years and over (48.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English (51.8%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (45.0%).

Persons who were unilingual English (61.5%) were more likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions solely in English than their bilingual (45.7%) counterparts.

Location of English-language Theatre, Music or other Performing Arts Productions					
Region	Locally	In a nearby community	In large urban centres	At seasonal festivals	Watch them online
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	23.5%	11.0%	31.6%	7.4%	14.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	3.2%	20.6%	31.7%	15.9%	6.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	38.4%	29.4%	27.6%	7.2%	15.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	51.6%	30.7%	39.4%	22.0%	22.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	48.9%	18.3%	26.1%	16.5%	15.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	46.3%	21.7%	20.6%	17.8%	26.4%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	28.2%	40.3%	34.1%	14.8%	15.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	29.4%	35.3%	10.8%	2.0%	6.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	9.8%	11.0%	32.9%	13.4%	23.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	16.5%	23.1%	20.1%	19.0%	16.1%
13 Laval (n=270)	39.7%	28.6%	32.4%	17.2%	22.9%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	6.1%	21.6%	39.9%	13.5%	6.8%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	24.2%	31.0%	52.8%	13.5%	15.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	29.8%	31.5%	42.5%	10.6%	12.2%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>					
<i>Q15E1. Where do you go to attend an English-language theatre, music or other performing arts production?</i>					

### Location of English-language Theatre, Music and Other Performing Arts

Among English-speaking respondents, 41.6% attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (51.6%), Montreal Centre (48.9%) and Montreal East (46.3%) were the most likely to report that they attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (3.2%), Lanaudière (6.1%) and Côte-Nord (9.8%) were the least likely to report that they attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally.

Location of English-language Theatre, Music or other Performing Arts Productions						
Variable		Locally	In a nearby community	In large urban centres	At seasonal festivals	Watch them online
gender	Male	44.5%	21.8%	30.9%	16.6%	18.3%
	Female	38.9%	28.5%	32.7%	15.1%	16.4%
	Total	41.6%	25.2%	31.8%	15.8%	17.3%
age	18-24 years	40.4%	20.6%	35.2%	14.2%	26.3%
	25-44 years	42.2%	23.9%	33.0%	18.3%	22.7%
	45-64 years	43.1%	27.7%	32.6%	17.3%	14.5%
	65 years and over	38.4%	25.0%	27.0%	9.0%	7.5%
	Total	41.7%	25.1%	32.0%	15.9%	17.5%
household income	less than \$30k	40.0%	18.3%	21.4%	13.9%	13.0%
	\$30-70k	37.5%	24.1%	32.8%	16.0%	20.6%
	\$70-100k	39.7%	28.3%	34.4%	12.4%	17.6%
	\$100k and over	48.7%	26.4%	43.0%	18.8%	18.5%
	Total	41.5%	24.5%	34.2%	15.9%	18.3%
bilingual	bilingual	45.1%	26.0%	34.6%	17.0%	17.7%
	unilingual English	30.7%	22.8%	23.1%	12.1%	16.4%
	Total	41.6%	25.2%	31.8%	15.8%	17.3%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15E1. Where do you go to attend an English-language theatre, music or other performing arts production?

English-speaking males (44.5%) were more likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally than their female counterparts (38.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (43.1%) were the most likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally while those aged 65 years and over (38.4%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally (48.7%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (37.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (45.1%) were more likely to have attended theatre, music or other performing arts productions locally than their unilingual English (30.7%) counterparts.



Reported Sources of Books in English							
Region	Locally	Bookstore	Order by mail	Order on-line	Download book from internet	Visit the local public library	Does not try to obtain books in English
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	33.1%	-	5.1%	38.2%	31.6%	26.5%	2.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	27.0%	3.2%	11.1%	30.2%	9.5%	20.6%	7.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	29.1%	8.8%	11.1%	35.2%	12.2%	31.4%	6.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	52.8%	6.0%	11.2%	34.5%	29.9%	42.6%	3.8%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	43.6%	6.7%	8.5%	32.9%	19.8%	39.0%	3.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	42.1%	2.9%	9.1%	45.0%	26.8%	27.9%	5.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	28.8%	10.3%	10.5%	22.6%	18.8%	43.4%	5.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	18.2%	16.2%	6.1%	24.2%	23.2%	34.3%	10.1%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	8.5%	2.4%	25.6%	39.0%	29.3%	24.4%	2.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	16.0%	1.5%	16.0%	30.6%	15.3%	25.0%	6.3%
13 Laval (n=270)	38.0%	10.9%	8.6%	33.1%	30.8%	21.1%	9.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	9.5%	2.7%	6.1%	10.9%	21.1%	23.8%	4.8%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	24.2%	11.0%	13.9%	36.3%	16.9%	27.9%	7.2%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	38.1%	7.9%	7.1%	35.9%	19.1%	31.6%	4.0%
Total (n=3014)	40.6%	7.1%	9.3%	34.1%	22.2%	34.9%	4.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15G1. Where do you obtain books in English?

### Source of English Books

Among English-speaking respondents, 40.6% had obtained English books locally.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (52.8%), Montreal Centre (43.6%) and Montreal East (42.1%) were the most likely to report that they had obtained English books locally.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (8.5%), Lanaudière (9.5%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (16%) were the least likely to report that they had obtained English books locally.

Reported Sources of Books in English								
Variable		Locally	Bookstore	Order by mail	Order on-line	Download book from internet	Visit the local public library	Does not try to obtain books in English
gender	Male	41.7%	6.7%	9.0%	33.9%	24.4%	29.8%	6.9%
	Female	39.6%	7.4%	9.6%	34.4%	20.2%	39.8%	2.7%
	Total	40.6%	7.1%	9.3%	34.1%	22.2%	34.9%	4.7%
age	18-24 years	51.3%	2.9%	5.1%	36.1%	34.7%	36.3%	-
	25-44 years	37.9%	8.5%	9.4%	42.3%	25.7%	33.0%	2.0%
	45-64 years	42.1%	7.2%	9.4%	31.8%	20.9%	32.9%	6.7%
	65 years and over	37.6%	6.1%	11.6%	21.7%	11.0%	42.6%	8.8%
	Total	40.7%	7.1%	9.3%	34.4%	22.3%	34.9%	4.7%
household income	less than \$30k	39.6%	5.6%	7.8%	25.4%	9.0%	38.2%	8.5%
	\$30-70k	36.9%	7.2%	7.9%	29.8%	19.9%	35.7%	5.5%
	\$70-100k	35.8%	7.1%	7.0%	41.3%	28.1%	33.6%	2.5%
	\$100k and over	40.7%	8.3%	11.7%	46.1%	28.0%	30.1%	3.1%
	Total	38.3%	7.2%	8.9%	35.7%	21.8%	34.1%	4.8%
bilingual	bilingual	41.3%	7.9%	9.3%	36.8%	24.9%	33.5%	4.2%
	unilingual English	38.4%	4.4%	9.1%	25.8%	14.0%	39.4%	6.5%
	Total	40.6%	7.1%	9.3%	34.1%	22.2%	34.9%	4.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15G1. Where do you obtain books in English?

English-speaking males (41.7%) were somewhat more likely to obtain English books locally than their female counterparts (39.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (51.3%) were the most likely to obtain English books locally while those aged 65 years and over (37.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to obtain English books locally (40.7%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (35.8%).

Persons who were bilingual (41.3%) were more likely to obtain English books locally than their unilingual English (38.4%) counterparts.

### Source of Recent English Movies

Among English-speaking respondents, 46.6% accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Laval (59.1%), Montreal West (55.7%) and Montreal Centre (48.9%) were the most likely to report that they accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (3.8%), Chaudière-Appalaches (6.1%) and Lanaudière (8.8%) were the least likely to report that they accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre.

Reported Sources of Recent English-language Movies						
Region	Local theatre	Theatres in large urban centres	Download from internet	Download from TV service provider	Rent at local video store	does not access English-language movies
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	31.6%	4.4%	19.9%	33.8%	2.2%	11.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	11.1%	19.0%	33.3%	14.3%	11.1%	15.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	37.3%	14.7%	22.6%	14.7%	3.1%	12.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	55.7%	20.7%	28.6%	27.9%	0.4%	6.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	48.9%	15.6%	28.5%	25.0%	1.9%	7.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	47.4%	14.2%	40.9%	19.7%	1.8%	7.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	42.7%	22.9%	23.2%	28.9%	2.8%	4.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	25.5%	13.7%	27.5%	19.6%	27.5%	8.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	3.8%	8.8%	33.8%	43.8%	3.8%	6.3%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	14.6%	12.0%	22.8%	25.5%	15.0%	9.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	59.1%	19.5%	32.1%	27.5%	0.6%	5.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	8.8%	31.1%	11.5%	30.4%	4.1%	15.5%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	23.2%	46.6%	20.4%	38.5%	3.4%	8.9%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	40.9%	29.1%	26.1%	23.1%	3.5%	6.5%
Total (n=3014)	46.6%	19.7%	28.4%	25.6%	2.2%	7.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15H1. Where do you access recently released English-language movies?

Reported Sources of Recent English-language Movies							
Variable		Local theatre	Theatres in large urban centres	Download from internet	Download from TV service provider	Rent at local video store	does not access English-language movies
gender	Male	45.7%	20.2%	32.8%	27.0%	2.7%	6.9%
	Female	47.5%	19.3%	24.2%	24.3%	1.7%	8.0%
	Total	46.6%	19.7%	28.4%	25.6%	2.2%	7.5%
age	18-24 years	50.4%	14.3%	49.7%	22.8%	0.6%	1.3%
	25-44 years	47.6%	22.9%	35.7%	25.5%	1.3%	5.3%
	45-64 years	47.3%	19.0%	23.9%	29.9%	3.3%	5.9%
	65 years and over	42.2%	17.9%	10.8%	19.2%	1.8%	18.1%
	Total	46.8%	19.8%	28.5%	25.8%	2.1%	7.3%
household income	less than \$30k	37.6%	13.7%	24.5%	19.3%	3.2%	16.9%
	\$30-70k	42.0%	22.6%	28.4%	28.1%	2.8%	7.5%
	\$70-100k	51.4%	23.3%	28.9%	29.0%	1.1%	2.4%
	\$100k and over	55.3%	19.3%	33.1%	30.1%	1.1%	2.0%
	Total	46.7%	20.3%	29.3%	27.4%	2.1%	6.5%
bilingual	bilingual	51.1%	21.4%	29.7%	25.6%	2.3%	4.8%
	unilingual English	32.8%	14.4%	23.9%	25.7%	2.0%	15.8%
	Total	46.6%	19.7%	28.4%	25.6%	2.2%	7.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15H1. Where do you access recently released English-language movies?

English-speaking females (47.5%) were about as likely to have accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre as their male counterparts (45.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (50.4%) were the most likely to have accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre while those aged 65 years and over (42.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre (55.3%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (37.6%).

Persons who were bilingual (51.1%) were more likely to have accessed recent English-language movies at a local theatre than their unilingual English (32.8%) counterparts.

## Media and Information Technology

Community Represented in English-language Radio		
Region	very little or not at all	somewhat or very much
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	43.0%	56.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	62.3%	34.4%
05 Estrie (n=293)	29.6%	67.1%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	6.3%	92.6%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	20.1%	75.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	27.6%	66.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	23.8%	72.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	54.3%	40.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	41.3%	58.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	40.3%	48.9%
13 Laval (n=270)	19.1%	79.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	62.4%	36.9%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	27.5%	68.8%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	25.3%	72.4%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q15A. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? /1) English-language Radio</i>		

### Community Represented in English Radio

Among English-speaking respondents, 74.8% feel their local community was represented in English-language radio.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (92.6%), Laval (79.4%) and Montreal Centre (75.2%) were the most likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language radio.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (34.4%), Lanaudière (36.9%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (40.4%) were the least likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language radio.



Community Represented in English-language Radio			
Variable		very little or not at all	somewhat or very much
gender	Male	22.2%	74.9%
	Female	21.2%	74.8%
	Total	21.7%	74.8%
age	18-24 years	17.7%	78.2%
	25-44 years	22.3%	73.9%
	45-64 years	21.6%	76.6%
	65 years and over	23.5%	71.3%
	Total	21.8%	74.9%
household income	less than \$30k	26.6%	72.4%
	\$30-70k	22.7%	72.7%
	\$70-100k	17.0%	81.7%
	\$100k and over	19.3%	77.2%
	Total	21.4%	75.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	20.6%	76.1%
	unilingual English	25.2%	70.8%
	Total	21.7%	74.8%
Source: CHSSN/CRCP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15A. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language Radio			

There was no substantial difference among males and females in their likelihood to feel their local community was represented in English-language radio.

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (78.2%) were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language radio while those aged 65 years and over (71.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language radio (81.7%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (72.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (76.1%) were more likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language radio than their unilingual English (70.8%) counterparts.

Community Represented in English-language Television News		
Region	very little or not at all	somewhat or very much
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	52.3%	43.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	43.5%	56.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	37.9%	59.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	15.3%	83.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	11.7%	84.6%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	22.4%	77.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	33.2%	65.0%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	45.9%	52.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	53.1%	46.9%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	40.1%	52.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	15.2%	83.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	63.0%	36.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	37.4%	62.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	27.8%	71.3%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>77.9%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q15B. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language Television news</i>		

### Community Represented in English TV News

Among English-speaking respondents, 77.9% feel their local community was represented in English-language television news.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal Centre (84.6%), Montreal West (83.3%) and Laval (83.3%) were the most likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language television news.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (36.3%), Capitale-Nationale (43.8%) and Côte-Nord (46.9%) were the least likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language television news.

<b>Community Represented in English-language Television News</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>very little or not at all</b>	<b>somewhat or very much</b>
gender	Male	20.2%	78.1%
	Female	19.5%	77.8%
	Total	19.8%	77.9%
age	18-24 years	21.8%	78.2%
	25-44 years	18.0%	78.6%
	45-64 years	21.9%	76.7%
	65 years and over	18.0%	79.4%
	Total	19.8%	78.0%
household income	less than \$30k	21.5%	77.3%
	\$30-70k	18.5%	77.6%
	\$70-100k	22.7%	75.6%
	\$100k and over	19.3%	79.1%
	Total	19.9%	77.7%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	20.5%	77.6%
	unilingual English	17.7%	79.2%
	Total	19.8%	77.9%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15B. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language Television news			

English-speaking males (78.1%) were as likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television news as their female counterparts (77.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (79.4%) were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television news while those aged 45-64 years (76.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television news (79.1%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (75.6%).

Persons who were unilingual English (79.2%) were more likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television news than their bilingual (77.6%) counterparts.



<b>Community Represented in English-language Television Programs</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>very little or not at all</b>	<b>somewhat or very much</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	55.5%	39.1%
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	33.9%	66.1%
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	35.0%	60.0%
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	17.7%	80.6%
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	24.3%	73.2%
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	32.0%	65.6%
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	31.8%	63.2%
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	45.5%	52.3%
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	55.7%	44.3%
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	37.8%	59.9%
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	20.3%	78.4%
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	59.4%	38.5%
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	35.3%	63.6%
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	38.1%	61.1%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	27.6%	70.3%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15C. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language Television programs</i>		

### Community Represented in English TV

Among English-speaking respondents, 70.3% feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (80.6%), Laval (78.4%) and Montreal Centre (73.2%) were the most likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (38.5%), Capitale-Nationale (39.1%) and Côte-Nord (44.3%) were the least likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs.

<b>Community Represented in English-language Television Programs</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>very little or not at all</b>	<b>somewhat or very much</b>
gender	Male	29.6%	68.4%
	Female	25.6%	72.1%
	Total	27.6%	70.3%
age	18-24 years	36.6%	59.6%
	25-44 years	27.9%	70.1%
	45-64 years	27.2%	71.0%
	65 years and over	22.6%	75.2%
	Total	27.6%	70.3%
household income	less than \$30k	31.7%	67.2%
	\$30-70k	26.8%	70.7%
	\$70-100k	29.5%	68.3%
	\$100k and over	24.2%	72.8%
	Total	27.2%	70.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	27.7%	70.2%
	unilingual English	27.2%	70.8%
	Total	27.6%	70.3%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15C. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language Television programs</i>			

English-speaking females (72.1%) were more likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs than males (68.4%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (75.2%) were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs while those aged 18-24 years (59.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs (72.8%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (67.2%).

Persons who were unilingual English (70.8%) were more likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language television programs than their bilingual (70.2%) counterparts.

Community Represented in English-language Newspapers		
Region	very little or not at all	somewhat or very much
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	55.3%	42.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	56.5%	40.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	24.9%	74.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	15.7%	83.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	23.7%	72.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	39.8%	56.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	32.2%	66.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	52.9%	40.2%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	61.7%	32.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	47.6%	51.3%
13 Laval (n=270)	30.5%	65.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	75.5%	21.0%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	34.0%	63.9%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	32.3%	65.2%
Total (n=3014)	27.7%	69.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15D. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language newspapers		

### Community Represented in English Newspapers

Among English-speaking respondents, 69.3% feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (83.3%), Estrie (74.2%) and Montreal Centre (72.9%) were the most likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (21.0%), Côte-Nord (32.1%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (40.2%) were the least likely to report that they feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers.

<b>Community Represented in English-language Newspapers</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>very little or not at all</b>	<b>somewhat or very much</b>
gender	Male	27.4%	70.5%
	Female	28.1%	68.2%
	Total	27.7%	69.3%
age	18-24 years	28.2%	71.2%
	25-44 years	29.8%	66.9%
	45-64 years	27.4%	70.1%
	65 years and over	24.5%	70.7%
	Total	27.8%	69.2%
household income	less than \$30k	27.0%	68.8%
	\$30-70k	30.9%	64.8%
	\$70-100k	24.8%	73.2%
	\$100k and over	22.2%	75.5%
	Total	26.8%	69.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	25.5%	71.7%
	unilingual English	34.9%	62.0%
	Total	27.7%	69.3%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15D. Do you feel your local community is represented in the following English-language media? / 1) English-language newspapers</i>			

English-speaking males (70.5%) were as likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers as their female counterparts (68.2%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (71.2%) were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers while those aged 25-44 years (66.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers (75.5%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (64.8%).

Persons who were bilingual (71.7%) were more likely to feel their local community was represented in English-language newspapers than their unilingual English (62%) counterparts.

Language of Television Viewing					
Region	English Only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	35.3%	40.4%	17.6%	-	-
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	50.8%	22.2%	25.4%	1.6%	-
05 Estrie (n=293)	52.3%	32.0%	5.0%	8.7%	0.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	49.2%	41.8%	6.5%	0.1%	-
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	42.1%	39.7%	11.3%	0.3%	0.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	41.4%	47.2%	7.3%	1.6%	-
07 Outaouais (n=204)	54.4%	34.1%	6.6%	1.5%	-
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	38.2%	38.2%	20.6%	-	-
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	54.9%	40.2%	4.9%	-	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	53.1%	30.9%	11.6%	2.2%	0.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	44.7%	42.1%	7.7%	2.6%	-
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	48.0%	41.2%	8.1%	-	0.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	51.3%	41.1%	6.4%	0.6%	-
16 Montérégie (n=526)	45.8%	43.6%	8.6%	0.5%	-
Total (n=3014)	45.2%	40.9%	9.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.					
Q15H2. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you watch television in:					

### Language of TV Viewing

Among English-speaking respondents, 45.2% watch television solely in English.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (54.9%), Outaouais (54.4%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (53.1%) were the most likely to report that they watch television solely in English.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (35.3%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (38.2%) and Montreal East (41.4%) were the least likely to report that they watch television solely in English.

Language of Television Viewing						
Variable		English Only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only
gender	Male	36.9%	48.3%	10.0%	0.9%	0.0%
	Female	53.1%	33.8%	8.0%	1.0%	0.1%
	Total	45.2%	40.9%	9.0%	0.9%	0.1%
age	18-24 years	48.6%	40.1%	4.9%	1.0%	-
	25-44 years	41.9%	42.3%	9.7%	0.8%	-
	45-64 years	44.9%	42.0%	9.4%	1.2%	0.2%
	65 years and over	50.7%	37.0%	8.7%	0.7%	0.1%
	Total	45.1%	41.1%	9.0%	1.0%	0.1%
household income	less than \$30k	47.4%	36.9%	9.1%	0.3%	0.3%
	\$30-70k	44.6%	40.4%	10.1%	0.3%	0.1%
	\$70-100k	42.9%	39.4%	12.8%	1.2%	0.0%
	\$100k and over	43.6%	48.0%	5.7%	1.8%	0.0%
	Total	44.5%	41.9%	9.1%	0.9%	0.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	40.7%	44.1%	10.8%	1.2%	0.1%
	unilingual English	59.6%	30.6%	3.4%	0.1%	-
	Total	45.2%	40.9%	9.0%	0.9%	0.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15H2. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you watch television in:

English-speaking females (53.1%) were more likely to watch television solely in English than males (36.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (50.7%) were the most likely to watch television solely in English while those aged 25-44 years (41.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to watch television solely in English (47.4%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (42.9%).

Persons who were unilingual English (59.6%) were more likely to watch television solely in English than their bilingual (40.7%) counterparts.

Language of Radio Listening					
Region	English Only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	26.5%	24.3%	17.6%	15.4%	9.6%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	27.0%	15.9%	25.4%	6.3%	6.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	58.7%	20.9%	14.3%	3.0%	0.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	56.3%	31.1%	9.3%	-	0.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	48.8%	31.1%	11.0%	1.5%	1.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	47.5%	28.4%	9.2%	4.0%	1.8%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	61.0%	25.7%	9.1%	1.8%	1.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	37.3%	18.6%	13.7%	9.8%	15.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	69.5%	25.6%	4.9%	-	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	51.3%	21.1%	9.8%	5.1%	5.1%
13 Laval (n=270)	53.1%	29.6%	12.2%	1.9%	0.6%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	68.9%	12.2%	13.5%	0.7%	1.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	59.6%	22.7%	11.2%	1.7%	-
16 Montérégie (n=526)	51.6%	33.8%	8.3%	2.3%	1.1%
Total (n=3014)	51.6%	30.0%	10.4%	1.9%	1.2%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15H3. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you listen to radio in:					

### Language of Radio Listening

Among English-speaking respondents, 51.6% listen to radio solely in English.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (69.5%), Lanaudière (68.9%) and Outaouais (61.0%) were the most likely to report that they listen to radio solely in English.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (26.5%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (27.0%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (37.3%) were the least likely to report that they listen to radio solely in English.

Language of Radio Listening						
Variable		English Only	Much more English than French	English and French equally	Much more French than English	French only
gender	Male	46.1%	34.9%	12.3%	1.4%	1.1%
	Female	56.7%	25.4%	8.6%	2.4%	1.2%
	Total	51.6%	30.0%	10.4%	1.9%	1.2%
age	18-24 years	45.9%	37.2%	10.8%	-	0.5%
	25-44 years	50.6%	30.6%	10.9%	2.0%	0.7%
	45-64 years	52.6%	29.4%	10.2%	2.4%	1.7%
	65 years and over	54.1%	26.7%	9.0%	1.7%	1.3%
	Total	51.5%	30.1%	10.3%	1.9%	1.2%
household income	less than \$30k	51.0%	31.9%	8.6%	0.8%	0.5%
	\$30-70k	51.7%	27.5%	12.2%	2.8%	1.0%
	\$70-100k	46.5%	30.3%	15.6%	2.6%	1.0%
	\$100k and over	53.4%	32.9%	8.0%	2.0%	1.1%
	Total	51.3%	30.3%	10.9%	2.2%	1.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	48.3%	32.9%	11.3%	2.4%	1.3%
	unilingual English	61.8%	20.8%	7.5%	0.3%	0.7%
	Total	51.6%	30.0%	10.4%	1.9%	1.2%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15H3. The following series of questions will focus on the language of certain activities. Do you listen to radio in:

English-speaking females (56.7%) were more likely to listen to radio solely in English than males (46.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (54.1%) were the most likely to listen to radio solely in English while those aged 18-24 years (45.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to listen to radio solely in English (53.4%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (46.5%).

Persons who were unilingual English (61.8%) were more likely to listen to radio solely in English than their bilingual (48.3%) counterparts.



Availability of High Speed Internet		
Region	Yes	No
05 Estrie (n=99)	74.8%	25.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=34)	85.6%	14.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=123)	89.7%	10.3%
07 Outaouais (n=42)	66.3%	33.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=22)	78.6%	21.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=59)	65.7%	34.3%
13 Laval (n=41)	89.0%	11.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=39)	75.8%	24.2%
15 Laurentides (n=50)	53.8%	46.2%
16 Montérégie (n=115)	87.8%	12.2%
Total (n=719)	82.7%	17.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q13. If not, is high speed internet available in your area?		

### High-speed Internet Availability

Among English-speaking respondents, 82.7% had high-speed internet available in their area.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal Centre (89.7%), Laval (89.0%) and Montérégie (87.8%) were the most likely to report that they had high-speed internet available in their area.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (53.8%), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (65.7%) and Outaouais (66.3%) were the least likely to report that they had high-speed internet available in their area.

Availability of High Speed Internet			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	80.0%	20.0%
	Female	84.9%	15.1%
	Total	82.7%	17.3%
age	18-24 years	77.7%	22.3%
	25-44 years	89.4%	10.6%
	45-64 years	79.1%	20.9%
	65 years and over	83.3%	16.7%
	Total	83.1%	16.9%
household income	less than \$30k	82.5%	17.5%
	\$30-70k	85.0%	15.0%
	\$70-100k	56.5%	43.5%
	\$100k and over	75.3%	24.7%
	Total	81.0%	19.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	83.8%	16.2%
	unilingual English	81.1%	18.9%
	Total	82.7%	17.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q13. If not, is high speed internet available in your area?			

English-speaking females (84.9%) were somewhat more likely to have high-speed internet available in their area than males (80%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (89.4%) were the most likely to have high-speed internet available in their area while those aged 18-24 years (77.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to have high-speed internet available in their area (85%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (56.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (83.8%) were more likely to have high-speed internet available in their area than their unilingual English (81.1%) counterparts.

<b>Access to Internet at Home</b>		
<b>Région</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>95.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q12. Do you currently have access to the Internet at home?</i>		

### Access to Internet at Home

Among English-speaking respondents, 89.8% have internet access at home.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (97.2%), Montreal East (95.6%) and Laval (92.9%) were the most likely to report that they have internet access at home.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (76.4%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (81.0%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (81.1%) were the least likely to report that they have internet access at home.

Access to Internet at Home			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	89.6%	10.4%
	Female	90.0%	10.0%
	Total	89.8%	10.2%
age	18-24 years	94.2%	5.8%
	25-44 years	94.8%	5.2%
	45-64 years	90.2%	9.8%
	65 years and over	76.7%	23.3%
	Total	90.0%	10.0%
household income	less than \$30k	69.4%	30.6%
	\$30-70k	89.3%	10.7%
	\$70-100k	96.5%	3.5%
	\$100k and over	98.5%	1.5%
	Total	90.0%	10.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	92.5%	7.5%
	unilingual English	81.4%	18.6%
	Total	89.8%	10.2%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q12. Do you currently have access to the Internet at home?			

English-speaking females (90%) were as likely to have internet access at home as their male counterparts (89.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (94.8%) were the most likely to have internet access at home while those aged 65 years and over (76.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have internet access at home (98.5%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (69.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (92.5%) were more likely to have internet access at home than their unilingual English (81.4%) counterparts.

<b>Access to High Speed Internet at Home</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=66)</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=33)</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=228)</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=314)</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=454)</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=91)</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=174)</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=52)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=41)</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=161)</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=249)</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=55)</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=126)</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=452)</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Total (n=2571)</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q12B. Is this a high speed connection?</i>		

### Access to High-speed Internet at Home

Among English-speaking respondents, 94.6% had a high-speed internet connection at home.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (100.0%), Montreal West (98.1%) and Outaouais (98.0%) were the most likely to report that they had a high-speed internet connection at home.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (68.5%), Côte-Nord (73.9%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (88.2%) were the least likely to report that they had a high-speed internet connection at home.

Access to High Speed Internet at Home			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	96.1%	3.9%
	Female	93.1%	6.9%
	Total	94.6%	5.4%
age	18-24 years	97.7%	2.3%
	25-44 years	96.4%	3.6%
	45-64 years	94.7%	5.3%
	65 years and over	86.7%	13.3%
	Total	94.5%	5.5%
household income	less than \$30k	84.8%	15.2%
	\$30-70k	94.2%	5.8%
	\$70-100k	96.1%	3.9%
	\$100k and over	98.4%	1.6%
	Total	94.8%	5.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	95.6%	4.4%
	unilingual English	90.7%	9.3%
	Total	94.6%	5.4%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q12B. Is this a high speed connection?			

English-speaking males (96.1%) were more likely to have a high-speed internet connection at home than their female counterparts (93.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (97.7%) were the most likely to have a high-speed internet connection at home while those aged 65 years and over (86.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have a high-speed internet connection at home (98.4%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (84.8%).

Persons who were bilingual (95.6%) were more likely to have a high-speed internet connection at home than their unilingual English (90.7%) counterparts.

Own Mobile Device		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	80.9%	19.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	61.9%	38.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	74.8%	25.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	87.5%	12.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	80.0%	20.0%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	85.0%	15.0%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	79.5%	20.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	76.5%	23.5%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	47.6%	52.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	71.6%	28.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	89.0%	11.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	58.1%	41.9%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	78.5%	21.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	83.4%	16.6%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q14. Do you personally have a mobile device (such as a cellphone, iphone or Blackberry)?</i>		

## Mobile Devices

Among English-speaking respondents, 81.8% had a mobile device.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Laval (89.0%), Montreal West (87.5%) and Montreal East (85.0%) were the most likely to report that they had a mobile device.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (47.6%), Lanaudière (58.1%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (61.9%) were the least likely to report that they had a mobile device.

Own Mobile Device			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	82.4%	17.6%
	Female	81.3%	18.7%
	Total	81.8%	18.2%
age	18-24 years	94.0%	6.0%
	25-44 years	89.4%	10.6%
	45-64 years	80.4%	19.6%
	65 years and over	63.3%	36.7%
	Total	82.1%	17.9%
household income	less than \$30k	59.1%	40.9%
	\$30-70k	78.8%	21.2%
	\$70-100k	88.3%	11.7%
	\$100k and over	95.2%	4.8%
	Total	82.0%	18.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	85.5%	14.5%
	unilingual English	70.0%	30.0%
	Total	81.8%	18.2%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q14. Do you personally have a mobile device (such as a cellphone, iphone or Blackberry)?			

English-speaking males (82.4%) were as likely to have a mobile device as their female counterparts (81.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (94%) were the most likely to have a mobile device while those aged 65 years and over (63.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have a mobile device (95.2%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (59.1%).

Persons who were bilingual (85.5%) were more likely to have a mobile device than their unilingual English (70%) counterparts.



## Economy

Satisfaction with Local Employment Services in English			
Region	low (1 or 2)	medium (3)	high (4 or 5)
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	65.6%	12.5%	21.9%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	64.4%	15.6%	20.0%
05 Estrie (n=170)	37.7%	40.6%	21.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=215)	27.7%	25.0%	47.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	39.0%	23.5%	37.5%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	45.4%	27.1%	27.5%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	40.4%	34.2%	25.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	45.3%	39.1%	15.6%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	42.6%	22.2%	35.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	34.3%	14.9%	50.9%
13 Laval (n=210)	51.9%	32.0%	16.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	85.1%	7.5%	7.5%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	43.8%	13.4%	42.8%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	34.6%	28.5%	36.8%
<b>Total (n=1949)</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>34.6%</b>
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /R) Employment services (local employment centers)</p>			

### Satisfaction with Employment Services

Among English-speaking respondents in Quebec, 39.2% reported low satisfaction with local employment services in English, while 34.6% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (85.1%), Capitale-Nationale (65.6%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (64.4%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local employment services in English.

English speakers in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (50.9%), Montreal West (47.4%) and Montreal Centre (37.5%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with local employment services in English.

Satisfaction with Local Employment Services				
Variable		low (1 or 2)	medium (3)	high (4 or 5)
gender	Male	33.7%	25.5%	40.8%
	Female	44.7%	26.9%	28.4%
	Total	39.2%	26.2%	34.6%
age	18-24 years	25.7%	25.8%	48.5%
	25-44 years	37.7%	29.4%	32.9%
	45-64 years	44.5%	23.4%	32.1%
	65 years and over	56.9%	14.4%	28.7%
	Total	39.1%	26.2%	34.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	39.0%	19.1%	41.9%
	\$30-70k	35.4%	30.9%	33.8%
	\$70-100k	39.7%	30.3%	30.1%
	\$100k and over	37.9%	27.3%	34.8%
	Total	37.4%	27.8%	34.8%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	38.0%	27.0%	35.0%
	unilingual English	43.3%	23.2%	33.4%
	Total	39.2%	26.2%	34.6%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? / R) Employment services (local employment centers)</p>				

English-speaking females (44.7%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with local employment services in English than males (33.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 and over (56.9%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local employment services in English while those aged 18-24 (25.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local employment services in English (39.7%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (35.4%).

Persons who were unilingual English (43.3%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with local employment services in English than their bilingual (38%) counterparts.

Issues and Barriers Faced by English-speakers in Quebec in Seeking Jobs										
Region	lack of education	French language skills	Information technology (IT) skills	lack of self-confidence (low self-esteem)	lack of formal qualifications	family responsibilities	unwillingness to leave the region of residence	not sure where to go or who to consult / Lack of information	lack of services in region	lack of services in English in my region
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	-	96.0%	9.5%	27.0%	12.7%	21.4%	9.5%	18.3%	19.0%	26.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	1.6%	67.7%	11.3%	16.1%	17.7%	6.5%	14.5%	29.0%	21.0%	35.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	2.5%	76.8%	17.2%	15.5%	21.3%	9.6%	18.3%	16.2%	19.4%	20.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	0.7%	82.1%	17.7%	21.2%	16.5%	16.8%	17.1%	16.0%	14.7%	21.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	0.8%	77.4%	19.9%	18.1%	21.8%	11.5%	13.5%	19.9%	14.2%	21.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	5.9%	72.3%	13.5%	17.0%	14.4%	11.4%	13.7%	16.7%	20.1%	22.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	0.2%	83.3%	21.2%	25.1%	22.3%	20.3%	17.4%	26.6%	32.5%	35.0%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	-	86.1%	23.8%	27.7%	23.8%	6.9%	10.9%	16.8%	15.8%	20.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	-	89.6%	19.5%	11.7%	18.2%	10.4%	7.8%	14.3%	20.8%	24.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	1.1%	79.7%	21.1%	21.1%	25.9%	12.8%	21.4%	23.3%	32.7%	37.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	0.8%	77.6%	18.1%	21.8%	23.1%	13.0%	17.9%	21.2%	19.9%	26.7%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	0.7%	64.1%	12.4%	22.1%	13.1%	9.7%	8.3%	22.1%	17.2%	44.1%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	1.6%	80.3%	13.4%	13.8%	9.9%	7.9%	7.9%	15.9%	20.0%	27.9%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	0.3%	78.2%	17.3%	18.7%	13.7%	9.7%	16.3%	13.8%	13.8%	18.3%
Total (n=3014)	1.1%	78.3%	18.5%	19.1%	18.9%	12.5%	15.0%	18.5%	17.1%	22.9%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q27C. What are the most important issues or barriers faced by English-speakers in Quebec who are seeking a job?

### Issues Facing Job Seekers in Quebec

Respondents across all regions cited French-language skills as the most important issue faced by English-speaking job seekers in Quebec with a provincial response of 78.3%. The next highest ranked issue was that of English-language services to assist job seekers.

Gaps in self-confidence (19.1%), formal qualifications (18.9%), information about where to go to get help (18.5%) and information technology skills were also cited as issues or barriers.

Issues and Barriers Faced by English-speakers in Quebec in Seeking Jobs											
Variable		lack of education	French language skills	Information technology (IT) skills	lack of self-confidence (low self-esteem)	lack of formal qualifications	family responsibilities	unwillingness to leave the region of residence	not sure where to go or who to consult / Lack of information	lack of services in region	lack of services in English in my region
gender	Male	0.5%	75.9%	18.1%	17.8%	18.9%	12.3%	15.2%	16.9%	16.6%	20.5%
	Female	1.7%	80.5%	18.8%	20.2%	18.9%	12.7%	14.9%	20.0%	17.4%	25.1%
	Total	1.1%	78.3%	18.5%	19.1%	18.9%	12.5%	15.0%	18.5%	17.1%	22.9%
age	18-24 years	-	75.2%	16.9%	28.7%	12.6%	12.9%	11.9%	19.2%	15.2%	25.1%
	25-44 years	1.6%	76.2%	16.7%	18.4%	18.3%	12.1%	13.9%	15.4%	18.5%	24.0%
	45-64 years	1.1%	80.7%	19.8%	18.8%	20.7%	13.1%	16.8%	21.9%	16.8%	22.5%
	65 years and over	0.6%	78.7%	20.6%	16.5%	19.7%	12.0%	15.1%	18.1%	15.5%	20.6%
	Total	1.1%	78.2%	18.5%	19.2%	18.9%	12.5%	15.0%	18.6%	17.1%	23.0%
household income	less than \$30k	0.8%	72.5%	19.6%	18.0%	16.5%	10.6%	13.9%	14.2%	18.7%	22.8%
	\$30-70k	0.4%	79.5%	24.5%	26.3%	24.7%	18.2%	17.5%	25.4%	20.9%	29.5%
	\$70-100k	3.5%	80.9%	18.3%	18.3%	18.0%	11.0%	15.9%	16.7%	18.7%	21.3%
	\$100k and over	1.7%	79.4%	13.5%	14.5%	15.2%	8.9%	14.8%	13.6%	13.0%	17.2%
	Total	1.3%	78.6%	19.5%	20.2%	19.5%	13.1%	15.9%	18.7%	17.8%	23.4%
bilingual	bilingual	1.3%	79.1%	18.6%	19.4%	18.0%	12.7%	16.1%	18.9%	16.7%	22.1%
	unilingual English	0.4%	75.8%	18.2%	18.0%	21.9%	11.9%	11.3%	17.5%	18.4%	25.6%
	Total	1.1%	78.3%	18.5%	19.1%	18.9%	12.5%	15.0%	18.5%	17.1%	22.9%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q27C. What are the most important issues or barriers faced by English-speakers in Quebec who are seeking a job?

Females were more likely than males to cite lack of services in English, lack of information about where to go for help and low self-esteem as issues or barriers.

Older respondents were somewhat more likely to be willing to leave their region to enhance their job prospects.

Satisfaction with Local Business Development Programs in English			
Region	low (1 or 2)	medium (3)	high (4 or 5)
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	69.6%	23.2%	7.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	51.4%	28.6%	20.0%
05 Estrie (n=170)	52.3%	32.5%	15.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=215)	20.9%	38.9%	40.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	40.4%	27.1%	32.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	47.6%	23.9%	28.4%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	50.0%	29.3%	20.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	26.2%	62.3%	11.5%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	50.0%	19.2%	30.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	52.2%	14.5%	33.3%
13 Laval (n=210)	50.8%	35.5%	13.7%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	90.6%	3.1%	6.3%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	64.5%	17.8%	17.8%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	35.8%	30.7%	33.4%
<b>Total (n=1949)</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>

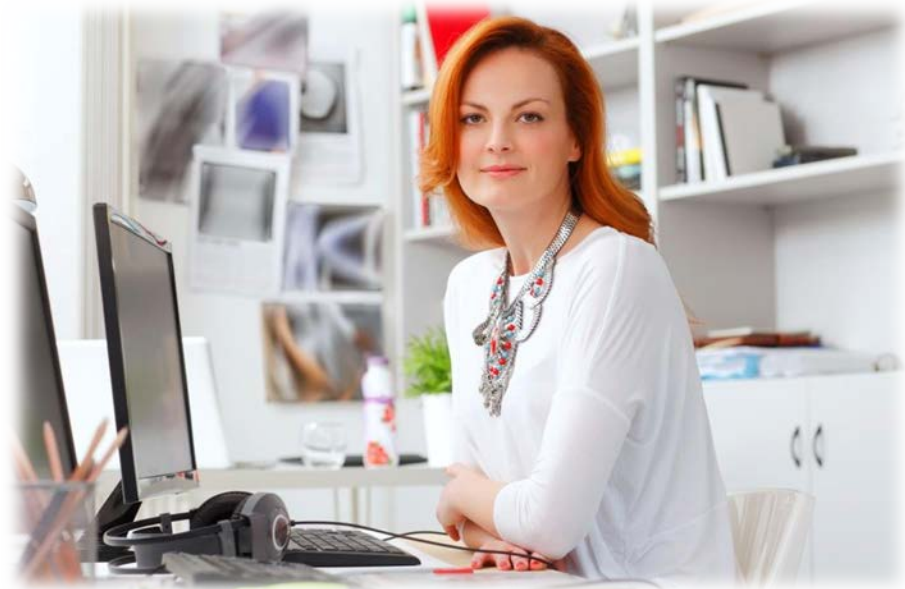
*Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /S) Business development programs*

### Satisfaction with Business Development Programs

Among English-speaking respondents, 41.4% reported low satisfaction with local business development programs in English, while 28.9% rated their satisfaction as high.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (90.6%), Capitale-Nationale (69.6%) and Estrie (52.3%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local business development programs in English.

We observe that those in the regions of Montreal West (40.2%), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (33.3%) and Montreal Centre (32.4%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with local business development programs in English.



Satisfaction with Local Business Development Programs in English				
Variable		low (1 or 2)	medium (3)	high (4 or 5)
gender	Male	39.7%	26.3%	34.0%
	Female	43.1%	33.1%	23.9%
	Total	41.4%	29.7%	28.9%
age	18-24 years	21.0%	39.7%	39.3%
	25-44 years	42.0%	29.9%	28.1%
	45-64 years	46.7%	26.4%	26.9%
	65 years and over	56.0%	22.2%	21.7%
	Total	41.5%	29.6%	28.9%
household income	less than \$30k	41.0%	21.7%	37.2%
	\$30-70k	37.9%	33.5%	28.7%
	\$70-100k	48.2%	28.3%	23.5%
	\$100k and over	37.3%	33.5%	29.2%
	Total	39.9%	30.8%	29.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	40.3%	31.3%	28.4%
	unilingual English	46.2%	22.7%	31.1%
	Total	41.4%	29.7%	28.9%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /S) Business development programs

English-speaking females (43.1%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with local business development programs in English than males (39.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 and over (56%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local business development programs in English while those aged 18-24 (21%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with local business development programs in English (48.2%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (37.3%).

Persons who were unilingual English (46.2%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with local business development programs in English than their bilingual (40.3%) counterparts.

Used English Resources to Search for Jobs or Develop Skills		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	15.9%	84.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	21.7%	78.3%
05 Estrie (n=170)	32.8%	67.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=216)	43.2%	56.8%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	38.6%	61.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	51.9%	48.1%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	34.3%	65.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	45.3%	54.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	62.9%	37.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	48.3%	51.7%
13 Laval (n=210)	41.7%	58.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	13.2%	86.8%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	19.3%	80.7%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	38.2%	61.8%
<b>Total (n=1949)</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q32A. Have you used local, English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills?</i>		

### English Resources to Search for Jobs or Develop Skills

Among English-speaking respondents, 39.6% had used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills.

We observe that English speakers in the regions of Chaudière-Appalaches (66.7%), Côte-Nord (62.9%) and Montreal East (51.9%) were the most likely to report that they used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (13.2%), Capitale-Nationale (15.9%) and Laurentides (19.3%) were the least likely to report that they had used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills.

Used English Resources to Search for Jobs or Develop Skills			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	36.1%	63.9%
	Female	43.3%	56.7%
	Total	39.6%	60.4%
age	18-24 years	56.6%	43.4%
	25-44 years	41.9%	58.1%
	45-64 years	32.6%	67.4%
	65 years and over	29.2%	70.8%
	Total	39.6%	60.4%
household income	Less than \$30k	57.2%	42.8%
	\$30-70k	46.6%	53.4%
	\$70-100k	41.0%	59.0%
	\$100k and over	24.5%	75.5%
	Total	39.7%	60.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	37.9%	62.1%
	unilingual English	46.7%	53.3%
	Total	39.6%	60.4%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q32A. Have you used local, English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills?</p>			

English-speaking females (43.3%) were more likely to have used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills than males (36.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 (56.6%) were the most likely to have used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills while those aged 65 and over (29.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to have used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills (57.2%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (24.5%).

Persons who were unilingual English (46.7%) were more likely to have used local English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills than their bilingual (37.9%) counterparts.



English-language Resources to Search for a Job or Develop Skills							
Region	community-based non-profit organization	private business	provincial government office or agency	federal government office or agency	online / Internet / Search engine	newspaper	employment center (Unspecified)
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	76.9%	-	15.4%	-	-	-	-
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	14.3%	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	-	-	-
05 Estrie (n=293)	25.3%	8.0%	37.3%	14.7%	16.0%	2.7%	13.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	11.5%	18.0%	12.9%	22.8%	18.9%	3.8%	0.9%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	18.7%	22.5%	16.0%	15.5%	16.3%	-	2.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	10.8%	16.4%	13.5%	12.4%	17.7%	1.6%	3.0%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	11.5%	10.9%	21.1%	33.5%	13.0%	2.2%	1.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	5.9%	-	2.9%	2.9%	47.1%	2.9%	2.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	25.6%	2.6%	41.0%	15.4%	5.1%	-	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	28.2%	9.0%	20.5%	24.4%	11.5%	-	9.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	6.4%	19.7%	16.6%	22.3%	29.5%	5.3%	-
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	-	-	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	-	-
15 Laurentides (n=157)	5.8%	23.3%	31.4%	39.5%	5.8%	-	16.3%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	5.0%	14.8%	23.0%	20.3%	22.4%	0.3%	5.7%
Total (n=3014)	13.5%	18.6%	16.9%	18.7%	18.2%	1.4%	2.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q32. Have you used local, English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills?

### Resources Used to Search for Job or Develop Skills

English-speaking respondents were most likely to use a federal government office or agency (18.7%), private business (18.6%) or online internet search engine (18.2%) when searching for a job or developing skills. They were least likely to use an employment center (2.7%) or newspaper (1.4%).

English-language Resources to Search for a Job or Develop Skills								
Variable		community-based non-profit organization	private business	provincial government office or agency	federal government office or agency	online / Internet / Search engine	newspaper	employment center (Unspecified)
gender	Male	14.4%	20.2%	17.8%	22.9%	11.1%	1.5%	3.2%
	Female	12.8%	17.2%	16.2%	15.2%	24.4%	1.3%	2.2%
	Total	13.5%	18.6%	16.9%	18.7%	18.2%	1.4%	2.7%
age	18-24 years	2.4%	26.3%	0.1%	-	26.2%	-	-
	25-44 years	13.2%	17.7%	17.3%	20.2%	21.2%	1.0%	2.4%
	45-64 years	18.2%	18.7%	23.9%	22.9%	11.7%	2.4%	4.5%
	65 years and over	16.7%	4.4%	6.7%	31.1%	10.0%	1.7%	-
	Total	13.7%	18.8%	17.1%	18.9%	18.2%	1.4%	2.7%
household income	less than \$30k	23.0%	20.8%	30.9%	12.4%	9.7%	1.4%	1.5%
	\$30-70k	11.3%	15.4%	12.9%	18.7%	21.5%	1.3%	2.8%
	\$70-100k	10.0%	18.8%	14.7%	27.9%	22.5%	1.4%	4.1%
	\$100k and over	12.6%	22.7%	14.6%	19.2%	22.1%	1.5%	2.9%
	Total	13.5%	18.4%	17.0%	19.3%	19.6%	1.4%	2.8%
bilingual	bilingual	13.1%	22.2%	14.9%	20.2%	21.2%	1.3%	2.8%
	unilingual English	14.7%	9.1%	22.3%	14.8%	10.5%	1.6%	2.5%
	Total	13.5%	18.6%	16.9%	18.7%	18.2%	1.4%	2.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q32. Have you used local, English-language resources to search for a job or develop skills?

English-speaking males were most likely to use a federal government office or agency (22.9%) or private business (20.2%) in their search for a job or developing skills while females were more likely to use online internet/search engine (24.4%) or a private business (17.2%).

English-speaking respondents with a household income less than \$30K were most likely to use a provincial government office or agency (30.9%) or community-based non-profit organization (23%) in their search for a job or in developing skills. They are much less likely to use online internet/search engine (9.7%) in their search for a job or to develop skills than respondents with higher incomes.

Interested in Working for the Government of Canada in Quebec			
Region	yes	no	works for the government
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	52.2%	45.6%	2.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	46.8%	46.8%	6.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	49.0%	49.7%	1.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	45.0%	54.0%	1.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	55.4%	43.2%	1.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	59.8%	35.8%	4.5%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	49.6%	41.5%	8.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	38.6%	61.4%	-
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	44.4%	51.9%	3.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	41.4%	48.0%	10.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	59.5%	38.5%	2.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	36.6%	63.4%	-
15 Laurentides (n=157)	45.6%	52.1%	2.3%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	52.7%	46.1%	1.2%
Total (n=3014)	53.1%	44.7%	2.2%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i> <b>Q33A. Have you ever been or would you be interested in seeking a job with the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</b>			

### Interest in Working for Government of Canada in Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents, 53.1% stated that they be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal East (59.8%), Laval (59.5%) and Montreal Centre (55.4%) were the most likely to report that they be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (36.6%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (38.6%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (41.4%) were the least likely to report that they be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

Interested in Working for the Government of Canada in Quebec				
Variable		yes	no	works for the government
gender	Male	51.3%	46.8%	1.9%
	Female	54.8%	42.6%	2.5%
	Total	53.1%	44.7%	2.2%
age	18-24 years	55.6%	43.3%	1.1%
	25-44 years	67.2%	30.2%	2.6%
	45-64 years	51.2%	46.1%	2.8%
	65 years and over	27.0%	72.4%	0.6%
	Total	53.4%	44.4%	2.2%
household income	less than \$30k	50.1%	49.1%	0.8%
	\$30-70k	53.6%	45.2%	1.3%
	\$70-100k	55.5%	40.2%	4.3%
	\$100k and over	57.2%	39.8%	3.0%
	Total	54.4%	43.4%	2.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	55.9%	41.7%	2.4%
	unilingual English	44.3%	54.2%	1.6%
	Total	53.1%	44.7%	2.2%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q33A. Have you ever been or would you be interested in seeking a job with the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</p>				

English-speaking females (54.8%) were about as likely to be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec as their male counterparts (51.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 (67.2%) were the most likely to be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec while those aged 65 and over (27%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec (57.2%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (50.1%).

Persons who were bilingual (55.9%) were more likely to be interested in working for the Government of Canada in Quebec than their unilingual English (44.3%) counterparts.

<b>Believes Anglophones Have Equal Access to Jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>* more or less</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	57.5%	4.7%	37.8%
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	36.1%	9.8%	54.1%
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	37.0%	8.0%	55.1%
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	29.6%	4.8%	65.6%
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	33.5%	7.4%	59.1%
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	32.6%	18.2%	49.2%
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	34.7%	4.2%	61.0%
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	49.4%	2.3%	48.3%
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	24.3%	9.5%	66.2%
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	32.8%	9.2%	58.0%
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	28.7%	6.4%	64.9%
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	28.7%	2.8%	68.5%
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	32.5%	3.7%	63.8%
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	32.4%	4.8%	62.8%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>			
<i>Q33B. Do you believe that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</i>			

### Equal Access to Jobs with Government of Canada in Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents, 33% stated that they believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec.

In the English-speaking population, we observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (57.5%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (49.4%) and Estrie (37%) were the most likely to report that they believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (24.3%), Lanaudière (28.7%) and Laval (28.7%) were the least likely to report that they believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec.

<b>Believes Anglophones Have Equal Access to Jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>yes</b>	<b>* more or less</b>
gender	Male	39.6%	5.8%
	Female	26.8%	8.2%
	Total	33.0%	7.0%
age	18-24 years	37.4%	9.6%
	25-44 years	36.3%	8.3%
	45-64 years	31.9%	5.9%
	65 years and over	26.9%	5.4%
	Total	33.2%	7.0%
household income	less than \$30k	34.4%	1.8%
	\$30-70k	35.3%	7.1%
	\$70-100k	32.7%	8.7%
	\$100k and over	36.1%	6.6%
	Total	34.9%	6.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	35.1%	7.8%
	unilingual English	26.4%	4.5%
	Total	33.0%	7.0%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q33B. Do you believe that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</i>			

English-speaking males (39.6%) were more likely to believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec than their female counterparts (26.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 (37.4%) were the most likely to believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec while those aged 65 and over (26.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec (36.1%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (32.7%).

Persons who were bilingual (35.1%) were more likely to believe English speakers have equal access to jobs with the Government of Canada in Quebec than their unilingual English (26.4%) counterparts.

Has Friend of Family Member Working with the Federal Government in Quebec		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	36.0%	64.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	46.0%	54.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	23.4%	76.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	21.2%	78.8%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	20.4%	79.6%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	42.9%	57.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	51.2%	48.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	34.3%	65.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	30.0%	70.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	38.9%	61.1%
13 Laval (n=270)	32.6%	67.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	14.9%	85.1%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	17.8%	82.2%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	23.3%	76.7%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q33C. Do you have a friend or a family member who works for the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</i>		

### Family Member Working with Federal Government in Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents, 26% stated that they have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Outaouais (51.2%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (46%) and Montreal East (42.9%) were the most likely to report that they have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (14.9%), Laurentides (17.8%) and Montreal Centre (20.4%) were the least likely to report that they have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec.

Has Friend of Family Member Working with the Federal Government in Quebec			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	27.3%	72.7%
	Female	24.7%	75.3%
	Total	26.0%	74.0%
age	18-24 years	20.6%	79.4%
	25-44 years	30.5%	69.5%
	45-64 years	27.0%	73.0%
	65 years and over	17.0%	83.0%
	Total	26.0%	74.0%
household income	less than \$30k	20.5%	79.5%
	\$30-70k	22.3%	77.7%
	\$70-100k	30.8%	69.2%
	\$100k and over	29.7%	70.3%
	Total	25.6%	74.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	29.1%	70.9%
	unilingual English	16.0%	84.0%
	Total	26.0%	74.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q33C. Do you have a friend or a family member who works for the GOVERNMENT OF CANADA in Quebec?</p>			

English-speaking males (27.3%) were more likely to have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec than their female counterparts (24.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 (30.5%) were the most likely to have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec while those aged 65 and over (17%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec (30.8%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (20.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (29.1%) were more likely to have a friend or family member working for the Government of Canada in Quebec than their unilingual English (16%) counterparts.



Interested in Working for the Government of Quebec			
Region	yes	no	works for the government
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	100.0%	-	-
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	100.0%	-	-
05 Estrie (n=293)	91.2%	0.9%	7.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	94.8%	3.7%	1.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	91.0%	6.5%	2.5%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	88.4%	10.3%	1.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	100.0%	-	-
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	80.4%	3.6%	16.1%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	89.1%	9.1%	1.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	94.5%	4.4%	1.1%
13 Laval (n=270)	94.6%	4.3%	1.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	94.6%	2.7%	2.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	91.7%	5.8%	2.4%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	95.3%	2.8%	1.9%
Total (n=3014)	93.2%	4.8%	2.0%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q33D. Have you ever been or would you be interested in seeking a job with the GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC?			

### Interest in Working for Government of Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents, 93.2% stated that they would be interested in working for the Government of Quebec.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (100%), Outaouais (100%) and Capitale-Nationale (100%) were the most likely to report that they would be interested in working for the Government of Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (80.4%), Montreal East (88.4%) and Côte-Nord (89.1%) were the least likely to report that they would be interested in working for the Government of Quebec.

Interested in Working for the Government of Quebec				
Variable		yes	no	works for the government
gender	Male	94.6%	3.6%	1.8%
	Female	91.8%	6.0%	2.2%
	Total	93.2%	4.8%	2.0%
age	18-24 years	96.4%	2.4%	1.1%
	25-44 years	91.3%	7.4%	1.2%
	45-64 years	92.6%	4.9%	2.5%
	65 years and over	95.3%	2.6%	2.2%
	Total	93.2%	4.8%	2.0%
household income	less than \$30k	98.2%	0.4%	1.4%
	\$30-70k	92.6%	4.9%	2.6%
	\$70-100k	88.3%	11.3%	0.3%
	\$100k and over	96.0%	2.4%	1.6%
	Total	93.9%	4.4%	1.7%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	92.7%	5.3%	2.0%
	unilingual English	94.4%	3.5%	2.0%
	Total	93.2%	4.8%	2.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q33D. Have you ever been or would you be interested in seeking a job with the GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC?</p>				

English-speaking males (94.6%) were somewhat more likely to be interested in working for the Government of Quebec than their female counterparts (91.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 (96.4%) were the most likely to would be interested in working for the Government of Quebec while those aged 25-44 (91.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to would be interested in working for the Government of Quebec (98.2%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (88.3%).

Persons who were unilingual English (94.4%) were more likely to be interested in working for the Government of Quebec than their bilingual (92.7%) counterparts.

<b>Believes Anglophones Have Equal Access to Jobs with the Government of Quebec</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>77.6%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>81.7%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>85.2%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q33E. Do you believe that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the government of Quebec?</i>		

### Equal Access to Jobs with Government of Quebec

Among English-speaking respondents across Quebec, 18.1% stated that they believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec.

In the English-speaking population, we observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (39.2%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (38.2%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (37.9%) were the most likely to report that they believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (9%), Montérégie (14.8%) and Montreal Centre (16%) were the least likely to report that they believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec.

<b>Believes Anglophones Have Equal Access to Jobs with the Government of Quebec</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
gender	Male	21.7%	78.3%
	Female	14.7%	85.3%
	Total	18.1%	81.9%
age	18-24 years	35.9%	64.1%
	25-44 years	20.0%	80.0%
	45-64 years	14.5%	85.5%
	65 years and over	12.9%	87.1%
	Total	18.2%	81.8%
household income	less than \$30k	22.2%	77.8%
	\$30-70k	17.8%	82.2%
	\$70-100k	16.8%	83.2%
	\$100k and over	17.2%	82.8%
	Total	18.2%	81.8%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	17.6%	82.4%
	unilingual English	19.6%	80.4%
	Total	18.1%	81.9%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q33E. Do you believe that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the government of Quebec?</p>			

English-speaking males (21.7%) were more likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec than their female counterparts (14.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 (35.9%) were the most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec while those aged 65 and over (12.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec (22.2%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (16.8%).

Persons who were unilingual English (19.6%) were more likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the Government of Quebec than their bilingual (17.6%) counterparts.

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English-speaking Economic Development		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	24.6%	75.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	4.9%	95.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	19.3%	80.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	22.9%	77.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	13.0%	87.0%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	10.1%	89.9%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	20.5%	79.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	42.9%	57.1%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	45.6%	54.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	29.8%	70.2%
13 Laval (n=270)	6.4%	93.6%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	5.0%	95.0%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	14.5%	85.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	13.8%	86.2%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>84.9%</b>
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: / C) economic development</p>		

### Community Organizations Promoting Economic Development

Among English-speaking respondents, 15.1% stated that they know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (45.6%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (42.9%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (29.8%) were the most likely to report that they know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (4.9%), Lanaudière (5%) and Laval (6.4%) were the least likely to report that they know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development.

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English-speaking Economic Development			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	17.7%	82.3%
	Female	12.5%	87.5%
	Total	15.1%	84.9%
age	18-24 years	12.6%	87.4%
	25-44 years	14.6%	85.4%
	45-64 years	15.5%	84.5%
	65 years and over	16.8%	83.2%
	Total	15.1%	84.9%
household income	less than \$30k	19.4%	80.6%
	\$30-70k	16.8%	83.2%
	\$70-100k	15.9%	84.1%
	\$100k and over	13.2%	86.8%
	Total	15.9%	84.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	15.4%	84.6%
	unilingual English	14.2%	85.8%
	Total	15.1%	84.9%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: / C) economic development</p>			

English-speaking males (17.7%) were more likely to know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development than their female counterparts (12.5%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 and over (16.8%) were the most likely to know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development while those aged 18-24 (12.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development (19.4%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (13.2%).

Persons who were bilingual (15.4%) were more likely to know of a community organization promoting English-speaking economic development than their unilingual English (14.2%) counterparts.

## Education<sup>1</sup>

Satisfaction with English Daycare and Pre-school Services			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=20)	82.4%	5.9%	11.8%
05 Estrie (n=54)	7.9%	40.9%	51.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=85)	3.9%	18.0%	78.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=127)	19.9%	19.2%	60.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=27)	31.4%	11.3%	57.3%
07 Outaouais (n=42)	36.6%	1.6%	61.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=21)	-	11.5%	88.5%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=33)	33.3%	8.3%	58.3%
13 Laval (n=96)	29.2%	22.3%	48.5%
15 Laurentides (n=30)	26.5%	27.1%	46.4%
16 Montérégie (n=115)	27.6%	25.1%	47.2%
Total (n=695)	22.0%	19.7%	58.3%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>			
<i>Q15 On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /1)</i>			
<i>Daycare and pre-school services</i>			

### Satisfaction with Daycare and Pre-school Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 22% reported low satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region, while 58.3% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (82.4%), Outaouais (36.6%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (33.3%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (88.5%), Montreal West (78.1%) and Outaouais (61.8%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region.

<sup>1</sup> Many of the education questions were addressed only to parents with children living at home.

Satisfaction with English Daycare and Pre-school Services				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	24.7%	14.6%	60.7%
	Female	19.2%	24.8%	55.9%
	Total	22.0%	19.7%	58.3%
age	18-24 years	9.9%	26.6%	63.5%
	25-44 years	23.7%	20.2%	56.1%
	45-64 years	19.2%	16.7%	64.0%
	65 years and over	-	16.7%	83.3%
	Total	21.8%	19.8%	58.4%
household income	Less than \$30k	16.4%	21.3%	62.3%
	\$30-70k	24.8%	22.8%	52.5%
	\$70-100k	22.2%	17.0%	60.8%
	\$100k and over	21.4%	15.8%	62.9%
	Total	22.0%	18.9%	59.1%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	25.1%	17.8%	57.1%
	English only	10.1%	26.4%	63.5%
	Total	22.0%	19.7%	58.3%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15 On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /1) Daycare and pre-school services

English-speaking males (24.7%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with English daycare and pre-school services offered in their region than their female counterparts (19.2%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (23.7%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (9.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region (24.8%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (16.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (25.1%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with daycare and pre-school services offered in English in their region in English than their unilingual English (10.1%) counterparts.





Satisfaction with English CEGEP, General Program			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	20.3%	14.9%	64.9%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	36.4%	21.2%	42.4%
05 Estrie (n=170)	14.9%	16.5%	68.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=215)	3.4%	24.9%	71.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	11.9%	23.1%	65.0%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	22.1%	30.7%	47.1%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	24.8%	26.3%	48.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	51.7%	19.0%	29.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	47.3%	23.6%	29.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	48.0%	17.1%	35.0%
13 Laval (n=210)	35.1%	30.3%	34.7%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	89.7%	4.4%	5.9%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	51.3%	6.3%	42.4%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	16.4%	13.7%	69.8%
Total (n=1949)	17.5%	22.7%	59.8%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? / N) CEGEP, general program			

### Satisfaction with CEGEP General Program

Among English-speaking respondents, 17.5% reported low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region, while 59.8% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (89.7%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (51.7%) and Laurentides (51.3%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (71.7%), Montérégie (69.8%) and Estrie (68.6%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with English CEGEP, General Program				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	16.3%	20.3%	63.4%
	Female	18.7%	25.1%	56.1%
	Total	17.5%	22.7%	59.8%
age	18-24 years	5.5%	25.6%	68.9%
	25-44 years	17.2%	25.8%	57.0%
	45-64 years	21.5%	19.2%	59.3%
	65 years and over	28.7%	9.3%	62.0%
	Total	17.4%	22.8%	59.8%
household income	Less than \$30k	17.7%	19.3%	63.0%
	\$30-70k	17.1%	21.7%	61.1%
	\$70-100k	19.7%	22.4%	57.9%
	\$100k and over	17.4%	25.6%	57.1%
	Total	17.7%	22.8%	59.4%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	16.5%	23.4%	60.2%
	English only	22.4%	19.3%	58.4%
	Total	17.5%	22.7%	59.8%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /N)  
 CEGEP, general program

English-speaking females (18.7%) were somewhat more likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region than males (16.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (28.7%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (5.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region (19.7%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (17.1%).

Persons who were unilingual English (22.4%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP general programs offered in English in their region than their bilingual (16.5%) counterparts.

Satisfaction with English CEGEP, Professional Program			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	42.7%	20.0%	37.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	41.7%	8.3%	50.0%
05 Estrie (n=170)	27.6%	16.2%	56.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=215)	4.7%	29.0%	66.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	15.7%	28.6%	55.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	21.2%	31.2%	47.6%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	28.8%	25.1%	46.1%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	67.4%	23.9%	8.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	48.1%	27.8%	24.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	48.3%	18.6%	33.1%
13 Laval (n=210)	37.8%	29.0%	33.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	91.0%	7.5%	1.5%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	49.4%	11.2%	39.4%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	16.7%	9.6%	73.7%
Total (n=1949)	20.2%	24.8%	55.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /O) CEGEP, professional program</p>			

### Satisfaction with CEGEP Professional Program

Among English-speaking respondents, 20.2% reported low satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region, while 55% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (91%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (67.4%) and Laurentides (49.4%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Montérégie (73.7%), Montreal West (66.3%) and Estrie (56.2%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with English CEGEP, Professional Program				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	15.8%	26.7%	57.4%
	Female	24.5%	22.9%	52.6%
	Total	20.2%	24.8%	55.0%
age	18-24 years	8.7%	19.9%	71.4%
	25-44 years	19.0%	27.5%	53.5%
	45-64 years	23.9%	24.8%	51.3%
	65 years and over	39.6%	12.3%	48.2%
	Total	20.1%	24.9%	55.0%
household income	less than \$30k	24.9%	17.6%	57.4%
	\$30-70k	19.7%	23.3%	57.0%
	\$70-100k	25.0%	24.1%	50.9%
	\$100k and over	18.1%	28.0%	53.9%
	Total	20.8%	24.2%	55.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	19.6%	25.0%	55.4%
	unilingual English	22.9%	23.9%	53.3%
	Total	20.2%	24.8%	55.0%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? / O) CEGEP, professional program

English-speaking females (24.5%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region than males (15.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (39.6%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (8.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region (25%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (18.1%).

Persons who were unilingual English (22.9%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with CEGEP professional programs offered in English in their region than their bilingual (19.6%) counterparts.



Satisfaction with Continuing Education Services in English			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	53.1%	16.3%	30.6%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	33.3%	22.9%	43.8%
05 Estrie (n=293)	13.8%	19.5%	66.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	5.3%	15.6%	79.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	11.1%	15.7%	73.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	18.6%	21.7%	59.7%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	24.4%	19.2%	56.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	54.9%	23.2%	22.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	39.0%	10.2%	50.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	41.4%	16.7%	41.9%
13 Laval (n=270)	27.9%	22.3%	49.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	77.2%	14.0%	8.8%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	52.1%	15.6%	32.4%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	16.1%	13.5%	70.5%
Total (n=3014)	17.0%	16.6%	66.4%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?            /P) Continuing education (CEGEP, university)</p>			

### Satisfaction with Continuing Education

Among English-speaking respondents, 17% reported low satisfaction with continuing education services in English, while 66.4% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (77.2%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (54.9%) and Capitale-Nationale (53.1%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with continuing education services in English.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (79%), Montreal Centre (73.2%) and Montérégie (70.5%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with continuing education services in English.

Satisfaction with Continuing Education Services in English				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	15.8%	15.5%	68.7%
	Female	18.1%	17.5%	64.4%
	Total	17.0%	16.6%	66.4%
age	18-24 years	3.5%	12.1%	84.4%
	25-44 years	16.7%	18.7%	64.6%
	45-64 years	20.8%	16.0%	63.2%
	65 years and over	19.3%	15.9%	64.8%
	Total	17.0%	16.5%	66.5%
household income	Less than \$30k	15.1%	18.9%	66.0%
	\$30-70k	18.7%	18.7%	62.5%
	\$70-100k	15.5%	17.3%	67.2%
	\$100k and over	17.0%	12.4%	70.6%
	Total	17.1%	16.8%	66.1%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	16.0%	17.3%	66.7%
	English only	20.4%	14.0%	65.6%
	Total	17.0%	16.6%	66.4%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?  
 /P) Continuing education (CEGEP, university)

English-speaking females (18.1%) were somewhat more likely to report dissatisfaction with continuing education services in English than males (15.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (20.8%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with continuing education services in English while those aged 18-24 years (3.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with continuing education services in English (18.7%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (15.1%).

Persons who were unilingual English (20.4%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with continuing education services in English than their bilingual (16%) counterparts.

Satisfaction with English Trades Programs			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	75.0%	8.7%	16.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	54.3%	28.6%	17.1%
05 Estrie (n=170)	44.8%	28.4%	26.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=215)	15.5%	27.9%	56.6%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=365)	29.7%	25.9%	44.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=81)	28.3%	25.8%	45.9%
07 Outaouais (n=115)	30.5%	23.2%	46.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=41)	57.4%	19.7%	23.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=41)	42.6%	18.5%	38.9%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=123)	41.9%	25.8%	32.3%
13 Laval (n=210)	38.7%	38.3%	23.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=34)	90.9%	4.5%	4.5%
15 Laurentides (n=76)	60.1%	18.6%	21.3%
16 Montérégie (n=335)	22.4%	28.1%	49.5%
Total (n=1949)	30.1%	27.7%	42.2%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?            / Q) Trades programs (electrician, plumber, carpenter)</p>			

### Satisfaction with Trades Programs

Among English-speaking respondents, 30.1% reported low satisfaction with trades programs in English, while 42.2% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (90.9%), Capitale-Nationale (75%) and Laurentides (60.1%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with trades programs in English.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (56.6%), Montérégie (49.5%) and Outaouais (46.3%) were the most likely to report satisfaction with trades programs in English.

Satisfaction with English Trades Programs				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	29.3%	23.9%	46.9%
	Female	31.0%	31.7%	37.3%
	Total	30.1%	27.7%	42.2%
age	18-24 years	10.7%	31.8%	57.6%
	25-44 years	29.1%	31.9%	38.9%
	45-64 years	37.4%	21.9%	40.6%
	65 years and over	44.9%	19.4%	35.7%
	Total	30.0%	27.7%	42.3%
household income	Less than \$30k	30.6%	24.3%	45.1%
	\$30-70k	30.8%	25.7%	43.6%
	\$70-100k	32.3%	29.0%	38.7%
	\$100k and over	27.6%	32.2%	40.2%
	Total	30.1%	27.9%	42.0%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	27.6%	29.8%	42.6%
	English only	40.3%	18.9%	40.8%
	Total	30.1%	27.7%	42.2%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On the same scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?  
 /Q) Trades programs (electrician, plumber, carpenter)

English-speaking females (31%) were somewhat more likely to report dissatisfaction with trades programs in English than males (29.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (44.9%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with trades programs in English while those aged 18-24 years (10.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with trades programs in English (32.3%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (27.6%).

Persons who were unilingual English (40.3%) were more likely to report dissatisfaction with trades programs in English than their bilingual (27.6%) counterparts.



Would Support Child's Interest to Pursue Technical Training at an English School Board		
Region	yes	no
05 Estrie (n=54)	96.5%	3.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=85)	94.6%	5.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=127)	92.9%	7.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=27)	97.8%	2.2%
07 Outaouais (n=42)	97.4%	2.6%
09 Côte-Nord (n=21)	94.6%	5.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=33)	100.0%	0.0%
13 Laval (n=96)	93.7%	6.3%
15 Laurentides (n=30)	100.0%	0.0%
16 Montérégie (n=115)	97.8%	2.2%
Total (n=695)	94.9%	5.1%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q31. If your child expressed interest in attending a trades and technical skills program offered by an English school board, would you support this interest?</i>		

### Support Child's Interest to Pursue Technical Training

Among English-speaking respondents, 94.9% would support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (100.0%), Laurentides (100.0%) and Montérégie (97.8%) were the most likely to report that they support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal Centre (92.9%), Laval (93.7%) and Côte-Nord (94.6%) were the least likely to report that they support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board.

Would Support Child's Interest to Pursue Technical Training at an English School Board			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	94.7%	5.3%
	Female	95.1%	4.9%
	Total	94.9%	5.1%
age	18-24 years	88.0%	12.0%
	25-44 years	95.0%	5.0%
	45-64 years	96.7%	3.3%
	65 years and over	76.5%	23.5%
	Total	94.9%	5.1%
household income	Less than \$30k	94.8%	5.2%
	\$30-70k	95.0%	5.0%
	\$70-100k	94.1%	5.9%
	\$100k and over	96.0%	4.0%
	Total	95.2%	4.8%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	96.6%	3.4%
	English only	88.6%	11.4%
	Total	94.9%	5.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q31. If your child expressed interest in attending a trades and technical skills program offered by an English school board, would you support this interest?

English-speaking females (95.1%) were as likely to support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board than males (94.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (96.7%) were the most likely to support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board while those aged 65 years and over (76.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board (96%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (94.1%).

Persons who were bilingual (96.6%) were more likely to support their child's interest in attending a trades and technical program offered by an English school board than their unilingual English (88.6%) counterparts.

Respondent's Language of Schooling					
Region	English	French immersion	French	both English and French	other
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	75.7%	-	-	14.7%	9.6%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	61.9%	-	14.3%	6.3%	17.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	78.0%	2.1%	8.9%	9.5%	1.4%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	65.0%	11.3%	1.4%	17.1%	5.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	59.6%	8.2%	7.9%	13.6%	10.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	58.2%	3.0%	15.2%	20.6%	3.0%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	75.4%	8.1%	7.8%	8.1%	0.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	66.0%	6.0%	7.0%	19.0%	2.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	91.3%	-	3.8%	5.0%	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	93.0%	0.4%	3.3%	3.3%	-
13 Laval (n=270)	64.9%	4.7%	14.8%	11.1%	4.6%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	88.5%	2.0%	2.7%	6.1%	0.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	85.1%	2.1%	1.1%	10.5%	1.1%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	68.2%	7.5%	6.5%	16.3%	1.5%
Total (n=3014)	65.4%	7.1%	7.5%	14.0%	6.0%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q27A. Let us talk briefly about education and employment issues. First, in which type of program did you receive most of your primary and secondary education?					

### Language of Schooling

Among English-speaking respondents, 65.4% received most of their primary and secondary education in English.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (93%), Côte-Nord (91.3%) and Lanaudière (88.5%) were the most likely to report that they received most of their primary and secondary education in English.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal East (58.2%), Montreal Centre (59.6%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (61.9%) were the least likely to report that they received most of their primary and secondary education in English.

Respondent's Language of Schooling						
Variable		English	French immersion	French	both English and French	other
gender	Male	65.6%	7.6%	6.8%	13.4%	6.6%
	Female	65.2%	6.7%	8.2%	14.5%	5.4%
	Total	65.4%	7.1%	7.5%	14.0%	6.0%
age	18-24 years	36.0%	20.2%	20.7%	23.0%	-
	25-44 years	51.1%	10.6%	11.3%	18.4%	8.6%
	45-64 years	79.2%	3.5%	3.3%	9.9%	4.1%
	65 years and over	81.6%	0.4%	1.7%	8.3%	8.1%
	Total	65.1%	7.2%	7.6%	14.0%	6.0%
household income	less than \$30k	64.3%	3.1%	2.7%	20.5%	9.5%
	\$30-70k	64.9%	8.3%	7.3%	12.3%	7.2%
	\$70-100k	63.0%	10.8%	9.3%	13.8%	3.1%
	\$100k and over	62.1%	8.7%	9.6%	15.1%	4.5%
	Total	63.7%	8.0%	7.6%	14.7%	6.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	61.2%	8.6%	9.8%	16.2%	4.3%
	unilingual English	78.7%	2.5%	0.3%	7.1%	11.4%
	Total	65.4%	7.1%	7.5%	14.0%	6.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q27A. Let us talk briefly about education and employment issues. First, in which type of program did you receive most of your primary and secondary education?</p>						

English-speaking males (65.6%) were as likely to have received most of their primary and secondary education in English as their female counterparts (65.2%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (81.6%) were the most likely to have received most of their primary and secondary education in English while those aged 18-24 years (36%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to have received most of their primary and secondary education in English (64.9%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (62.1%).

Persons who were unilingual English (78.7%) were more likely to have received most of their primary and secondary education in English than their bilingual (61.2%) counterparts.

Quality of French Language Instruction Sufficient				
Region	Yes	more or less	No	did not learn French
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	52.9%	0.7%	41.2%	5.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	45.9%	6.6%	36.1%	11.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	40.1%	6.1%	51.5%	2.4%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	46.4%	9.5%	39.9%	4.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	46.1%	6.0%	43.3%	4.6%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	60.0%	8.1%	31.3%	0.7%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	40.8%	2.9%	50.8%	5.6%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	56.4%	3.0%	36.6%	4.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	20.7%	9.8%	63.4%	6.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	25.5%	3.0%	60.7%	10.9%
13 Laval (n=270)	51.8%	7.1%	39.3%	1.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	51.7%	3.4%	44.2%	0.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	40.1%	7.0%	45.9%	7.1%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	47.8%	4.5%	46.7%	0.9%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>				
<i>Q27D. Did the extent and quality of French language instruction that you received prepare you for your current or past employment in Quebec that required French?</i>				

### Quality of French Language Instruction

Among English-speaking respondents, 46.9% felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal East (60%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (56.4%) and Capitale-Nationale (52.9%) were the most likely to report that they felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (20.7%), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (25.5%) and Estrie (40.1%) were the least likely to report that they felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec.

Quality of French Language Instruction Sufficient					
Variable		Yes	more or less	No	did not learn French
gender	Male	46.0%	6.0%	43.9%	4.1%
	Female	47.7%	6.7%	42.3%	3.2%
	Total	46.9%	6.4%	43.1%	3.7%
age	18-24 years	64.3%	5.0%	30.1%	0.7%
	25-44 years	57.2%	7.7%	31.5%	3.6%
	45-64 years	39.5%	5.8%	52.2%	2.6%
	65 years and over	30.5%	5.5%	56.3%	7.7%
	Total	47.0%	6.4%	43.0%	3.6%
household income	less than \$30k	37.3%	8.4%	50.3%	4.0%
	\$30-70k	48.2%	5.6%	41.9%	4.3%
	\$70-100k	51.7%	7.5%	39.5%	1.4%
	\$100k and over	51.5%	6.3%	39.1%	3.2%
	Total	48.0%	6.5%	42.0%	3.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	55.9%	7.4%	35.4%	1.3%
	unilingual English	17.7%	3.1%	68.0%	11.2%
	Total	46.9%	6.4%	43.1%	3.7%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q27D. Did the extent and quality of French language instruction that you received prepare you for your current or past employment in Quebec that required French?</p>					

English-speaking females (47.7%) were as likely to have felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec as their male counterparts (46%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (64.3%) were the most likely to have felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec while those aged 65 years and over (30.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to have felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec (51.7%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (37.3%).

Persons who were bilingual (55.9%) were more likely to have felt the quality of their French language instruction prepared them for employment in Quebec than their unilingual English (17.7%) counterparts.

<b>Parents Should Be Able to Freely Choose to Send Children to Schools in English or French</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	91.9%	8.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	100.0%	-
05 Estrie (n=293)	97.1%	2.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	96.5%	3.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	93.8%	6.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	93.9%	6.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	93.9%	6.1%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	96.1%	3.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	96.3%	3.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	97.3%	2.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	93.8%	6.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	98.6%	1.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	98.2%	1.8%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	97.4%	2.6%
Total (n=3014)	95.0%	5.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with: /A) Parents should be able to send their children to primary schools in either English or French according to their choice.</p>		

### Choice of Language of Schooling

Among English-speaking respondents, there was almost absolute agreement with the statement that parents should be able to send their children to primary schools in either English or French according to their choice.

Overall, 95% agreed with the statement and more than 9 in 10 in every region expressed agreement.

<b>Parents Should Be Able to Freely Choose to Send Children to Schools in English or French</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	93.4%	6.6%
	Female	96.6%	3.4%
	Total	95.0%	5.0%
age	18-24 years	88.9%	11.1%
	25-44 years	96.8%	3.2%
	45-64 years	95.4%	4.6%
	65 years and over	94.0%	6.0%
	Total	95.1%	4.9%
household income	less than \$30k	91.9%	8.1%
	\$30-70k	96.3%	3.7%
	\$70-100k	93.5%	6.5%
	\$100k and over	95.6%	4.4%
	Total	94.9%	5.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	94.9%	5.1%
	unilingual English	95.4%	4.6%
	Total	95.0%	5.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with: /A) Parents should be able to send their children to primary schools in either English or French according to their choice.</p>			

Across all population groups, for English-speaking respondents, there was almost absolute agreement with the statement that parents should be able to send their children to primary schools in either English or French according to their choice.

Young people aged 18-24 were somewhat less likely to agree with the statement.



Children in Household Attending English Elementary or Secondary School		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=20)	58.3%	41.7%
05 Estrie (n=54)	58.1%	41.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=85)	56.3%	43.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=127)	31.6%	68.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=27)	49.7%	50.3%
07 Outaouais (n=42)	30.6%	69.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=21)	70.3%	29.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=33)	49.1%	50.9%
13 Laval (n=96)	52.1%	47.9%
15 Laurentides (n=30)	79.1%	20.9%
16 Montérégie (n=115)	44.4%	55.6%
Total (n=695)	43.5%	56.5%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q27E4. Are there children in your household currently attending English elementary or secondary school?</i>		

### Children Attending English School

Among English-speaking respondents, 43.5% had children in their household currently attending English-language elementary or secondary school.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Laurentides (79.1%), Côte-Nord (70.3%) and Capitale-Nationale (58.3%) were the most likely to report that they had children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school.

English speakers in the regions of Outaouais (30.6%), Montreal Centre (31.6%) and Montérégie (44.4%) were the least likely to report that they had children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school.

<b>Children in Household Attending English Elementary or Secondary School</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
gender	Male	47.0%	53.0%
	Female	40.1%	59.9%
	Total	43.5%	56.5%
age	18-24 years	47.5%	52.5%
	25-44 years	35.3%	64.7%
	45-64 years	61.8%	38.2%
	65 years and over	21.7%	78.3%
	Total	43.2%	56.8%
household income	Less than \$30k	37.4%	62.6%
	\$30-70k	38.2%	61.8%
	\$70-100k	38.7%	61.3%
	\$100k and over	49.5%	50.5%
	Total	42.7%	57.3%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	45.9%	54.1%
	English only	34.3%	65.7%
	Total	43.5%	56.5%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q27E4. Are there children in your household currently attending English elementary or secondary school?</p>			

English-speaking males (47%) were more likely to have children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school than their female counterparts (40.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (61.8%) were the most likely to have children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school while those aged 65 years and over (21.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school (49.5%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (37.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (45.9%) were more likely to have children in their household currently attending English elementary or secondary school than their unilingual English (34.3%) counterparts.

Involvement in Child's or Neighbourhood School			
Region	not at all involved	somewhat involved	highly involved
05 Estrie (n=32)	6.1%	61.7%	32.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=50)	7.2%	62.1%	30.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=52)	12.3%	61.5%	26.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=23)	7.4%	37.0%	55.6%
13 Laval (n=49)	17.0%	52.6%	30.4%
15 Laurentides (n=22)	35.0%	29.4%	35.6%
16 Montérégie (n=60)	32.8%	44.1%	23.1%
Total (n=365)	16.2%	54.5%	29.3%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q27E5. To what extent are you involved in your child's school or in your neighbourhood school?</i>			

### Involvement in Schools

Among English-speaking respondents, 29.3% were highly involved in their child's or neighbourhood schools.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (55.6%), Laurentides (35.6%) and Estrie (32.2%) were the most likely to report that they were highly involved in their child's or neighbourhood schools.

English speakers in the regions of Montérégie (23.1%), Montreal Centre (26.2%) and Laval (30.4%) were the least likely to report that they were highly involved in their child's or neighbourhood schools.

Involvement in Child's or Neighbourhood School				
Variable		not at all involved	somewhat involved	highly involved
gender	Male	16.7%	53.8%	29.5%
	Female	15.7%	55.1%	29.1%
	Total	16.2%	54.5%	29.3%
age	18-24 years	44.3%	52.7%	3.0%
	25-44 years	14.7%	54.7%	30.6%
	45-64 years	14.3%	53.6%	32.1%
	65 years and over	80.0%	20.0%	-
	Total	16.5%	54.1%	29.5%
household income	Less than \$30k	20.2%	53.5%	26.3%
	\$30-70k	11.6%	62.7%	25.7%
	\$70-100k	19.9%	54.6%	25.5%
	\$100k and over	15.5%	49.5%	35.0%
	Total	15.5%	54.5%	30.0%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	15.3%	52.3%	32.4%
	English only	21.3%	67.0%	11.7%
	Total	16.2%	54.5%	29.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.				
Q27E5. To what extent are you involved in your child's school or in your neighbourhood school?				

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (32.1%) were the most likely to be highly involved with their child's or neighbourhood schools while those aged 18-24 years (3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to be highly involved with their child's or neighbourhood schools (35%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (25.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (32.4%) were more likely to be highly involved with their child's or neighbourhood's school than their unilingual English (11.7%) counterparts.

Children in Household Attending French Elementary or Secondary School		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=20)	33.3%	66.7%
05 Estrie (n=54)	31.3%	68.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=85)	32.4%	67.6%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=127)	43.3%	56.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=27)	16.8%	83.2%
07 Outaouais (n=42)	30.6%	69.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=21)	18.9%	81.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=33)	27.3%	72.7%
13 Laval (n=96)	33.0%	67.0%
15 Laurentides (n=30)	29.6%	70.4%
16 Montérégie (n=115)	35.9%	64.1%
Total (n=695)	35.8%	64.2%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q27E. Are there children in your household currently attending French elementary or secondary school?</i>		

### Children Attending French School

Among English-speaking respondents, 35.8% had children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal Centre (43.3%), Montérégie (35.9%) and Capitale-Nationale (33.3%) were the most likely to report that they had children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal East (16.8%), Côte-Nord (18.9%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (27.3%) were the least likely to report that they had children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school.

<b>Children in Household Attending French Elementary or Secondary School</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
gender	Male	36.7%	63.3%
	Female	35.0%	65.0%
	Total	35.8%	64.2%
age	18-24 years	37.0%	63.0%
	25-44 years	38.1%	61.9%
	45-64 years	30.7%	69.3%
	65 years and over	25.0%	75.0%
	Total	36.0%	64.0%
household income	Less than \$30k	51.3%	48.7%
	\$30-70k	40.8%	59.2%
	\$70-100k	34.5%	65.5%
	\$100k and over	24.2%	75.8%
	Total	34.3%	65.7%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	30.6%	69.4%
	English only	55.2%	44.8%
	Total	35.8%	64.2%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q27E. Are there children in your household currently attending French elementary or secondary school?</p>			

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (38.1%) were the most likely to have children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school while those aged 65 years and over (25%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to have children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school (51.3%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (24.2%).

Persons who were unilingual English (55.2%) were more likely to have children in their household currently attending French elementary or secondary school than their bilingual (30.6%) counterparts.

<b>Children Able to Attend English Public School, According to Bill 101</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=24)</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=48)</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=36)</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=35)</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
<b>Total (n=215)</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q27F. Could they attend English public school, according to Bill 101?</i>		
<i>Note: The number in brackets refers to respondents with children enrolled in the French-language school system.</i>		

### Children in French School Able to Attend English School

Among English-speaking respondents with children in the French-language school system, 51.6% were eligible to send their children to English-language public school.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal West (62.1%) were the most likely to report that they had children attending French school who could be attending English public school.

<b>Children Able to Attend English Public School, According to Bill 101</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
gender	Male	56.0%	44.0%
	Female	46.7%	53.3%
	Total	51.6%	48.4%
age	18-24 years	63.9%	36.1%
	25-44 years	46.6%	53.4%
	45-64 years	61.4%	38.6%
	65 years and over	46.2%	53.8%
	Total	51.4%	48.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	41.4%	58.6%
	\$30-70k	50.7%	49.3%
	\$70-100k	37.2%	62.8%
	\$100k and over	66.5%	33.5%
	Total	51.5%	48.5%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	54.5%	45.5%
	English only	44.6%	55.4%
	Total	51.6%	48.4%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.                      Q27F. Could they attend English public school, according to Bill 101?</p>			

English-speaking males (56%) were more likely to have children attending French school who could be attending English public school than their female counterparts (46.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (63.9%) were the most likely to have children attending French school who could be attending English public school while those aged 65 years and over (46.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have children attending French school who could be attending English public school (66.5%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (37.2%).

Persons who were bilingual (54.5%) were more likely to have children attending French school who could be attending English public school than their unilingual English (44.6%) counterparts.



Importance of a Range of Services Offered Through English-Language CLC Schools		
Region	important	unimportant
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	86.0%	14.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	92.1%	7.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	93.7%	6.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	96.8%	3.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	95.6%	4.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	95.4%	4.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	95.7%	4.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	91.8%	8.2%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	97.5%	2.5%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	97.8%	2.2%
13 Laval (n=270)	95.5%	4.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	97.2%	2.8%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	95.9%	4.1%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	97.0%	3.0%
Total (n=3014)	96.0%	4.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q28A. Community Learning Centre (CLC) enhances the ability of an elementary or secondary school to offer services to the wider community. How important is it to have a range of community services offered through English-language schools?.</p>		

### Community Services Offered through English-language Schools

Among English-speaking respondents, 96% feel a range of community services offered through English schools was important, while 4% felt it was unimportant.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (97.8%), Côte-Nord (97.5%) and Lanaudière (97.2%) were the most likely to agree with the importance of a range of community services offered through English schools.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (14%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (8.2%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (7.9%) were the most likely to disagree with the importance of a range of community services offered through English schools.

Importance of a Range of Services Offered Through English-Language CLC Schools			
Variable		important	unimportant
gender	Male	96.3%	3.7%
	Female	95.6%	4.4%
	Total	96.0%	4.0%
age	18-24 years	97.9%	2.1%
	25-44 years	95.6%	4.4%
	45-64 years	95.7%	4.3%
	65 years and over	96.2%	3.8%
	Total	96.0%	4.0%
household income	less than \$30k	96.9%	3.1%
	\$30-70k	97.7%	2.3%
	\$70-100k	94.3%	5.7%
	\$100k and over	93.2%	6.8%
	Total	95.7%	4.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	95.7%	4.3%
	unilingual English	96.8%	3.2%
	Total	96.0%	4.0%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.			
Q28A. Community Learning Centre (CLC) enhances the ability of an elementary or secondary school to offer services to the wider community. How important is it to have a range of community services offered through English-language schools? .			

English-speaking males (96.3%) were as likely to report a range of community services offered through English schools was important as their female counterparts (95.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (97.9%) were the most likely to report a range of community services offered through English schools was important while those aged 25-44 years (95.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to report a range of community services offered through English schools was important (97.7%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (93.2%).

Persons who were unilingual English (96.8%) were as likely to feel a range of community services offered through English schools was important than their bilingual (95.7%) counterparts.

Aware of Community School or Learning Centre Locally or Elsewhere		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	70.6%	29.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	67.7%	32.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	74.5%	25.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	56.8%	43.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	52.9%	47.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	42.7%	57.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	59.2%	40.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	70.1%	29.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	80.2%	19.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	68.6%	31.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	48.7%	51.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	35.4%	64.6%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	48.0%	52.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	63.7%	36.3%
Total (n=3014)	55.4%	44.6%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q28A1. Are you aware of a community school or a learning centre whether it is in your area or somewhere else?		

### Awareness of Community School or Learning Centre

Among English-speaking respondents, 55.4% were aware of a community school or learning centre.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (80.2%), Estrie (74.5%) and Capitale-Nationale (70.6%) were the most likely to report that they were aware of a community school or learning centre.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (35.4%), Montreal East (42.7%) and Laurentides (48.0%) were the least likely to report that they were aware of a community school or learning centre.

Aware of Community School or Learning Centre Locally or Elsewhere			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	56.9%	43.1%
	Female	53.9%	46.1%
	Total	55.4%	44.6%
age	18-24 years	51.3%	48.7%
	25-44 years	56.5%	43.5%
	45-64 years	54.9%	45.1%
	65 years and over	56.4%	43.6%
	Total	55.4%	44.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	59.8%	40.2%
	\$30-70k	56.8%	43.2%
	\$70-100k	63.0%	37.0%
	\$100k and over	51.8%	48.2%
	Total	56.8%	43.2%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	55.5%	44.5%
	English only	55.1%	44.9%
	Total	55.4%	44.6%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q28A1. Are you aware of a community school or a learning centre whether it is in your area or somewhere else?

English-speaking males (56.9%) were more likely to be aware of a community school or learning centre than their female counterparts (53.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (56.5%) were the most likely to be aware of a community school or learning centre while those aged 18-24 years (51.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to be aware of a community school or learning centre (63%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (51.8%).

Persons who were bilingual (55.5%) were as likely to be aware of a community school or learning centre as their unilingual English (55.1%) counterparts.

<b>Believe a Community Learning Center is Important for the Local Community</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=57)</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=30)</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=206)</b>	<b>94.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=186)</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=277)</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=43)</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=117)</b>	<b>96.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=46)</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=38)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=140)</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=125)</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=36)</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=76)</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=329)</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Total (n=1764)</b>	<b>97.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q28A2. A community school or a community learning centre is an elementary or secondary school where other community services are offered in the school. People from the community come to the school to use the services. Do you think that a community learning center is important for the local community?</i>		

### Community Learning Center Important for Local Community

Among English-speaking respondents, 97.6% think a community learning center is important for the local community.

We observe that those in the regions of Côte-Nord (100.0%), Laval (99.8%) and Laurentides (98.8%) were the most likely to report that they think a community learning center is important for the local community.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (87.5%), Montreal East (92.6%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (92.9%) were the least likely to report that they think a community learning center is important for the local community.

<b>Believe a Community Learning Center is Important for the Local Community</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
gender	Male	97.2%	2.8%
	Female	98.0%	2.0%
	Total	97.6%	2.4%
age	18-24 years	95.7%	4.3%
	25-44 years	99.6%	0.4%
	45-64 years	96.2%	3.8%
	65 years and over	96.9%	3.1%
	Total	97.6%	2.4%
household income	less than \$30k	96.4%	3.6%
	\$30-70k	98.3%	1.7%
	\$70-100k	98.3%	1.7%
	\$100k and over	96.4%	3.6%
	Total	97.5%	2.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	97.7%	2.3%
	unilingual English	97.1%	2.9%
	Total	97.6%	2.4%
<p><i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Q28A2. A community school or a community learning centre is an elementary or secondary school where other community services are offered in the school. People from the community come to the school to use the services. Do you think that a community learning center is important for the local community?</i></p>			

Across all population groups, English-speaking respondents showed a high level of agreement with the statement that a Community Learning Centre is important for the local community.

Importance of Implementing or Developing Community Learning Centre		
Region	important	unimportant
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=55)	94.0%	6.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=29)	87.2%	12.8%
05 Estrie (n=195)	92.4%	7.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=179)	92.6%	7.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=265)	94.5%	5.5%
06.3 Montreal East (n=38)	95.4%	4.6%
07 Outaouais (n=112)	98.1%	1.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=44)	89.1%	10.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=37)	96.8%	3.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=137)	97.2%	2.8%
13 Laval (n=122)	98.9%	1.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	100.0%	-
15 Laurentides (n=71)	99.4%	0.6%
16 Montérégie (n=325)	96.4%	3.6%
Total (n=1700)	95.2%	4.8%
<p><i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Q28A4. Do you think that the implementation of a new community learning centre or the further development of a current one is extremely important, important, not very important or not at all important for the educational development of the local student population?</i></p>		

### Importance of Implementing Community Learning Centre

Among English-speaking respondents, 95.2% feel implementing or developing community learning centres was important.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (100%), Laurentides (99.4%) and Laval (98.9%) were the most likely to report implementing or developing community learning centres was important.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (12.8%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (10.9%) and Estrie (7.6%) were the most likely to report implementing or developing community learning centres was unimportant.

<b>Importance of Implementing or Developing Community Learning Centre</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>important</b>	<b>unimportant</b>
gender	Male	93.0%	7.0%
	Female	97.4%	2.6%
	Total	95.2%	4.8%
age	18-24 years	92.6%	7.4%
	25-44 years	95.8%	4.2%
	45-64 years	95.0%	5.0%
	65 years and over	95.7%	4.3%
	Total	95.2%	4.8%
household income	less than \$30k	94.9%	5.1%
	\$30-70k	94.5%	5.5%
	\$70-100k	93.2%	6.8%
	\$100k and over	95.9%	4.1%
	Total	94.7%	5.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	95.1%	4.9%
	unilingual English	95.6%	4.4%
	Total	95.2%	4.8%
<p><i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Q28A4. Do you think that the implementation of a new community learning centre or the further development of a current one is extremely important, important, not very important or not at all important for the educational development of the local student population?</i></p>			

Overall, 95.2% of English-speaking respondents agree that the implementation or development of a Community Learning Centre was important for the educational development of the local student population.

This support was uniformly high across all population groups.



Areas that Community Learning Centers Should Focus on Developing												
Region	Health related services	Recreation & leisure services	Language training services	Employment services	Art and culture	Education	Community or social activities	Computer / Technology skill	Trade skill / Job development	Social services	Seniors / Elderly services	Provide information
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	16.9%	9.9%	57.7%	25.4%	-	28.2%	8.5%	1.4%	8.5%	1.4%	1.4%	-
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	22.2%	7.4%	59.3%	29.6%	-	14.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	-	-	25.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	21.6%	12.6%	41.5%	27.6%	2.3%	26.2%	7.6%	4.7%	8.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	16.3%	22.6%	58.9%	28.2%	11.2%	12.7%	7.5%	4.1%	12.6%	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	19.0%	20.2%	60.3%	29.4%	4.6%	9.7%	3.2%	8.8%	7.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	15.7%	19.2%	56.4%	7.5%	17.9%	28.7%	11.3%	11.7%	4.5%	-	12.1%	11.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	14.2%	12.1%	61.0%	32.3%	2.1%	10.8%	8.9%	3.1%	14.5%	2.6%	5.3%	-
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	16.0%	28.0%	62.0%	12.0%	20.0%	24.0%	-	2.0%	4.0%	-	-	-
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	12.5%	14.6%	37.5%	20.8%	-	22.9%	18.8%	6.3%	16.7%	4.2%	2.1%	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	29.0%	20.2%	54.8%	31.5%	1.6%	8.9%	7.3%	4.0%	14.5%	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	29.7%	30.2%	56.1%	19.3%	2.8%	18.1%	7.5%	3.9%	4.1%	2.4%	2.4%	0.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	17.2%	20.7%	41.4%	37.9%	10.3%	24.1%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	-	-	6.9%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	22.6%	21.9%	53.4%	12.9%	4.3%	13.6%	-	8.6%	5.7%	2.5%	5.7%	3.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	15.4%	18.6%	59.5%	21.7%	2.1%	11.0%	4.4%	7.2%	6.9%	7.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Total (n=3014)	18.8%	20.0%	57.9%	25.3%	5.4%	12.9%	5.2%	7.0%	8.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q28A5. What do you think are the top three priority areas that community learning centres should focus on developing?

### Development Focus of Community Learning Centers

According to English-speaking respondents, the top priority areas that Community Learning Centers should focus on developing are language training services (57.9%), employment services (25.3%) and recreation and leisure services (20%).

Areas that Community Learning Centers Should Focus on Developing													
Variable		Health related services	Recreation & leisure services	Language training services	Employment services	Art and culture	Education	Community or social activities	Computer / Technology skill	Trade skill / Job development	Social services	Seniors / Elderly services	Provide information
gender	Male	16.4%	15.6%	57.8%	29.2%	5.9%	11.1%	5.5%	7.4%	7.7%	2.7%	0.3%	2.3%
	Female	21.0%	23.9%	58.0%	21.7%	5.0%	14.5%	4.9%	6.7%	9.3%	2.8%	4.3%	1.1%
	Total	18.8%	20.0%	57.9%	25.3%	5.4%	12.9%	5.2%	7.0%	8.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%
age	18-24 years	13.3%	16.2%	55.7%	2.0%	4.7%	9.9%	1.1%	-	0.4%	14.6%	-	-
	25-44 years	16.5%	23.6%	53.7%	24.0%	6.5%	14.2%	5.3%	7.0%	8.7%	0.7%	3.7%	2.7%
	45-64 years	21.2%	20.4%	60.8%	28.1%	4.9%	12.1%	6.1%	7.4%	9.3%	3.9%	1.3%	0.6%
	65 years and over	20.5%	12.4%	62.0%	29.3%	4.1%	11.3%	4.5%	8.9%	8.1%	0.8%	2.9%	2.1%
	Total	18.8%	20.0%	58.0%	25.3%	5.4%	12.7%	5.3%	7.1%	8.4%	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%
household income	less than \$30k	21.0%	19.0%	61.2%	23.8%	1.1%	10.6%	6.0%	3.7%	6.0%	2.2%	1.0%	-
	\$30-70k	15.4%	17.9%	56.5%	21.6%	4.2%	12.4%	3.3%	10.6%	9.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.1%
	\$70-100k	17.2%	19.9%	52.6%	25.4%	10.4%	16.2%	8.3%	7.8%	5.3%	1.8%	4.5%	0.5%
	\$100k and over	18.5%	21.7%	61.5%	27.4%	6.9%	10.6%	5.3%	5.5%	9.5%	3.7%	0.4%	1.5%
	Total	17.5%	19.5%	57.9%	24.2%	5.5%	12.3%	5.2%	7.6%	8.3%	3.2%	2.4%	1.7%
bilingual	bilingual	18.6%	20.2%	58.8%	25.6%	6.6%	11.7%	5.3%	8.4%	8.4%	2.8%	2.6%	1.5%
	unilingual English	19.5%	19.1%	54.8%	24.2%	1.2%	17.2%	5.0%	2.2%	9.0%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%
	Total	18.8%	20.0%	57.9%	25.3%	5.4%	12.9%	5.2%	7.0%	8.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q28A5. What do you think are the top three priority areas that community learning centres should focus on developing?

English-speaking female and male respondents were similar in their selection of language training services as the top priority for Community Learning Centers to focus on.

English speakers 45-64 years of age (21.2%) and 65 and over (20.5%) indicated that health related services should be among the top three priority areas that Community Learning Centers focus on.

Those with \$30k or less as their household income (21%) were more likely than other income groups to select health related services as one of the top three priority areas that CLC's should focus on.

Agree that English-language Schools Serve as Access Point for Employment Services		
Region	agree	disagree
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	82.0%	18.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	85.2%	14.8%
05 Estrie (n=293)	81.2%	18.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	77.7%	22.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	78.7%	21.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	88.2%	11.8%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	78.8%	21.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	81.1%	18.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	84.8%	15.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	80.4%	19.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	77.9%	22.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	89.7%	10.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	71.4%	28.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	75.0%	25.0%
Total (n=3014)	78.8%	21.2%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q29B. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services</p>		

### English Schools as Access Point for Employment Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 78.8% agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services, while 21.2% disagree.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (89.7%), Montreal East (88.2%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (85.2%) were the most likely to agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (28.6%), Montérégie (25%) and Montreal West (22.3%) were the most likely to disagree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services.

Agree that English-language Schools Serve as Access Point for Employment Services			
Variable		agree	disagree
gender	Male	81.4%	18.6%
	Female	76.3%	23.7%
	Total	78.8%	21.2%
age	18-24 years	75.6%	24.4%
	25-44 years	80.6%	19.4%
	45-64 years	75.8%	24.2%
	65 years and over	83.1%	16.9%
	Total	78.8%	21.2%
household income	less than \$30k	81.0%	19.0%
	\$30-70k	80.2%	19.8%
	\$70-100k	70.7%	29.3%
	\$100k and over	79.7%	20.3%
	Total	78.7%	21.3%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	78.4%	21.6%
	unilingual English	80.0%	20.0%
	Total	78.8%	21.2%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q29B. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services

English-speaking males (81.4%) were more likely to agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services than their female counterparts (76.3%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (83.1%) were the most likely to agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services while those aged 18-24 years (75.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services (81%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (70.7%).

Persons who were unilingual English (80%) were more likely to agree that English-language schools serve as an access point for employment services than their bilingual (78.4%) counterparts.

English-language Schools Contribute to Recreational Programs for Community Members		
Region	agree	disagree
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	88.9%	11.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	87.1%	12.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	85.7%	14.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	89.0%	11.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	90.0%	10.0%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	85.5%	14.5%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	88.5%	11.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	92.5%	7.5%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	100.0%	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	85.9%	14.1%
13 Laval (n=270)	80.5%	19.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	89.7%	10.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	80.7%	19.3%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	88.4%	11.6%
Total (n=3014)	88.0%	12.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q29C. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree that English-language schools contribute to the offer and development of recreational programs for community members.</p>		

### English Schools Contribute to Community Recreational Programs

Among English-speaking respondents, 88% agreed that English-language schools contribute to the development of recreational programs for community members, while 12% disagreed.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (100%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (92.5%) and Montreal Centre (90%) were the most likely to agree that English-language schools contribute to the development of recreational programs for community members.

English speakers in the regions of Laval (19.5%), Laurentides (19.3%) and Montreal East (14.5%) were the most likely to disagree that English-language schools contribute to the development of recreational programs for community members.

English-language Schools Contribute to Recreational Programs for Community Members			
Variable		agree	disagree
gender	Male	88.4%	11.6%
	Female	87.6%	12.4%
	Total	88.0%	12.0%
age	18-24 years	88.3%	11.7%
	25-44 years	88.2%	11.8%
	45-64 years	86.8%	13.2%
	65 years and over	90.5%	9.5%
	Total	88.1%	11.9%
household income	less than \$30k	90.2%	9.8%
	\$30-70k	89.9%	10.1%
	\$70-100k	87.8%	12.2%
	\$100k and over	87.2%	12.8%
	Total	88.8%	11.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	88.2%	11.8%
	unilingual English	87.3%	12.7%
	Total	88.0%	12.0%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q29C. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree that English-language schools contribute to the offer and development of recreational programs for community members.</p>			

Among English-speaking respondents, there was strong agreement with the statement that English-language schools contribute to the development of recreational programs for community members (88%).

Across population groups, support for this statement was universally high.

Importance of English Public Schools to Future of English-speaking Community		
Region	important	unimportant
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	89.7%	10.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	92.1%	6.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	97.5%	2.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	97.2%	2.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	96.6%	2.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	91.4%	6.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	94.9%	4.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	88.2%	8.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	95.1%	2.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	96.4%	1.8%
13 Laval (n=270)	95.5%	3.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	98.6%	0.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	98.4%	0.7%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	97.0%	2.1%
Total (n=3014)	96.2%	3.1%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q30C. How important are local English public schools to the future of the English-speaking community in your area? Are they...		

### Importance of English Public Schools to Community

Among English-speaking respondents, 96.2% feel English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (98.6%), Laurentides (98.4%) and Estrie (97.5%) were the most likely to report English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (10.3%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (8.8%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (6.3%) were the most likely to report English public schools were unimportant to the future of the English-speaking community.

Importance of English Public Schools to Future of English-speaking Community			
Variable		important	unimportant
gender	Male	96.8%	2.5%
	Female	95.6%	3.6%
	Total	96.2%	3.1%
age	18-24 years	95.6%	4.4%
	25-44 years	96.5%	3.0%
	45-64 years	96.0%	3.3%
	65 years and over	95.8%	2.1%
	Total	96.1%	3.1%
household income	Less than \$30k	97.6%	1.0%
	\$30-70k	96.5%	2.9%
	\$70-100k	96.3%	3.7%
	\$100k and over	96.5%	3.2%
	Total	96.7%	2.8%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	96.1%	3.3%
	English only	96.4%	2.5%
	Total	96.2%	3.1%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.			
Q30C. How important are local English public schools to the future of the English-speaking community in your area? Are they...			

English-speaking males (96.8%) were as likely to report English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community as their female counterparts (95.6%).

Across age groups, there was no substantial difference between those who reported English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community.

With respect to income, there was no substantial difference between those who reported English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community.

Persons who were unilingual English (96.4%) were about as likely to feel English public schools were important to the future of the English-speaking community as their bilingual (96.1%) counterparts.



English-language School Boards Play Important Role in Well-Being of English-speaking Community		
Region	agree	disagree
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	84.1%	15.9%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	98.4%	1.6%
05 Estrie (n=293)	95.3%	4.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	96.9%	3.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	93.2%	6.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	94.0%	6.0%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	95.6%	4.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	94.1%	5.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	96.2%	3.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	93.4%	6.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	92.7%	7.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	97.3%	2.7%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	90.0%	10.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	91.9%	8.1%
Total (n=3014)	93.7%	6.3%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / E) The English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being and vitality of the English-speaking community.</p>		

### Role of English-language School Board in Community Well-being

Among English-speaking respondents, 93.7% agreed with the statement that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being and vitality of the English-speaking community, while 6.3% disagreed.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (98.4%), Lanaudière (97.3%) and Montreal West (96.9%) were the most likely to agree that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being of the English-speaking community.

English speakers in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (15.9%), Laurentides (10%) and Montérégie (8.1%) were the most likely to disagree that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being of the English-speaking community.

<b>English-language School Boards Play Important Role in Well-Being of English-speaking Community</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>agree</b>	<b>disagree</b>
gender	Male	92.7%	7.3%
	Female	94.7%	5.3%
	Total	93.7%	6.3%
age	18-24 years	97.1%	2.9%
	25-44 years	92.9%	7.1%
	45-64 years	93.4%	6.6%
	65 years and over	93.7%	6.3%
	Total	93.6%	6.4%
household income	Less than \$30k	93.6%	6.4%
	\$30-70k	95.5%	4.5%
	\$70-100k	94.4%	5.6%
	\$100k and over	93.2%	6.8%
	Total	94.3%	5.7%
knowledge of English and French	Bilingual	94.8%	5.2%
	English only	90.1%	9.9%
	Total	93.7%	6.3%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: / E) The English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being and vitality of the English-speaking community.

English-speaking females (94.7%) were as likely to agree that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being of the English-speaking community as males (92.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (97.1%) were the most likely to agree that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being of the English-speaking community while those aged 25-44 years (92.9%) were the least likely.

Persons who were bilingual (94.8%) were more likely to agree that English-language school boards play an important role in the well-being of the English-speaking community than their unilingual English (90.1%) counterparts.

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English Education Interest		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	71.3%	24.3%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	27.0%	68.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	59.8%	34.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	51.0%	45.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	38.3%	56.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	38.3%	60.4%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	51.3%	44.8%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	43.1%	53.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	70.7%	20.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	52.4%	43.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	39.2%	57.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	36.5%	61.5%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	48.2%	49.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	45.2%	52.3%
Total (n=3014)	43.2%	52.8%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: / D) education		

### Community Organizations Promoting Education

Among English-speaking respondents, 43.2% were aware of a community organization promoting English education.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (71.3%), Côte-Nord (70.7%) and Estrie (59.8%) were the most likely to report that they were aware of a community organization promoting English education.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (27.0%), Lanaudière (36.5%) and Montreal Centre (38.3%) were the least likely to report that they were aware of a community organization promoting English education.

Knowledge of Community Organizations Promoting English Education Interest			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	41.9%	54.7%
	Female	44.4%	51.0%
	Total	43.2%	52.8%
age	18-24 years	49.7%	47.5%
	25-44 years	41.1%	54.6%
	45-64 years	45.4%	52.2%
	65 years and over	39.8%	52.5%
	Total	43.3%	52.7%
household income	less than \$30k	37.5%	50.7%
	\$30-70k	44.1%	51.7%
	\$70-100k	42.0%	54.8%
	\$100k and over	48.1%	51.1%
	Total	43.9%	51.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	45.5%	51.3%
	unilingual English	35.9%	57.4%
	Total	43.2%	52.8%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q38. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such as: /D) education</p>			

English-speaking females (44.4%) were somewhat more likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English education than males (41.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (49.7%) were the most likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English education while those aged 65 years and over (39.8%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English education (48.1%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (37.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (45.5%) were more likely to be aware of a community organization promoting English education than their unilingual English (35.9%) counterparts.

## Health and Social Services

General State of Health			
Region	very good or excellent	good	average or bad
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	64.7%	19.1%	16.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	48.4%	33.9%	17.7%
05 Estrie (n=293)	70.0%	16.2%	13.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	66.0%	20.1%	13.9%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	60.8%	21.9%	17.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	59.6%	18.4%	22.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	58.9%	28.9%	12.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	41.2%	24.5%	34.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	59.8%	26.8%	13.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	59.9%	19.7%	20.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	59.3%	18.3%	22.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	66.9%	8.1%	25.0%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	70.3%	17.1%	12.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	65.1%	20.9%	14.1%
Total (n=3014)	62.4%	21.0%	16.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q26. How would you describe your general state of health at this time, compared to other people of your age?

### General State of Health

Among English-speaking respondents across Quebec, 62.4% assessed their general state of health as very good or excellent while 16.7% assessed their general state of health as average or bad.

We observe that English speakers residing in the health regions of Laurentides (70.3%), Estrie (70%) and Lanaudière (66.9%) were the most likely to report very good or excellent health.

When the regions are compared, the English speakers most likely to report average or bad health reside in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (34.3%), Lanaudière (25%) and Laval (22.5%).

General State of Health				
Variable		very good/ excellent	good	average/ bad
gender	Male	64.6%	19.7%	15.8%
	Female	60.3%	22.2%	17.5%
	Total	62.4%	21.0%	16.7%
age	18-24 years	67.7%	17.5%	14.8%
	25-44 years	63.7%	20.8%	15.5%
	45-64 years	61.5%	21.9%	16.6%
	65 years and over	59.4%	21.0%	19.6%
	Total	62.6%	20.9%	16.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	58.4%	18.6%	23.0%
	\$30-70k	56.4%	24.7%	18.9%
	\$70-100k	71.3%	16.7%	12.1%
	\$100k and over	69.6%	19.6%	10.8%
	Total	63.0%	20.9%	16.1%
bilingual	Bilingual	65.1%	20.3%	14.6%
	English only	53.8%	23.0%	23.2%
	Total	62.4%	21.0%	16.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q26. How would you describe your general state of health at this time, compared to other people of your age?

With respect to gender, English-speaking females (17.5%) displayed a similar tendency to rate their general state of health as average or bad compared to their male counterparts (15.8%).

Among English speakers, the 65+ age group displayed the highest tendency (19.6%) to rate their general state of health as average or bad while the 18-24 age cohort (14.8%) showed the lowest tendency.

English speakers earning less than \$30,000 displayed the highest tendency to rate their general state of health as average or bad (23%) while those earning between \$100,000 and over displayed a much lower tendency (10.8%).



Satisfaction with Health and Social Services in English			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	34.2%	37.6%	28.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	44.1%	28.8%	27.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	30.2%	30.5%	39.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	20.4%	19.6%	60.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	25.8%	26.9%	47.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	46.0%	25.7%	28.3%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	31.2%	24.4%	44.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	15.8%	35.8%	48.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	22.5%	25.0%	52.5%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	28.6%	21.2%	50.2%
13 Laval (n=270)	50.4%	27.4%	22.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	64.9%	15.5%	19.6%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	57.0%	16.0%	27.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	35.1%	29.3%	35.6%
Total (n=3014)	31.5%	26.0%	42.6%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /K) Health and social services</p>			

### Satisfaction with Health and Social Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 31.5% reported low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region, while 42.6% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (64.9%), Laurentides (57.0%) and Laval (50.4%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (60.0%), Côte-Nord (52.5%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (50.2%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with health and social services offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with Health and Social Services in English				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	30.2%	24.3%	45.5%
	Female	32.6%	27.5%	39.9%
	Total	31.5%	26.0%	42.6%
age	18-24 years	25.8%	16.6%	57.6%
	25-44 years	34.2%	29.3%	36.5%
	45-64 years	33.9%	25.9%	40.2%
	65 years and over	23.5%	24.4%	52.1%
	Total	31.5%	26.0%	42.5%
household income	less than \$30k	32.1%	22.4%	45.5%
	\$30-70k	29.9%	28.7%	41.4%
	\$70-100k	30.7%	28.9%	40.3%
	\$100k and over	36.4%	23.8%	39.9%
	Total	32.3%	26.2%	41.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	32.6%	25.7%	41.6%
	unilingual English	27.7%	26.6%	45.7%
	Total	31.5%	26.0%	42.6%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /K) Health and social services</p>				

English-speaking females (32.6%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region than males (30.2%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (34.2%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region while those aged 65 years and over (23.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to report low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region (36.4%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (29.9%).

Persons who were bilingual (32.6%) were more likely to feel low satisfaction with health and social services offered in English in their region than their unilingual English (27.7%) counterparts.



### Satisfaction with Local Caregiver Support Services

Among English-speaking respondents, we observe that English speakers in the health regions of Laval (69.6%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (61.5%) and Capitale-Nationale (61.1%) were the most likely to have reported they were not satisfied with local caregiver support services offered in English.

English speakers in the health regions of Côte-Nord (57.1%), Montreal West (54.9%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (50.0%) were most likely to have reported they were satisfied with local caregiver support services offered in English.



Satisfaction with Local Caregiver Support Services Offered in English			
Region	unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.5%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>54.9%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>69.6%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>33.2%</b>

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q41C. How satisfied are you with the caregiver support services offered in your region in English?

Satisfaction with Local Caregiver Support Services Offered in English				
Variable		unsatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	28.5%	33.7%	37.8%
	Female	37.6%	31.9%	30.5%
	Total	34.2%	32.6%	33.2%
age	18-24 years	36.3%	17.8%	45.9%
	25-44 years	53.0%	32.5%	14.5%
	45-64 years	30.1%	31.2%	38.7%
	65 years and over	16.0%	38.3%	45.8%
	Total	34.2%	32.3%	33.5%
household income	Less than \$30k	28.4%	41.6%	30.0%
	\$30-70k	29.6%	36.6%	33.8%
	\$70-100k	39.9%	29.8%	30.3%
	\$100k and over	42.6%	23.5%	33.8%
	Total	34.9%	32.6%	32.5%
health status	Excellent	31.0%	41.3%	27.8%
	Very Good	25.4%	40.4%	34.3%
	Good	45.4%	21.9%	32.8%
	Average	36.5%	26.0%	37.5%
	Bad	36.4%	20.0%	43.6%
	Total	34.0%	32.7%	33.3%
bilingual	Bilingual	36.0%	33.4%	30.5%
	English only	28.7%	30.0%	41.3%
	Total	34.2%	32.6%	33.2%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q41C. How satisfied are you with the caregiver support services offered in your region in English?

With respect to gender, English-speaking females (37.6%) displayed a higher tendency to report they were not satisfied with caregiver support services offered in English compared to their male counterparts (28.5%).

Among English speakers, the 25-44 age group (53.0%) displayed the highest tendency to report they were not satisfied with caregiver support services offered in English while the 65+ age group (16.0%) was the least likely.

English speakers earning \$100,000 and over displayed the highest tendency to report they were not satisfied with caregiver support services offered in English (42.6%) while those earning less than \$30,000 were the least likely (28.4%).

Among English speakers, the 18-24 age group (45.9%) displayed the highest tendency to report they were satisfied with caregiver support services offered in English while the 25-44 age group (14.5%) was the least likely.

### Anticipated Health & Social Service Needs

Among the four service options listed in the accompanying table, English-speaking respondents were most likely to anticipate needing public homecare services (35.3%) in the next five years for themselves or a person they know.

We observe that English speakers residing in the health regions of Estrie (41.2%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (40.7%) and Capitale-Nationale (40%) were the most likely to expect that they or someone they knew would require the services of a public long term care institution within the next five years.

English speakers residing in the health regions of Côte-Nord (50.7%), Estrie (46.8%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (42.2%) were the most likely to expect that they or someone they knew would require the services of a public homecare program within the next five years.

English speakers living in the health regions of Côte-Nord (37%), Montreal East (34.1%) and Laval (33.1%) were the most likely to expect that they or someone they knew would require the services of a private residence or private nursing home within the next five years.

Anticipated Health & Social Service Needs, Long-term Care, Nursing Homes, Homecare Services

Region	public long term care institution	public homecare program	private residence or private nursing home	private nursing services at home
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	40.0%	39.6%	26.7%	26.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	30.0%	28.6%	24.6%	27.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	41.2%	46.8%	29.9%	23.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	33.3%	34.3%	30.1%	29.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	32.7%	35.1%	25.8%	28.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	32.0%	34.0%	34.1%	29.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	25.8%	35.3%	16.0%	24.3%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	40.7%	36.4%	28.6%	21.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	37.8%	50.7%	37.0%	45.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	34.9%	42.2%	26.3%	34.9%
13 Laval (n=270)	33.8%	41.1%	33.1%	37.0%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	24.1%	27.5%	16.9%	27.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	27.1%	28.9%	23.8%	30.1%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	28.3%	31.3%	22.1%	22.4%
Total (n=3014)	32.2%	35.3%	27.0%	28.3%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q18A-D. Do you expect that within the next five years, you or a person you know or care for will require one or another of the following services ...

English speakers living in the health regions of Côte-Nord (45%), Laval (37%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (34.9%) were the most likely to expect that they or someone they knew would require the services of a private nursing services at home within the next five years.

Anticipated Health & Social Service Needs, Long-term Care, Nursing Homes, Homecare Services					
Variable		public long term care institution	public homecare program	private residence or private nursing home	private nursing services at home
gender	Male	32.6%	33.3%	27.0%	26.5%
	Female	31.9%	37.2%	26.9%	29.9%
	Total	32.2%	35.3%	27.0%	28.3%
age	18-24 years	21.0%	19.6%	12.4%	6.1%
	25-44 years	23.9%	27.8%	22.6%	23.5%
	45-64 years	39.3%	42.1%	33.1%	35.8%
	65 years and over	43.2%	47.1%	32.3%	35.8%
	Total	32.3%	35.3%	27.0%	28.2%
household income	Less than \$30k	34.8%	38.0%	25.8%	29.3%
	\$30-70k	31.1%	37.5%	25.4%	26.7%
	\$70-100k	33.8%	36.5%	29.3%	28.2%
	\$100k and over	32.3%	33.8%	30.3%	30.9%
	Total	32.5%	36.3%	27.6%	28.6%
health status	Excellent	28.5%	30.9%	25.0%	26.2%
	Very Good	27.6%	28.9%	24.1%	24.2%
	Good	38.2%	41.5%	29.8%	32.3%
	Average	40.8%	49.3%	35.1%	35.6%
	Bad	45.8%	49.3%	24.6%	37.9%
	Total	32.2%	35.3%	27.0%	28.2%
bilingual	Bilingual	32.2%	35.5%	28.2%	28.8%
	English only	32.3%	34.5%	23.1%	26.5%
	Total	32.2%	35.3%	27.0%	28.3%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q18A-D. Do you expect that within the next five years, you or a person you know or care for will require one or another of the following services ...					

English-speaking respondents are more likely to anticipate the need for public care (67.5%), compared to private services (55.3%), in the next five years.

When income brackets are compared, the greatest anticipated need for services is for public homecare programs among those earning less than \$30k (38%).

English-speaking females are more likely than males to expect they or a person they know will require a public homecare program (37.2%) or private nursing services at home (29.9%).

Among English speakers, the 65+ age group (47.1%) displayed a high tendency to expect the need for a public homecare program and public long term care institution (43.2%) in the next five years.

### Received Assistance in Communication with a Public Service Provider, by Region

Among English-speaking respondents in Quebec, 15.3% reported that they used the assistance of another person to communicate with a service provider in the previous two years.

Across Quebec, we observe that English speakers in the health regions of Lanaudière (23.5%), Côte-Nord (21.3%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (21.1%) and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (21.1%) were the most likely to report that they used the assistance of another person to communicate with a service provider.

Used Assistance to Communicate with a Service Provider		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	14.5%	85.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	12.5%	87.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	19.2%	80.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	10.0%	90.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	10.6%	89.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	10.2%	89.8%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	17.6%	82.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	21.1%	78.9%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	21.3%	78.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	21.1%	78.9%
13 Laval (n=270)	13.1%	86.9%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	23.5%	76.5%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	17.3%	82.7%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	17.0%	83.0%
Total (n=3014)	15.3%	84.7%

*Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.*  
*Q22A. In the last 2 years, did you use the assistance of another person in order to communicate with a service provider within a health and social service institution (hospitals, CLSCs, long-term care facilities)?*

Used Assistance to Communicate with a Service Provider			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	13.3%	86.7%
	Female	16.6%	83.4%
	Total	15.3%	84.7%
age	18-24 years	20.6%	79.4%
	25-44 years	16.2%	83.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	85.7%
	65 years and over	16.3%	83.7%
	Total	15.4%	84.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	20.5%	79.5%
	\$30-70k	15.4%	84.6%
	\$70-100k	14.5%	85.5%
	\$100k and over	11.8%	88.2%
	Total	15.3%	84.7%
health status	Excellent	11.1%	88.9%
	Very Good	13.2%	86.8%
	Good	16.5%	83.5%
	Average	22.6%	77.4%
	Bad	28.9%	71.1%
	Total	15.3%	84.7%
bilingual	Bilingual	10.6%	89.4%
	English only	27.7%	72.3%
	Total	15.3%	84.7%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q22A. In the last 2 years, did you use the assistance of another person in order to communicate with a service provider within a health and social service institution (hospitals, CLSCs, long-term care facilities)?</p>			

### Received Assistance in Communication with a Public Service Provider

With respect to gender, English-speaking females (16.6%) showed a higher tendency to report using the assistance of another person to communicate with a service provider when compared to males (13.3%).

Among English speakers, the 18-24 age group (20.6%) were the most likely to report that they used the assistance of another person to communicate with a service provider while the 45-64 age group (14.3%) were the least likely.

English speakers earning less than \$30,000 were the most likely to report that they used the assistance of another person to communicate with a service provider (20.5%) while those earning \$100,000 and over were the least likely (11.8%).

Bilingual English speakers were much less likely to use assistance to communicate with a service provider (10.6%) than those who use English-only (27.7%).

Information About Services in English Provided by Public Health and Social Service Institutions									
Region	Received Information in past 2 years		Source of Information			Means of Delivery of Information about Health & Social Services			
	yes	no	public health and social services institution	community organization	newspaper	telephone or visit	information meeting	flyers in public location	website
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	34.6%	65.4%	18.6%	27.9%	39.5%	22.2%	11.1%	33.3%	44.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	14.8%	85.2%	42.9%	42.9%	57.1%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	23.9%	76.1%	43.5%	50.4%	39.1%	24.4%	12.2%	52.2%	6.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	36.3%	63.7%	61.4%	20.6%	44.1%	21.2%	16.3%	33.6%	29.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	27.6%	72.4%	60.3%	31.6%	25.7%	28.2%	14.0%	52.6%	37.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	21.6%	78.4%	33.3%	23.4%	67.0%	30.9%	28.1%	68.3%	51.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	24.8%	75.2%	61.4%	44.2%	42.6%	7.9%	26.4%	54.7%	25.6%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	43.3%	56.7%	53.7%	48.8%	34.1%	50.0%	3.6%	50.0%	14.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	63.5%	36.5%	80.9%	44.7%	17.0%	14.3%	31.0%	64.3%	16.7%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	38.7%	61.3%	37.6%	52.9%	24.7%	41.7%	31.3%	58.3%	18.8%
13 Laval (n=270)	14.5%	85.5%	66.3%	37.7%	50.7%	38.9%	6.7%	52.2%	35.6%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	12.9%	87.1%	47.1%	47.1%	11.8%	38.5%	61.5%	30.8%	-
15 Laurentides (n=157)	31.7%	68.3%	43.1%	41.4%	23.6%	22.5%	18.8%	58.0%	13.8%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	16.2%	83.8%	48.7%	28.7%	56.5%	39.4%	15.1%	53.9%	13.0%
Total (n=3014)	25.9%	74.1%	56.8%	31.2%	37.3%	27.5%	16.3%	49.4%	30.7%

*Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.*

*Q19A. In the last two years, have you received information about services in English that are provided by the public health and social services institutions in your region?*

### Information about Services in English Provided in Region, by Public Health & Social Services Institutions

Among English-speaking respondents across Quebec, 74.1% reported they had not received information about services in English in the past two years. In the English-speaking population, we observe that English speakers in the health regions of Côte-Nord (80.9%), Laval (66.3%) and Montreal West (61.4%) were the most likely to report they had received information regarding English services from public health and social services institutions.

English speakers residing in the health regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (52.9%), Estrie (50.4%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (48.8%) were the most likely to report they had received information regarding English services from community organizations.

Survey respondents living in the health regions of Montreal East (67%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (57.1%) and Montérégie (56.5%) were the most likely to report they had received information regarding English services from newspapers.





Information About Services in English Provided by Public Health and Social Service Institutions										
Variable		Received Information in past 2 years		Source of Information			Means of Delivery of Information about Health & Social Services			
		yes	no	public health and social service institution	community organization	newspaper	telephone or visit	information meeting	flyers in public location	website
gender	Male	28.0%	72.0%	53.1%	30.7%	40.6%	28.3%	16.2%	51.4%	37.3%
	Female	23.9%	76.1%	60.9%	31.8%	33.6%	26.7%	16.4%	47.2%	24.0%
	Total	25.9%	74.1%	56.8%	31.2%	37.3%	27.5%	16.3%	49.4%	30.7%
age	18-24 years	26.7%	73.3%	53.6%	10.1%	44.1%	20.7%	23.3%	25.7%	33.5%
	25-44 years	21.1%	78.9%	61.2%	40.8%	32.9%	26.6%	14.9%	41.6%	50.0%
	45-64 years	24.4%	75.6%	55.5%	31.3%	36.6%	28.8%	14.0%	61.6%	24.7%
	65 years and over	37.4%	62.6%	55.9%	28.5%	39.2%	32.1%	18.7%	50.3%	12.8%
	Total	25.7%	74.3%	57.0%	31.0%	37.0%	28.0%	16.3%	48.8%	31.2%
household income	Less than \$30k	34.9%	65.1%	55.5%	26.1%	28.2%	29.6%	12.9%	41.7%	22.2%
	\$30-70k	26.6%	73.4%	55.1%	39.1%	38.5%	29.3%	26.1%	51.4%	33.7%
	\$70-100k	20.9%	79.1%	58.4%	18.5%	34.6%	21.2%	9.7%	56.7%	16.0%
	\$100k and over	19.9%	80.1%	58.4%	31.3%	46.9%	25.3%	7.6%	44.9%	47.6%
	Total	25.1%	74.9%	56.4%	31.9%	37.9%	27.5%	16.9%	48.3%	32.6%
health status	Excellent	24.4%	75.6%	63.1%	26.4%	27.0%	20.3%	7.0%	40.8%	29.5%
	Very Good	27.1%	72.9%	53.3%	29.5%	40.5%	22.2%	15.0%	58.0%	30.2%
	Good	25.9%	74.1%	54.6%	43.7%	38.0%	33.1%	28.1%	48.4%	26.2%
	Average	25.3%	74.7%	59.7%	25.8%	43.4%	40.0%	18.4%	46.2%	46.9%
	Bad	19.8%	80.2%	64.1%	23.9%	42.7%	62.8%	7.7%	26.9%	7.7%
	Total	25.7%	74.3%	56.9%	31.3%	37.1%	27.3%	16.2%	49.4%	30.8%
bilingual	Bilingual	24.2%	75.8%	56.0%	28.4%	40.9%	24.9%	18.4%	51.4%	29.9%
	English only	31.2%	68.8%	58.9%	38.4%	28.1%	33.6%	11.5%	44.8%	32.6%
	Total	25.9%	74.1%	56.8%	31.2%	37.3%	27.5%	16.3%	49.4%	30.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q19A. In the last two years, have you received information about services in English that are provided by the public health and social services institutions in your region?

With respect to gender, a higher proportion of English-speaking females (31.6%) had received information about a public health promotion or prevention program in English from a community organization than males (26.5%).

Among English speakers, the 18-24 age group displayed the highest proportion (33%) of those who had received information about a public health promotion or prevention program in English from a community organization while the 45-64 age cohort (27.5%) displayed the lowest.

English speakers earning less than \$30,000 were the most likely to have received information about a public health promotion or prevention program in English from a community organization (32.9%) while those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 were the least likely (28.3%).

Re-structuring of the Health and Social Service System Threatens Access to English-language Services		
Region	agree (totally agree and somewhat agree)	disagree (somewhat disagree and totally disagree)
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	67.2%	32.8%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	78.9%	21.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	73.0%	27.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	80.3%	19.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	79.9%	20.1%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	68.4%	31.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	77.0%	23.0%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	84.6%	15.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	92.5%	7.5%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	74.8%	25.2%
13 Laval (n=270)	83.2%	16.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	71.6%	28.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	75.8%	24.2%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	76.4%	23.6%
Total (n=3014)	77.4%	22.6%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with : / F) The re-structuring of the Quebec health and social services system under Bill 10 threatens access to English-language health and social services.

### Impact of Re-structuring on Access to Health Services in English

Among English-speaking respondents in Quebec, 77.4% agreed with the statement that the re-structuring of the health and social service system threatens access to English-language services.

Across Quebec, we observe that English speakers in the health regions of Côte-Nord (92.5%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (84.6%) and Laval (83.2%) were most likely to agree that the re-structuring of the health and social service system threatens access to English-language services.



Re-structuring of the Health and Social Service System Threatens Access to English-language Services			
Variable		agree (totally agree and somewhat agree)	disagree (somewhat disagree and totally disagree)
gender	Male	71.2%	28.8%
	Female	81.3%	18.7%
	Total	77.4%	22.6%
age	18-24 years	78.9%	21.1%
	25-44 years	80.8%	19.2%
	45-64 years	76.7%	23.3%
	65 years and over	76.5%	23.5%
	Total	77.4%	22.6%
household income	Less than \$30k	77.6%	22.4%
	\$30-70k	78.1%	21.9%
	\$70-100k	77.3%	22.7%
	\$100k and over	77.1%	22.9%
	Total	77.6%	22.4%
health status	Excellent	76.5%	23.5%
	Very Good	76.5%	23.5%
	Good	81.6%	18.4%
	Average	77.0%	23.0%
	Bad	75.0%	25.0%
	Total	77.6%	22.4%
bilingual	Bilingual	76.8%	23.2%
	English only	79.1%	20.9%
	Total	77.4%	22.6%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q44. Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with : / F) The re-structuring of the Quebec health and social services system under Bill 10 threatens access to English-language health and social services.

With respect to gender, English-speaking females (81.3%) were more likely to agree that the re-structuring of the Quebec health and social services system threatens access to services in English than males (71.2%).

Among English speakers, the 25-44 age group (80.8%) displayed the highest likelihood to agree that the re-structuring of the Quebec health and social services system threatens access to services in English while the 65+ age group (76.5%) were least likely.

English speakers earning between \$30,000 and \$70,000 displayed the highest likelihood to agree that the re-structuring of the Quebec health and social services system threatens access to services in English (78.1%) while those earning \$100,000 and over were least likely (77.1%).

<b>Medical Insurance or Health Plan</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>
<b>05 Estrie (n=293)</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
<b>06.1 Montreal West (n=331)</b>	<b>83.9%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
<b>06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
<b>06.3 Montreal East (n=98)</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>07 Outaouais (n=204)</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
<b>08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>09 Côte-Nord (n=47)</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
<b>11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>
<b>13 Laval (n=270)</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
<b>14 Lanaudière (n=81)</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>
<b>15 Laurentides (n=157)</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
<b>16 Montérégie (n=526)</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q25A1. Do you have medical insurance or a health plan?</i>		

### Medical Insurance

Among English-speaking respondents, 78.5% have a medical insurance or health plan.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (88.1%), Capitale-Nationale (85.3%) and Montreal West (83.9%) were the most likely to report that they have a medical insurance or health plan.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (60.3%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (60.3%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (66.4%) were the least likely to report that they have a medical insurance or health plan.

Medical Insurance or Health Plan			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	79.3%	20.7%
	Female	77.7%	22.3%
	Total	78.5%	21.5%
age	18-24 years	79.8%	20.2%
	25-44 years	82.7%	17.3%
	45-64 years	77.4%	22.6%
	65 years and over	71.7%	28.3%
	Total	78.6%	21.4%
household income	less than \$30k	59.5%	40.5%
	\$30-70k	73.5%	26.5%
	\$70-100k	88.3%	11.7%
	\$100k and over	91.1%	8.9%
	Total	78.9%	21.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	82.2%	17.8%
	unilingual English	66.8%	33.2%
	Total	78.5%	21.5%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q25A1. Do you have medical insurance or a health plan?			

English-speaking males (79.3%) were about as likely to have a medical insurance or health plan as their female counterparts (77.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (82.7%) were the most likely to have a medical insurance or health plan while those aged 65 years and over (71.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have a medical insurance or health plan (91.1%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (59.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (82.2%) were more likely to have a medical insurance or health plan than their unilingual English (66.8%) counterparts.

Dental Plan or Dental Coverage		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	51.5%	48.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	30.2%	69.8%
05 Estrie (n=293)	34.9%	65.1%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	63.7%	36.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	49.5%	50.5%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	68.1%	31.9%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	67.8%	32.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	65.0%	35.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	39.0%	61.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	21.2%	78.8%
13 Laval (n=270)	62.3%	37.7%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	50.0%	50.0%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	47.3%	52.7%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	51.6%	48.4%
Total (n=3014)	54.4%	45.6%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q25C1. Do you have a dental plan or dental coverage with a health plan?</i>		

### Dental Plan

Among English-speaking respondents, 54.4% have a dental plan or dental coverage.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Montreal East (68.1%), Outaouais (67.8%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (65.0%) were the most likely to report that they have a dental plan or dental coverage.

English speakers in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (21.2%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (30.2%) and Estrie (34.9%) were the least likely to report that they have a dental plan or dental coverage.

<b>Dental Plan or Dental Coverage</b>			
<b>Variable</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
gender	Male	58.1%	41.9%
	Female	50.9%	49.1%
	Total	54.4%	45.6%
age	18-24 years	59.5%	40.5%
	25-44 years	64.6%	35.4%
	45-64 years	57.7%	42.3%
	65 years and over	24.2%	75.8%
	Total	54.7%	45.3%
household income	less than \$30k	24.3%	75.7%
	\$30-70k	47.4%	52.6%
	\$70-100k	64.9%	35.1%
	\$100k and over	80.1%	19.9%
	Total	56.1%	43.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	59.2%	40.8%
	unilingual English	39.1%	60.9%
	Total	54.4%	45.6%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  Q25C1. Do you have a dental plan or dental coverage with a health plan?</p>			

English-speaking males (58.1%) were more likely to have a dental plan or dental coverage than their female counterparts (50.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (64.6%) were the most likely to have a dental plan or dental coverage while those aged 65 years and over (24.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have a dental plan or dental coverage (80.1%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (24.3%).

Persons who were bilingual (59.2%) were more likely to have a dental plan or dental coverage than their unilingual English (39.1%) counterparts.

Life or Disability Insurance		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	77.0%	23.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	63.5%	36.5%
05 Estrie (n=293)	58.3%	41.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	67.7%	32.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	53.7%	46.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	68.9%	31.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	69.3%	30.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	72.5%	27.5%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	81.7%	18.3%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	63.0%	37.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	63.2%	36.8%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	66.2%	33.8%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	65.5%	34.5%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	62.4%	37.6%
Total (n=3014)	60.8%	39.2%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q25E1. Do you have a life and/or a disability insurance plan?</i>		

### Life or Disability Insurance

Among English-speaking respondents, 60.8% have a life or disability insurance plan.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (81.7%), Capitale-Nationale (77.0%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (72.5%) were the most likely to report that they have a life or disability insurance plan.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal Centre (53.7%), Estrie (58.3%) and Montérégie (62.4%) were the least likely to report that they have a life or disability insurance plan.



Life or Disability Insurance			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	61.8%	38.2%
	Female	59.9%	40.1%
	Total	60.8%	39.2%
age	18-24 years	12.8%	87.2%
	25-44 years	68.8%	31.2%
	45-64 years	71.1%	28.9%
	65 years and over	47.9%	52.1%
	Total	61.0%	39.0%
household income	less than \$30k	27.4%	72.6%
	\$30-70k	58.9%	41.1%
	\$70-100k	72.3%	27.7%
	\$100k and over	80.9%	19.1%
	Total	62.5%	37.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	65.2%	34.8%
	unilingual English	46.7%	53.3%
	Total	60.8%	39.2%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q25E1. Do you have a life and/or a disability insurance plan?			

English-speaking males (61.8%) were about as likely to have a life or disability insurance plan as their female counterparts (59.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (71.1%) were the most likely to have a life or disability insurance plan while those aged 18-24 years (12.8%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have a life or disability insurance plan (80.9%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (27.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (65.2%) were more likely to have a life or disability insurance plan than their unilingual English (46.7%) counterparts.

## Legal Services

Satisfaction with Legal Aid in English			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=53)	46.3%	35.2%	18.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=36)	50.0%	21.9%	28.1%
05 Estrie (n=217)	35.0%	40.1%	24.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=226)	19.4%	27.5%	53.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=371)	24.4%	31.3%	44.3%
06.3 Montreal East (n=78)	47.9%	15.6%	36.5%
07 Outaouais (n=173)	20.0%	27.1%	52.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=55)	45.8%	16.9%	37.3%
09 Côte-Nord (n=40)	49.0%	22.4%	28.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=176)	42.7%	24.2%	33.1%
13 Laval (n=196)	32.9%	32.5%	34.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=65)	83.5%	8.2%	8.2%
15 Laurentides (n=124)	50.2%	37.6%	12.2%
16 Montérégie (n=391)	40.0%	25.3%	34.6%
Total (n=2269)	31.2%	28.2%	40.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?  
 /M) Legal Aid

### Satisfaction with Legal Aid

Among English-speaking respondents, 31.2% reported low satisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region while 40.5% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (83.5%), Laurentides (50.2%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (50.0%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (53.1%), Outaouais (52.9%) and Montreal Centre (44.3%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with legal aid services offered in English.



Satisfaction with Legal Aid in English				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	29.0%	22.7%	48.3%
	Female	33.4%	33.9%	32.7%
	Total	31.2%	28.2%	40.5%
age	18-24 years	11.0%	27.5%	61.5%
	25-44 years	31.8%	32.0%	36.2%
	45-64 years	36.6%	23.7%	39.7%
	65 years and over	35.7%	30.7%	33.6%
	Total	31.3%	28.2%	40.5%
household income	less than \$30k	27.0%	22.5%	50.5%
	\$30-70k	28.7%	25.9%	45.5%
	\$70-100k	33.0%	38.8%	28.2%
	\$100k and over	35.4%	26.8%	37.8%
	Total	30.6%	27.4%	42.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	31.8%	27.8%	40.4%
	unilingual English	29.1%	29.8%	41.1%
	Total	31.2%	28.2%	40.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /M) Legal Aid

English-speaking females (33.4%) were somewhat more likely to report low satisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region than males (29%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (36.6%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (11%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region (35.4%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (27%).

Persons who were bilingual (31.8%) were somewhat more likely to feel low satisfaction with legal aid services offered in English in their region than their unilingual English (29.1%) counterparts.

Satisfaction with Legal Services in English			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	25.5%	42.9%	31.6%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	36.4%	13.6%	50.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	22.4%	22.9%	54.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	11.2%	20.8%	68.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	23.8%	22.5%	53.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	30.2%	27.4%	42.5%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	18.2%	17.6%	64.2%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	38.2%	18.0%	43.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	34.3%	22.9%	42.9%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	32.5%	15.9%	51.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	29.0%	28.6%	42.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	64.8%	18.9%	16.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	32.4%	34.0%	33.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	27.9%	25.7%	46.4%
Total (n=3014)	24.1%	23.9%	52.0%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>			
<i>Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /L) Legal services (by lawyers and notaries)</i>			

### Satisfaction with Legal Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 24.1% reported low satisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region while 52.0% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (64.8%), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (38.2%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (36.4%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (68.0%), Outaouais (64.2%) and Estrie (54.7%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with legal services offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with Legal Services in English				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	21.9%	21.7%	56.4%
	Female	26.3%	25.9%	47.8%
	Total	24.1%	23.9%	52.0%
age	18-24 years	12.0%	24.1%	64.0%
	25-44 years	27.9%	26.2%	45.8%
	45-64 years	24.9%	24.4%	50.7%
	65 years and over	20.1%	17.8%	62.1%
	Total	24.1%	23.9%	52.0%
household income	less than \$30k	25.6%	22.9%	51.5%
	\$30-70k	24.5%	22.8%	52.7%
	\$70-100k	25.4%	25.6%	49.1%
	\$100k and over	21.7%	24.0%	54.3%
	Total	24.1%	23.6%	52.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	23.7%	24.4%	52.0%
	unilingual English	25.4%	22.3%	52.3%
	Total	24.1%	23.9%	52.0%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /L) Legal services (by lawyers and notaries)

English-speaking females (26.3%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region when compared to males (21.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (27.9%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (12%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region (25.6%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (21.7%).

Persons who were unilingual English (25.4%) were somewhat more likely to feel low satisfaction with legal services offered in English in their region than their bilingual (23.7%) counterparts.

Satisfaction with Judicial Services in English			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	38.0%	40.8%	21.1%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	53.7%	17.1%	29.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	37.7%	35.4%	26.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	22.8%	36.5%	40.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	31.0%	30.8%	38.2%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	38.7%	29.4%	31.9%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	21.8%	22.6%	55.6%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	25.0%	42.6%	32.4%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	56.4%	23.6%	20.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	37.4%	25.2%	37.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	36.1%	36.6%	27.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	71.8%	13.6%	14.5%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	51.2%	28.5%	20.4%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	40.8%	25.4%	33.8%
Total (n=3014)	33.4%	30.5%	36.1%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /L1) Judicial services (judges, courthouse staff, government lawyers)</p>			

### Satisfaction with Judicial Services

Among English-speaking respondents, 33.4% reported low satisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region while 36.1% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Lanaudière (71.8%), Côte-Nord (56.4%) and Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (53.7%) were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Outaouais (55.6%), Montreal West (40.7%) and Montreal Centre (38.2%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with judicial services offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with Judicial Services in English				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	29.5%	30.3%	40.1%
	Female	37.4%	30.8%	31.8%
	Total	33.4%	30.5%	36.1%
age	18-24 years	12.6%	36.0%	51.4%
	25-44 years	35.0%	34.0%	30.9%
	45-64 years	37.0%	26.7%	36.3%
	65 years and over	32.8%	28.6%	38.6%
	Total	33.3%	30.5%	36.2%
household income	less than \$30k	37.0%	24.3%	38.8%
	\$30-70k	29.6%	32.2%	38.1%
	\$70-100k	33.9%	34.4%	31.6%
	\$100k and over	33.9%	30.4%	35.6%
	Total	32.7%	30.8%	36.5%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	32.9%	32.5%	34.6%
	unilingual English	34.7%	24.2%	41.0%
	Total	33.4%	30.5%	36.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.

Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /L1) Judicial services (judges, courthouse staff, government lawyers)

English-speaking females (37.4%) were more likely to report low satisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region when compared to males (29.5%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (37%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (12.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region (37%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (29.6%).

Persons who were unilingual English (34.7%) were somewhat more likely to feel low satisfaction with judicial services offered in English in their region than their bilingual (32.9%) counterparts.

Used Legal Information		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	24.4%	75.6%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	15.9%	84.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	28.1%	71.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	19.9%	80.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	29.3%	70.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	23.2%	76.8%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	21.3%	78.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	30.4%	69.6%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	20.7%	79.3%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	19.8%	80.2%
13 Laval (n=270)	24.3%	75.7%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	15.5%	84.5%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	28.4%	71.6%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	20.7%	79.3%
Total (n=3014)	25.2%	74.8%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>		
<i>Q23A. Now I am going to ask you about legal information in English. Within the last two years have you used legal information either for yourself or to help another person?</i>		

### Used Legal Information

Among English-speaking respondents, 25.2% had used legal information within the last two years.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (30.4%), Montreal Centre (29.3%) and Laurentides (28.4%) were the most likely to report that they had used legal information within the last two years.

English speakers in the regions of Lanaudière (15.5%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (15.9%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (19.8%) were the least likely to report that they had used legal information within the last two years.



Used Legal Information			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	24.7%	75.3%
	Female	25.7%	74.3%
	Total	25.2%	74.8%
age	18-24 years	23.5%	76.5%
	25-44 years	26.9%	73.1%
	45-64 years	24.8%	75.2%
	65 years and over	23.5%	76.5%
	Total	25.2%	74.8%
household income	less than \$30k	27.4%	72.6%
	\$30-70k	26.2%	73.8%
	\$70-100k	28.0%	72.0%
	\$100k and over	22.5%	77.5%
	Total	25.6%	74.4%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	25.9%	74.1%
	unilingual English	22.8%	77.2%
	Total	25.2%	74.8%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q23A. Now I am going to ask you about legal information in English. Within the last two years have you used legal information either for yourself or to help another person?			

English-speaking females (25.7%) were about as likely to have used legal information within the last two years as their male counterparts (24.7%).

Across age groups there was little difference in opinion. English speakers aged 25-44 years (26.9%) were the most likely to have used legal information within the last two years while those aged 18-24 years (23.5%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to have used legal information within the last two years (28%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (22.5%).

Persons who were bilingual (25.9%) were more likely to have used legal information within the last two years than their unilingual English (22.8%) counterparts.

Topic of Legal Information Acquired									
Region	Criminal law	Family law	Consumer rights	Legal aid	Landlord tenant issues	How the court system works	Will and testament	Business transaction	Notary
05 Estrie (n=72)	17.0%	40.5%	-	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%	7.2%	2.0%	2.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=76)	5.9%	35.3%	5.6%	4.3%	5.3%	2.7%	8.8%	6.4%	2.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=145)	2.5%	22.0%	7.0%	10.7%	17.7%	2.1%	4.0%	0.9%	0.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=22)	11.7%	15.5%	17.5%	17.5%	20.4%	-	-	-	-
07 Outaouais (n=47)	1.1%	26.4%	4.1%	-	18.6%	1.5%	11.9%	2.2%	1.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=23)	9.7%	6.5%	6.5%	32.3%	6.5%	-	25.8%	-	3.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=37)	15.7%	23.5%	-	5.9%	5.9%	-	21.6%	2.0%	5.9%
13 Laval (n=62)	4.6%	17.0%	18.5%	15.6%	19.3%	6.1%	3.4%	-	1.1%
14 Lanaudière (n=23)	5.0%	30.0%	5.0%	5.0%	15.0%	-	15.0%	-	10.0%
15 Laurentides (n=35)	6.3%	51.8%	2.6%	3.1%	7.3%	2.1%	3.1%	2.6%	-
16 Montérégie (n=127)	5.2%	35.5%	12.8%	3.7%	4.4%	2.8%	11.7%	-	2.4%
<b>Total (n=737)</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q24A1. Was the legal information related to...</i>									

### Topic of Legal Information

Among English-speaking respondents who acquired legal information, family law was most frequently the topic (26.6%).

We observe that those residing in the regions of Laurentides (51.8%), Estrie (40.5%), Montérégie (35.5%) and Montreal West (35.3%) were the most likely to report that they had acquired legal information related to family law.

English speakers in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (6.5%), Montreal East (15.5%) and Laval (17%) were the least likely to report that they had acquired legal information related to family law.

Topic of Legal Information Acquired										
Variable		Criminal law	Family law	Consumer rights	Legal aid	Landlord tenant issues	How the court system works	Will and testament	Business transaction	Notary
gender	Male	4.7%	24.5%	6.4%	7.6%	17.7%	2.3%	7.1%	2.0%	0.8%
	Female	5.6%	28.5%	10.5%	9.5%	10.0%	2.4%	5.6%	1.1%	1.5%
	Total	5.1%	26.6%	8.5%	8.6%	13.7%	2.3%	6.3%	1.5%	1.1%
age	18-24 years	5.2%	35.2%	26.8%	15.5%	11.4%	-	-	-	-
	25-44 years	6.7%	22.6%	6.2%	8.6%	19.9%	1.7%	3.5%	0.9%	-
	45-64 years	4.3%	29.2%	9.5%	6.9%	10.4%	4.0%	10.4%	2.0%	2.2%
	65 years and over	3.5%	25.6%	4.2%	8.5%	5.8%	1.2%	6.6%	2.7%	2.3%
	Total	5.2%	26.4%	8.6%	8.5%	13.6%	2.3%	6.2%	1.5%	1.1%
household income	less than \$30k	0.8%	25.0%	7.8%	20.7%	13.5%	1.9%	2.6%	-	-
	\$30-70k	7.7%	26.2%	4.4%	10.2%	12.9%	1.2%	8.4%	2.2%	1.4%
	\$70-100k	9.0%	29.2%	13.4%	3.5%	9.0%	2.7%	4.5%	0.7%	2.7%
	\$100k and over	4.6%	30.4%	10.9%	1.2%	18.8%	5.0%	6.2%	2.9%	0.7%
	Total	6.0%	27.6%	8.3%	8.3%	13.9%	2.6%	6.2%	1.8%	1.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	5.5%	28.5%	9.6%	7.1%	12.4%	2.6%	7.0%	1.8%	1.2%
	unilingual English	3.9%	19.0%	4.5%	14.4%	18.4%	1.3%	3.7%	0.5%	0.9%
	Total	5.1%	26.6%	8.5%	8.6%	13.7%	2.3%	6.3%	1.5%	1.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q24A1. Was the legal information related to...

English-speaking females were somewhat more likely to have acquired legal information related to family law compared to males (28.5% compared to 24.5%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (35.2%) were the most likely to have acquired legal information related to family law while those aged 25-44 (22.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over (30.4%) were the most likely to have acquired legal information related to family law while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (25%).

Satisfaction with Legal Information Aquired			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
05 Estrie (n=72)	31.3%	12.9%	55.8%
06.1 Montreal West (n=76)	25.9%	18.6%	55.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=145)	33.7%	25.6%	40.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=22)	16.6%	32.6%	50.8%
07 Outaouais (n=47)	22.3%	19.8%	57.9%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=23)	8.3%	8.3%	83.3%
13 Laval (n=37)	38.6%	26.9%	34.5%
15 Laurentides (n=62)	47.2%	21.2%	31.6%
16 Montérégie (n=23)	39.5%	20.9%	39.5%
Total (n=35)	32.8%	24.0%	43.1%
<p><i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>  <i>Q24C1. Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the legal information offered in your region in English for the questions that concerned you or the person you were helping?</i></p>			

### Satisfaction with Legal Information

Among English-speaking respondents, 32.8% reported low satisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region while 43.1% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Laurentides (47.2%), Montérégie (39.5%) and Laval (38.6%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region.

English speakers in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (83.3%), Outaouais (57.9%) and Estrie (55.8%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with legal information offered in English in their region.

Satisfaction with Legal Information Aquired				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	27.8%	22.6%	49.6%
	Female	37.2%	25.3%	37.6%
	Total	32.8%	24.0%	43.1%
age	18-24 years	19.9%	25.1%	54.9%
	25-44 years	39.3%	30.7%	29.9%
	45-64 years	32.9%	22.1%	45.0%
	65 years and over	23.7%	9.6%	66.7%
	Total	32.8%	23.9%	43.3%
household income	less than \$30k	34.7%	16.3%	49.0%
	\$30-70k	24.8%	28.6%	46.6%
	\$70-100k	27.7%	23.4%	48.9%
	\$100k and over	36.5%	26.2%	37.3%
	Total	30.1%	24.8%	45.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	31.6%	22.9%	45.5%
	unilingual English	36.8%	28.4%	34.8%
	Total	32.8%	24.0%	43.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q24C1. Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the legal information offered in your region in English for the questions that concerned you or the person you were helping?

English-speaking females (37.2%) were much more likely to report low satisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region compared to males (27.8%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (39.3%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (19.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to report dissatisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region (36.5%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (24.8%).

Persons who were unilingual English (36.8%) were more likely to feel low satisfaction with legal information offered in English in their region than their bilingual (31.6%) counterparts.

Availability of Legal Information in English				
Region	not available in English	translation of poor quality	incomplete	reluctant to ask for it in English
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	34.6%	11.5%	3.8%	19.2%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	37.5%	37.5%	50.0%	50.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	16.8%	28.0%	10.5%	32.2%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	20.3%	61.4%	29.2%	3.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	13.2%	52.0%	29.4%	19.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	3.5%	42.3%	31.1%	9.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	12.8%	59.8%	37.4%	-
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	10.0%	20.0%	-	16.7%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	23.5%	64.7%	-	17.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	16.7%	66.7%	11.1%	7.4%
13 Laval (n=270)	28.8%	37.8%	12.7%	34.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	18.2%	40.9%	22.7%	36.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	32.6%	35.3%	23.7%	7.4%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	14.1%	48.8%	21.7%	15.7%
Total (n=3014)	15.6%	50.1%	26.0%	16.8%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q24B1. When it comes to legal information in English in your region, which of the following expresses your view? (read all)

### Availability of Legal Information in English

Among English-speaking respondents, 15.6% reported that legal information was not available in English.

We observe that those in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (37.5%), Capitale-Nationale (34.6%) and Laurentides (32.6%) were the most likely to report that legal information was not available in English.

In the view of 50.1% of respondents to this question, the translation of legal information was of poor quality. The proportion of respondents with this view ranges from 66.7% in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to 11.5% in the Capitale-Nationale region.

For 26% of respondents, the information in English was incomplete and 16.8% were reluctant to ask for information in English. Responses vary widely by region.

Availability of Legal Information in English					
Variable		not available in English	translation of poor quality	incomplete	reluctant to ask for it in English
gender	Male	13.7%	54.9%	26.5%	15.3%
	Female	17.4%	45.5%	25.5%	18.3%
	Total	15.6%	50.1%	26.0%	16.8%
age	18-24 years	11.7%	32.8%	42.3%	10.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	45.4%	27.0%	18.9%
	45-64 years	16.0%	54.4%	25.0%	14.3%
	65 years and over	7.4%	62.1%	17.7%	22.1%
	Total	15.6%	50.0%	26.3%	17.0%
household income	less than \$30k	16.9%	67.4%	18.4%	20.9%
	\$30-70k	14.6%	54.4%	19.1%	16.9%
	\$70-100k	10.7%	48.1%	28.7%	19.3%
	\$100k and over	20.9%	37.0%	32.1%	18.3%
	Total	15.9%	51.1%	24.0%	18.4%
bilingual	bilingual	14.4%	48.8%	26.6%	17.4%
	unilingual English	19.7%	56.2%	23.9%	14.3%
	Total	15.6%	50.1%	26.0%	16.8%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q24B1. When it comes to legal information in English in your region, which of the following expresses your view? (read all)

English-speaking females (17.4%) were more likely to report that legal information was not available in English than their male counterparts (13.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (19.3%) were the most likely to report that legal information was not available in English while those aged 65 years and over (7.4%) were the least likely

Respondents aged 45-64 (45.4%) and 65+ (62.1%) were the age groups most likely to report that the translation of legal information was of poor quality.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to report that legal information was not available in English (20.9%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (10.7%).

Among respondents earning less than \$30K, 67.4% expressed the view that the translation of legal information was of poor quality.

Persons who were unilingual English (19.7%) were more likely to report that legal information was not available in English than their bilingual (14.4%) counterparts.

## Social Participation

Language of Socialization			
Region	...in English	...Both English and French	...in French
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	30.1%	57.4%	4.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	25.4%	47.6%	15.9%
05 Estrie (n=293)	46.4%	40.4%	7.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	58.8%	33.0%	-
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	51.5%	33.6%	0.8%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	42.6%	40.2%	1.2%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	51.5%	46.2%	-
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	34.3%	52.9%	9.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	78.0%	20.7%	-
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	53.5%	41.5%	4.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	47.6%	35.1%	2.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	40.5%	42.6%	14.9%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	41.5%	47.9%	8.8%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	48.4%	45.1%	0.5%
Total (n=3014)	50.3%	37.3%	1.5%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q43. Do your social contacts with friends generally take place...			

### Language of Socialization

Among English-speaking respondents, 50.3% generally socialize with friends in English while 37.3% socialize in both English and French.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Côte-Nord (78%), Montreal West (58.8%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (53.5%) were the most likely to report that they generally socialize with friends in English.

English speakers in the regions of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (25.4%), Capitale-Nationale (30.1%) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (34.3%) were the least likely to report that they generally socialize with friends in English.



Language of Socialization				
Variable		...in English	...Both English and French	...in French
gender	Male	45.5%	42.2%	1.0%
	Female	54.9%	32.7%	2.0%
	Total	50.3%	37.3%	1.5%
age	18-24 years	47.8%	44.3%	-
	25-44 years	47.4%	36.5%	1.8%
	45-64 years	49.9%	39.5%	1.3%
	65 years and over	58.6%	30.8%	2.3%
	Total	50.3%	37.4%	1.5%
household income	less than \$30k	55.6%	29.9%	1.8%
	\$30-70k	48.7%	36.2%	1.9%
	\$70-100k	47.7%	41.3%	2.3%
	\$100k and over	45.7%	42.6%	1.3%
	Total	48.8%	37.9%	1.8%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	44.6%	43.7%	1.7%
	unilingual English	68.4%	17.2%	0.8%
	Total	50.3%	37.3%	1.5%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q43. Do your social contacts with friends generally take place...				

English-speaking females (54.9%) were more likely to generally socialize with friends in English than males (45.5%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (58.6%) were the most likely to generally socialize with friends in English while those aged 25-44 years (47.4%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to generally socialize with friends in English (55.6%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (45.7%).

Persons who were unilingual English (68.4%) were more likely to generally socialize with friends in English than their bilingual (44.6%) counterparts.

Extent to which Language Group Influences Factors Affecting Daily Life			
Region	Not at all influential	Somewhat influential	Very influential
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	20.5%	56.1%	23.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	28.6%	60.3%	11.1%
05 Estrie (n=293)	21.5%	63.3%	15.3%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	23.2%	59.9%	17.0%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	19.9%	60.2%	19.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	18.6%	64.7%	16.6%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	20.3%	58.2%	21.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	34.7%	42.6%	22.8%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	11.8%	51.3%	36.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	24.8%	57.1%	18.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	23.9%	59.5%	16.6%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	28.3%	60.7%	11.0%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	26.0%	52.0%	22.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	25.7%	56.8%	17.5%
<b>Total (n=3014)</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>			
<i>Q39. To what extent do you feel that your language group through its leadership, its organizations and its institutions influences factors that affect your daily life?</i>			

### Language Group Influencing Daily Life

Among English-speaking respondents, 22.1% felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives. Close to 80% felt it was somewhat or very influential.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (34.7%), Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (28.6%) and Lanaudière (28.3%) were the most likely to report that they felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives.

English speakers in the regions of Côte-Nord (11.8%), Montreal East (18.6%) and Montreal Centre (19.9%) were the least likely to report that they felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives.

Extent to which Language Group Influences Factors Affecting Daily Life				
Variable		Not at all influential	Somewhat influential	Very influential
gender	Male	27.8%	57.9%	14.3%
	Female	16.7%	60.6%	22.7%
	Total	22.1%	59.3%	18.6%
age	18-24 years	21.9%	55.4%	22.7%
	25-44 years	21.3%	63.7%	15.0%
	45-64 years	23.0%	58.8%	18.2%
	65 years and over	22.3%	54.4%	23.4%
	Total	22.2%	59.5%	18.3%
household income	less than \$30k	21.1%	55.4%	23.5%
	\$30-70k	20.8%	58.5%	20.8%
	\$70-100k	21.3%	62.3%	16.4%
	\$100k and over	22.0%	65.5%	12.5%
	Total	21.3%	60.7%	18.0%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	21.1%	61.5%	17.3%
	unilingual English	25.4%	52.2%	22.4%
	Total	22.1%	59.3%	18.6%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</p> <p>Q39. To what extent do you feel that your language group through its leadership, its organizations and its institutions influences factors that affect your daily life?</p>				

English-speaking males (27.8%) were more likely to have felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives than their female counterparts (16.7%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 45-64 years (23%) were the most likely to have felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives while those aged 25-44 years (21.3%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives (22%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (20.8%).

Persons who were unilingual English (25.4%) were more likely to have felt their language group was not at all influential in factors affecting their daily lives than their bilingual (21.1%) counterparts.

Satisfaction With English Sports and Leisure Programs			
Region	dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	66.1%	17.4%	16.5%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%
05 Estrie (n=293)	21.5%	27.7%	50.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	4.4%	19.0%	76.6%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	18.6%	25.1%	56.4%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	29.8%	31.2%	38.9%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	32.5%	20.8%	46.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	33.0%	42.9%	24.2%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	28.6%	29.9%	41.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	52.0%	21.0%	27.0%
13 Laval (n=270)	39.0%	30.5%	30.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	65.4%	20.3%	14.3%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	36.5%	24.8%	38.7%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	26.6%	28.3%	45.1%
Total (n=3014)	23.2%	25.4%	51.4%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? / J) Sports and leisure programs

### Satisfaction with English Sports and Leisure Programs

Among English-speaking respondents, 23.2% reported low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs offered in English in their region, while 51.4% rated their satisfaction as high.

Across Quebec, we observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (66.1%), Lanaudière (65.4%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (52%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs in English.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal West (76.6%), Montreal Centre (56.4%) and Estrie (50.7%) were the most likely to report being satisfied with sports and leisure programs in English.

Satisfaction With English Sports and Leisure Programs				
Variable		dissatisfied	neither	satisfied
gender	Male	22.6%	23.4%	54.0%
	Female	23.7%	27.4%	48.9%
	Total	23.2%	25.4%	51.4%
age	18-24 years	1.9%	22.2%	75.9%
	25-44 years	27.8%	28.6%	43.6%
	45-64 years	26.1%	24.4%	49.5%
	65 years and over	17.7%	22.0%	60.3%
	Total	23.1%	25.4%	51.5%
household income	less than \$30k	19.8%	19.9%	60.4%
	\$30-70k	26.3%	23.9%	49.8%
	\$70-100k	22.5%	27.9%	49.6%
	\$100k and over	23.3%	25.3%	51.5%
	Total	23.8%	24.3%	51.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	22.3%	26.8%	50.9%
	unilingual English	26.0%	20.8%	53.3%
	Total	23.2%	25.4%	51.4%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
 Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not satisfied at all and 5 means totally satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English? /J) Sports and leisure programs

English-speaking females (23.7%) were as likely to report low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs offered in English in their region as their male counterparts (22.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 25-44 years (27.8%) were the most likely to report low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs offered in English in their region while those aged 18-24 years (1.9%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to report low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs offered in English in their region (26.3%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (19.8%).

Persons who were unilingual English (26%) were more likely to feel low satisfaction with sports and leisure programs offered in English in their region than their bilingual (22.3%) counterparts.

Member or Participant in Social Club or Organization		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	49.6%	50.4%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	27.0%	73.0%
05 Estrie (n=293)	38.0%	62.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	38.9%	61.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	27.3%	72.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	17.9%	82.1%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	30.5%	69.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	52.0%	48.0%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	39.0%	61.0%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	31.3%	68.7%
13 Laval (n=270)	20.5%	79.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	23.6%	76.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	34.0%	66.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	38.2%	61.8%
Total (n=3014)	30.3%	69.7%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q34A. In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in a social club or organization?		

### Member of Social Club

Among English-speaking respondents, 30.3% were a member or participant in a social club or organization.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (52%), Capitale-Nationale (49.6%) and Côte-Nord (39%) were the most likely to report that they were a member or participant in a social club or organization.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal East (17.9%), Laval (20.5%) and Lanaudière (23.6%) were the least likely to report that they were a member or participant in a social club or organization.

Member or Participant in Social Club or Organization			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	31.8%	68.2%
	Female	29.0%	71.0%
	Total	30.3%	69.7%
age	18-24 years	23.2%	76.8%
	25-44 years	26.5%	73.5%
	45-64 years	29.7%	70.3%
	65 years and over	43.0%	57.0%
	Total	30.2%	69.8%
household income	less than \$30k	25.6%	74.4%
	\$30-70k	28.7%	71.3%
	\$70-100k	32.2%	67.8%
	\$100k and over	34.3%	65.7%
	Total	30.4%	69.6%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	31.6%	68.4%
	unilingual English	26.2%	73.8%
	Total	30.3%	69.7%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q34A. In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in a social club or organization?			

English-speaking males (31.8%) were somewhat more likely to be a member or participant in a social club or organization than their female counterparts (29%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (43%) were the most likely to be a member or participant in a social club or organization while those aged 18-24 years (23.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to be a member or participant in a social club or organization (34.3%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (25.6%).

Persons who were bilingual (31.6%) were more likely to be a member or participant in a social club or organization than their unilingual English (26.2%) counterparts.

Importance of Social Club or Organization's Language in Decision to Join		
Region	important	unimportant
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=33)	86.6%	13.4%
05 Estrie (n=116)	48.6%	51.0%
06.1 Montreal West (n=148)	68.5%	31.5%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=160)	59.9%	40.1%
07 Outaouais (n=75)	47.5%	52.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=29)	43.4%	56.6%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=74)	70.9%	29.1%
13 Laval (n=57)	75.8%	24.2%
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	48.6%	51.4%
15 Laurentides (n=52)	54.3%	45.7%
16 Montérégie (n=205)	58.0%	42.0%
Total (n=1072)	61.0%	38.9%
<p>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.            Q34B. How important was the language of the social club or organization in your decision to join. Was it extremely important, very important, important, not important or not important at all?</p>		

### Importance of Language of Social Club

Among English-speaking respondents, 61% declared that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (86.6%), Laval (75.8%) and Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (70.9%) were the most likely to report that they declared that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it.

English speakers in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (43.4%), Outaouais (47.5%) and Estrie (48.6%) were the least likely to report that they declared that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it.



Importance of Social Club or Organization's Language in Decision to Join			
Variable		important	unimportant
gender	Male	55.5%	44.5%
	Female	66.8%	33.1%
	Total	61.0%	38.9%
age	18-24 years	46.6%	53.4%
	25-44 years	55.7%	44.3%
	45-64 years	60.3%	39.7%
	65 years and over	72.8%	27.2%
	Total	60.8%	39.2%
household income	less than \$30k	68.1%	31.9%
	\$30-70k	65.9%	34.1%
	\$70-100k	51.6%	48.4%
	\$100k and over	49.0%	51.0%
	Total	58.2%	41.8%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	54.4%	45.6%
	unilingual English	86.3%	13.7%
	Total	61.0%	38.9%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.			
Q34B. How important was the language of the social club or organization in your decision to join. Was it extremely important, very important, important, not important or not important at all?			

English-speaking females (66.8%) were more likely to report that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it than males (55.5%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (72.8%) were the most likely to report that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it while those aged 18-24 years (46.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to report that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it (68.1%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (49%).

Persons who were unilingual English (86.3%) were more likely to report that the language of a social club or organization was important in their decision to join it than their bilingual (54.4%) counterparts.

Unpaid Volunteer Work in the Past Twelve Months		
Region	yes	no
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=70)	75.0%	25.0%
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=48)	44.4%	55.6%
05 Estrie (n=293)	60.1%	39.9%
06.1 Montreal West (n=331)	45.7%	54.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=529)	40.3%	59.7%
06.3 Montreal East (n=98)	24.6%	75.4%
07 Outaouais (n=204)	53.6%	46.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=71)	59.8%	40.2%
09 Côte-Nord (n=47)	64.6%	35.4%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=200)	48.4%	51.6%
13 Laval (n=270)	43.7%	56.3%
14 Lanaudière (n=81)	42.6%	57.4%
15 Laurentides (n=157)	64.0%	36.0%
16 Montérégie (n=526)	49.4%	50.6%
Total (n=3014)	44.2%	55.8%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q35A. In the past 12 months, did you do any unpaid volunteer work?		

### Unpaid Volunteer Work

Among English-speaking respondents, 44.2% have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Capitale-Nationale (75%), Côte-Nord (64.6%) and Laurentides (64%) were the most likely to report that they have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months.

English speakers in the regions of Montreal East (24.6%), Montreal Centre (40.3%) and Lanaudière (42.6%) were the least likely to report that they have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months.



Unpaid Volunteer Work in the Past Twelve Months			
Variable		yes	no
gender	Male	42.9%	57.1%
	Female	45.3%	54.7%
	Total	44.2%	55.8%
age	18-24 years	47.5%	52.5%
	25-44 years	40.6%	59.4%
	45-64 years	44.9%	55.1%
	65 years and over	48.1%	51.9%
	Total	44.1%	55.9%
household income	less than \$30k	36.0%	64.0%
	\$30-70k	41.6%	58.4%
	\$70-100k	53.6%	46.4%
	\$100k and over	49.2%	50.8%
	Total	44.8%	55.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	47.8%	52.2%
	unilingual English	32.8%	67.2%
	Total	44.2%	55.8%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q35A. In the past 12 months, did you do any unpaid volunteer work?			

English-speaking females (45.3%) were more likely to have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months than males (42.9%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (48.1%) were the most likely to have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months while those aged 25-44 years (40.6%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$70-100k were the most likely to have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months (53.6%) while those earning less than \$30k were the least likely (36%).

Persons who were bilingual (47.8%) were more likely to have done unpaid volunteer work within the past twelve months than their unilingual English (32.8%) counterparts.

Main Language of Volunteering Activity			
Region	English	English and French equally	French
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=33)	43.1%	15.7%	39.2%
05 Estrie (n=116)	62.9%	22.5%	14.6%
06.1 Montreal West (n=148)	68.4%	22.7%	7.1%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=160)	67.4%	18.0%	9.8%
07 Outaouais (n=75)	58.0%	26.0%	14.7%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=29)	42.6%	31.1%	26.2%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=74)	74.4%	18.0%	7.5%
13 Laval (n=57)	46.5%	29.3%	18.5%
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%
15 Laurentides (n=52)	62.8%	21.2%	15.3%
16 Montérégie (n=205)	55.8%	26.3%	16.4%
Total (n=1072)	61.5%	21.9%	13.0%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i> <i>Q35B. What was the main language you used in your volunteering activity?</i>			

### Language of Volunteering

Among English-speaking respondents, 61.5% had done their volunteering primarily in English.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (74.4%), Montreal West (68.4%) and Montreal Centre (67.4%) were the most likely to report that they had done their volunteering primarily in English.

English speakers in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (42.6%), Capitale-Nationale (43.1%) and Lanaudière (44.4%) were the least likely to report that they had done their volunteering primarily in English.

Main Language of Volunteering Activity				
Variable		English	English and French equally	French
gender	Male	53.1%	28.1%	13.9%
	Female	69.1%	16.5%	12.2%
	Total	61.5%	21.9%	13.0%
age	18-24 years	45.7%	22.7%	30.3%
	25-44 years	59.7%	23.1%	13.0%
	45-64 years	62.6%	22.9%	11.7%
	65 years and over	71.6%	17.3%	6.3%
	Total	61.6%	21.9%	13.1%
household income	less than \$30k	62.2%	21.2%	12.2%
	\$30-70k	64.3%	22.2%	10.1%
	\$70-100k	55.1%	18.5%	20.8%
	\$100k and over	56.2%	25.8%	15.2%
	Total	59.7%	22.5%	14.1%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	56.9%	25.1%	15.4%
	unilingual English	82.9%	7.5%	2.2%
	Total	61.5%	21.9%	13.0%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q35B. What was the main language you used in your volunteering activity?

English-speaking females (69.1%) were more likely to have done their volunteering primarily in English than males (53.1%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 65 years and over (71.6%) were the most likely to have done their volunteering primarily in English while those aged 18-24 years (45.7%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$30-70k were the most likely to have done their volunteering primarily in English (64.3%) while those earning \$70-100k were the least likely (55.1%).

Persons who were unilingual English (82.9%) were more likely to have done their volunteering primarily in English than their bilingual (56.9%) counterparts.

Hours Per Month Volunteering				
Region	over 30 hours per month	between 15 hours and 30 hours per month	between 5 and 15 hours per month	between 1 and 4 hours per month
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=33)	4.3%	23.7%	48.4%	23.7%
05 Estrie (n=116)	12.1%	18.2%	47.2%	22.5%
06.1 Montreal West (n=148)	14.0%	15.3%	38.3%	32.3%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=160)	11.2%	18.5%	43.1%	27.2%
07 Outaouais (n=75)	6.2%	11.4%	45.1%	37.4%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=29)	23.3%	33.3%	30.0%	13.3%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=74)	8.7%	12.6%	44.1%	34.6%
13 Laval (n=57)	6.2%	17.4%	47.0%	29.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	13.1%	19.7%	31.1%	36.1%
15 Laurentides (n=52)	5.4%	11.7%	38.0%	45.0%
16 Montérégie (n=205)	14.1%	14.6%	43.3%	28.0%
Total (n=1072)	11.0%	16.9%	42.4%	29.7%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i>				
<i>Q35C. In average, about how many hours per month do you volunteer?</i>				

### Hours Spent Volunteering

Among English-speaking respondents, 11% had volunteered over thirty hours a month.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (23.3%), Montérégie (14.1%) and Montreal West (14.0%) were the most likely to report that they volunteered over thirty hours a month.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (5.4%), Laurentides (5.4%) and Laval (6.2%) were the least likely to report that they volunteered over thirty hours a month.

Hours Per Month Volunteering					
Variable		over 30 hours per month	between 15 hours and 30 hours per month	between 5 and 15 hours per month	between 1 and 4 hours per month
gender	Male	9.6%	14.6%	44.2%	31.7%
	Female	12.3%	18.9%	40.9%	27.9%
	Total	11.0%	16.9%	42.4%	29.7%
age	18-24 years	23.0%	13.4%	40.6%	22.9%
	25-44 years	9.2%	17.6%	37.3%	35.9%
	45-64 years	9.8%	14.0%	46.5%	29.7%
	65 years and over	11.2%	23.1%	43.9%	21.9%
	Total	11.1%	16.8%	42.3%	29.7%
household income	less than \$30k	25.9%	9.9%	34.6%	29.6%
	\$30-70k	11.1%	20.7%	42.9%	25.3%
	\$70-100k	9.7%	17.1%	37.5%	35.7%
	\$100k and over	4.9%	17.6%	47.9%	29.6%
	Total	10.7%	17.6%	42.4%	29.2%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	11.9%	16.8%	41.6%	29.7%
	unilingual English	7.2%	17.2%	46.2%	29.4%
	Total	11.0%	16.9%	42.4%	29.7%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q35C. In average, about how many hours per month do you volunteer?

English-speaking females (12.3%) were more likely to have volunteered over thirty hours a month than males (9.6%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (23%) were the most likely to have volunteered over thirty hours a month while those aged 25-44 years (9.2%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning less than \$30k were the most likely to have volunteered over thirty hours a month (25.9%) while those earning \$100k and over were the least likely (4.9%).

Persons who were bilingual (11.9%) were more likely to have volunteered over thirty hours a month than their unilingual English (7.2%) counterparts.

Volunteer Work Part of Group or Organization		
Region	Yes	No
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=33)	87.3%	12.7%
05 Estrie (n=116)	85.3%	14.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=148)	87.8%	12.2%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=160)	81.3%	18.7%
07 Outaouais (n=75)	83.4%	16.6%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=29)	90.2%	9.8%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=74)	78.2%	21.8%
13 Laval (n=57)	80.6%	19.4%
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	87.3%	12.7%
15 Laurentides (n=52)	76.1%	23.9%
16 Montérégie (n=205)	86.2%	13.8%
Total (n=1072)	82.6%	17.4%
<i>Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.</i> <b>Q35D. Was your volunteer work done as part of a group or organization?</b>		

### Volunteering with an Organization

Among English-speaking respondents, 82.6% did their volunteer work as part of a group or organization.

We observe that those residing in the regions of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (90.2%), Montreal West (87.8%) and Lanaudière (87.3%) were the most likely to report that they did their volunteer work as part of a group or organization.

English speakers in the regions of Laurentides (76.1%), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (78.2%) and Laval (80.6%) were the least likely to report that they did their volunteer work as part of a group or organization.



Volunteer Work Part of Group or Organization			
Variable		Yes	No
gender	Male	83.4%	16.6%
	Female	82.0%	18.0%
	Total	82.6%	17.4%
age	18-24 years	88.0%	12.0%
	25-44 years	79.0%	21.0%
	45-64 years	83.6%	16.4%
	65 years and over	84.2%	15.8%
	Total	82.6%	17.4%
household income	less than \$30k	82.3%	17.7%
	\$30-70k	81.4%	18.6%
	\$70-100k	84.1%	15.9%
	\$100k and over	87.7%	12.3%
	Total	84.1%	15.9%
knowledge of English and French	bilingual	83.0%	17.0%
	unilingual English	81.1%	18.9%
	Total	82.6%	17.4%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015. Q35D. Was your volunteer work done as part of a group or organization?			

English-speaking males (83.4%) were as likely to have done their volunteer work as part of a group or organization as their female counterparts (82%).

Across age groups, English speakers aged 18-24 years (88%) were the most likely to have done their volunteer work as part of a group or organization while those aged 25-44 years (79%) were the least likely.

With respect to income, those earning \$100k and over were the most likely to have done their volunteer work as part of a group or organization (87.7%) while those earning \$30-70k were the least likely (81.4%).

Persons who were bilingual (83%) were about as likely to have done their volunteer work as part of a group or organization as their unilingual English (81.1%) counterparts.

Volunteer Organizations							
Region	school	church, synagogue, mosque	sports	health or social services institution	community resource	municipal affairs	Youth Organization
03 Capitale-Nationale (n=33)	33.7%	27.0%	15.7%	42.7%	38.2%	10.1%	-
04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec (n=19)	14.3%	19.0%	9.5%	33.3%	19.0%	14.3%	-
05 Estrie (n=116)	25.2%	31.8%	29.9%	15.3%	33.6%	11.7%	0.7%
06.1 Montreal West (n=148)	24.3%	27.9%	37.2%	14.0%	21.6%	4.3%	0.7%
06.2 Montreal Centre (n=160)	25.2%	24.8%	12.4%	27.3%	22.4%	3.2%	0.9%
06.3 Montreal East (n=19)	17.6%	47.1%	33.5%	14.7%	27.3%	-	-
07 Outaouais (n=75)	14.9%	29.2%	20.6%	15.5%	22.1%	9.4%	1.5%
08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue (n=29)	3.6%	18.2%	32.7%	30.9%	18.2%	1.8%	-
09 Côte-Nord (n=18)	36.2%	46.8%	31.9%	19.1%	48.9%	23.4%	2.1%
11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (n=74)	31.7%	32.7%	20.2%	40.4%	38.5%	13.5%	1.0%
13 Laval (n=57)	34.2%	30.1%	26.9%	25.4%	13.5%	0.9%	-
14 Lanaudière (n=33)	10.9%	56.4%	1.8%	10.9%	29.1%	-	-
15 Laurentides (n=52)	36.3%	18.3%	32.6%	20.3%	40.7%	3.2%	-
16 Montérégie (n=205)	16.4%	22.4%	30.7%	24.8%	29.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Total (n=1072)	24.4%	27.0%	23.8%	22.7%	24.4%	3.8%	0.6%
Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.							
Q36. Which of the following types of organizations do you volunteer for? (List by order of most time spent in volunteer activity)							

### Types of Volunteer Organizations

Among English-speaking respondents who volunteer, 27% spend the greatest amount of time volunteering at a church, synagogue or mosque followed by school (24.4%), community resource (24.4%) sports organization (23.8%) and health or social services institution (22.7%).

The type of organizations that English speakers volunteer for vary widely by region.

Volunteer Organizations								
Variable		school	church, synagogue, mosque	sports	health or social services institution	community resource	municipal affairs	Youth Organization
gender	Male	21.8%	26.6%	33.3%	16.8%	22.9%	4.4%	1.1%
	Female	26.8%	27.4%	15.3%	28.1%	25.8%	3.4%	0.1%
	Total	24.4%	27.0%	23.8%	22.7%	24.4%	3.8%	0.6%
age	18-24 years	27.4%	3.8%	46.1%	33.0%	5.2%	-	-
	25-44 years	29.3%	23.1%	21.2%	15.2%	24.3%	3.2%	0.1%
	45-64 years	27.1%	30.6%	27.2%	22.6%	26.9%	5.5%	1.5%
	65 years and over	10.2%	40.3%	8.0%	29.8%	30.4%	4.0%	-
	Total	24.6%	27.1%	23.8%	22.7%	24.3%	3.9%	0.6%
household income	less than \$30k	25.5%	24.7%	18.3%	28.3%	31.2%	3.1%	-
	\$30-70k	19.1%	29.2%	19.8%	25.7%	21.5%	4.1%	0.2%
	\$70-100k	22.9%	33.0%	18.6%	23.7%	30.5%	5.2%	0.1%
	\$100k and over	30.4%	22.0%	31.7%	15.9%	21.3%	3.3%	0.8%
	Total	24.4%	26.9%	23.3%	22.4%	24.4%	3.9%	0.3%
bilingual	bilingual	24.9%	24.8%	26.0%	22.9%	23.0%	3.5%	0.6%
	unilingual English	22.0%	37.2%	14.0%	22.0%	31.0%	5.6%	0.7%
	Total	24.4%	27.0%	23.8%	22.7%	24.4%	3.8%	0.6%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2015.  
Q36. Which of the following types of organizations do you volunteer for? (List by order of most time spent in volunteer activity)

Among English-speaking respondents who volunteer, females are most likely to volunteer through a health or social service institution (28.1%) or church, synagogue or mosque (27.4%). Males are most likely to volunteer through a sports organization (33.3%) or church, synagogue or mosque (26.6%).

Bilingual English speaking respondents are fairly evenly distributed across a range of organizations in their volunteering while unilingual English respondents are more concentrated in a church, synagogue or mosque (37.2%) and a community resource (31%).