

Baseline Data Report 2008–2009

Regional Profiles of Quebec's
English-speaking Communities:
Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings



prepared by the
CHSSN

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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March 31, 2009

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.



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Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by



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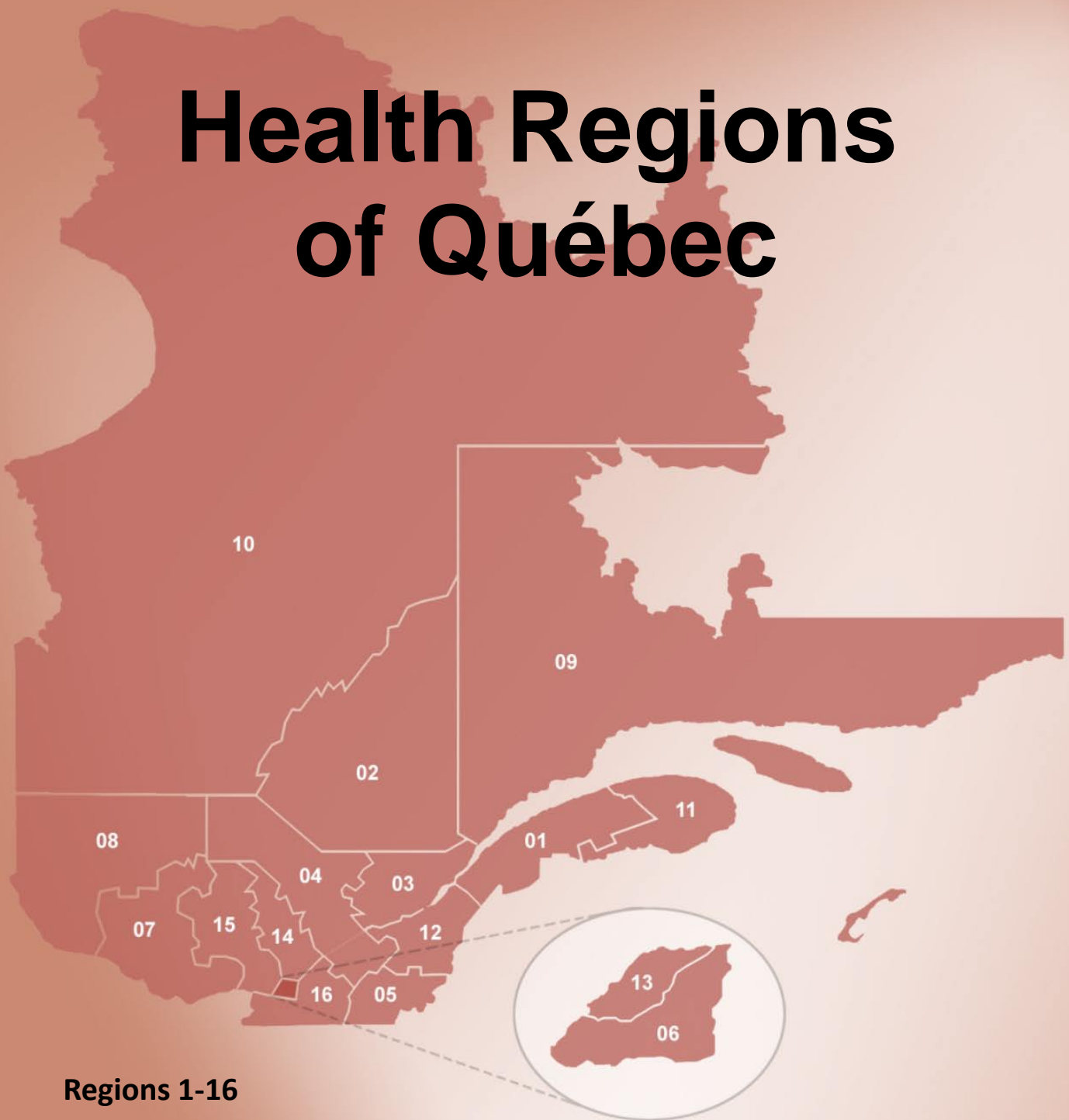
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Health Regions of Québec



Regions 1-16

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

I. Introduction

The Baseline Data Report 2009 uses 2006 census information to provide Quebec's English-speaking regional communities with a view of their current position with respect to selected health determinants and, where possible, change and continuity since the census findings of 1996. It is the first report in the series of Baseline Data Reports produced since 2004 to situate these communities in an evolving ten year trend.

The Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) is a program funded by Health Canada as a measure of the Federal Action Plan for Official Language Minority Communities and managed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The NPI aims to support the creation of durable links and joint action between English-speaking communities and Quebec's health and social services system. The Baseline Data Report 2009 is the sixth of a ten volume series. The reports¹ are produced annually by CHSSN and together serve as a relevant and comprehensive knowledge base regarding the health status and vitality of Quebec's English-speaking population. The report is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders to develop strategies to improve the well-being of their constituencies.

The first Baseline Data Report in 2004 consolidated existing knowledge and created a template for generating the first integrated regional portraits of Quebec's Anglophone communities. The second report in 2005 was devoted to statistical profiles of the NPI participants at the level of CLSC territories in order to provide an evidence base they could readily use to build effective local networks. The third report in 2006 focused on presenting the provincial and regional findings of the 2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality as it pertains to English-language health and social service access in Quebec. Baseline Data report 2007 chronicled the development and implementation of each of what are now eleven networks (including CHSSN) funded by the NPI through first-hand accounts of the challenges, best practices and overall assessment of the impact of network activities. The 2008 report provides extensive health information concerning Quebec citizens derived from the Quebec Social and Health Survey of 1998. All six of the reports may be found on the CHSSN website.

The 2009 report includes a general overview of the situation of the English-speaking population in a minority context as these vary across Quebec's 16 administrative health regions. (The Nord-du-Québec region in 1996 has been subdivided by Quebec into three separate health regions as of the 2001 Census. To facilitate comparison with the 1996 information, the Nord-du-Québec region presented in this report is an aggregation of three health regions: Nunavik, Terres-Criées-de-la-Baie-James, and Nord-du-Québec.)

¹ The Baseline Data Reports (2004-2009) are available on the CHSSN website at www.chssn.org

The profile of each region is organized to highlight a broad range of factors that have been shown to have a strong influence on the health status of a population, and ultimately the quality of life of its constituents.

These health determinants are explored primarily along the lines of language, age, and household living arrangements in a regional context. A number of indices have been employed to clarify these insights using comparisons between minority and majority language groups, regional and provincial Anglophone groups, dependent and independent groups within the Anglophone regional population, the ratio of Anglophones employed in health occupations per 1,000 English speakers in a given region, and comparisons between Anglophone males and females.

Where significant, and possible, the change and continuity of certain factors over the 1996 to 2006 census period are highlighted.

Changes in Size and Proportion of Anglophone Population, 1996-2006

Size and Proportion of Anglophone Population, by Health Region, 1996-2006		size of Anglophone population			proportion of regional population		
Region	RSS	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
Province of Quebec (total)	QC	925,840	918,955	994,720	13.1%	12.9%	13.4%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	01	933	820	1,295	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	02	1,795	1,765	1,830	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Québec - Capitale-Nationale	03	12,745	11,065	11,840	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	04	6,033	4,885	4,995	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Estrie	05	24,770	23,390	23,580	9.1%	8.4%	8.0%
Montréal	06	560,813	563,940	595,920	32.1%	31.6%	32.7%
Outaouais	07	53,863	53,945	58,720	17.6%	17.2%	17.4%
Abitibi – Témiscamingue	08	6,363	5,315	5,355	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%
Côte-Nord	09	6,100	5,740	5,630	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Nord-du-Québec	10	12,080	14,385	16,945	31.5%	37.4%	42.8%
Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine	11	10,580	9,740	9,505	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Chaudière-Appalaches	12	3,340	2,685	3,705	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Laval	13	50,713	53,385	68,460	15.5%	15.7%	18.8%
Lanaudière	14	8,850	8,215	10,115	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%
Laurentides	15	31,213	30,565	33,175	7.3%	6.7%	6.6%
Montérégie	16	135,653	129,125	143,645	10.9%	10.2%	10.7%

Region	RSS	change in size			relative population growth (rpg)		
		1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006
Province of Quebec (total)	QC	-6,885	75,765	68,880	0.98	1.04	1.02
Bas-Saint-Laurent	01	-113	475	362	0.91	1.58	1.43
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	02	-30	65	35	1.02	1.06	1.07
Québec - Capitale-Nationale	03	-1,680	775	-905	0.86	1.04	0.89
Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec	04	-1,148	110	-1,038	0.82	1.00	0.82
Estrie	05	-1,380	190	-1,190	0.92	0.96	0.89
Montréal	06	3,127	31,980	35,107	0.99	1.03	1.02
Outaouais	07	82	4,775	4,857	0.98	1.01	0.98
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	08	-1,048	40	-1,008	0.88	1.03	0.90
Côte-Nord	09	-360	-110	-470	0.99	1.00	1.00
Nord-du-Québec	10	2,305	2,560	4,865	1.19	1.15	1.36
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	11	-840	-235	-1,075	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chaudière-Appalaches	12	-655	1,020	365	0.80	1.34	1.07
Laval	13	2,672	15,075	17,747	1.01	1.19	1.21
Lanaudière	14	-635	1,900	1,265	0.90	1.11	1.00
Laurentides	15	-648	2,610	1,962	0.92	0.97	0.90
Montréal	16	-6,528	14,520	7,992	0.94	1.05	0.98

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Relative Population Growth (rpg) illustrates the growth of the Anglophone population in a given region relative to the growth of the regional population. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the Anglophone community's share of the population increased over the period. A value less than 1.00 indicates that the Anglophone community's share of the regional population declined over the period.

As can be seen in the tables above, over the 1996 to 2006 period, the Anglophone population in Quebec grew by 68,880, while its share of the provincial population was slightly higher in 2006 than it had been in 1996. The 2001-2006 period was one of growth for most Anglophone regional populations, with only the Anglophone groups in Côte-Nord and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine showing a decrease in size over that period. Relative to the total population, only Estrie and Laurentides experienced a drop in their share of the regional population.

Over the ten-year period (1996-2006), a number of regions showed population growth in absolute terms with most of the Anglophone population gain experienced in Montreal (+35,107), Laval (+17,747), Montréal (+7,992) and the Outaouais (+4,857). Over this period, five regions (Estrie, Côte-Nord, Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec, Québec - Capitale-Nationale and Abitibi-

Témiscamingue) experienced population decline in absolute terms, while seven regions experienced a decrease in their share of the regional population. The following provides a quick overview of the absolute and relative growth of the Anglophone regional populations across Quebec.

- **Bas-Saint-Laurent** – Although the smallest Anglophone regional population, the Anglophone community in the Bas-Saint-Laurent experienced growth both in absolute and relative terms over the 1996-2006 period. After experiencing a decline in 1996-2001, the Anglophone group grew by 362 between 2001 and 2006, and its share of the regional population increased substantially over the ten-year period (rpg=1.43).
- **Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean** – The Anglophone group in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region was essentially stable in for both the 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006 periods, with a very small increase of 35 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population increased over the period as the Francophone population experienced loss (rpg=1.07).
- **Québec – Capitale-Nationale** – The Anglophone group in the Québec - Capitale-Nationale experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001, then grew between 2001 and 2006, showing a net loss of 905 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population declined substantially between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.89).
- **Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec** – The Anglophone group in the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec experienced substantial population loss between 1996 and 2001, then grew slightly between 2001 and 2006, but experienced a net loss of 1,038 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population declined substantially between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.82).
- **Estrie** – The Anglophone group in the Estrie experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001, then grew slightly between 2001 and 2006, but had a net loss of 1,190 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population declined between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.89).
- **Montréal** – The Anglophone group in the Montréal experienced a small population growth between 1996 and 2001, then grew more substantially between 2001 and 2006, showing a net increase of 35,107 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population grew slightly between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.02).
- **Outaouais** – The Anglophone group in the Outaouais did not change in size between 1996 and 2001, then grew substantially between 2001 and 2006, resulting in a net increase of 4,857 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population dropped slightly between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.02).
- **Abitibi-Témiscamingue** – The Anglophone group in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001 and then was essentially stable between 2001 and 2006 and showed a net loss of 1,008 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population dropped between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.90).

- **Côte-Nord** – The Anglophone group in the Côte-Nord region experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001 and declined between 2001 and 2006, showing a net population loss of 470 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population remained stable between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.00).
- **Nord-du-Québec** – The Anglophone group in the Nord-du-Québec experienced population growth between 1996 and 2001 and continued to grow between 2001 and 2006, exhibiting a net growth of 4,865 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population increased substantially between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.36.).
- **Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine** – The Anglophone group in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001 and continued to drop between 2001 and 2006, showing a net population loss of 1,075 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population did not change between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.00).
- **Chaudière-Appalaches** – The Anglophone group in the Chaudière-Appalaches experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001, then grew between 2001 and 2006, resulting in a net population gain of 365 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population grew between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.07).
- **Laval** – The Anglophone group in the Laval experienced population growth at a moderate rate between 1996 and 2001, then grew substantially between 2001 and 2006, showing a net increase of 17,47 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population grew substantially between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.21).
- **Lanaudière** – The Anglophone group in the Lanaudière experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001, then reversed its fortunes, growing between 2001 and 2006 with the resulting being a net growth of 1,265 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population remained stable between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=1.00).
- **Laurentides** – The Anglophone group in the Laurentides experienced population loss between 1996 and 2001, then grew substantially between 2001 and 2006 and had a net gain of 1,265 for the ten-year period. Despite this growth, their overall share of the regional population dropped between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.90.).
- **Montérégie** – The Anglophone group in the Montérégie experienced population decline between 1996 and 2001 and then grew substantially between 2001 and 2006 and had a net gain of 7,992 for the ten-year period. Their overall share of the regional population declined slightly between 1996 and 2006 (rpg=0.98)

The Population Health Approach

This report adopts the Population Health Approach as a framework from which to assemble regional portraits of Quebec's official linguistic minority. Population health² is an approach that aims to improve the health of an entire population by taking into account a broad range of factors that have a strong influence on health. The population approach recognizes health as a resource that enables individuals and communities to achieve social well-being and quality of life; it also strives to reduce inequalities to health access between population groups. It is an approach which supports the development of new sources of evidence on the determinants of health, as well as innovative strategies to promote informed action which addresses the full range of social, economic, and environmental factors. Besides encouraging joint actions between health and other sectors it promotes the empowerment of communities as key partners in the decisions affecting health outcomes

Population Health Determinants

The population health approach considers that a broad range of individual or collective factors and other conditions are connected to health status. These influences rarely exist in isolation and it is usually the nature of their configuration which explains why some social groups enjoy a better health situation than others. This report will be limited primarily to the eight determinants listed below due largely to the nature of the data available at a regional level. The report makes no claim to represent a total range of factors.

Definitions of Health Determinants

Key Determinant 1: Social Support Networks

Support networks of family, friends, and neighbours are important in helping people solve problems and deal with adversity. They contribute to an individual's sense of control over life circumstances and act as a buffer against health problems.

Key Determinant 2: Education

Education is closely tied to income and social status, and provides knowledge and skills for problem solving. It helps provide a sense of control and mastery over life circumstances. It increases opportunities for job and income security, and for job satisfaction.

² This definition of the Population Health Approach is drawn from James Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, CHSSN, March 2003. For further discussion of health determinants see Dennis Raphael, (ed.) (2004) *Social Determinants of Health. A Canadian Perspective*. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.

Key Determinant 3: Employment Status

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental, and social health. Paid work provides not only money, but also a sense of identity and purpose, social contacts and opportunities for personal growth. Unemployed people have a reduced life expectancy and suffer significantly more health problems than people who have a job.

Key Determinant 4: Income and Social Status

There is strong evidence that higher social and economic status is associated with better health. Higher incomes promote optimal living conditions, which include safe housing and good food. The degree of control people have over life circumstances and the ability to adapt to stressful situations are key influences. These two factors are considered to be the most important determinants of health.

Key Determinant 5: Social Environments

Civic vitality is reflected in the institutions, organizations and informal giving practices that people create to share resources and build attachments with others. In addition, social stability, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, and cohesive communities provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health.

Key Determinant 6: Health Services

Health services, particularly those designed to maintain and promote health, to prevent disease, and to restore health, contribute to population health. The health services continuum of care includes treatment and secondary prevention. The presence of health professionals that speak the language of the linguistic population helps to overcome language barriers and contributes to the availability of health services for linguistic populations.

Key Determinant 7: Gender

Gender refers to the array of socially determined roles, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Many health issues are a function of gender-based social status or roles.

II. Health Determinants of English-speaking Quebec

For the purpose of highlighting the situation of English-speaking Quebec as a provincial entity the following section draws on four studies:

1. *Building on the Foundations – Working toward Better Health Outcomes and Improved Vitality of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities*. Report to the Federal Minister of Health submitted by the Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC), August 2007
2. *Compendium of Demographic and Health Determinant Information on Quebec’s English-speaking Communities* submitted with the Report to the Federal Minister of Health by the CCESMC, June 2007
3. *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, James Carter, 2003
4. *Health Canada Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities, Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, July 2002
5. *CROP and Missisquoi Institute Survey on Attitudes, Experiences, and Issues for Quebec’s Anglophone Communities*, June 2000
6. *Quebec Social and Health Survey*, Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sociale et de santé*, 1998

When we consider Quebec’s English-speaking minority communities in the context of all Canadian minority linguistic communities we find only the Francophone population of New Brunswick represents a larger percentage of the total provincial population. It is important to keep in mind that the total population of Quebec’s official linguistic minority is larger than that of some Canadian provinces.

When Anglophones responding to the CROP Missisquoi Institute survey were asked to rate the degree of importance of a series of specific issues facing the Anglophone community, a clear pattern emerged. 84% said that access to English-language health and social services was extremely or very important, 73% said access to government services in general, 68% said access to job training and unemployment. (C-MI Survey, 2000)

Income and Social Status highlights

Health status improves at each step up the income and social ladder as these increase life chances and coping skills. Social inequality is linked to poor health as it erodes the climate of trust that is associated with developing supportive relationships and a sense of control over life circumstances.

- Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier, and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes.

- Overall, the unemployment rate for Quebec Anglophones is 17% higher in relative terms than the majority Francophone group.
- When Quebec Anglophones and Francophones are compared, Anglophones are 26% more likely than Francophones to have incomes that fall below the low income cut-off (LICO). Younger Anglophones (especially young adults 25-44) are more likely to compare poorly to the Francophone majority than are other age cohorts.
- In 8 out of 16 regional communities, English-speaking lone parent households are more likely to be living below the poverty level than Francophones.
- 49% of those in English-speaking communities living in single-parent families are low-income.
- English-speaking communities are less well off in all regions except for Montréal, but even here, over 30% of English-speaking people live below the low-income cut-offs.
- The 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey showed that English-speakers (by mother tongue) living in Quebec perceived their economic situation to be poor or very poor to the same degree as French-speakers.

Social Support Networks highlights

Support from families, friends, and communities is associated with better health. Evidence suggests the health effect of social relationships may be as important as established risk factors such as smoking, obesity, or high blood pressure.

- English-speakers are much more likely than French-speakers to say they would turn to family first in case of illness; French-speakers would turn to public services first.
- English-speakers are far less likely than French speakers to have a family member living nearby.
- While OLMCs (Francophones outside of Quebec and Quebec Anglophones) generally show higher rates of aged persons compared to the majority language group, Quebec Anglophones display a missing middle group between 40 and 65 who correspond to the age cohort that departed Quebec in huge numbers between 1976 and 1986.
- As a result of this particular age structure, 8 of 16 English-speaking regional populations display a care-giver to senior ratio that is lower than the provincial average of 2.3 to 1.
- English-speaking communities in 14 of 16 administrative health regions in Quebec experienced a population decline from 1996 to 2001.

Education highlights

Health status and level of education are strongly linked. The quality of life a community or an individual is strongly linked to the ability to access and understand health information.

- Canadians with low literacy skills are more likely to be unemployed and poor, to suffer poorer health and to die earlier than Canadians with high levels of literacy.

- The 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey demonstrates that Quebecers (including English-speaking Quebecers) with very low scolarity perceive their health status to be average or poor compared to those with more education.
- The Quebec survey also shows those Quebecers (including English-speakers) with low scolarity have higher levels of psychological stress and activity limitations compared with those of higher education. Those with low scolarity are more likely to consider their eating habits as average or poor and have problems offering balanced meals to their children.

Employment and Working Conditions highlights

When employment is a source of income security and a means of social identity it contributes to improved levels of well-being. In contrast, unemployment and underemployment are associated with significant mental and physical health problems.

- The unemployment rate is greater among Anglophones than among Francophones in 15 out of 16 regions.
- The 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey links unemployment with other factors of health vulnerability such as food insecurity, poor perception of health status, increased number and duration of health problems, high levels of psychological stress, increased presence of suicidal ideas, physical limitations on activity, lack of social intimacy, and lack of coverage by private health insurance plans.
- The CROP Missisquoi survey found that while employment issues are of major concern to English-speakers, particularly in those regions where unemployment is a major problem, the degree of knowledge about and confidence in local resources appears to be relatively low.
- A full 61% of Anglophones responding to the CROP Missisquoi survey were unable to name any local resources which help people find jobs and develop their skills. Some 81% of Anglophones were unable to name a government office which could provide information or advice on how to start a business.
- Only 30% of the Anglophones responding to CROP Missisquoi felt they had equal access to federal government jobs. Only 19% believed that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the provincial public service and this appears to be unaffected by the level of conversational bilingualism.

Social Environment highlights

Civic vitality is reflected in the institutions, organizations, and informal giving practices that people create to share resources and build attachments with others. In addition, social stability, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, and cohesive communities provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health.

- Social environments are affected by community vitality. English-speaking communities in 9 out of 16 administrative health regions are considered to have very low or low demographic vitality. Demographic vitality is an aggregate of community characteristics including rate of aging, unemployment, proportion of Care-givers to seniors, population size, and level of bilingualism.
- English-speakers are far less likely than French-speakers to have a family member living nearby, yet English-speakers are more likely than their French-speaking neighbours to say they would turn to family first in the case of illness.
- Of the Anglophones surveyed by CROP Missisquoi some 49% felt the Anglophone community does not have effective and strong leadership; a full 42% were unable to identify an organization most dedicated to representing the interests of the Anglophone community, and an additional 14% of respondents denied that such an organization exists.
- Some 66% of Anglophones feel the future of the English-speaking community in Quebec is threatened; only 14% of Francophones shared this opinion.

Health Services highlights

Health services, particularly those designed to maintain and promote health, to prevent disease and to restore health, contribute to population health. The health services continuum of care includes treatment and secondary prevention.

- Shifting care into the community and the home raises concerns about the increased financial, physical, and emotional burdens placed on families, especially women.
- The 1998 Quebec Social and Health survey found that 78% of Francophones knew about Info-santé, while only 59% of Anglophones did. While 31% of Francophones have used Info-santé, only 19% of Anglophones have.
- About 6 out of 10 English-speaking people who use Info-santé receive the service in English. About 66% of Anglophones have received primary care in English.
- While over 70% of those with upper middle or very high incomes are covered by some type of private health insurance plan, only 8% of the very poor are.
- There are 4 regions where entitled access to statutory services in English for Youth in difficulty is limited, extremely limited or non-existent.
- Eleven regions are considered to have limited, extremely limited or non-existent access to entitled English-language services provided by rehabilitation centres serving those with physical or intellectual disabilities, youth in difficulty, or persons with drug or alcohol addiction.
- Half of the administrative health regions are in deficit with respect to having moderate to substantial access to entitled English-language services by long-term care centres for the elderly.

- Seven of the regions are considered to have limited, extremely limited or non-existent access to entitled English-language general and specialized medical services delivered by hospitals.
- On a provincial basis, the most reliable source of English –language services is the private physician; the least reliable source of English-language services is the CLSC including Info-santé. The concentration of English speakers in the metropolitan Montréal region, where services are more readily available, masks the rather low level of access provided to English speakers in the regions.

Gender highlights

Gender refers to the array of society-determined roles, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Many health issues are a function of gender-based social status or roles.

- Men are more likely to die prematurely than women, largely as a result of heart disease, fatal unintentional injuries, cancer, and suicide. Rates of potential years of life lost before age 70 are almost twice as high for men than women and approximately three times as high among men aged 20 to 34.
- While women live longer than men, they are more likely to suffer depression, stress overload (often due to efforts to balance work and family life), chronic conditions such as arthritis and allergies, and injuries and death resulting from family violence.
- According to the 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey, the overwhelming majority of heads of single-parent families are women (83%).
- 49% of those in English-speaking communities living in single-parent families have incomes below the statistics Canada low-income cut-offs.
- 22.5% of the Quebec population living in a single parent family experience food insecurity, including restriction on food availability and inability to offer balanced meals to children. This compares to 5.9% of those in two-parent families.
- Young Quebec women aged 15 to 24 are more inclined than any other age group of either sex to consider their mental health as poor or average.
- Québec women experience a higher level of psychological stress compared to men (22.8% compared to 17.3%). Almost 34% of women aged 15 to 24 experience a high level of psychological stress. Long-term health problems are strongly associated with elevated levels of stress.

Culture highlights

Some persons or groups may face additional health risks due to a socio-economic environment which is largely determined by dominant cultural values that contribute to the perpetuation of conditions such as marginalization, loss or devaluation of language and culture, and lack of access to culturally appropriate health care and services.

- English-speaking communities in 14 of 16 administrative health regions in Quebec experienced a population decline from 1996 to 2001.
- A number of studies have confirmed that language is a health determinant and that language barriers create inequalities in health status. They conclude that problems in communication and understanding reduce the use of preventative services, increase the amount of time spent in consultations and diagnostic tests, and influence the quality of service in areas where language is an essential tool such as mental health services, social services, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy. Language barriers also reduce the probability of compliance with treatment and diminish the level of satisfaction with the care and services rendered.
- 17% of English-speaking Quebecers mention that language issues, including those related to Bill 101, are the most important problem facing all residents of their region. Health care follows, particularly among residents of Estrie.
- Quebec Anglophones rank high or very high on most measures of diversity. Compared to other national official-language groups (Anglophone/Francophone, inside/outside Quebec), they have the highest proportion of visible minorities in their group, the highest proportion of immigrants and the highest level of non-Christian religious affiliation.



III. Health Determinants of English-speaking Regional Communities

Regional Health Determinants

While the factors influencing health in a given region will be presented as much as possible as discreet entities it is important to keep in mind they are interdependent. Often the configuration of a number of factors underlies the difference between a weak and an optimal health situation.

Explanation of Table Indices:

Information in this report is supported by a series of reference tables for each administrative region. One of these tables compares the Income/Social Status of each region's Anglophone population relative to either the Francophone regional majority, or to the entire Anglophone population of the province. Several comparative methods of measurement (**mmi, Rgi, gender index, dependency ratios, health occupation ratio**) are used, and their meanings are explained here:

Minority-Majority Index (mmi)

The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi greater than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi less than 1.00** indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

Montréal	Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Share of Regional Population	32.7%	36.8%	32.9%	31.0%	34.7%	30.6%
Minority-Majority Index	1.00	1.21	1.03	0.91	1.06	0.93

Example: This Minority-Majority Index table for the Montréal region indicates that 31% of the Anglophone population in the average annual income range of \$20,000 to \$50,000 reflects an mmi of 0.91, or lower than that of the majority Francophone population, while the proportion of the minority Anglophone population with an average annual income range of over \$50,000 is an mmi of 1.06, or higher.

Relative Geographic Index (Rgi)

The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Quebec. Thus, an **Rgi greater than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone

population as a whole. An **Rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

Montréal	Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Share of Regional Population	32.7%	36.8%	32.9%	31.0%	34.7%	30.6%
Relative Geographic Index (prov)	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.23

Example: Adding the **Rgi** index to the same table indicates that the Anglophone population in the average annual income range of \$20,000 to \$50,000 reflects an **Rgi of 0.97** (or slightly lower than the proportion of the Anglophone population of the whole province), while the **Rgi of 1.00** indicates that the incidence of high income earning (50k plus) is the same.

Gender Index (gi)

The gender index used in this report is a relative measure that compares the number or proportion of women to the number or proportion of men. A gender index of 1.00 would indicate that there is the same number or proportion of women and men in the total population. A gender index of 1.2 would indicate that there are considerably more women than there are men in a given population.

Dependency Ratios

The **overall dependency ratio** is a comparison of the population that is dependent (population 0-14 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over) to the population that is independent (population that is between 15 and 64 years of age). A region with a dependent population of 280 (70 people aged 0-14 and 210 aged 65+) divided by an independent population of 1,035 (population 15-64 years of age) will generate a dependency ratio of 0.27; a ratio of higher than 0.27 would indicate a proportionately greater number of dependent people in the region.

A further variant of the overall dependency ratio is the **seniors' dependency ratio** (comparison of the population aged 65+ to the independent population aged 15-64) and the **child dependency ratio** (comparison of the population aged 0-14 to the independent population aged 15-64).

Health Occupation Ratio

The Health Occupation Ratio is the ratio of English speaking health professionals per 1000 English speakers. For example, a region with 45 English speaking health professionals and a population of 1305 English speakers generates a ratio of 34.5.

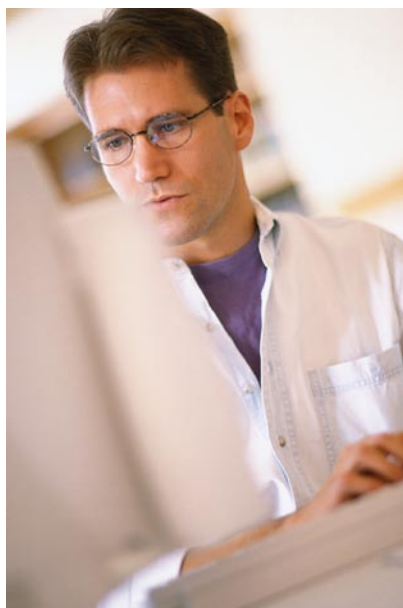
Terminology

While for the most part the meaning of demographic and administrative terms will be clarified as they arise in the report, the **list of acronyms and glossary** may be consulted for expanded definition where necessary. The online Statistics Canada [2006 Census Dictionary](#) may also be used for clarification of terms.

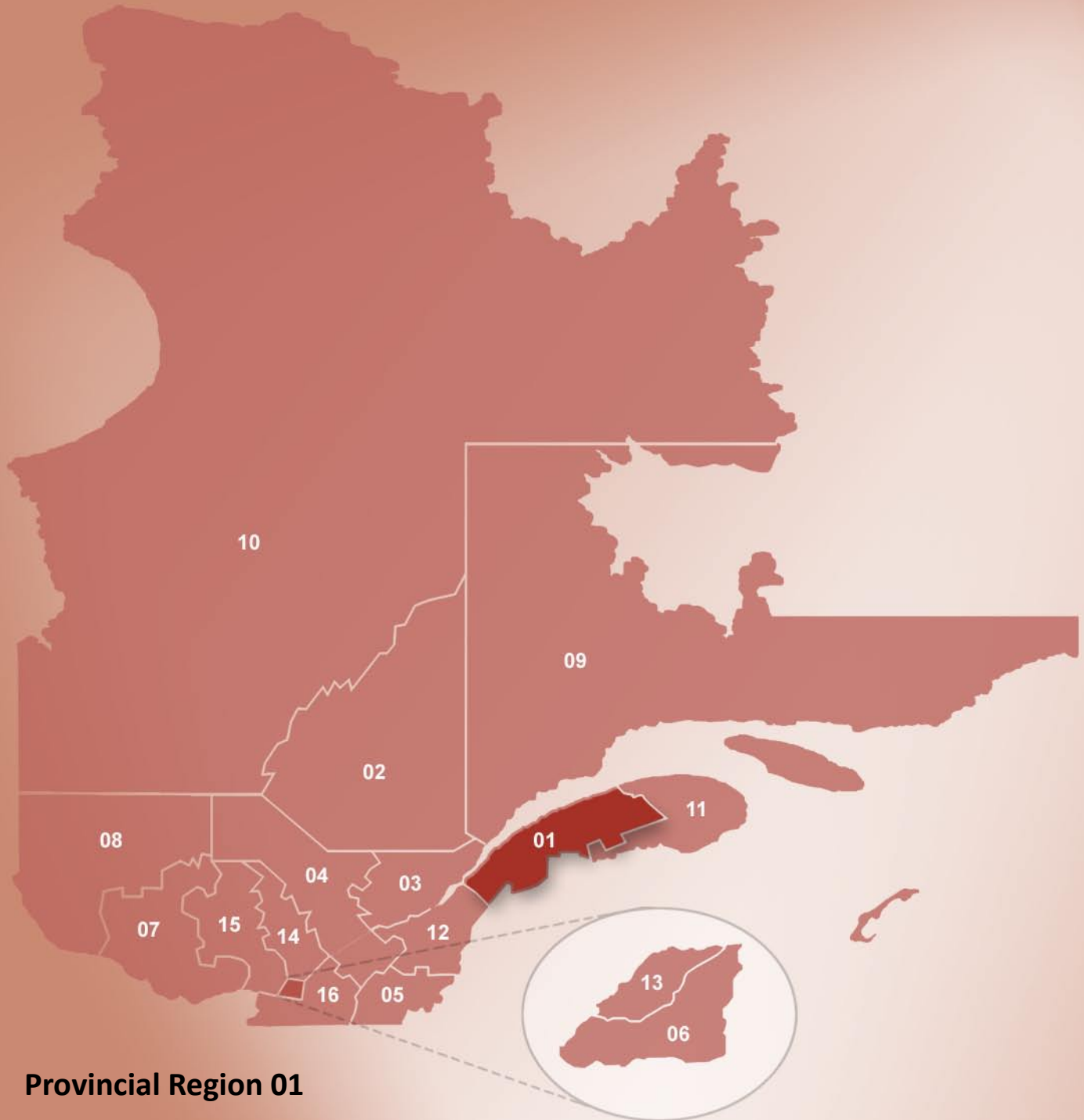
Getting around this Document

A variety of internal links are included in this report for ease of viewing and comparison of different sections:

- The Table of Contents is hyperlinked to each section of the report.
- The map of Quebec at the beginning of each Regional section links to every other Regional section for quick comparisons between different regions.



Bas-Saint-Laurent



Provincial Region 01

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 01 – Bas-Saint-Laurent

Bas-Saint-Laurent is an administrative region situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Bas-Saint-Laurent consisted of 1,305 Anglophones who comprised 0.7% of the region's total population of 196,045. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 373 individuals, which represents a growth of 40%. This is smallest English-speaking regional community in Quebec, both in terms of numbers and as a proportion of the region's population.³

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	1,305	70	160	428	448	210
	percentage	100.0%	5.4%	12.3%	32.8%	34.3%	16.1%
Francophones	number	194,620	29,435	24,265	46,258	64,313	30,325
	percentage	100.0%	15.1%	12.5%	23.8%	33.0%	15.6%
Total population	number	196,045	29,595	24,415	46,755	64,795	30,490
	percentage	100.0%	15.1%	12.5%	23.8%	33.1%	15.6%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.35	0.98	1.38	1.04	1.03
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.33	0.91	1.04	1.34	1.21
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.38	1.04	0.74	1.17	1.07
1996-2006 growth/decline		373	-70	70	93	183	140
1996-2006 change		1.40	0.50	1.78	1.28	1.69	3.00
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.44	0.65	2.11	1.70	1.22	2.52

³ Given the small size of the Anglophone community in Bas-Saint-Laurent, the tables and analyses presented in this document should be used with caution.

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.30	0.27	0.47	0.44
Child dependency ratio	0.20	0.07	0.28	0.22
Seniors dependency ratio	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.22

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has slightly more persons in the older age cohorts (mmi=1.04 for the 45-64 cohort, and mmi=1.03 for the 65+ cohort) and only one-third the proportion of children under the age of 15 (mmi=0.35). There are relatively more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=1.38).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Bas-Saint-Laurent has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.34 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.21 for the 65+ cohort), but has a much lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.33).
- Most of the growth in the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 183 persons aged 45-64, and an additional 140 seniors.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone group has a lower overall dependency ratio (0.27 to 0.44), a lower senior's dependency ratio (0.20 to 0.22), and a much lower child dependency ratio (0.07 to 0.22).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	1,295	845	180	10	45	200
	percentage	100.0%	65.3%	13.9%	0.8%	3.5%	15.4%
Francophones	number	192,543	141,488	18,705	3,020	3,553	25,775
	percentage	100.0%	73.5%	9.7%	1.6%	1.8%	13.4%
Total population	number	196,050	142,390	18,935	3,045	3,600	25,980
	percentage	100.0%	72.6%	9.7%	1.6%	1.8%	13.3%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.89	1.43	0.49	1.88	1.15
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.92	1.18	0.37	1.13	1.28
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.86	6.19		0.39	0.63
1996-2006 growth/decline		475	300	70	-20	30	85
1996-2006 change		1.58	1.55	1.64	0.33	3.00	1.74
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.58	1.58	1.69	0.28	3.55	1.56
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 200 were living alone (15.4%) or in lone-parent households.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much higher tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=1.43) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=1.88). Anglophones in the region were significantly less likely to be living with relatives (mmi=0.49).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region are more likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=1.28), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=1.18), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=1.13), and less likely to be households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=0.92).
- Compared to the Francophone population of the region, Anglophones in households of individuals living with non-relatives-only grew substantially, tripling between 1996 and 2006.
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental).

3. Education

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	1,223	295	245
	percentage	100.0%	24.1%	20.0%
Francophones	number	165,183	50,485	16,740
	percentage	100.0%	30.6%	10.1%
Total population	number	166,450	50,785	16,995
	percentage	100.0%	30.5%	10.2%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.6%	1.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.79	1.98
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.22	0.81
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.52	1.02
1996-2006 growth/decline		415	75	98
1996-2006 change		1.51	1.34	1.66
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.49	1.79	1.21
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Exactly one in five (20%) of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a quarter (24.1%) have not graduated from high school.
- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.98$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.79$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.22$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.81$).
- Anglophone females are more likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=1.52$) and equally likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.02$).



4. Employment Status

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	1,195	660	568	85	550
	percentage	100.0%	55.2%	86.0%	12.9%	46.0%
Francophones	number	165,180	98,550	88,898	9,655	66,630
	percentage	100.0%	59.7%	90.2%	9.8%	40.3%
Total population	number	166,450	99,230	89,485	9,765	67,200
	percentage	100.0%	59.6%	90.2%	9.8%	40.4%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.93	0.95	1.31	1.14
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.86	0.94	1.46	1.30
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.73	1.17	0.29	1.52
1996-2006 growth/decline		378	220	213	5	188
1996-2006 change		1.46	1.50	1.60	1.06	1.52
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.44	1.41	1.39	1.69	1.58
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 12.9%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.31) and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.46).
- The Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.14), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.30).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed much lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.29), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.52).

- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region increased slightly between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=1.06), their rate relative to Francophones increased substantially over this period (96-06 mmi=1.69).

5. Income and Social Status

(Note: Due to data suppression by Statistics Canada to protect the confidentiality of respondents, no income data is presented for the Anglophones of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region.)

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	1,298	75	813	488
	percentage	100.0%	5.8%	62.6%	37.6%
Francophones	number	194,628	1,365	154,173	40,458
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	79.2%	20.8%
Total population	number	196,050	1,475	155,095	40,940
	percentage	100.0%	0.8%	79.1%	20.9%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	8.24	0.79	1.81
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.24	0.99	1.02
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.24	0.98	1.07
1996-2006 growth/decline		348	13	283	73
1996-2006 change		1.37	1.20	1.53	1.17
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.41	0.48	1.77	0.65
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Nearly two-thirds (62.6%) of Anglophones in Bas-Saint-Laurent reported a single ethnic origin, and 75 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.24$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was about the same ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.02$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 20%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin grew by 53%.



7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	1,298	565	470	205	63
	percentage	100.0%	43.5%	36.2%	15.8%	4.8%
Francophones	number	194,623	188,120	4,430	1,760	318
	percentage	100.0%	96.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%
Total population	number	196,050	188,750	4,895	2,005	400
	percentage	100.0%	96.3%	2.5%	1.0%	0.2%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.3%	9.6%	10.2%	15.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.45	15.91	17.47	29.53
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.81	3.09	0.49	2.20
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	1.06	0.72	0.51
1996-2006 growth/decline		365	195	153	-35	43
1996-2006 change		1.39	1.53	1.48	0.85	3.13
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.43	1.60	1.03	0.53	0.82

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than a third (470 or 36.2%) of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 205 (15.8%) were born outside Canada.
- The Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 16 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 17 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones were less likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=0.81), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=3.09), and half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.49).
- The growth in the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (195 additional persons) and those born in other Canadian provinces (153 additional persons). There were 365 more people in the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	1,275	695	220	70	98
	percentage	100.0%	54.5%	17.3%	5.5%	7.6%
Francophones	number	185,845	129,380	26,155	800	673
	percentage	100.0%	69.6%	14.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Total population	number	187,225	130,155	26,380	885	810
	percentage	100.0%	69.5%	14.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	7.9%	12.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.78	1.23	12.75	21.13
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.90	1.99	1.52	1.09
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.29	0.83	1.01	0.32
1996-2006 growth/decline		365	263	30	-35	15
1996-2006 change		1.40	1.61	1.16	0.67	1.18
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.43	1.63	1.05	0.56	0.60
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Nearly a quarter of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (220 or 17.3%) or from other provinces (70 people or 5.5%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones were more likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=1.23$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=1.99$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, intraprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 16%, while interprovincial migrants decreased by 33%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	35	0	10	0	30
	Ratio/1000	26.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	23.0
Francophones	number	6,800	1,155	2,040	1,635	1,960
	Ratio/1000	34.9	5.9	10.5	8.4	10.1
Total population	number	6,840	1,165	2,050	1,635	1,990
	Ratio/1000	34.9	5.9	10.5	8.3	10.2
Share of Regional Health Population		0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	0.00	0.73	0.00	2.28
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.10	0.00	1.35	0.00	3.33
Gender index (females/males)		54.42	0.00	--	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

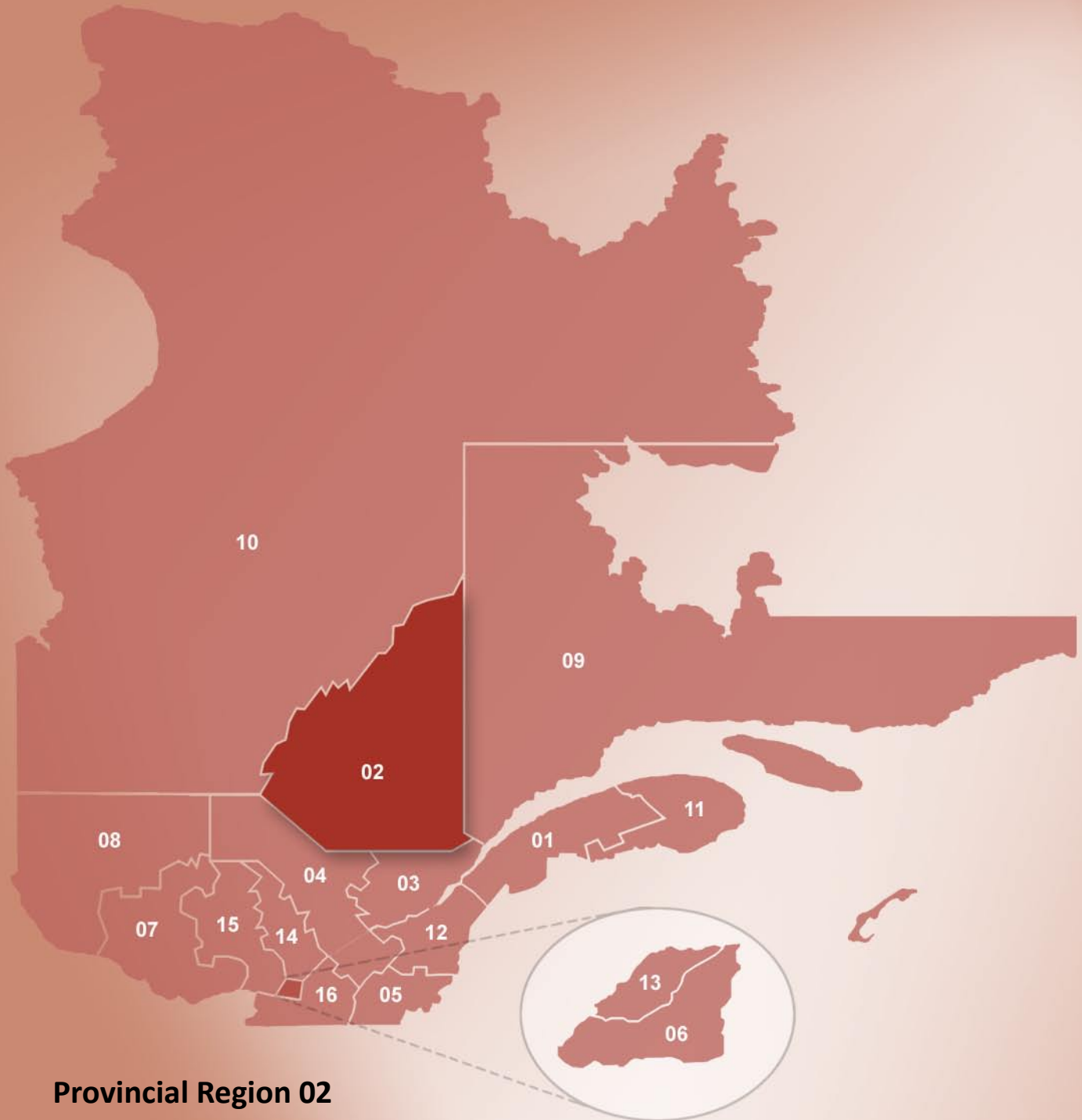
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 35 individuals in the English-speaking population of Bas-Saint-Laurent region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 26.8 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($mimi=0.77$), but are somewhat more likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.10$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Bas-Saint-Laurent		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	35	5	15	15	0
	ratio/1000	26.8	31.3	35.1	33.5	0.0
Francophones	number	6,800	645	3,190	2,910	45
	ratio/1000	34.9	26.6	69.0	45.2	1.5
Total population	number	6,840	655	3,230	2,925	75
	ratio/1000	34.9	26.8	69.1	45.1	2.5
Share of Regional Health Population		0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	1.18	0.51	0.74	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.10	2.88	0.96	0.83	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		5.44	--	--	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 20 of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean



Provincial Region 02

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 02 – Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean is an administrative region situated on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean consisted of 1,833 Anglophones who comprised 0.7% of the region's total population of 269,215. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 38 individuals, which represents a growth of 2%. This is one of the smallest English-speaking regional communities in Quebec, both in terms of numbers and as a proportion of the region's population.⁴

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	1,833	220	235	420	605	350
	percentage	100.0%	12.0%	12.8%	22.9%	33.0%	19.1%
Francophones	number	267,293	42,770	35,005	65,525	85,750	38,245
	percentage	100.0%	16.0%	13.1%	24.5%	32.1%	14.3%
Total population	number	269,215	42,995	35,265	65,990	86,350	38,590
	percentage	100.0%	16.0%	13.1%	24.5%	32.1%	14.3%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.75	0.98	0.93	1.03	1.33
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.75	0.95	0.73	1.29	1.43
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.35	0.81	1.17	0.97	0.73
1996-2006 growth/decline		38	-110	85	-323	213	155
1996-2006 change		1.02	0.67	1.57	0.57	1.54	1.79
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.07	0.91	1.93	0.77	1.14	1.27

⁴ Given the small size of the Anglophone community in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, the tables and analyses presented in this document should be used with caution particularly the income and education data.

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.43
Child dependency ratio	0.26	0.17	0.30	0.23
Seniors dependency ratio	0.15	0.28	0.14	0.21

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has many more persons in the seniors group (mmi=1.33 for the 65+ cohort) and substantially fewer in the youth (mmi of 0.75 for children 0-14). The proportions of persons in the 15-24, 25-44 and 45-64 age cohorts are similar to those found in the Francophone population of the region.
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.29 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.43 for the 65+ cohort), but has a substantially lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.75).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in the numbers in the older cohorts in the English-speaking population, with an increase of 213 persons in the 45-64 category, and 155 in the 65+ age group. There were substantially fewer children under the age of 15 (a drop of 110) and many fewer in the 24-44 age group (a drop of 323 individuals).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone group has a similar overall dependency ratio (0.45 to 0.43), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.28 to 0.21), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.17 to 0.23).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	1,830	1,395	170	20	40	175
	percentage	100.0%	76.2%	9.3%	1.1%	2.2%	9.6%
Francophones	number	265,315	197,808	27,173	3,430	4,940	31,955
	percentage	100.0%	74.6%	10.2%	1.3%	1.9%	12.0%
Total population	number	269,215	199,275	27,365	3,450	4,985	32,135
	percentage	100.0%	74.0%	10.2%	1.3%	1.9%	11.9%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.02	0.91	0.85	1.17	0.79
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.08	0.79	0.52	0.71	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.36
1996-2006 growth/decline		65	160	-55	5	-10	-55
1996-2006 change		1.04	1.13	0.76	1.33	0.80	0.76
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.06	1.19	0.77	1.22	0.82	0.64
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>							

- In 2006, more than three-quarters (76.2%) of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while the remainder were mainly living alone (9.6%) or in lone-parent households (9.3%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, the household living arrangements of the English-speakers are generally quite similar. The tendency to be in two partner households is nearly identical (mmi=1.02), while the tendency to be in lone-parent households is somewhat lower (mmi=0.91). Anglophones in the region were somewhat less likely to be living alone (mmi=0.79).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region are more likely to be living in two parent households (rgi-prov=1.08), but are less likely to be in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.79) or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.71), and less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.79).
- Compared to the Francophone population of the region, Anglophones in households with individuals living “with non-relatives only” decreased substantially (20%) between 1996 and 2006.
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in the two-parent households (growth index =1.13), while most other types of household living arrangements for the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone group tended to decline in importance.

3. Education

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	1,625	350	353
	percentage	100.0%	21.5%	21.7%
Francophones	number	224,520	57,840	23,348
	percentage	100.0%	25.8%	10.4%
Total population	number	226,205	58,215	23,710
	percentage	100.0%	25.7%	10.5%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.6%	1.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.84	2.09
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.09	0.88
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.82	0.79
1996-2006 growth/decline		170	-45	90
1996-2006 change		1.12	0.89	1.34
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.11	1.24	1.04
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Just over one in five (21.7%) of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while about the same proportion (21.5%) have not graduated from high school.
- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=2.09$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.84$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.09$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.88$).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.82$) or to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.79$).



4. Employment Status

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	1,613	870	753	118	753
	percentage	100.0%	54.0%	86.5%	13.5%	46.7%
Francophones	number	224,528	133,670	120,578	13,093	90,858
	percentage	100.0%	59.5%	90.2%	9.8%	40.5%
Total population	number	226,215	134,565	121,345	13,225	91,650
	percentage	100.0%	59.5%	90.2%	9.8%	40.5%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.91	0.96	1.38	1.15
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.84	0.95	1.53	1.32
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.90	1.17	0.56	1.12
1996-2006 growth/decline		165	10	28	-18	160
1996-2006 change		1.11	1.01	1.04	0.87	1.27
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.11	0.97	0.94	1.30	1.32
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 13.5%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.38) and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.53).
- The Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.15), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.32).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed much lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.56), but were somewhat more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.12).

- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.87), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.30).

5. Income and Social Status

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	1,090	115	435	345	195	240
	percentage	100.0%	10.6%	39.9%	31.7%	17.9%	13.1%
Francophones	number	224,350	13,905	96,330	79,550	34,565	33,060
	percentage	100.0%	6.2%	42.9%	35.5%	15.4%	12.4%
Total population	number	226,225	14,035	97,175	80,145	34,870	33,350
	percentage	100.0%	6.2%	43.0%	35.4%	15.4%	12.4%
Share of Regional Population		0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.70	0.93	0.89	1.16	1.06
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.87	0.93	0.92	1.04	0.60
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.58	1.92	1.11	0.34	1.17
1996-2006 growth/decline		60	-30	5	5	85	-80
1996-2006 change		1.06	0.79	1.01	1.01	1.77	0.75
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.05	1.87	1.13	0.83	0.91	0.95
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than half (50.5%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Nearly one in five (17.9%) were earning more than \$50k.

- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.70), but were also more likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=1.16). They were somewhat more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.06).
- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean were more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.87), but were slightly more likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=1.04). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.60).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income group (gender index for less than \$20k=1.92) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.34).



6. Social Environments – Diversity

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	1,833	228	1,008	825
	percentage	100.0%	12.4%	55.0%	45.0%
Francophones	number	267,288	1,678	208,573	58,710
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	78.0%	22.0%
Total population	number	269,210	1,975	209,660	59,555
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	77.9%	22.1%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	11.5%	0.5%	1.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	19.78	0.70	2.05
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.51	0.87	1.22
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.70	1.08	0.90
1996-2006 growth/decline		38	110	63	-5
1996-2006 change		1.02	1.94	1.07	0.99
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.07	0.95	1.27	0.55
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Just over half (55%) of Anglophones in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean reported a single ethnic origin, while 12.4% (228) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.51$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was higher ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.22$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 94%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin increased by 7%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	1,833	913	578	305	33
	percentage	100.0%	49.8%	31.5%	16.6%	1.8%
Francophones	number	267,298	261,973	3,033	2,190	98
	percentage	100.0%	98.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Total population	number	269,215	262,925	3,605	2,530	135
	percentage	100.0%	97.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.3%	16.0%	12.1%	24.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.51	27.78	20.31	48.62
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.93	2.69	0.51	0.81
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.92	1.48	0.64	0.80
1996-2006 growth/decline		50	-53	-5	75	8
1996-2006 change		1.03	0.95	0.99	1.33	1.30
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	1.00	0.92	0.85	0.67

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Nearly a third (578 or 31.5%) of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 305 (16.6%) were born outside Canada.
- The Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being more than 20 times as likely to be migrants from other provinces or from outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones were much less likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=0.93), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=2.69), and half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.51).
- The growth in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born outside Canada (75 additional persons). There were fewer Quebec-born English speakers in the region in 2006 than were present in 1996.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	1,740	1,008	140	210	133
	percentage	100.0%	57.9%	8.0%	12.1%	7.6%
Francophones	number	254,910	173,508	23,960	1,110	713
	percentage	100.0%	68.1%	9.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Total population	number	256,715	174,535	24,110	1,325	860
	percentage	100.0%	68.0%	9.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	15.8%	15.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.85	0.86	27.72	27.24
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.95	0.93	3.34	1.08
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	0.89	1.21	0.72
1996-2006 growth/decline		58	198	-200	48	8
1996-2006 change		1.03	1.24	0.41	1.29	1.06
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.07	1.26	0.47	1.72	1.28
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- More than a fifth of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (140 or 8%) or from other provinces (210 people or 12.1%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.86$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.93$), but were much more likely to have moved to the region from other provinces than were the Francophones in the region, or Anglophones across Quebec.
- For the 2001-2006 period, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 29% over the 1996-2001 period, while the intraprovincial migration decreased substantially.



9. Health Services – Occupations

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	30	10	0	20	10
	Ratio/1000	16.4	5.5	0.0	10.9	5.5
Francophones	number	8,495	1,455	2,480	2,060	2,490
	Ratio/1000	31.8	5.4	9.3	7.7	9.3
Total population	number	8,525	1,470	2,475	2,090	2,505
	Ratio/1000	31.7	5.5	9.2	7.8	9.3
Share of Regional Health Population		0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Minority-Majority Index		0.52	1.00	0.00	1.42	0.59
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.67	0.80	0.00	2.22	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		4.54	0.00	--	9.09	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

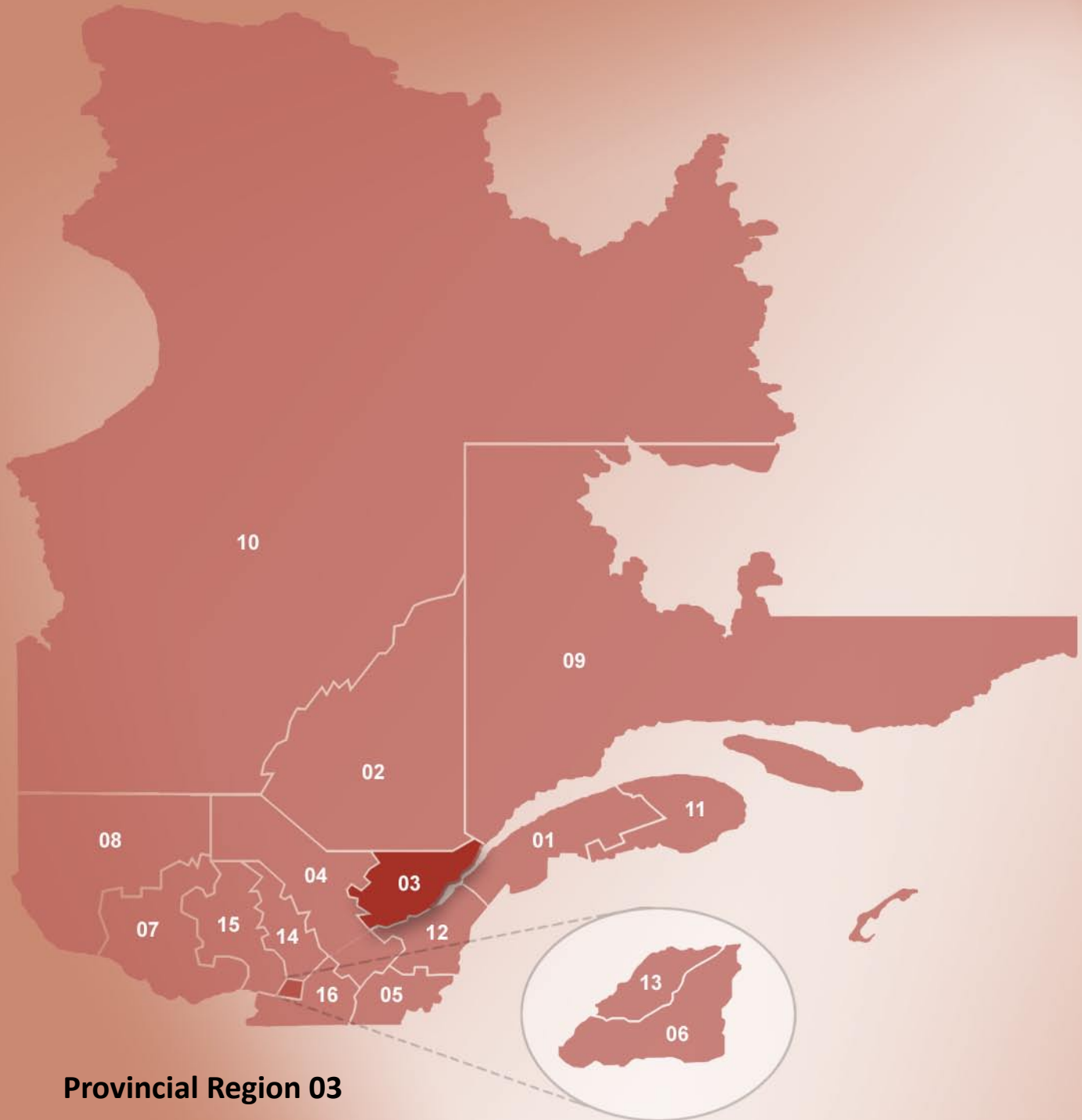
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 30 individuals in the English-speaking population of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 16.4 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are much less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.52) and also much less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.67).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	30	0	10	15	0
	ratio/1000	16.4	0.0	23.8	24.8	0.0
Francophones	number	8,495	790	4,070	3,525	120
	ratio/1000	31.8	22.6	62.1	41.1	3.1
Total population	number	8,525	800	4,080	3,510	135
	ratio/1000	31.7	22.7	61.8	40.6	3.5
Share of Regional Health Population				0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Minority-Majority Index				0.52	0.00	0.38
Relative Geographic Index (prov)				0.67	0.00	0.65
Gender index (females/males)				0.45	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 10 of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45 with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Québec – Capitale-Nationale



Provincial Region 03

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 03 – Québec - Capitale-Nationale

Québec - Capitale-Nationale is an administrative region which contains the capital of Québec. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Québec - Capitale-Nationale consisted of 11,843 Anglophones who comprised 1.8% of the region's total population of 649,605. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 903 individuals, which represents a drop of 7%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	1,833	220	235	420	605	350
	percentage	100.0%	12.0%	12.8%	22.9%	33.0%	19.1%
Francophones	number	267,293	42,770	35,005	65,525	85,750	38,245
	percentage	100.0%	16.0%	13.1%	24.5%	32.1%	14.3%
Total population	number	269,215	42,995	35,265	65,990	86,350	38,590
	percentage	100.0%	16.0%	13.1%	24.5%	32.1%	14.3%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.75	0.98	0.93	1.03	1.33
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.75	0.95	0.73	1.29	1.43
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.35	0.81	1.17	0.97	0.73
1996-2006 growth/decline		38	-110	85	-323	213	155
1996-2006 change		1.02	0.67	1.57	0.57	1.54	1.79
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.07	0.91	1.93	0.77	1.14	1.27

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.41
Child dependency ratio	0.19	0.14	0.24	0.21
Seniors dependency ratio	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.21

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has somewhat more persons in the seniors age group (mmi=1.13 for the 65+ cohort) and substantially fewer children aged 0-14 (mmi=0.70). There are relatively more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=1.18).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Québec - Capitale-Nationale has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.13 for the 45-64 cohort and rgi-prov=1.24 for the 65+ cohort), but has a much lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.64).
- Most of the decline in the Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the youth cohorts described above, with a drop of 460 children, 133 youth (aged 15-24), and 715 young adults aged 25-44.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone group has a slightly lower overall dependency ratio (0.37 to 0.41), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.23 to 0.21), and a much lower child dependency ratio (0.14 to 0.21).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	11,840	8,105	1,195	160	370	1,780
	percentage	100.0%	68.5%	10.1%	1.4%	3.1%	15.0%
Francophones	number	631,073	431,705	68,313	10,498	22,253	98,308
	percentage	100.0%	68.4%	10.8%	1.7%	3.5%	15.6%
Total population	number	649,605	440,750	69,705	10,730	22,635	100,100
	percentage	100.0%	67.8%	10.7%	1.7%	3.5%	15.4%
Share of Regional Population		1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.00	0.93	0.81	0.89	0.97
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.97	0.85	0.65	1.01	1.25
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.46	2.16	1.09	0.84
1996-2006 growth/decline		775	415	325	-35	55	-20
1996-2006 change		1.07	1.05	1.37	0.82	1.17	0.99
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.04	1.03	1.38	0.76	1.07	0.91
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly two-thirds (68.5%) of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 1,780 were living alone (15%) and 1,195 in lone-parent households (10.1%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.93) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.89). Anglophones in the region were somewhat less likely to be living alone (mmi=0.97).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Québec - Capitale-Nationale region are more likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=1.25) or with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=1.01), and less likely to be households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=0.97), or in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.85).
- Compared to the Francophone population of the region, the proportion of Anglophones in lone-parent households increased substantially between 1996 and 2006.
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental). The largest growth was in the lone-parent households, with a relative increase of 37%.

3. Education

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	10,633	1,323	3,378
	percentage	100.0%	12.4%	31.8%
Francophones	number	543,188	104,458	103,618
	percentage	100.0%	19.2%	19.1%
Total population	number	554,605	106,140	107,110
	percentage	100.0%	19.1%	19.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.9%	1.2%	3.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.65	1.67
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.63	1.29
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.02	0.81
1996-2006 growth/decline		-428	-1,158	613
1996-2006 change		0.96	0.53	1.22
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.76	0.89
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

- Nearly a third (31.8%) of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while only one in eight (12.4%) have not graduated from high school.
- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.67$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.65$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones also fare well, with a greater tendency to possess high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.29$) and a lower likelihood to show low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.63$).
- Anglophone females are as likely as males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=1.02$), but are less likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.81$).



4. Employment Status

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	10,625	6,633	6,143	478	3,993
	percentage	100.0%	62.4%	92.6%	7.2%	37.6%
Francophones	number	543,195	356,148	338,133	18,013	187,043
	percentage	100.0%	65.6%	94.9%	5.1%	34.4%
Total population	number	554,610	362,940	344,435	18,520	191,665
	percentage	100.0%	65.4%	94.9%	5.1%	34.6%
Share of Regional Population		1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.6%	2.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.95	0.98	1.42	1.09
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.97	1.02	0.81	1.06
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.81	0.99	1.18	1.43
1996-2006 growth/decline		-440	125	433	-298	-553
1996-2006 change		0.96	1.02	1.08	0.62	0.88
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.91	0.90	1.19	0.89
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 7.2%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.42), but lower than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.81).
- The Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone group also showed a somewhat higher tendency to be out of the labour force when compared with their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.09), and with the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.06).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed higher levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=1.18) and were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.43).

- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.62), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.19).

5. Income and Social Status

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	10,210	543	3,885	3,550	2,233	2,015
	percentage	100.0%	5.3%	38.1%	34.8%	21.9%	17.0%
Francophones	number	543,080	21,418	205,390	218,340	97,933	101,512
	percentage	100.0%	3.9%	37.8%	40.2%	18.0%	15.9%
Total population	number	554,625	22,045	210,005	222,290	100,285	104,180
	percentage	100.0%	4.0%	37.9%	40.1%	18.1%	16.0%
Share of Regional Population		1.8%	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.35	1.01	0.86	1.21	1.07
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.94	0.89	1.01	1.27	0.77
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.48	1.27	1.23	0.37	1.01
1996-2006 growth/decline		-593	-378	-1,103	-15	940	-365
1996-2006 change		0.95	0.59	0.78	1.00	1.73	0.85
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.88	1.20	0.93	0.78	0.86	0.96
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than two in five (43.4%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Capitale-Nationale region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. More than one in five (21.9%) were earning more than \$50k.

- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income ($mmi=1.35$), but were also more likely to be in the higher income category ($mmi=1.21$). They were somewhat more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level ($mmi=1.07$).
- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Capitale-Nationale region were somewhat less likely to be without income ($rgi-prov=0.94$), but were substantially more likely to be in the higher income category ($rgi-prov=1.27$). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level ($rgi-prov=0.77$).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income= 1.48 , and gender index for less than $\$20k=1.27$), and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index= 0.37).



6. Social Environments – Diversity

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	11,833	1,490	6,310	5,550
	percentage	100.0%	12.6%	53.3%	46.9%
Francophones	number	636,523	13,435	489,625	146,900
	percentage	100.0%	2.1%	76.9%	23.1%
Total population	number	649,605	15,540	497,035	152,575
	percentage	100.0%	2.4%	76.5%	23.5%
Share of Regional Population		1.8%	9.6%	1.3%	3.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	5.97	0.69	2.03
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.52	0.84	1.27
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.86	0.94	1.07
1996-2006 growth/decline		-913	328	-708	-183
1996-2006 change		0.93	1.28	0.90	0.97
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.77	0.97	0.57
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Just over half (53.3%) of Anglophones in Québec - Capitale-Nationale reported a single ethnic origin, and 1,490 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.52$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was substantially higher ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.27$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 28%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 10%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	11,848	5,885	2,678	2,920	368
	percentage	100.0%	49.7%	22.6%	24.6%	3.1%
Francophones	number	636,533	601,540	11,758	21,520	1,708
	percentage	100.0%	94.5%	1.8%	3.4%	0.3%
Total population	number	649,605	607,850	14,460	25,170	2,135
	percentage	100.0%	93.6%	2.2%	3.9%	0.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.8%	1.0%	18.5%	11.6%	17.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.53	12.24	7.29	11.56
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.93	1.93	0.76	1.41
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.02	0.95	1.03	1.04
1996-2006 growth/decline		-900	-1,363	-300	705	53
1996-2006 change		0.93	0.81	0.90	1.32	1.17
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.79	0.72	0.86	0.98

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Nearly a quarter (2,678 or 22.6%) of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 2,920 (24.6%) were born outside Canada.
- The Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 12 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 7 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones were less likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=0.93), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.93), and less likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.76).
- The decline in the Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a drop in those born in Quebec (1,363 fewer persons) and those born in other Canadian provinces (300 fewer persons). By contrast, there were 705 more Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophone population in 2006 who were born in other countries than in 1996.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	11,510	6,193	1,198	768	1,070
	percentage	100.0%	53.8%	10.4%	6.7%	9.3%
Francophones	number	608,685	383,733	70,173	4,088	7,595
	percentage	100.0%	63.0%	11.5%	0.7%	1.2%
Total population	number	621,110	390,290	71,365	4,880	9,120
	percentage	100.0%	62.8%	11.5%	0.8%	1.5%
Share of Regional Population		1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	15.7%	11.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.85	0.90	9.93	7.45
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.89	1.20	1.85	1.32
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.07	0.77	0.92	1.01
1996-2006 growth/decline		-775	-348	-498	-385	260
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.95	0.71	0.67	1.32
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.87	0.94	0.68	1.01

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly a quarter of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones living there in 2006 had moved into the region from other regions of Quebec (1,198 or 10.4%), from other provinces (768 people or 6.7%), or from other countries (1,070 or 9.3%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=0.90$), but were more likely to be in that situation than were Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=1.20$).

- Comparing the five-year mobility of English-speakers, we can see that the numbers for 2006 were lower than 1996 for intraprovincial migrants (498 fewer) and for interprovincial migrants (385 fewer), but higher for external migrants (260 more).
- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population decreased by 33% and intraprovincial migration decreased by 29%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	285	78	85	68	65
	Ratio/1000	24.1	6.5	7.2	5.7	5.5
Francophones	number	25,525	5,843	7,365	5,603	6,735
	Ratio/1000	40.1	9.2	11.6	8.8	10.6
Total population	number	25,815	5,915	7,440	5,660	6,805
	Ratio/1000	39.7	9.1	11.5	8.7	10.5
Share of Regional Health Population		1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.60	0.71	0.62	0.65	0.52
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.99	0.96	1.27	1.16	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		25.64	11.04	76.04	13.08	44.15
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 285 individuals in the English-speaking population of Québec - Capitale-Nationale region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 24.1 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a much lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region (40.1 per 1,000).

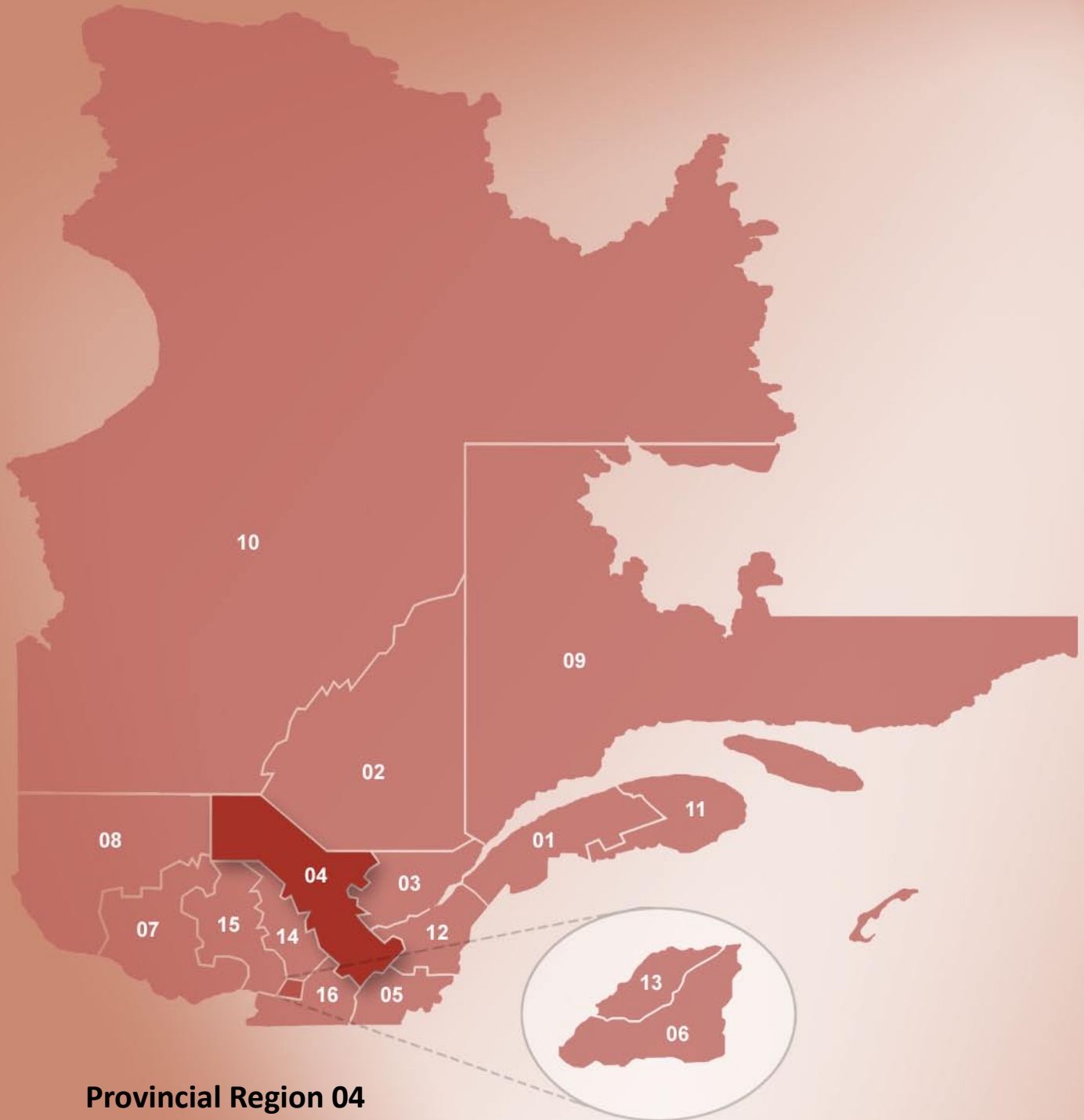
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.60$), but show similar tendencies as exhibited by Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.99$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Québec - Capitale-Nationale		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	285	5	130	138	0
	Ratio/1000	24.1	3.5	34.2	40.0	0.0
Francophones	number	25,525	2,750	11,440	10,898	445
	Ratio/1000	40.1	34.2	66.3	55.3	4.8
Total population	number	25,815	2,755	11,580	11,025	430
	Ratio/1000	39.7	33.6	65.5	55.0	4.5
Share of Regional Health Population		1.1%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.60	0.10	0.52	0.72	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.99	0.32	0.93	1.00	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		2.56	--	3.32	2.75	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 135 of Québec - Capitale-Nationale Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec



Provincial Region 04

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 04 – Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec is a region located in the centre of the province on both the North Shore (Mauricie) and South Shore (Centre-du-Québec) of the St. Lawrence River. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec consisted of 4,988 Anglophones who comprised 1.1% of the region's total population of 472,565. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 1,045 individuals, which represents a decline of 17%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	4,988	543	558	1,455	1,445	953
	percentage	100.0%	10.9%	11.2%	29.2%	29.0%	19.1%
Francophones	number	466,373	73,893	58,168	115,780	147,455	71,063
	percentage	100.0%	15.8%	12.5%	24.8%	31.6%	15.2%
Total population	number	472,565	75,085	58,815	117,360	149,015	72,310
	percentage	100.0%	15.9%	12.4%	24.8%	31.5%	15.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.69	0.90	1.18	0.92	1.25
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.68	0.83	0.93	1.13	1.43
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.15	1.05	0.83	1.20	0.84
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,045	-380	-183	-400	-20	-80
1996-2006 change		0.83	0.59	0.75	0.78	0.99	0.92
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.82	0.70	0.82	0.97	0.73	0.74

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.48	0.43	0.46	0.45
Child dependency ratio	0.23	0.16	0.28	0.23
Seniors dependency ratio	0.25	0.28	0.18	0.22

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population of the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec region has substantially more seniors (mmi=1.25 for the 65+ cohort) and substantially fewer children under the age of 15 (mmi=0.69). There are relatively more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=1.18).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.13 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.43 for the 65+ cohort), but has a much lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.68).
- Most of the growth in the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 183 persons aged 45-64 and an additional 140 seniors (65+).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone group has a similar overall dependency ratio (0.43 to 0.45), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.28 to 0.22), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.16 to 0.23).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	4,995	3,465	450	65	155	800
	percentage	100.0%	69.4%	9.0%	1.3%	3.1%	16.0%
Francophones	number	463,473	325,580	53,288	6,603	11,165	66,843
	percentage	100.0%	70.2%	11.5%	1.4%	2.4%	14.4%
Total population	number	472,575	329,980	53,930	6,720	11,335	67,665
	percentage	100.0%	69.8%	11.4%	1.4%	2.4%	14.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.99	0.78	0.91	1.29	1.11
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.98	0.76	0.62	1.01	1.33
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	0.95	1.52	0.78	1.08
1996-2006 growth/decline		110	215	-115	10	60	-80
1996-2006 change		1.02	1.07	0.80	1.18	1.63	0.91
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.08	0.76	1.04	1.46	0.81
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>							

- In 2006, more than two-thirds (69.4%) of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while one in four were either living alone (800 or 16.0%) or in-lone-parent households (450 or 9%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, English-speakers are more likely to be living alone (mmi=1.11) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=1.29), but were less likely to be living in lone-parent households (mmi=0.78).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec region are much more likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=1.33), but less likely to be living in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.76), or living with relatives (rgi-prov=0.62).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live in lone-parent housing arrangements or to live alone.

3. Education

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	4,438	1,070	678
	percentage	100.0%	24.1%	15.3%
Francophones	number	392,463	113,235	37,828
	percentage	100.0%	28.9%	9.6%
Total population	number	397,510	114,655	38,510
	percentage	100.0%	28.8%	9.7%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	0.9%	1.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.84	1.58
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.22	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.16	0.74
1996-2006 growth/decline		-655	-583	85
1996-2006 change		0.87	0.65	1.14
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.83	0.84	0.86
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Over a thousand (1,070 or 24.1) of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones over the age of 15 have not graduated from high school, while 678 (15.3%) have a university bachelor's degree or higher.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.58$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.84$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones show a greater tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.22$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.62$).
- Anglophone females are more likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=1.16$) and are less likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.74$).
- The improved educational status of Anglophones in the region is part of a longer-term trend at work in the Canadian population.

4. Employment Status

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	4,445	2,570	2,325	253	1,883
	percentage	100.0%	57.8%	90.5%	9.8%	42.4%
Francophones	number	392,460	239,030	221,750	17,288	153,428
	percentage	100.0%	60.9%	92.8%	7.2%	39.1%
Total population	number	397,510	241,760	224,235	17,535	155,745
	percentage	100.0%	60.8%	92.8%	7.3%	39.2%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.95	0.98	1.36	1.08
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.90	0.99	1.11	1.19
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.82	1.03	0.91	1.34
1996-2006 growth/decline		-650	-160	-78	-50	-483
1996-2006 change		0.87	0.94	0.97	0.83	0.80
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.83	0.87	0.85	1.24	0.79
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 9.8%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.36) and somewhat higher than that reported by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.11).
- The Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone group also showed a slightly higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.08) or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.19).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.91), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.34).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.83), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.24).



5. Income and Social Status

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	3,543	283	1,593	1,165	503	895
	percentage	100.0%	8.0%	45.0%	32.9%	14.2%	17.9%
Francophones	number	392,293	19,918	173,663	151,310	47,403	71,295
	percentage	100.0%	5.1%	44.3%	38.6%	12.1%	15.3%
Total population	number	397,515	20,255	176,260	152,950	48,050	72,630
	percentage	100.0%	5.1%	44.3%	38.5%	12.1%	15.4%
Share of Regional Population		0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.57	1.02	0.85	1.17	1.17
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.41	1.05	0.96	0.83	0.81
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	2.38	1.63	0.89	0.24	1.03
1996-2006 growth/decline		-728	-113	-688	-70	188	-290
1996-2006 change		0.83	0.72	0.70	0.94	1.60	0.76
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.79	1.26	0.82	0.68	0.81	0.83
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than half (53%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Less than one in seven (14.2%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.57), but were also more likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=1.17). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.17).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec were more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.41) and less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.83). They were less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.81).
- Female Anglophones in the region were much more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=2.38, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.63) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.24).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	4,990	335	2,645	2,355
	percentage	100.0%	6.7%	53.0%	47.2%
Francophones	number	466,365	4,560	370,515	95,855
	percentage	100.0%	1.0%	79.4%	20.6%
Total population	number	472,560	5,490	374,240	98,325
	percentage	100.0%	1.2%	79.2%	20.8%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	6.1%	0.7%	2.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	6.87	0.67	2.30
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.28	0.84	1.28
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.76	0.87	1.15
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,020	83	-853	-168
1996-2006 change		0.83	1.33	0.76	0.93
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.82	0.64	0.83	0.52
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Just over half (53%) of Anglophones in Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec reported a single ethnic origin and 335 (6.7%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.28$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was substantially higher ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.28$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 33%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 24%.



7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	5,013	2,998	1,075	845	73
	percentage	100.0%	59.8%	21.4%	16.9%	1.4%
Francophones	number	466,358	453,518	4,905	7,545	363
	percentage	100.0%	97.2%	1.1%	1.6%	0.1%
Total population	number	472,575	457,140	5,990	8,880	560
	percentage	100.0%	96.7%	1.3%	1.9%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	0.7%	17.9%	9.5%	12.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.61	20.39	10.42	18.61
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.12	1.83	0.52	0.66
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	1.01	0.94	2.01
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,015	-975	-28	-8	-35
1996-2006 change		0.83	0.75	0.98	0.99	0.67
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.82	0.75	0.79	0.75	0.58

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Just three in five (59.8%) of English-speakers in Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones were born in Quebec, while substantial proportions were born in other Canadian provinces (1075 or 21.4%), or outside Canada (16.9%).
- The Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 20 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and 10 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.12), much more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.83), and half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.52).
- The decline in the Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a decrease in those born in Quebec (975 fewer persons). The numbers of those born in other Canadian provinces or outside Canada changed very little between 1996 and 2006.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	4,838	2,835	755	233	200
	percentage	100.0%	58.6%	15.6%	4.8%	4.1%
Francophones	number	445,118	292,995	58,225	1,583	2,710
	percentage	100.0%	65.8%	13.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Total population	number	450,790	296,175	59,015	1,820	3,275
	percentage	100.0%	65.7%	13.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Share of Regional Population		1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	12.8%	6.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.89	1.19	13.52	6.79
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.96	1.80	1.33	0.59
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.04	1.05	1.02	0.90
1996-2006 growth/decline		-963	-488	-350	38	-25
1996-2006 change		0.83	0.85	0.68	1.19	0.89
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.81	0.82	0.77	0.99	0.48

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly a quarter of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (755 or 15.6%), from other provinces (233 people or 4.8%), or from other countries (200 or 4.1%) between 2001 and 2006.
- In terms of intraprovincial mobility, Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones were more likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=1.19$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.80$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 19%, while the other mobility situations declined somewhat.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	95	35	25	0	40
	Ratio/1000	19.0	7.0	5.0	0.0	8.0
Francophones	number	13,775	2,350	3,980	3,375	4,035
	Ratio/1000	29.5	5.0	8.5	7.2	8.7
Total population	number	13,875	2,380	4,000	3,400	4,080
	Ratio/1000	29.4	5.0	8.5	7.2	8.6
Share of Regional Health Population		0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.64	1.39	0.59	0.00	0.93
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.78	1.03	0.88	0.00	1.16
Gender index (females/males)		66.65	12.69	--	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 95 individuals in the English-speaking population of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 19 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a substantially lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.64) and are also less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.78).

- The low number of Anglophone nurses compared to the majority (mmi=0.59) and the absence of those in technical occupations is noteworthy.

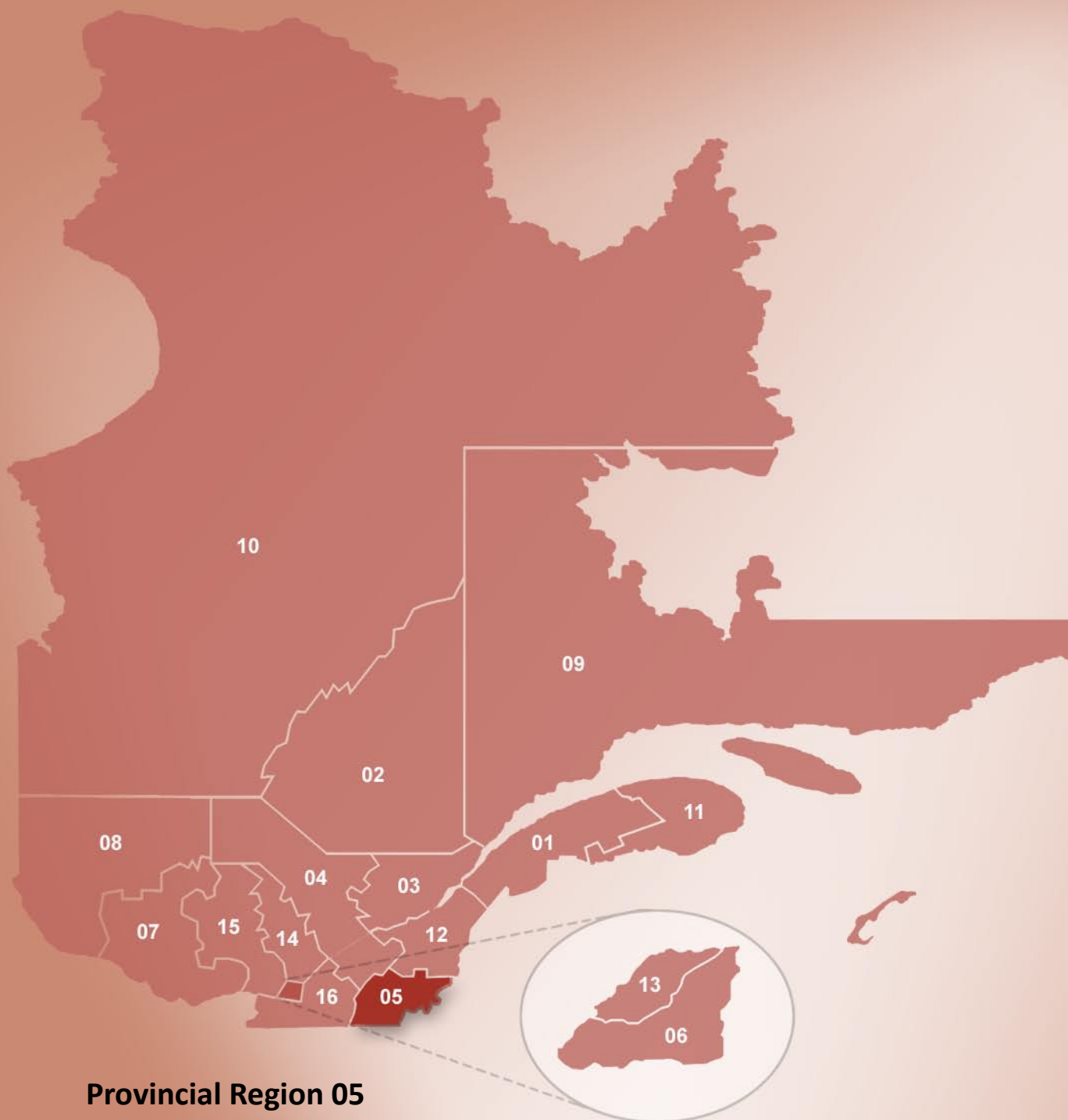
10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	95	0	40	50	0
	Ratio/1000	19.0	0.0	27.5	34.6	0.0
Francophones	number	13,775	1,320	6,240	6,045	150
	Ratio/1000	29.5	22.7	53.9	41.0	2.1
Total population	number	13,875	1,330	6,305	6,080	160
	Ratio/1000	29.4	22.6	53.7	40.8	2.2
Share of Regional Health Population		0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.64	0.00	0.51	0.84	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.78	0.00	0.75	0.86	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		6.66	--	--	0.80	--

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 40 of Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Etrie



Provincial Region 05

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Etrie

06 Montréal

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Region 05 – Estrie

Estrie is an administrative region entirely contained within the historic Eastern Townships. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Estrie consisted of 23,585 persons who comprised 8% of the region's total population of 293,955. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 1,185 individuals, which represents a decline of 5%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Estrie		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	23,585	3,163	2,975	5,413	6,878	5,165
	percentage	100.0%	13.4%	12.6%	22.9%	29.2%	21.9%
Francophones	number	269,740	46,528	36,245	69,873	80,858	36,260
	percentage	100.0%	17.2%	13.4%	25.9%	30.0%	13.4%
Total population	number	293,955	49,945	39,225	75,440	87,820	41,550
	percentage	100.0%	17.0%	13.3%	25.7%	29.9%	14.1%
Share of Regional Population		8.0%	6.3%	7.6%	7.2%	7.8%	12.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.78	0.94	0.89	0.97	1.63
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.84	0.93	0.73	1.14	1.64
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.12	0.96	1.08	1.02	0.82
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,185	-925	-313	-1,033	823	260
1996-2006 change		0.95	0.77	0.90	0.84	1.14	1.05
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.84	0.91	0.94	0.81	0.82

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.57	0.55	0.45	0.44
Child dependency ratio	0.26	0.21	0.29	0.25
Seniors dependency ratio	0.31	0.34	0.16	0.19

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has substantially more persons in the seniors cohort (mmi=1.63 for the 65+ cohort) and substantially fewer children under the age of 15 (mmi=0.78). There are relatively fewer Anglophones in the younger half of the working age population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=0.89).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Estrie has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.14 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.64 for the 65+ cohort) and a lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.84).
- Most of the decline in the Estrie Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the younger cohorts described above, with 925 fewer children (aged 0-14), 313 fewer young people (15-24) 1,033 fewer individuals in the younger half of the working age population (25-44). There were more people in the older cohorts (an additional 823 in the 45-64 age group, and an additional 260 seniors).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Estrie Anglophone group has a higher overall dependency ratio (0.55 to 0.44), a much higher senior's dependency ratio (0.34 to 0.19), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.21 to 0.25).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Estrie		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	23,580	16,595	2,295	465	605	3,340
	percentage	100.0%	70.4%	9.7%	2.0%	2.6%	14.2%
Francophones	number	268,215	189,318	29,060	3,415	8,500	37,925
	percentage	100.0%	70.6%	10.8%	1.3%	3.2%	14.1%
Total population	number	293,955	206,410	31,415	3,910	9,120	41,290
	percentage	100.0%	70.2%	10.7%	1.3%	3.1%	14.0%
Share of Regional Population		8.0%	8.0%	7.3%	11.9%	6.6%	8.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.00	0.90	1.55	0.81	1.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	0.82	0.94	0.83	1.18
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.91	1.21	1.27	1.08	1.33
1996-2006 growth/decline		190	-85	-60	125	-130	120
1996-2006 change		1.01	0.99	0.97	1.37	0.82	1.04
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.96	0.97	0.91	1.07	0.69	0.93
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, more than two-thirds (70.4%) of Estrie Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 2,295 (9.7%) were living in lone-parent households and 3,340 (14.2%) were living alone.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a somewhat lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.81) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=1.88). Anglophones in the region were substantially more likely to be living with relatives (mmi=1.55).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Estrie region are more likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=1.18), but are less likely to be living in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.82).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was an increase in the number of Estrie Anglophones living alone (an additional 120 individuals) and in the number living with relatives (125 more individuals). There were fewer Anglophones living with non-relatives only.

3. Education

Estrie		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	20,420	6,153	3,123
	percentage	100.0%	30.1%	15.3%
Francophones	number	223,215	60,208	31,618
	percentage	100.0%	27.0%	14.2%
Total population	number	244,010	66,550	34,800
	percentage	100.0%	27.3%	14.3%
Share of Regional Population		8.4%	9.2%	9.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.12	1.08
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.53	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.89	0.95
1996-2006 growth/decline		-230	-2,293	553
1996-2006 change		0.99	0.73	1.21
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.93	0.82
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

- Just over 15% (3,123 or 15.3%) of Estrie Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while nearly one-third (30.1%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.08$) and also more likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.12$) than their Francophone counterparts in the region.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Estrie Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.53$) and are much less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.62$).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.89$) and also less likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.95$).

4. Employment Status

Estrie		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	20,423	10,993	9,998	995	9,438
	percentage	100.0%	53.8%	90.9%	9.1%	46.2%
Francophones	number	223,223	144,223	134,783	9,430	79,003
	percentage	100.0%	64.6%	93.5%	6.5%	35.4%
Total population	number	244,005	155,280	144,805	10,470	88,720
	percentage	100.0%	63.6%	93.3%	6.7%	36.4%
Share of Regional Population		8.4%	7.1%	6.9%	9.5%	10.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.83	0.97	1.38	1.31
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.83	1.00	1.02	1.30
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.78	0.98	1.11	1.34
1996-2006 growth/decline		-233	33	343	-313	-248
1996-2006 change		0.99	1.00	1.04	0.76	0.97
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.88	0.87	0.97	0.91
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Estrie Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 9.1%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.38), and is similar to that experienced by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.02).
- The Estrie Anglophone group showed a much higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.31), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.30).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed higher levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=1.11) and were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.34).
- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.76), and their rate relative to Francophones decreased slightly over this period (96-06 mmi=0.97).



5. Income and Social Status

Estrie		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	20,188	1,285	9,455	7,420	2,028	3,780
	percentage	100.0%	6.4%	46.8%	36.8%	10.0%	16.0%
Francophones	number	223,023	10,310	91,555	91,730	29,428	38,660
	percentage	100.0%	4.6%	41.1%	41.1%	13.2%	14.3%
Total population	number	243,980	11,650	101,535	99,330	31,465	42,835
	percentage	100.0%	4.8%	41.6%	40.7%	12.9%	14.6%
Share of Regional Population		8.3%	11.0%	9.3%	7.5%	6.4%	8.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.38	1.14	0.89	0.76	1.12
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.13	1.09	1.07	0.59	0.73
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.56	1.26	0.84	0.46	1.15
1996-2006 growth/decline		-110	-455	-2,318	2,063	683	-660
1996-2006 change		0.99	0.74	0.80	1.38	1.51	0.85
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	1.18	0.93	0.96	0.66	0.89
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than half (53.2%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in Estrie reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Just one in 10 (10%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.38) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.76). They were somewhat more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.12).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of Estrie were more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.13) and less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.59). They were less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.73).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.56, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.26) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.46).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Estrie		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	23,583	1,178	12,098	11,483
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	51.3%	48.7%
Francophones	number	269,743	5,983	203,848	65,893
	percentage	100.0%	2.2%	75.6%	24.4%
Total population	number	293,955	7,610	216,525	77,425
	percentage	100.0%	2.6%	73.7%	26.3%
Share of Regional Population		8.0%	15.5%	5.6%	14.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	2.25	0.68	1.99
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.21	0.81	1.32
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.05	0.96	1.04
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,193	478	-1,033	-155
1996-2006 change		0.95	1.68	0.92	0.99
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.78	0.97	0.59
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Just over half (51.3%) of Anglophones in Estrie reported a single ethnic origin and 1,178 (5%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.

- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Estrie Anglophone group showed a higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Estrie Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($mmi=0.21$), while there was a greater tendency to report multiple ethnic origins ($rgi-prov=1.32$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 68%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 8%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Estrie		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	23,580	17,648	2,443	3,105	398
	percentage	100.0%	74.8%	10.4%	13.2%	1.7%
Francophones	number	269,735	255,203	3,713	10,075	768
	percentage	100.0%	94.6%	1.4%	3.7%	0.3%
Total population	number	293,960	273,065	6,175	13,530	1,195
	percentage	100.0%	92.9%	2.1%	4.6%	0.4%
Share of Regional Population		8.0%	6.5%	39.6%	22.9%	33.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.79	7.53	3.53	5.92
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.40	0.88	0.41	0.77
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.00	1.12	0.80
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,198	-1,550	-53	220	203
1996-2006 change		0.95	0.92	0.98	1.08	2.04
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.88	0.87	0.86	0.74	1.25

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- 2,443 (or 10.4%) of Estrie Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 3,105 (13.2%) were born outside Canada.
- The Estrie Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 7 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces (mmi=7.53) and more than 3 times as likely to be born outside Canada (mmi=3.53).
- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Estrie Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.40), less likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=0.88) and half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.41).
- The decline in the Estrie Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a decrease in those born in Quebec (1,550 fewer persons) and those born in other Canadian provinces (53 fewer persons). There were 1,198 fewer persons in the Estrie Anglophone population in 2006, compared to the number in 1996.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Estrie		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	22,638	14,973	2,860	655	928
	percentage	100.0%	66.1%	12.6%	2.9%	4.1%
Francophones	number	256,198	154,538	41,570	1,360	3,713
	percentage	100.0%	60.3%	16.2%	0.5%	1.4%
Total population	number	279,200	169,680	44,450	2,025	4,795
	percentage	100.0%	60.8%	15.9%	0.7%	1.7%
Share of Regional Population		8.1%	8.8%	6.4%	32.3%	19.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.10	0.78	5.45	2.83
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.09	1.45	0.80	0.58
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.07	0.97	1.02
1996-2006 growth/decline		-763	-250	-475	63	405
1996-2006 change		0.97	0.98	0.86	1.11	1.78
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.89	0.87	0.92	1.05

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly one in five of Estrie Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (2,860 or 12.6%), from other provinces (655 people or 2.9%), or from other countries (928 or 4.1%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Estrie Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mimi=0.78$), but were much more likely than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.45$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 11%, while the other mobility situations declined somewhat. The proportion of external migrants nearly doubled over this period.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Estrie		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	485	113	115	90	190
	Ratio/1000	20.6	4.8	4.9	3.8	8.1
Francophones	number	9,830	2,088	2,610	2,385	2,760
	Ratio/1000	36.4	7.7	9.7	8.8	10.2
Total population	number	10,320	2,200	2,715	2,450	2,955
	Ratio/1000	35.1	7.5	9.2	8.3	10.1
Share of Regional Health Population		4.7%	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	6.4%
Minority-Majority Index		0.56	0.62	0.50	0.43	0.79
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.85	0.70	0.86	0.78	1.17
Gender index (females/males)		52.54	6.97	--	38.33	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 485 individuals in the English-speaking population of Estrie region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 20.6 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.

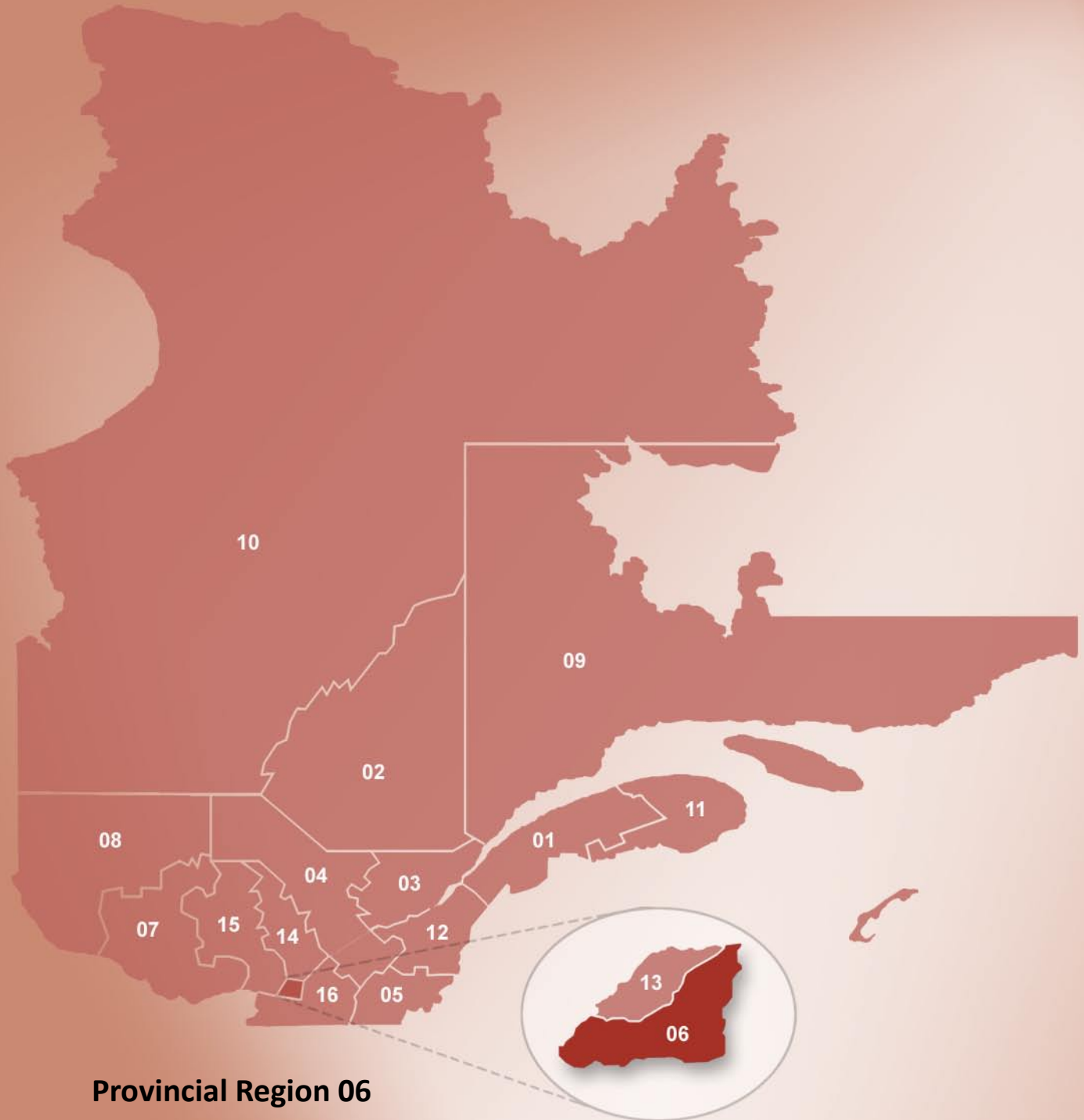
- Overall, Anglophones are much less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=0.56$), and are also much less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=0.85$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Estrie		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	485	40	185	260	0
	Ratio/1000	20.6	13.4	34.2	37.8	0.0
Francophones	number	9,830	1,110	4,395	4,220	95
	Ratio/1000	36.4	30.6	62.9	52.2	2.6
Total population	number	10,320	1,165	4,590	4,455	120
	Ratio/1000	35.1	29.7	60.8	50.7	2.9
Share of Regional Health Population		4.7%	3.4%	4.0%	5.8%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.56	0.44	0.54	0.72	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.85	1.24	0.93	0.94	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		5.25	--	4.91	3.90	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 225 of Estrie Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Montréal



Provincial Region 06

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

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Region 06 – Montréal

Montréal is a region situated in the southwest corner of Quebec, and is both the largest and most urbanized region. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Montréal consisted of 595,920 Anglophones who comprised 32.7% of the region's total population of 1,823,900. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 35,108 individuals, which represents a growth of 6%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Montréal		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	595,920	92,235	82,973	195,593	146,323	78,793
	percentage	100.0%	15.5%	13.9%	32.8%	24.6%	13.2%
Francophones	number	1,182,490	179,475	150,543	366,688	314,128	171,648
	percentage	100.0%	15.2%	12.7%	31.0%	26.6%	14.5%
Total population	number	1,823,900	285,570	234,460	567,360	469,975	266,555
	percentage	100.0%	15.7%	12.9%	31.1%	25.8%	14.6%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	32.3%	35.4%	34.5%	31.1%	29.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.02	1.09	1.06	0.92	0.91
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.96	1.03	1.04	0.96	0.99
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.92	0.89	0.89	1.06	1.42
1996-2006 growth/decline		35,108	-2,040	5,885	-1,430	28,270	4,415
1996-2006 change		1.06	0.98	1.08	0.99	1.24	1.06
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.05	0.97

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.43	0.40	0.42	0.42
Child dependency ratio	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22
Seniors dependency ratio	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.21

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has slightly more persons in the younger age cohorts (mmi=1.09 for the 15-24 cohort, and mmi=1.06 for the 25-44 cohort) and similar proportions of children under the age of 15 (mmi=1.02). There are relatively fewer Anglophones in the older half of the working population (45-64) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=0.92), and fewer seniors in proportional terms (mmi=0.91).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Montréal has proportionally more persons in the young adult cohorts (rgi-prov=1.03 for the 15-24 cohort, and 1.04 for the 25-44 cohort) and somewhat fewer persons aged 45-64 (rgi-prov=0.96).
- Most of the growth in the Montréal Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 28,270 persons aged 45-64 and an additional 4,415 seniors. There was also growth in the youth cohort (15-24), but the children (0-14) and young adult (25-44) showed decreases between 1996 and 2006.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Montréal Anglophone group has a slightly lower overall dependency ratio (0.40 to 0.42), a lower senior's dependency ratio (0.19 to 0.21), and an identical child dependency ratio (0.22 to 0.22).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Montréal		Total: Household living arrangements	Spouses, common- law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	595,920	403,320	72,145	13,605	23,080	82,520
	percentage	100.0%	67.7%	12.1%	2.3%	3.9%	13.8%
Francophones	number	1,175,318	684,945	166,205	28,565	64,510	231,095
	percentage	100.0%	58.3%	14.1%	2.4%	5.5%	19.7%
Total population	number	1,823,905	1,119,970	243,740	46,115	88,240	317,350
	percentage	100.0%	61.4%	13.4%	2.5%	4.8%	17.4%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	36.0%	29.6%	29.5%	26.2%	26.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.16	0.86	0.94	0.71	0.70
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.96	1.02	1.09	1.25	1.15
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.91	1.44	1.26	0.86	1.16
1996-2006 growth/decline		31,980	15,885	4,770	1,995	3,745	5,410
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.04	1.07	1.17	1.19	1.07
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.03	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.02
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, just over two-thirds (67.7%) of Montréal Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 82,520 were living alone (13.8%) or in lone-parent households (72,145 or 12.1%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a lower tendency to be in lone-parent households ($mmi=0.86$) or to be living alone ($mmi=0.70$).
- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Montréal region are less likely to be living in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present ($rgi-prov=0.96$), but are more likely to be living alone ($rgi-prov=1.15$), with relatives ($rgi-prov=1.09$), or living with non-relatives only ($rgi-prov=1.25$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Montréal Anglophone group, with the tendency to be living with relatives or with non-relatives only being the situations with the largest proportional growth.

3. Education

Montréal		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	503,685	85,083	147,573
	percentage	100.0%	16.9%	29.3%
Francophones	number	1,003,010	222,493	248,153
	percentage	100.0%	22.2%	24.7%
Total population	number	1,538,335	330,150	397,215
	percentage	100.0%	21.5%	25.8%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	25.8%	37.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.76	1.18
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.86	1.19
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	0.93
1996-2006 growth/decline		37,155	-35,550	41,850
1996-2006 change		1.08	0.71	1.40
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	1.01	0.95
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Nearly one in three (29.3%) of Montréal Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a university Bachelor's degree or higher, while only one in six (16.9%) have not graduated from high school.
- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment (mmi=1.18) and less likely to show low educational attainment (mmi=0.76) than their Francophone counterparts in the region.

- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Montréal Anglophones are less likely to possess low educational attainment ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.86$) and are more likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.19$).
- In terms of the low and high measures of educational attainment, there is no great difference between the females and males in the Montréal Anglophone group although women are somewhat less likely to hold a university degree than are males ($gender\text{ index}=0.93$).

4. Employment Status

Montréal		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	503,683	325,678	295,880	29,798	178,008
	percentage	100.0%	64.7%	90.9%	9.1%	35.3%
Francophones	number	1,003,008	646,173	591,400	54,773	356,838
	percentage	100.0%	64.4%	91.5%	8.5%	35.6%
Total population	number	1,538,335	978,785	892,735	86,055	559,550
	percentage	100.0%	63.6%	91.2%	8.8%	36.4%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	33.3%	33.1%	34.6%	31.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.00	0.99	1.08	0.99
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.38
1996-2006 growth/decline		37,155	36,260	45,188	-8,933	895
1996-2006 change		1.08	1.13	1.18	0.77	1.01
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Montréal Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 9.1%, which is somewhat higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region ($mmi=1.08$) and slightly higher than that reported by Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.04$).

- The Montréal Anglophone group showed similar tendencies to be out of the labour force when compared with their Francophone neighbours or with the total Anglophone population of Quebec.
- For those Anglophone women in the labour force, they experienced an identical level of unemployment to their male counterparts (gender index=1.00), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.38).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.77), their rate relative to Francophones increased slightly over this period (96-06 mmi=1.04).

5. Income and Social Status

Montréal		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	503,683	28,480	221,120	167,995	86,088	161,045
	percentage	100.0%	5.7%	43.9%	33.4%	17.1%	27.0%
Francophones	number	1,003,008	46,910	426,080	368,530	161,488	344,310
	percentage	100.0%	4.7%	42.5%	36.7%	16.1%	29.1%
Total population	number	1,538,345	77,305	671,310	541,650	248,080	527,055
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	43.6%	35.2%	16.1%	28.9%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	36.8%	32.9%	31.0%	34.7%	30.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.21	1.03	0.91	1.06	0.93
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.23
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.20	1.18	1.03	0.58	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		37,148	-9,883	-17,783	29,583	35,243	11,490
1996-2006 change		1.08	0.74	0.93	1.21	1.69	1.08
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	1.07	1.06	1.00	0.90	1.05
<p><i>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p> <p><i>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</i></p>							

- Nearly half (49.6%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Montréal region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Just over one in six (17.1%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.21), but were also slightly more likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=1.06). They were somewhat less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=0.93).
- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Montréal region were as likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.00) and as likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=1.00). They were slightly less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.93).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.20, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.18) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.58).



6. Social Environments – Diversity

Montréal		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	595,920	188,473	399,503	196,418
	percentage	100.0%	31.6%	67.0%	33.0%
Francophones	number	1,182,485	239,868	870,403	312,088
	percentage	100.0%	20.3%	73.6%	26.4%
Total population	number	1,823,905	455,975	1,311,325	512,580
	percentage	100.0%	25.0%	71.9%	28.1%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	41.3%	30.5%	38.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.56	0.91	1.25
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.31	1.06	0.89
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	0.97	1.06
1996-2006 growth/decline		35,110	50,675	6,763	28,348
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.37	1.02	1.17
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	0.98	1.07	0.84
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Two-thirds (67%) of Anglophones in Montréal reported a single ethnic origin and nearly one-third (31.6%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Montréal Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Montréal Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much higher ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.31$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was somewhat lower ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.89$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 37%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin was relatively unchanged.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Montréal		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	595,920	295,293	47,130	234,920	18,578
	percentage	100.0%	49.6%	7.9%	39.4%	3.1%
Francophones	number	1,182,490	841,278	30,105	294,245	16,853
	percentage	100.0%	71.1%	2.5%	24.9%	1.4%
Total population	number	1,823,905	1,148,395	77,580	560,390	37,540
	percentage	100.0%	63.0%	4.3%	30.7%	2.1%
Share of Regional Population		32.7%	25.7%	60.8%	41.9%	49.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.70	3.11	1.58	2.19
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.92	0.67	1.21	1.42
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	1.09	0.98	0.95
1996-2006 growth/decline		35,110	2,293	-195	28,953	4,058
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.01	1.00	1.14	1.28
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	1.03	0.97	0.94	1.15
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- Nearly two in five (234,920 or 39.4%) of Montréal Anglophones were born outside Canada.
- The Montréal Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 3 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and also more likely to be from outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Montréal Anglophones were less likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=0.92), less likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=0.67), and much more likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=1.21).
- The growth in the Montréal Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable largely to an increase in the number of those born outside Canada (28,953 additional persons) and in the category of non-permanent residents. The number of Montréal Anglophones born in Canada, but outside Quebec declined between 1996 and 2006.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Montréal		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	569,100	339,468	27,093	18,025	53,920
	percentage	100.0%	59.6%	4.8%	3.2%	9.5%
Francophones	number	1,127,135	620,538	91,758	8,345	77,230
	percentage	100.0%	55.1%	8.1%	0.7%	6.9%
Total population	number	1,729,425	980,195	119,340	26,590	137,395
	percentage	100.0%	56.7%	6.9%	1.5%	7.9%
Share of Regional Population		32.9%	34.6%	22.7%	67.8%	39.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.08	0.58	4.28	1.38
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.98	0.55	0.88	1.34
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.04	1.04	1.03	0.93
1996-2006 growth/decline		40,495	39,970	-17,215	1,975	13,070
1996-2006 change		1.08	1.13	0.61	1.12	1.32
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.02	0.99	0.94	0.97	0.99
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Nearly one in six Montréal Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (27,093 or 4.8%), from other provinces (18,025 people or 3.2%), or from other countries (53,920 or 9.5%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Montréal Anglophones were much less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.58$), or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.55$).
- The Montréal Anglophone group was much more likely to be external migrants than either Francophones in the Montréal region ($mmi=1.38$) or Anglophones across the province ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.34$).
- When comparing the 2006 census with that of 2001, we find that the number of recent (five-year) arrivals from other parts of Quebec was down in 2006, but the numbers of those from other provinces and other countries was up.
- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 12%, while intraprovincial migrants decreased by 39%.



9. Health Services – Occupations

Montréal		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	15,568	5,148	3,373	2,815	4,233
	Ratio/1000	26.1	8.6	5.7	4.7	7.1
Francophones	number	39,933	10,083	9,068	8,300	12,478
	Ratio/1000	33.8	8.5	7.7	7.0	10.6
Total population	number	55,615	15,265	12,455	11,165	16,735
	Ratio/1000	30.5	8.4	6.8	6.1	9.2
Share of Regional Health Population		28.0%	33.7%	27.1%	25.2%	25.3%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	1.01	0.74	0.67	0.67
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.07	1.26	1.00	0.96	1.03
Gender index (females/males)		23.09	8.47	124.74	24.38	40.08
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

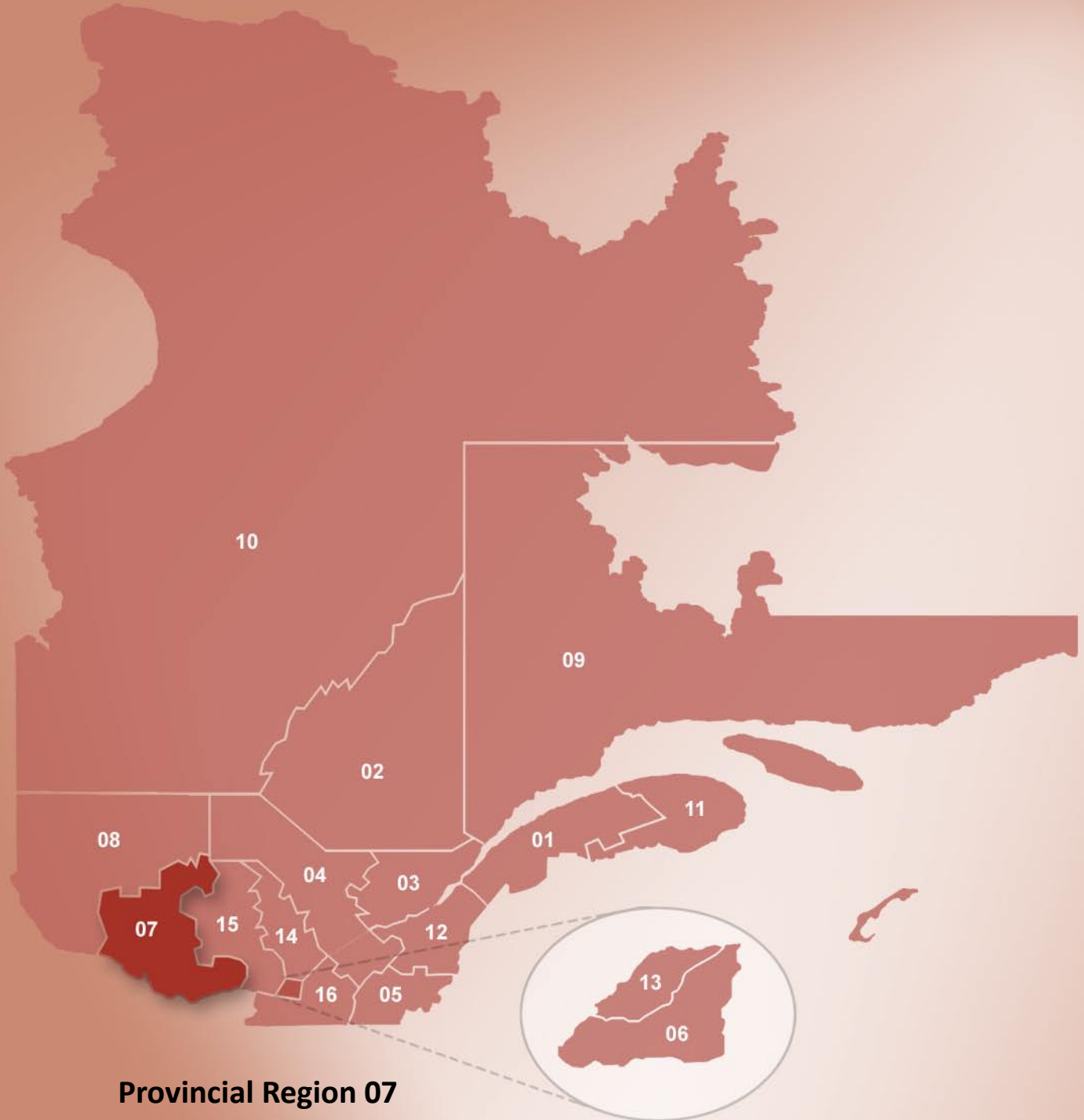
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 15,568 individuals in the English-speaking population of the Montréal region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 26.1 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.77), but are somewhat more likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.07).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Montréal		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	15,568	948	7,273	6,563	775
	Ratio/1000	26.1	11.4	37.2	44.8	9.8
Francophones	number	39,933	3,713	19,533	15,683	1,005
	Ratio/1000	33.8	24.7	53.3	49.9	5.9
Total population	number	55,615	4,670	26,830	22,310	1,810
	Ratio/1000	30.5	19.9	47.3	47.5	6.8
Share of Regional Health Population		28.0%	20.3%	27.1%	29.4%	42.8%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	0.46	0.70	0.90	1.68
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.07	1.05	1.01	1.12	1.42
Gender index (females/males)		2.31	3.36	2.36	2.71	0.46
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that, relative to the Francophone health care workers, Quebec Anglophones are particularly under-represented in the younger cohorts (mmi=0.46 for the 15-24 group, and mmi=0.70 for the 25-44 cohort) and are close to being in balance for the older cohorts.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Outaouais



Provincial Region 07

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 07 – Outaouais

The Outaouais is a region situated in the western part of Quebec adjoining the province of Ontario on its western border. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Outaouais consisted of 58,723 Anglophones who comprised 17.4% of the region's total population of 338,190. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 4,860 individuals, which represents a growth of 9%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Outaouais		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	58,723	9,988	7,903	17,795	16,713	6,320
	percentage	100.0%	17.0%	13.5%	30.3%	28.5%	10.8%
Francophones	number	278,288	50,828	36,328	79,830	81,778	29,530
	percentage	100.0%	18.3%	13.1%	28.7%	29.4%	10.6%
Total population	number	338,190	61,255	44,265	97,710	98,625	36,310
	percentage	100.0%	18.1%	13.1%	28.9%	29.2%	10.7%
Share of Regional Population		17.4%	16.3%	17.9%	18.2%	16.9%	17.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.93	1.03	1.06	0.97	1.01
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.06	1.00	0.96	1.11	0.81
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.01	0.87	0.98	1.03	1.18
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,860	-1,470	1,425	-1,545	5,398	1,040
1996-2006 change		1.09	0.87	1.22	0.92	1.48	1.20
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.94	1.08	1.02	0.99	0.86

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.41
Child dependency ratio	0.31	0.24	0.31	0.26
Seniors dependency ratio	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- The age structure of the Anglophone and Francophone populations in the Outaouais region are quite similar. Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has slightly more persons in the youth and young adult age cohorts (mmi=1.03 for the 15-24 cohort, and mmi=1.06 for the 25-44 cohort), and somewhat fewer children aged 0-14 (mmi=0.93) and older adults aged 45-64 (mmi=0.97).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Outaouais has proportionally fewer seniors (rgi-prov=0.81 for the 65+ cohort) and a somewhat higher proportion of children (rgi-prov=1.06).
- Most of the growth in the Outaouais Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 5,398 persons aged 45-64 and an additional 1,040 seniors. Growth was also experienced in the youth cohort, with an additional 1,425 persons aged 15-24. There were substantially fewer children aged 0-14 (1,470 fewer in 2006) and young adults (1,545 fewer in 2006).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Outaouais Anglophone group has a slightly lower overall dependency ratio (0.38 to 0.41), an identical senior's dependency ratio (0.15 to 0.15), and a similar child dependency ratio (0.24 to 0.26).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Outaouais		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	58,720	42,160	7,545	950	1,590	6,345
	percentage	100.0%	71.8%	12.8%	1.6%	2.7%	10.8%
Francophones	number	277,425	197,463	35,715	4,350	8,038	31,858
	percentage	100.0%	71.2%	12.9%	1.6%	2.9%	11.5%
Total population	number	338,190	240,420	43,430	5,460	9,645	38,240
	percentage	100.0%	71.1%	12.8%	1.6%	2.9%	11.3%
Share of Regional Population		17.4%	17.5%	17.4%	17.4%	16.5%	16.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.01	1.00	1.03	0.93	0.94
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.02	1.09	0.77	0.88	0.90
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.94	1.36	0.99	0.63	1.16
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,775	2,765	1,145	-85	285	640
1996-2006 change		1.09	1.07	1.18	0.92	1.22	1.11
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.01	1.00	1.06	0.88	1.18	0.97
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly three-quarters (71.8%) of Outaouais Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while significant proportions were living alone (10.8%) or in lone-parent households (12.8%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there are no major differences in the patterns for household living arrangements. Anglophones in the region are somewhat less likely to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.93) or to be living alone (0.94).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Outaouais region are more likely to be living in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=1.09), but are less likely to be living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.88), with relatives (rgi-prov=0.77), or to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.90).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Outaouais Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental).

3. Education

Outaouais		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	48,760	11,595	9,480
	percentage	100.0%	23.8%	19.4%
Francophones	number	227,480	61,675	38,935
	percentage	100.0%	27.1%	17.1%
Total population	number	276,930	73,745	48,450
	percentage	100.0%	26.6%	17.5%
Share of Regional Population		17.6%	15.7%	19.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.88	1.14
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.20	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.87	1.08
1996-2006 growth/decline		6,360	-2,808	2,935
1996-2006 change		1.15	0.81	1.45
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.95	0.95
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Nearly one in five (19.4%) of Outaouais Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a quarter (23.8%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment (mmi=1.14) and less likely to show low educational attainment (mmi=0.88) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Outaouais Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment (mmi=1.20) and are less likely to show high educational attainment (mmi=0.79).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment (gender index=0.87) and more likely to have a university B.A. or higher (gender index=1.08).

4. Employment Status

Outaouais		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	48,760	32,725	30,250	2,483	16,020
	percentage	100.0%	67.1%	92.4%	7.6%	32.9%
Francophones	number	227,475	155,845	146,415	9,433	71,625
	percentage	100.0%	68.5%	93.9%	6.1%	31.5%
Total population	number	276,930	188,690	176,750	11,940	88,235
	percentage	100.0%	68.1%	93.7%	6.3%	31.9%
Share of Regional Population		17.6%	17.3%	17.1%	20.8%	18.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.98	0.98	1.25	1.04
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.04	1.01	0.86	0.93
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.86	1.01	0.85	1.37
1996-2006 growth/decline		6,360	4,935	5,743	-795	1,413
1996-2006 change		1.15	1.18	1.23	0.76	1.10
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.01
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Outaouais Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 7.6%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region ($mmi=1.25$) and somewhat lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.86$).
- The Outaouais Anglophone group also showed a slightly higher tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours ($mmi=1.04$), but were less likely to be so when compared with the total Anglophone population of Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.93$).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed lower levels of unemployment than did males ($gender\ index=0.85$), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force ($gender\ index=1.37$).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 ($96-06\ temporal\ index=0.76$), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period ($96-06\ mmi=1.08$).



5. Income and Social Status

Outaouais		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	48,525	2,733	18,895	16,503	10,395	9,035
	percentage	100.0%	5.6%	38.9%	34.0%	21.4%	15.4%
Francophones	number	227,240	11,363	79,270	84,953	51,655	38,875
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	34.9%	37.4%	22.7%	14.0%
Total population	number	276,925	14,130	98,885	101,770	62,140	48,360
	percentage	100.0%	5.1%	35.7%	36.8%	22.4%	14.3%
Share of Regional Population		17.5%	19.3%	19.1%	16.2%	16.7%	18.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.13	1.12	0.91	0.94	1.10
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	0.91	0.99	1.25	0.70
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.24	1.25	0.93	0.72	1.16
1996-2006 growth/decline		6,333	-740	-895	2,053	5,938	160
1996-2006 change		1.15	0.79	0.95	1.14	2.33	1.02
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.08	1.05	0.98	0.92	1.08
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than two in five (44.5%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Outaouais region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. More than one in five (21.4%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.13) and were slightly less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.94). They were somewhat more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.10).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Outaouais region were as likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.00) and much more likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=1.25). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.70).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.24, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.25) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.72).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Outaouais		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	58,728	5,963	25,930	32,795
	percentage	100.0%	10.2%	44.2%	55.8%
Francophones	number	278,288	10,523	189,405	88,880
	percentage	100.0%	3.8%	68.1%	31.9%
Total population	number	338,195	17,055	216,275	121,910
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	63.9%	36.0%
Share of Regional Population		17.4%	35.0%	12.0%	26.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	2.69	0.65	1.75
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.42	0.70	1.52
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.93	0.94	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,875	2,645	173	4,695
1996-2006 change		1.09	1.80	1.01	1.17
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.83	1.04	0.77
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- More than half (55.8%) of Anglophones in Outaouais reported multiple ethnic origins and one in ten (10.2%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Outaouais Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Outaouais Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($mmi=0.42$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was substantially higher ($mmi=1.52$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 80%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin stayed the same (1% increase).



7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Outaouais		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	58,718	19,643	29,410	9,410	238
	percentage	100.0%	33.5%	50.1%	16.0%	0.4%
Francophones	number	278,283	215,243	49,060	13,485	498
	percentage	100.0%	77.3%	17.6%	4.8%	0.2%
Total population	number	338,190	235,160	78,615	23,640	770
	percentage	100.0%	69.5%	23.2%	7.0%	0.2%
Share of Regional Population		17.4%	8.4%	37.4%	39.8%	30.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.43	2.84	3.31	2.26
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.62	4.27	0.49	0.18
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.04	0.95	0.90
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,853	-1,285	3,390	2,733	3
1996-2006 change		1.09	0.94	1.13	1.41	1.01
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.88	1.00	0.89	0.82

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than half (29,410 or 50.1%) of Outaouais Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 9,410 (16%) were born outside Canada.
- The Outaouais Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being nearly three times as likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than three times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Outaouais Anglophones were less likely to be born in Quebec ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.62$), much more likely to be from another province ($\text{rgi-prov}=4.27$), and half as likely to be born in another country ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.49$).
- The growth in the Outaouais Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in other Canadian provinces (3,390 additional persons) and outside Canada (an increase of 2,733). In 2006, there were 1,285 fewer persons in the Outaouais Anglophone population born in Quebec than there were in 2001.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Outaouais		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	55,633	33,008	3,850	7,250	1,993
	percentage	100.0%	59.3%	6.9%	13.0%	3.6%
Francophones	number	263,648	156,238	29,540	7,830	3,588
	percentage	100.0%	59.3%	11.2%	3.0%	1.4%
Total population	number	320,015	189,655	33,420	15,140	5,745
	percentage	100.0%	59.3%	10.4%	4.7%	1.8%
Share of Regional Population		17.4%	17.4%	11.5%	47.9%	34.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.00	0.62	4.39	2.63
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.98	0.80	3.61	0.51
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.17	0.98	1.12
1996-2006 growth/decline		5,810	4,005	-643	-233	833
1996-2006 change		1.12	1.14	0.86	0.97	1.72
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	0.97	1.03	1.03	1.12
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Nearly a quarter of Outaouais Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (3,850 or 6.9%), from other provinces (7,250 people or 13%), or from other countries (1,993 or 3.6%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Outaouais Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.62$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.80$). The proportion of interprovincial migrants to the region is much higher for Outaouais Anglophones when compared to their Francophone neighbours or to Anglophones across the province.
- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population decreased by 3%, while intraprovincial migrants decreased by 14%.



9. Health Services – Occupations

Outaouais		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	1,300	223	438	330	320
	Ratio/1000	22.1	3.8	7.5	5.6	5.4
Francophones	number	8,035	1,513	2,278	1,955	2,315
	Ratio/1000	28.9	5.4	8.2	7.0	8.3
Total population	number	9,340	1,735	2,700	2,280	2,620
	Ratio/1000	27.6	5.1	8.0	6.7	7.7
Share of Regional Health Population		13.9%	12.8%	16.2%	14.5%	12.2%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	0.70	0.91	0.80	0.66
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.91	0.55	1.31	1.14	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		47.75	12.59	--	39.78	56.28
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

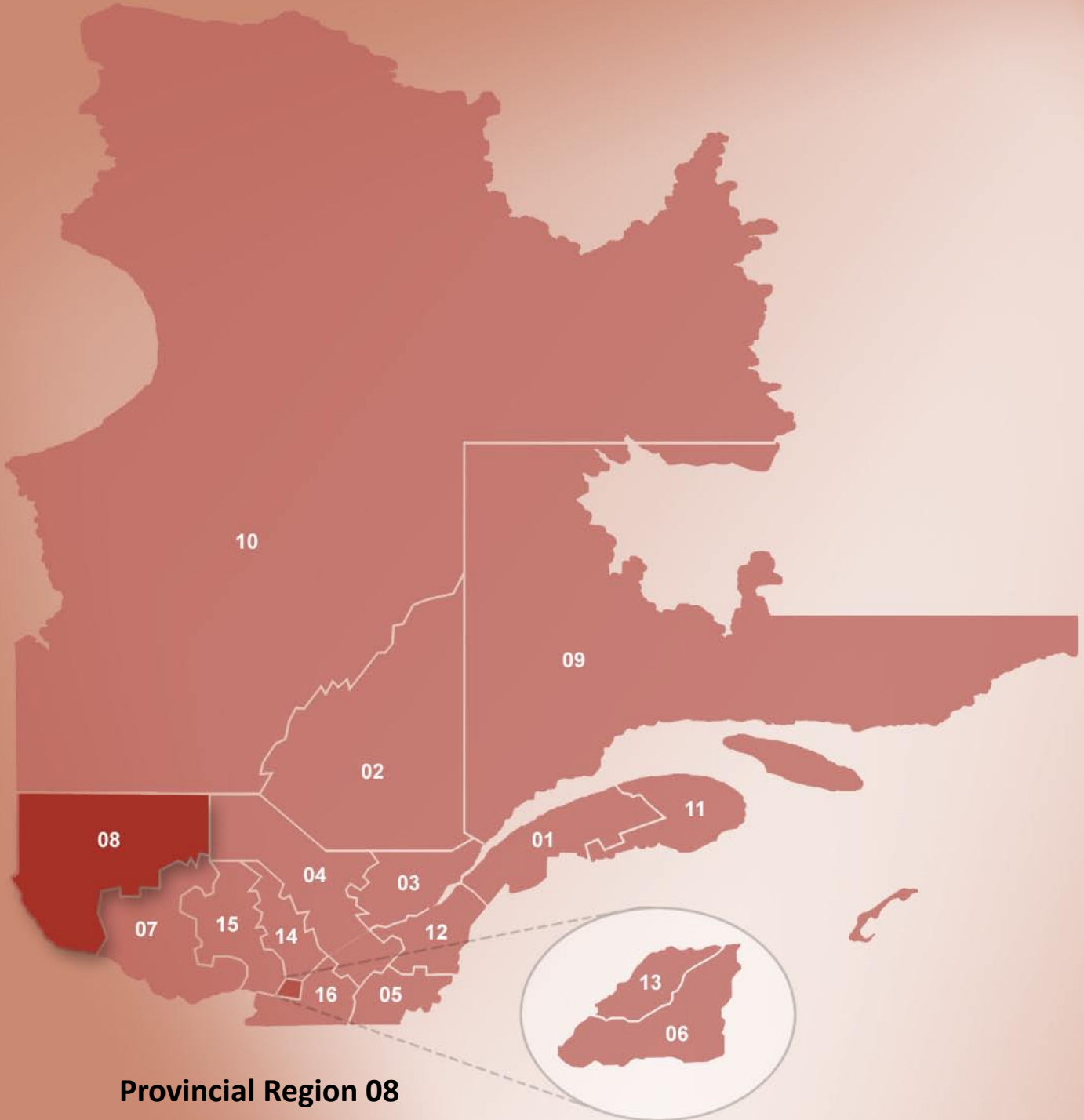
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 1,300 individuals in the English-speaking population of Outaouais region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 22.1 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.77$) and were also somewhat less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.91$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Outaouais		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	1,300	93	725	475	10
	Ratio/1000	22.1	11.7	40.7	28.4	1.6
Francophones	number	8,035	893	4,250	2,850	55
	Ratio/1000	28.9	24.6	53.2	34.9	1.9
Total population	number	9,340	985	4,970	3,325	70
	Ratio/1000	27.6	22.3	50.9	33.7	1.9
Share of Regional Health Population		13.9%	9.4%	14.6%	14.3%	14.3%
Minority-Majority Index		0.77	0.48	0.77	0.82	0.85
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.91	1.08	1.11	0.71	0.23
Gender index (females/males)		4.77	12.16	4.84	4.31	0.00
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 818 of Outaouais Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Abitibi-Témiscamingue



Provincial Region 08

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 08 – Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Abitibi-Témiscamingue is an administrative region located in the north-western region of Quebec. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Abitibi-Témiscamingue consisted of 5,358 Anglophones who comprised 3.8% of the region's total population of 141,870. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 1,005 individuals, which represents a loss of 16%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	5,358	900	648	1,490	1,520	783
	percentage	100.0%	16.8%	12.1%	27.8%	28.4%	14.6%
Francophones	number	136,353	25,000	17,928	35,655	41,470	16,288
	percentage	100.0%	18.3%	13.1%	26.1%	30.4%	11.9%
Total population	number	141,870	25,930	18,580	37,190	43,010	17,185
	percentage	100.0%	18.3%	13.1%	26.2%	30.3%	12.1%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%	3.5%	4.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.92	0.92	1.06	0.93	1.22
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.05	0.89	0.88	1.11	1.10
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.06	0.83
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,005	-385	-193	-608	283	-135
1996-2006 change		0.84	0.70	0.77	0.71	1.23	0.85
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.91	0.92	0.91	0.98	0.89	0.69

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.43
Child dependency ratio	0.31	0.25	0.33	0.26
Seniors dependency ratio	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.17

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has substantially more persons in the seniors age (mmi=1.22 for the 65+ cohort), and fewer children aged 0-14 (mmi=0.92) and youth 15-24 (mmi=0.92).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Abitibi-Témiscamingue has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.11 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.10 for the 65+ cohort), but has fewer persons in the 15-24 (rgi-prov = 0.89) and 25-44 (rgi-prov = 0.88) age cohorts.
- Most of the decline in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the younger age cohorts described above, with a drop of 385 children, 193 youth, and 608 young adults (25-44).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone group has a slightly higher overall dependency ratio (0.46 to 0.43), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.21 to 0.17), and a similar child dependency ratio (0.25 to 0.26).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	5,355	3,620	875	130	100	615
	percentage	100.0%	67.6%	16.3%	2.4%	1.9%	11.5%
Francophones	number	135,853	99,488	14,600	1,688	2,285	17,790
	percentage	100.0%	73.2%	10.7%	1.2%	1.7%	13.1%
Total population	number	141,865	103,215	15,490	1,835	2,385	18,420
	percentage	100.0%	72.8%	10.9%	1.3%	1.7%	13.0%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	3.5%	5.6%	7.1%	4.2%	3.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.92	1.52	1.95	1.11	0.88
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.96	1.38	1.16	0.60	0.95
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.05	1.52	0.63	1.03
1996-2006 growth/decline		40	-25	-15	70	15	-10
1996-2006 change		1.01	0.99	0.98	2.17	1.18	0.98
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.03	1.04	0.96	1.66	1.42	0.87
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, two-thirds (67.6%) of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 16.3% were living in lone-parent households, and another 11.5% were living alone.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much higher tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=1.52) or to be living with relatives (mmi=1.95). Anglophones in the region were somewhat less likely to be living alone (mmi=0.88) than were Francophones.

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region are substantially more likely to be in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=1.38).
- Compared to the Francophone population of the region, Anglophones in households with individuals living with non-relatives only grew somewhat (18%) between 1996 and 2006, while those living with relatives more than doubled (117% increase).

3. Education

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	4,460	1,720	393
	percentage	100.0%	38.6%	8.8%
Francophones	number	111,340	39,160	9,853
	percentage	100.0%	35.2%	8.8%
Total population	number	115,940	40,985	10,240
	percentage	100.0%	35.4%	8.8%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	4.2%	3.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.10	0.99
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.95	0.36
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.18
1996-2006 growth/decline		-613	-903	-30
1996-2006 change		0.88	0.66	0.93
Anglophones		number	4,460	1,720
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

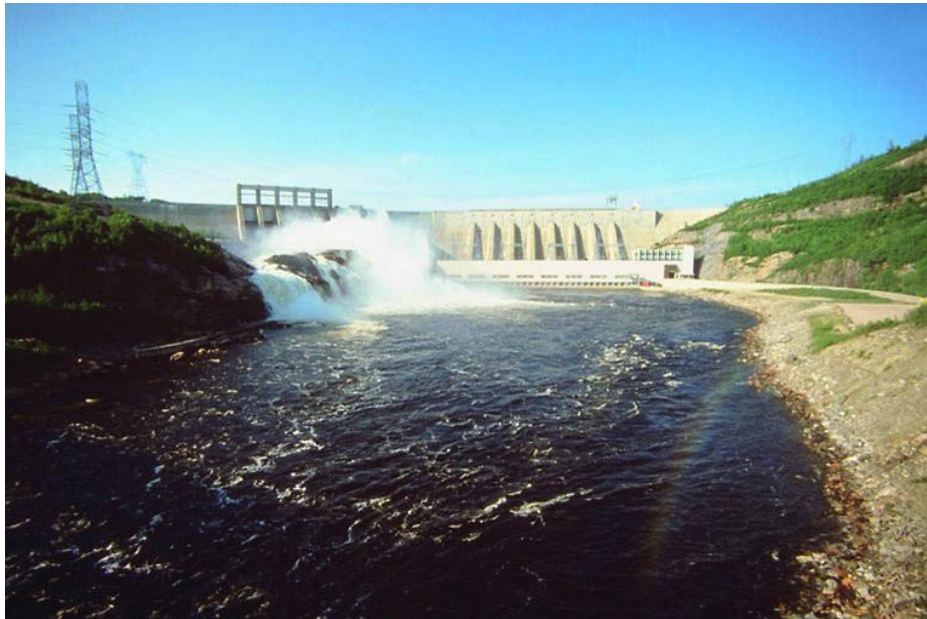
- Less than one in ten (8.8%) of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while nearly two in five (38.6%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.10$) and equally likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=0.99$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.95$) and are much less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.36$).
- Anglophone females are equally likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.98$) and more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.18$).

4. Employment Status

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	4,460	2,503	2,125	388	1,960
	percentage	100.0%	56.1%	84.9%	15.5%	43.9%
Francophones	number	111,340	70,283	63,970	6,323	41,065
	percentage	100.0%	63.1%	91.0%	9.0%	36.9%
Total population	number	115,940	72,795	66,100	6,710	43,145
	percentage	100.0%	62.8%	90.8%	9.2%	37.2%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	3.4%	3.2%	5.8%	4.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.89	0.93	1.72	1.19
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.87	0.93	1.75	1.24
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.03	0.81	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		-615	-198	-178	-25	-408
1996-2006 change		0.88	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.83
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.93	0.87	1.42	0.87
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 15.5%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.72) and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.75).
- The Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.19), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.24).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.81), but were slightly more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.05).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.94), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.42).



5. Income and Social Status

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	3,873	288	1,830	1,290	465	830
	percentage	100.0%	7.4%	47.3%	33.3%	12.0%	15.5%
Francophones	number	111,163	6,108	46,660	41,135	17,260	15,852
	percentage	100.0%	5.5%	42.0%	37.0%	15.5%	11.6%
Total population	number	115,930	6,405	48,990	42,720	17,815	16,685
	percentage	100.0%	5.5%	42.3%	36.8%	15.4%	11.8%
Share of Regional Population		3.3%	4.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.6%	5.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.35	1.13	0.90	0.77	1.33
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.31	1.10	0.97	0.70	0.70
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.49	1.20	1.10	0.25	1.33
1996-2006 growth/decline		-668	-123	-540	125	-100	-35
1996-2006 change		0.85	0.70	0.77	1.11	0.82	0.96
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.87	1.35	0.91	0.97	0.49	1.27
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- More than half (54.7%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Abitibi - Témiscamingue region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Fewer than one in eight (12%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.35) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.77). They were much more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.33).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Abitibi - Témiscamingue region were much more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.31) and much less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.70). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.70).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.49, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.20) and much less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.25).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	5,360	150	3,298	2,068
	percentage	100.0%	2.8%	61.5%	38.6%
Francophones	number	136,350	845	106,063	30,298
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	77.8%	22.2%
Total population	number	141,865	1,055	109,500	32,365
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	77.2%	22.8%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	14.2%	3.0%	6.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	4.52	0.79	1.74
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.12	0.97	1.05
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.79	1.03	0.96
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,013	60	-680	-328
1996-2006 change		0.84	1.67	0.83	0.86
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.95	1.00	0.56
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- More than three in five (61.5%) of Anglophones in Abitibi-Témiscamingue reported a single ethnic origin, and 2.8% reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.12$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was about the same ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.05$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 67%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 17%.



7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	5,358	2,948	1,923	478	15
	percentage	100.0%	55.0%	35.9%	8.9%	0.3%
Francophones	number	136,358	130,538	4,488	1,273	60
	percentage	100.0%	95.7%	3.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Total population	number	141,865	133,585	6,420	1,775	80
	percentage	100.0%	94.2%	4.5%	1.3%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	2.2%	29.9%	26.9%	18.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.57	10.90	9.55	6.36
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.03	3.06	0.27	0.13
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	0.94	1.29	0.95
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,005	-660	-260	-110	15
1996-2006 change		0.84	0.82	0.88	0.81	--
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.91	0.88	1.00	0.78	--

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than a third (1,923 or 35.9%) of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 478 (8.9%) were born outside Canada.
- The Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 10 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 8 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones were slightly more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.03), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=3.06), and only one-quarter as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.27).
- The decline in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a decrease in those born in Quebec (660 fewer persons), in those born in other Canadian provinces (260 fewer persons), and those born outside Canada (110 fewer persons).



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	5,130	3,143	603	225	53
	percentage	100.0%	61.3%	11.7%	4.4%	1.0%
Francophones	number	129,185	85,458	14,368	635	168
	percentage	100.0%	66.2%	11.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Total population	number	134,445	88,705	14,985	885	225
	percentage	100.0%	66.0%	11.1%	0.7%	0.2%
Share of Regional Population		3.8%	3.5%	4.0%	25.4%	23.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.93	1.06	8.92	7.89
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.01	1.35	1.21	0.15
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.91	1.17	1.61	1.32
1996-2006 growth/decline		-790	-495	-60	-120	28
1996-2006 change		0.87	0.86	0.91	0.65	2.10
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.91	0.84	1.27	1.01	2.01
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Less than one-sixth of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone residents arrived from outside the region between 2001 and 2006. Most newcomers came from other regions of Quebec (603 or 11.7% of the population) or from another Canadian province (225 or 4.4%).
- By this measure of recent mobility, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones were more likely to be intraprovincial migrants (mmi=1.06) or interprovincial migrants (mmi=8.92) or external migrants (mmi=7.89) than their Francophone counterparts.

- Members of the English-speaking population of the region were much less likely to be external migrants over the previous 5 years than were Anglophones in other parts of Quebec.
- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population decreased by 35%, while external migrants more than doubled (96-06 temporal index=2.10).

9. Health Services – Occupations

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	95	5	10	20	60
	Ratio/1000	17.7	0.9	1.9	3.7	11.2
Francophones	number	4,235	610	1,385	930	1,310
	Ratio/1000	31.1	4.5	10.2	6.8	9.6
Total population	number	4,320	610	1,385	950	1,365
	Ratio/1000	30.5	4.3	9.8	6.7	9.6
Share of Regional Health Population		2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	2.1%	4.4%
Minority-Majority Index		0.57	0.21	0.18	0.55	1.17
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.73	0.14	0.33	0.76	1.62
Gender index (females/males)		--	0.00	--	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 95 individuals in the English-speaking population of Abitibi-Témiscamingue region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 17.7 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a much lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.

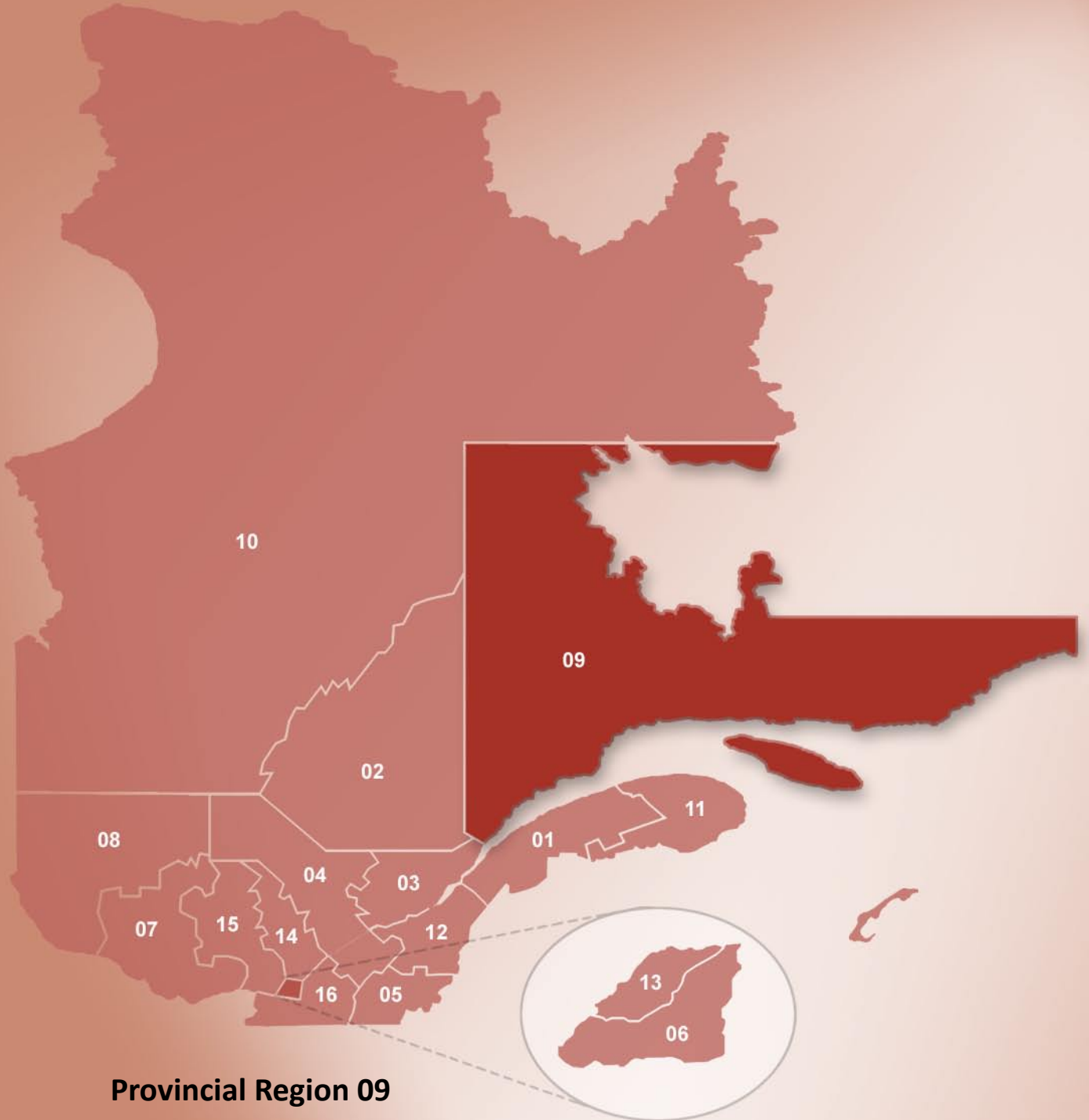
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.57$) and also much less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.73$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	95	0	25	55	0
	Ratio/1000	17.7	0.0	16.8	36.2	0.0
Francophones	number	4,235	370	2,025	1,835	0
	Ratio/1000	31.1	20.6	56.8	44.2	0.0
Total population	number	4,320	370	2,050	1,880	10
	Ratio/1000	30.5	19.9	55.1	43.7	0.6
Share of Regional Health Population		2.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.57	0.00	0.30	0.82	--
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.73	0.00	0.46	0.90	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		--	--	--	8.11	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that only 25 of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Côte Nord



Provincial Region 09

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 09 – Côte Nord

Côte Nord is an administrative region situated in the north-eastern region of the province. Apart from a few inland mining communities, most of Côte-Nord's population has settled along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Côte Nord consisted of 5,625 Anglophones who comprised 5.9% of the region's total population of 94,805. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 475 individuals, which represents a decline of 8%.⁵

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Côte Nord		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	5,625	1,095	740	1,653	1,375	710
	percentage	100.0%	19.5%	13.2%	29.4%	24.4%	12.6%
Francophones	number	88,450	15,560	11,120	24,343	27,485	9,925
	percentage	100.0%	17.6%	12.6%	27.5%	31.1%	11.2%
Total population	number	94,805	17,135	11,875	26,015	28,945	10,825
	percentage	100.0%	18.1%	12.5%	27.4%	30.5%	11.4%
Share of Regional Population		5.9%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	4.8%	6.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.11	1.05	1.07	0.79	1.12
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.21	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.95
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.86	1.10	0.99	1.18	0.86
1996-2006 growth/decline		-475	-210	-163	-400	55	165
1996-2006 change		0.92	0.84	0.82	0.81	1.04	1.30
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.06	1.06	1.08	0.83	0.88

⁵ Given the small size of the Anglophone community in Côte Nord, the tables and analyses presented in this document should be used with caution particularly the income and education data.

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.43	0.48	0.38	0.40
Child dependency ratio	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.25
Seniors dependency ratio	0.13	0.19	0.10	0.16

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has slightly more persons in the older age (65+) cohort ($mmi=1.12$) and the youngest (0-14) cohort ($mmi=1.11$), while having less in the second half of the working population ($mmi=0.79$ for 45-64).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Côte Nord has somewhat less persons in the older age cohorts ($rgi-prov=0.95$ for the 45-64 cohort, and $rgi-prov=0.95$ for the 65+ cohort), but has a significantly higher proportion of children under the age of 15 ($rgi-prov=1.21$).



2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Côte Nord		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common- law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	5,630	4,310	760	100	35	420
	percentage	100.0%	76.6%	13.5%	1.8%	0.6%	7.5%
Francophones	number	88,223	63,343	11,325	1,670	1,740	10,143
	percentage	100.0%	71.8%	12.8%	1.9%	2.0%	11.5%
Total population	number	94,800	68,035	12,375	1,805	1,780	10,580
	percentage	100.0%	71.8%	13.1%	1.9%	1.9%	11.2%
Share of Regional Population		5.9%	6.3%	6.1%	5.5%	2.0%	4.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.07	1.05	0.94	0.32	0.65
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.08	1.14	0.85	0.20	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.17	1.02	0.41	1.07
1996-2006 growth/decline		-110	-200	70	-20	-35	85
1996-2006 change		0.98	0.96	1.10	0.83	0.50	1.25
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.01	1.12	0.70	0.47	1.06
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly three quarters (76.6%) of Côte Nord Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 1,180 were living alone (7.5%) or in-lone-parent households (13.5%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a somewhat higher tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=1.05). Anglophones in the region were less likely to be living alone (mmi=0.65) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.32).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Côte Nord region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.62) or with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.20), and more likely to be living in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.08) or in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=1.14)
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was decline in every type of household living arrangement for the Côte Nord Anglophone group, except for the tendency to be living in lone-parent households or living alone.

3. Education

Côte Nord		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	4,520	2,235	245
	percentage	100.0%	49.4%	5.4%
Francophones	number	72,880	23,800	5,780
	percentage	100.0%	32.7%	7.9%
Total population	number	77,660	26,285	6,030
	percentage	100.0%	33.8%	7.8%
Share of Regional Population		5.8%	8.5%	4.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.51	0.68
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	2.50	0.22
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.94	2.36
1996-2006 growth/decline		-293	-633	-3
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.78	0.99
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	1.03	0.85
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Just over one in twenty (5.4%) of Côte Nord Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a half (49.4%) have not graduated from high school.
- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is less likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=0.68$) and more likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.51$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Côte Nord Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=2.50$) and are substantially less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.22$).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.94$) and much more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=2.36$).

4. Employment Status

Côte Nord		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	4,515	2,758	1,968	785	1,768
	percentage	100.0%	61.1%	71.4%	28.5%	39.1%
Francophones	number	72,870	46,788	41,658	5,125	26,093
	percentage	100.0%	64.2%	89.0%	11.0%	35.8%
Total population	number	77,660	49,575	43,640	5,930	28,095
	percentage	100.0%	63.8%	88.0%	12.0%	36.2%
Share of Regional Population		5.8%	5.6%	4.5%	13.2%	6.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.95	0.80	2.60	1.09
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.95	0.78	3.22	1.10
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.93	1.21	0.60	1.11
1996-2006 growth/decline		-300	-180	285	-455	-113
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.94	1.17	0.63	0.94
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.96	1.13	0.94	1.00
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Côte Nord Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 28.5%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=2.60), and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=3.22).
- The Côte Nord Anglophone group also showed a somewhat higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.09), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.10).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed significantly lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.60), but were somewhat more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.11).
- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped significantly between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.63), and their rate relative to Francophones decreased slightly over this period (96-06 mmi=0.94).



5. Income and Social Status

Côte Nord		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	4,075	275	1,765	1,655	380	360
	percentage	100.0%	6.7%	43.3%	40.6%	9.3%	6.4%
Francophones	number	72,620	3,955	28,070	25,540	15,055	7,810
	percentage	100.0%	5.4%	38.7%	35.2%	20.7%	8.8%
Total population	number	77,655	4,240	30,380	27,520	15,515	8,170
	percentage	100.0%	5.5%	39.1%	35.4%	20.0%	8.6%
Share of Regional Population		5.2%	6.5%	5.8%	6.0%	2.4%	4.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.24	1.12	1.15	0.45	0.72
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.19	1.01	1.18	0.54	0.29
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.33	1.41	0.70	0.88	1.21
1996-2006 growth/decline		-545	-85	-865	445	-10	-440
1996-2006 change		0.88	0.76	0.67	1.37	0.97	0.45
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.92	1.64	0.83	1.19	0.65	0.70
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Exactly half (50%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Côte-Nord region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Fewer than one in ten (9.3%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.24) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.45). They were less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=0.72).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Côte-Nord region were much more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.19) and much less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.54). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.29).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.33, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.41) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.88).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Côte Nord		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	5,625	35	3,433	2,198
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	61.0%	39.1%
Francophones	number	88,450	580	68,763	19,683
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	77.7%	22.3%
Total population	number	94,800	630	72,855	21,950
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	76.9%	23.2%
Share of Regional Population		5.9%	5.6%	4.7%	10.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.95	0.78	1.76
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.03	0.97	1.06
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.51	0.91	1.16
1996-2006 growth/decline		-483	3	-840	363
1996-2006 change		0.92	1.08	0.80	1.20
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.76	0.98	0.75
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Nearly two-thirds (61.0%) of Anglophones in Côte Nord reported a single ethnic origin, and 35 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Côte Nord Anglophone group showed lower diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Côte Nord Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.03$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was slightly higher ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.06$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 8%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 20%.



7. Social Environments – Place of Birth

Côte Nord		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	5,640	4,400	1,123	93	5
	percentage	100.0%	78.0%	19.9%	1.6%	0.1%
Francophones	number	88,445	85,630	1,978	813	25
	percentage	100.0%	96.8%	2.2%	0.9%	0.0%
Total population	number	94,800	90,745	3,105	920	35
	percentage	100.0%	95.7%	3.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Share of Regional Population		5.9%	4.8%	36.2%	10.1%	14.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.81	8.90	1.79	3.14
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.46	1.70	0.05	0.04
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.95	1.24	0.71	--
1996-2006 growth/decline		-470	-338	-58	-68	-10
1996-2006 change		0.92	0.93	0.95	0.58	0.33
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.00	1.05	0.57	0.33

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Nearly a fifth (1,123 or 19.9%) of Côte Nord Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 93 (1.6%) were born outside Canada.
- The Côte Nord Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 8 times (mmi=8.90) more likely to be migrants from other provinces and almost twice (mmi=1.79) as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Côte Nord Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.46), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.70), and significantly less likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.05).
- The decline in the Côte Nord Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a decrease in those born in Quebec (338 fewer persons) and those born in other countries (68 fewer persons). There were 470 fewer persons in the Côte Nord Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Côte Nord		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	5,353	4,195	400	170	15
	percentage	100.0%	78.4%	7.5%	3.2%	0.3%
Francophones	number	84,078	58,830	8,605	150	115
	percentage	100.0%	70.0%	10.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Total population	number	89,760	63,300	9,020	315	115
	percentage	100.0%	70.5%	10.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		6.0%	6.6%	4.4%	54.0%	13.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.12	0.73	17.80	2.05
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.29	0.86	0.88	0.04
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	0.87	0.78	--
1996-2006 growth/decline		-363	-295	23	-10	-5
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.93	1.06	0.94	0.75
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.92	1.34	1.38	0.59

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Less than a tenth of Côte Nord Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (400 or 7.5%) or from other provinces (170 people or 3.2%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Côte Nord Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=0.73$), or than Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=0.86$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, intraprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 6%, while the other mobility situations declined somewhat.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Côte Nord		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	105	10	55	10	25
	Ratio/1000	18.7	1.8	9.8	1.8	4.4
Francophones	number	2,365	390	810	575	590
	Ratio/1000	26.7	4.4	9.2	6.5	6.7
Total population	number	2,460	385	885	590	620
	Ratio/1000	25.9	4.1	9.3	6.2	6.5
Share of Regional Health Population		4.3%	2.6%	6.2%	1.7%	4.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.70	0.40	1.07	0.27	0.67
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.77	0.26	1.72	0.36	0.64
Gender index (females/males)		34.67	--	45.89	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 105 individuals in the English-speaking population of Côte Nord region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 18.7 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=0.70$), or other Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=0.77$).

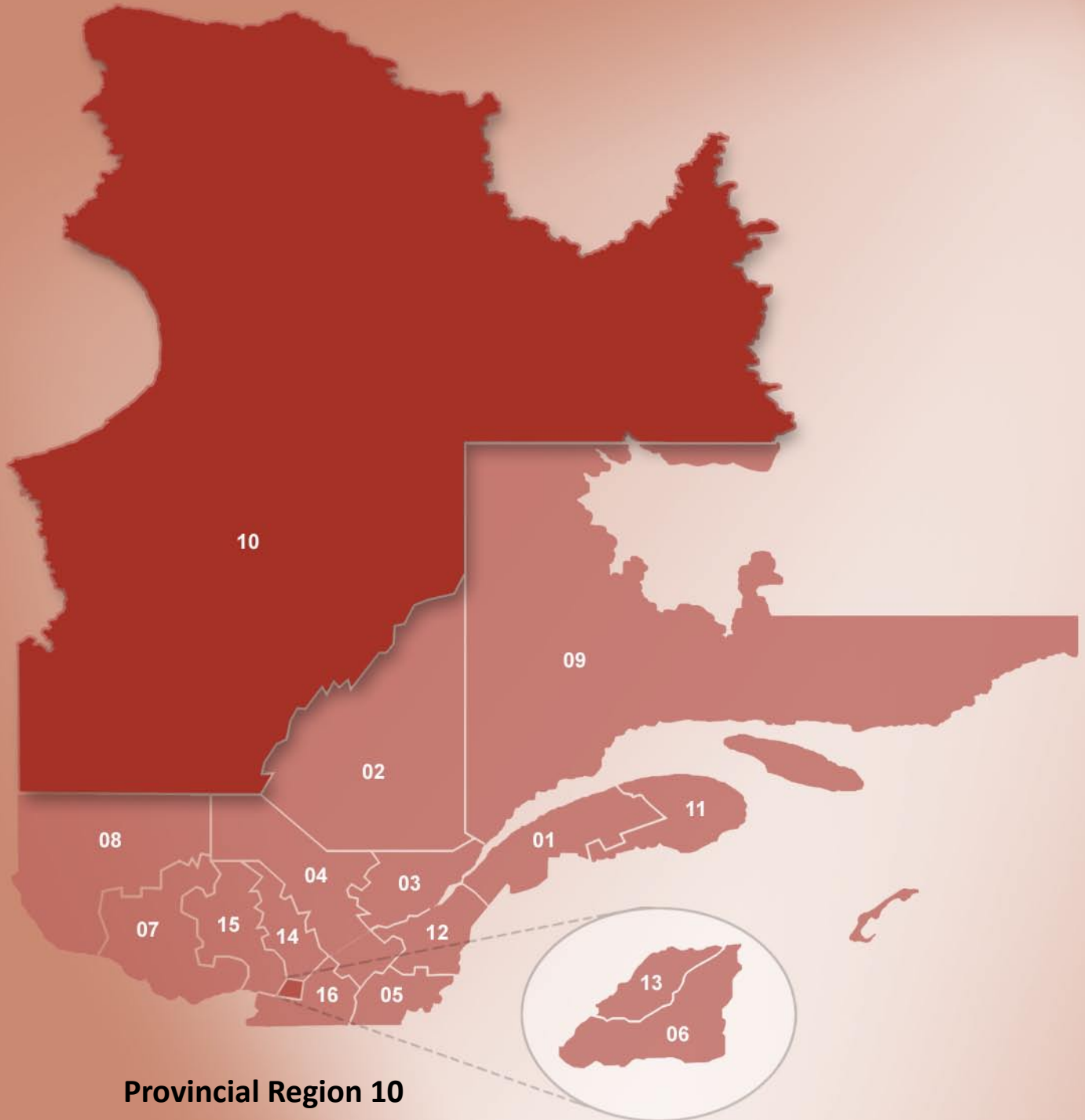
10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Côte Nord		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	105	20	60	10	0
	Ratio/1000	18.7	27.0	36.3	7.3	0.0
Francophones	number	2,365	150	1,175	1,015	10
	Ratio/1000	26.7	13.5	48.3	36.9	1.0
Total population	number	2,460	185	1,240	1,035	15
	Ratio/1000	25.9	15.6	47.7	35.8	1.4
Share of Regional Health Population		4.3%	10.8%	4.8%	1.0%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.70	2.00	0.75	0.20	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.77	2.49	0.99	0.18	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		3.47	--	4.57	--	--

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 80 of Côte Nord Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Nord-du-Québec



Provincial Region 10

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 10 – Nord-du-Québec

Nord-du-Québec is an administrative region situated in the north of the province.⁶ The region's population is largely Aboriginal, many of whom are English-speaking. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Nord-du-Québec consisted of 16,945 Anglophones who comprised 42.8% of the region's total population of 39,555. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 4,865 individuals, which represents a growth of 40%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Nord-du-Québec		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	16,945	4,670	3,420	5,715	2,755	373
	percentage	100.0%	27.6%	20.2%	33.7%	16.3%	2.2%
Francophones	number	18,530	3,910	2,945	5,635	4,890	1,138
	percentage	100.0%	21.1%	15.9%	30.4%	26.4%	6.1%
Total population	number	39,555	11,610	6,450	11,505	7,935	2,060
	percentage	100.0%	29.4%	16.3%	29.1%	20.1%	5.2%
Share of Regional Population		42.8%	40.2%	53.0%	49.7%	34.7%	18.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.31	1.27	1.11	0.62	0.36
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.72	1.49	1.07	0.64	0.17
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.03	0.80	0.90	1.24	2.43
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,865	1,795	410	1,030	1,385	233
1996-2006 change		1.40	1.62	1.14	1.22	2.01	2.66
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.36	1.65	1.21	1.32	1.52	1.64

⁶ The Nord-du-Québec region in 1996 has been subdivided by Quebec into three separate health regions as of the 2001 Census. To facilitate comparison with the 1996 information, the Nord-du-Québec region presented in this report is an aggregation of three health regions: Nunavik, Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James, and Nord-du-Québec.

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.37
Child dependency ratio	0.32	0.39	0.37	0.29
Seniors dependency ratio	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has fewer persons in the older age cohorts (mmi=0.62 for the 45-64 cohort, and mmi=0.36 for the 65+ cohort) and a greater proportion of children under the age of 15 (mmi=1.31). There are relatively more Anglophones in the student cohort (15-24 mmi=1.27) and the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=1.11).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Nord-du-Québec has significantly less persons in the older cohorts (rgi-prov=0.64 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=0.17 for the 65+ cohort), but has a much higher proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=1.72).
- Most of the growth in the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older working age cohort described above (an additional 1,385 persons aged 45-64) and in the children's cohort (an additional 1,795 persons aged 0-14).
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone group has a higher overall dependency ratio (0.42 to 0.37), a higher child dependency ratio (0.39 to 0.29), but a lower senior's dependency ratio (0.03 to 0.08).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Nord-du-Québec		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	275	245	15	0	10	0
	percentage	100.0%	89.1%	5.5%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Francophones	number	14,530	11,315	1,340	105	225	1,540
	percentage	100.0%	77.9%	9.2%	0.7%	1.5%	10.6%
Total population	number	14,865	11,580	1,360	110	225	1,545
	percentage	100.0%	77.9%	9.1%	0.7%	1.5%	10.4%
Share of Regional Population		1.8%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.14	0.59	0.00	2.35	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.26	0.46	0.00	1.18	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.32	--	--	--	--
1996-2006 growth/decline		-35	-25	0	-10	10	-15
1996-2006 change		0.89	0.91	1.00	0.00	--	0.00
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.97	1.02	1.04	0.00	--	0.00
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly all (89.1%) of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 15 (5.5%) were living in lone-parent households.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.59). Anglophones in the region were somewhat more likely to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=2.35).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Nord-du-Québec region are much less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.00) or in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.46), and more likely to be living in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.26) or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=1.18).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was decline in every type of household living arrangement for the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with non relatives.

3. Education

Nord-du-Québec		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	12,270	7,075	530
	percentage	100.0%	57.7%	4.3%
Francophones	number	14,610	5,035	1,150
	percentage	100.0%	34.5%	7.9%
Total population	number	27,945	13,085	1,690
	percentage	100.0%	46.8%	6.0%
Share of Regional Population		43.9%	54.1%	31.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.67	0.55
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	2.92	0.18
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.95
1996-2006 growth/decline		3,065	1,420	108
1996-2006 change		1.33	1.25	1.25
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.27	1.28	1.32
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Only 530 (or 4.3%) of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while over half (57.7%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is less likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=0.55$) and much more likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.67$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Nord-du-Québec Anglophones show a much higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=2.92$) and are significantly less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.18$).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.97$) and much more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.95$).

4. Employment Status

Nord-du-Québec		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	12,273	8,430	6,948	1,483	3,838
	percentage	100.0%	68.7%	82.4%	17.6%	31.3%
Francophones	number	14,618	10,385	9,188	1,203	4,233
	percentage	100.0%	71.0%	88.5%	11.6%	29.0%
Total population	number	27,945	19,240	16,495	2,745	8,705
	percentage	100.0%	68.8%	85.7%	14.3%	31.2%
Share of Regional Population		43.9%	43.8%	42.1%	54.0%	44.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.97	0.93	1.52	1.08
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.06	0.90	1.99	0.88
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.12	0.59	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		3,070	2,010	1,635	375	1,053
1996-2006 change		1.33	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.38
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.27	1.25	1.26	1.16	1.31
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Nord-du-Québec Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 17.6%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.52), and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.99).
- The Nord-du-Québec Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.08), but a lower tendency than that of the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=0.88).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed much lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.59), but were somewhat more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.05).
- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region increased between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=1.34) and their rate relative to Francophones also increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.16).



5. Income and Social Status

Nord-du-Québec		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	12,268	690	5,483	4,320	1,775	20
	percentage	100.0%	5.6%	44.7%	35.2%	14.5%	7.3%
Francophones	number	14,603	700	5,443	4,910	3,550	1,235
	percentage	100.0%	4.8%	37.3%	33.6%	24.3%	8.5%
Total population	number	27,940	1,410	11,500	9,650	5,380	1,250
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	41.2%	34.5%	19.3%	8.4%
Share of Regional Population		43.9%	48.9%	47.7%	44.8%	33.0%	1.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.17	1.20	1.05	0.60	0.86
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.99	1.04	1.02	0.84	0.33
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.86	0.91	1.26	0.84	0.28
1996-2006 growth/decline		3,068	75	253	1,475	1,268	5
1996-2006 change		1.33	1.12	1.05	1.52	3.50	1.33
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.27	1.93	1.17	1.27	2.09	1.98
<p><i>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p> <p><i>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</i></p>							

- Slightly more than half (50.3%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Nord-du-Québec region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. One in seven (14.5%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.17) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.60). They were less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=0.86).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Nord-du-Québec region were as likely to be without income (rgi-prov=0.99) and less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.84). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.33).
- Female Anglophones in the region were less likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=0.86, and gender index for less than \$20k=0.91), but also less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.84).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Nord-du-Québec		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	16,943	80	14,245	2,703
	percentage	100.0%	0.5%	84.1%	16.0%
Francophones	number	18,523	190	14,195	4,333
	percentage	100.0%	1.0%	76.6%	23.4%
Total population	number	39,555	280	32,195	7,360
	percentage	100.0%	0.7%	81.4%	18.6%
Share of Regional Population		42.8%	28.6%	44.2%	36.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.46	1.10	0.68
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.02	1.33	0.43
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.92	1.01	0.95
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,868	-5	3,235	1,633
1996-2006 change		1.40	0.94	1.29	2.53
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.36	0.52	1.40	1.17
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Over three quarters (84.1%) of Anglophones in Nord-du-Québec reported a single ethnic origin, and 80 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.

- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone group showed lower diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.02$) as well as those reporting multiple ethnic origins ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.43$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population declined by 6%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin increased by 29%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Nord-du-Québec		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	16,945	14,695	2,130	123	0
	percentage	100.0%	86.7%	12.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Francophones	number	18,525	17,550	745	228	0
	percentage	100.0%	94.7%	4.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Total population	number	39,555	36,225	2,965	350	10
	percentage	100.0%	91.6%	7.5%	0.9%	0.0%
Share of Regional Population		42.8%	40.6%	71.8%	35.0%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.92	3.13	0.59	--
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.62	1.07	0.02	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	0.98	0.69	--
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,868	4,915	-28	-10	0
1996-2006 change		1.40	1.50	0.99	0.92	--
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.36	1.44	1.12	0.86	--

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Less than a sixth (2,130 or 12.6%) of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 123 (0.7%) were born outside Canada.
- The Nord-du-Québec Anglophone group were almost 3 times ($mmi=3.13$) more likely to be migrants from other provinces, but almost half ($mmi=0.59$) as likely to be born outside Canada.
- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Nord-du-Québec Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.62$) or another province ($rgi-prov=1.07$), and significantly less likely to be born in another country ($rgi-prov=0.02$).
- The growth in the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (4,915 additional persons). There were 4,868 fewer persons in the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Nord-du-Québec		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	16,030	11,468	780	373	35
	percentage	100.0%	71.5%	4.9%	2.3%	0.2%
Francophones	number	17,520	11,238	2,070	98	50
	percentage	100.0%	64.1%	11.8%	0.6%	0.3%
Total population	number	35,595	24,345	2,900	485	80
	percentage	100.0%	68.4%	8.1%	1.4%	0.2%
Share of Regional Population		45.0%	47.1%	26.9%	76.8%	43.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.12	0.41	4.18	0.77
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.18	0.56	0.64	0.03
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.98	1.10	1.17	2.56
1996-2006 growth/decline		4,483	5,288	-170	-55	10
1996-2006 change		1.39	1.86	0.82	0.87	1.40
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.33	1.42	1.20	1.00	1.05

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Less than a tenth of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (780 or 4.9%) or from other provinces (373 people or 2.3%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Nord-du-Québec Anglophones were significantly less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.41$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.56$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population decreased by 13%, while external migrants increased by 40%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Nord-du-Québec		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	213	10	35	50	118
	Ratio/1000	12.5	0.6	2.1	3.0	6.9
Francophones	number	538	85	215	160	83
	Ratio/1000	29.0	4.6	11.6	8.6	4.5
Total population	number	755	95	250	210	200
	Ratio/1000	19.1	2.4	6.3	5.3	5.1
Share of Regional Health Population		28.1%	10.5%	14.0%	23.8%	58.8%
Minority-Majority Index		0.43	0.13	0.18	0.34	1.56
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.52	0.09	0.36	0.60	1.00
Gender index (females/males)		32.99	--	25.77	14.43	51.54
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

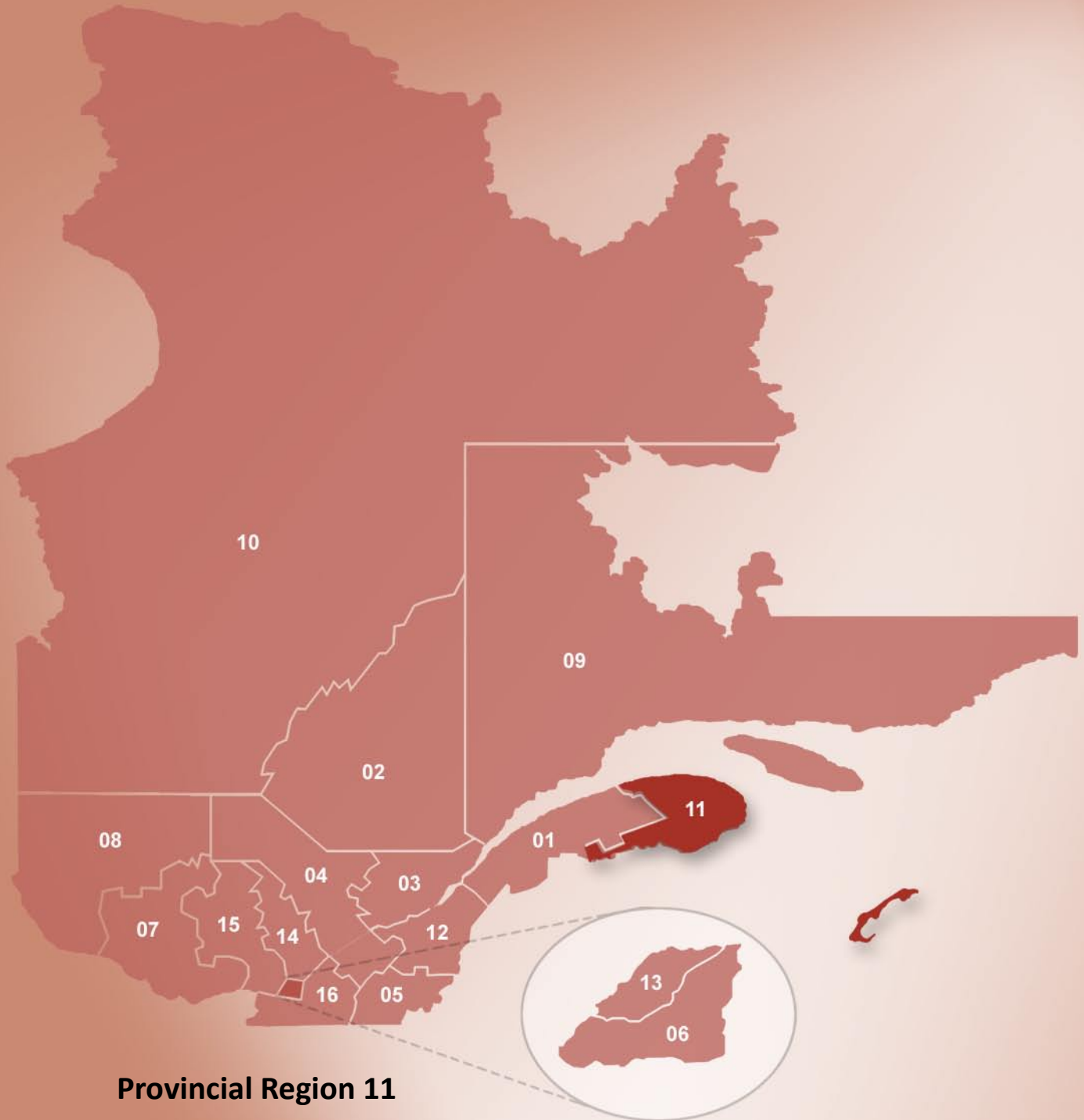
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 213 individuals in the English-speaking population of Nord-du-Québec region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 12.5 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are much less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.43) and less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.52).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Nord-du-Québec		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	213	25	105	80	0
	Ratio/1000	12.5	7.3	18.4	29.0	0.0
Francophones	number	538	80	320	140	0
	Ratio/1000	29.0	27.2	56.8	28.6	0.0
Total population	number	755	100	430	220	0
	Ratio/1000	19.1	15.5	37.4	27.7	0.0
Share of Regional Health Population		28.1%	25.0%	24.4%	36.4%	--
Minority-Majority Index		0.43	0.27	0.32	1.01	--
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.52	0.67	0.50	0.72	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		3.30	1.06	2.07	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 130 of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine



Provincial Region 11

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 11 – Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine is a primarily coastal region on (and in) the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Eastern Quebec. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine consisted of 9,493 Anglophones who comprised 10.2% of the region's total population of 93,180. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region decreased by 1,088 individuals, which represents a decline of 10%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	9,493	1,438	1,020	2,150	2,928	1,995
	percentage	100.0%	15.1%	10.7%	22.6%	30.8%	21.0%
Francophones	number	83,638	11,828	9,275	19,700	28,988	13,860
	percentage	100.0%	14.1%	11.1%	23.6%	34.7%	16.6%
Total population	number	93,180	13,270	10,275	21,880	31,930	15,835
	percentage	100.0%	14.2%	11.0%	23.5%	34.3%	17.0%
Share of Regional Population		10.2%	10.8%	9.9%	9.8%	9.2%	12.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.07	0.97	0.96	0.89	1.27
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.94	0.80	0.72	1.20	1.58
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.89	0.88	1.00	1.17	0.94
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,088	-585	-420	-778	418	305
1996-2006 change		0.90	0.71	0.71	0.73	1.17	1.18
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.06	0.96	1.11	0.89	0.97

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.54	0.56	0.45	0.44
Child dependency ratio	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.20
Seniors dependency ratio	0.25	0.33	0.18	0.24

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has more persons in the senior cohort (mmi=1.27 for the 65+ cohort) and an almost equal proportion of children under the age of 15 (mmi=1.07). There are slightly less Anglophones in the student population (mmi=0.97) and the working populations (mmi=0.96 for 25-44, and mmi=0.89 for 45-64).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.20 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.58 for the 65+ cohort), and has a slightly lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.94).
- All of the growth in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 418 persons aged 45-64, and an additional 305 seniors.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone group has a higher overall dependency ratio (0.56 to 0.44), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.33 to 0.24), and child dependency ratio (0.24 to 0.20).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	9,505	6,090	1,530	375	175	1,280
	percentage	100.0%	64.1%	16.1%	3.9%	1.8%	13.5%
Francophones	number	82,748	59,805	10,215	2,015	1,595	9,118
	percentage	100.0%	72.3%	12.3%	2.4%	1.9%	11.0%
Total population	number	93,180	65,925	11,750	2,385	1,770	10,400
	percentage	100.0%	70.8%	12.6%	2.6%	1.9%	11.2%
Share of Regional Population		10.2%	9.2%	13.0%	15.7%	9.9%	12.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.89	1.30	1.62	0.96	1.22
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.91	1.36	1.88	0.60	1.12
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.88	1.36	1.12	0.83	1.24
1996-2006 growth/decline		-235	-590	-25	110	-25	290
1996-2006 change		0.98	0.91	0.98	1.42	0.88	1.29
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.97	0.98	1.17	0.94	1.11
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly two-thirds (64.1%) of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while almost a third were living alone (13.5%) or in-lone-parent households (16.1%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a higher tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=1.30) or to be living alone (mmi=1.22). Anglophones in the region were more likely to be living with relatives (mmi=1.62).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region are more likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=1.12) or in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=1.36), and less likely to be households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=0.91) or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.60).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was decline in every type of household living arrangement for the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental).

3. Education

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	8,078	3,375	410
	percentage	100.0%	41.8%	5.1%
Francophones	number	71,813	27,540	5,555
	percentage	100.0%	38.3%	7.7%
Total population	number	79,910	30,940	5,960
	percentage	100.0%	38.7%	7.5%
Share of Regional Population		10.1%	10.9%	6.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.09	0.66
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	2.12	0.21
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.83	1.41
1996-2006 growth/decline		-470	-1,498	80
1996-2006 change		0.95	0.69	1.24
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.93	1.01
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

- One in twenty (5.1%) of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones over the age of 15 have a Bachelor's degree or higher, while less than half (41.8%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is less likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=0.66$) and more likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.09$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi\text{-}prov=2.12$) and are much less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.21$).
- Anglophone females are less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.83$) and more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.41$).

4. Employment Status

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	8,070	3,975	2,843	1,120	4,088
	percentage	100.0%	49.3%	71.5%	28.2%	50.7%
Francophones	number	71,810	38,770	32,373	6,400	33,038
	percentage	100.0%	54.0%	83.5%	16.5%	46.0%
Total population	number	79,920	42,770	35,220	7,535	37,155
	percentage	100.0%	53.5%	82.3%	17.6%	46.5%
Share of Regional Population		10.1%	9.3%	8.1%	14.9%	11.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.91	0.86	1.71	1.10
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.76	0.78	3.19	1.43
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.79	1.18	0.62	1.28
1996-2006 growth/decline		-478	-133	203	-350	-353
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.97	1.08	0.76	0.92
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.04	1.02	1.29	0.95
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 28.2%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.71), and by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=3.19).
- The Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than that exhibited by their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.10), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.43).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed lower levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=0.62), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.28).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.76), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.29).



5. Income and Social Status

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	7,875	520	3,995	2,855	505	1,145
	percentage	100.0%	6.6%	50.7%	36.3%	6.4%	12.0%
Francophones	number	71,685	3,660	34,410	27,165	6,450	9,527
	percentage	100.0%	5.1%	48.0%	37.9%	9.0%	11.4%
Total population	number	79,960	4,185	38,560	30,200	7,015	10,675
	percentage	100.0%	5.2%	48.2%	37.8%	8.8%	11.5%
Share of Regional Population		9.8%	12.4%	10.4%	9.5%	7.2%	10.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.29	1.06	0.96	0.71	1.06
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.17	1.19	1.05	0.37	0.55
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.50	1.30	0.69	0.60	1.33
1996-2006 growth/decline		-535	-335	-1,450	1,100	165	-825
1996-2006 change		0.94	0.61	0.73	1.63	1.49	0.58
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	1.23	0.93	1.23	0.91	0.90
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Well over half (57.3%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Fewer than one in fifteen (6.4%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.29) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.71). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.06).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region were more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.17) and much less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.37). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.55).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.50, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.30) and much less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.60).



6. Social Environments – Diversity

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	9,500	140	5,948	3,543
	percentage	100.0%	1.5%	62.6%	37.3%
Francophones	number	83,645	420	64,013	19,628
	percentage	100.0%	0.5%	76.5%	23.5%
Total population	number	93,180	575	69,990	23,185
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	75.1%	24.9%
Share of Regional Population		10.2%	24.3%	8.5%	15.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	2.93	0.82	1.59
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.06	0.99	1.01
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.77	1.00	1.01
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,080	110	-868	-238
1996-2006 change		0.90	4.67	0.87	0.94
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.87	1.12	0.59
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Nearly two-thirds (62.6%) of Anglophones in Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine reported a single ethnic origin, and 140 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.06$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was about the same ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.01$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew more than four-fold, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 13%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	9,508	6,913	2,310	285	0
	percentage	100.0%	72.7%	24.3%	3.0%	0.0%
Francophones	number	83,643	79,668	3,370	575	35
	percentage	100.0%	95.2%	4.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Total population	number	93,185	86,600	5,695	840	30
	percentage	100.0%	92.9%	6.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Share of Regional Population		10.2%	8.0%	40.6%	33.9%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.76	6.03	4.36	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.36	2.07	0.09	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.06	1.51	--
1996-2006 growth/decline		-1,078	-1,120	8	40	0
1996-2006 change		0.90	0.86	1.00	1.16	--
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.97	0.97	0.93	--
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- Less than a quarter (2,310 or 24.3%) of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 285 (3.0%) were born outside Canada.
- The Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 6 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 4 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.36), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=2.07), and significantly less likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.09).
- The decline in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to a decrease in those born in Quebec (1,120 less persons). There were 1,078 fewer persons in the Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	9,215	7,243	500	445	55
	percentage	100.0%	78.6%	5.4%	4.8%	0.6%
Francophones	number	80,520	60,638	7,775	475	160
	percentage	100.0%	75.3%	9.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Total population	number	89,760	67,905	8,285	930	215
	percentage	100.0%	75.7%	9.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Share of Regional Population		10.3%	10.7%	6.0%	47.8%	25.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.04	0.56	8.19	3.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.29	0.62	1.34	0.08
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.08	0.93	2.92
1996-2006 growth/decline		-798	-410	-60	85	30
1996-2006 change		0.92	0.95	0.89	1.24	2.20
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.01	1.03	0.91	1.11	1.38
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Over a tenth of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (500 or 5.4%) or from other provinces (445 people or 4.8%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones were much less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.56$) or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.62$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 24%, while external migrants as a share more than doubled.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	205	35	20	75	80
	Ratio/1000	21.6	3.7	2.1	7.9	8.4
Francophones	number	2,890	470	930	760	730
	Ratio/1000	34.6	5.6	11.1	9.1	8.7
Total population	number	3,095	490	955	830	820
	Ratio/1000	33.2	5.3	10.2	8.9	8.8
Share of Regional Health Population		6.6%	7.1%	2.1%	9.0%	9.8%
Minority-Majority Index		0.62	0.66	0.19	0.87	0.97
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.89	0.54	0.37	1.60	1.22
Gender index (females/males)		30.31	7.82	--	24.44	146.65
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

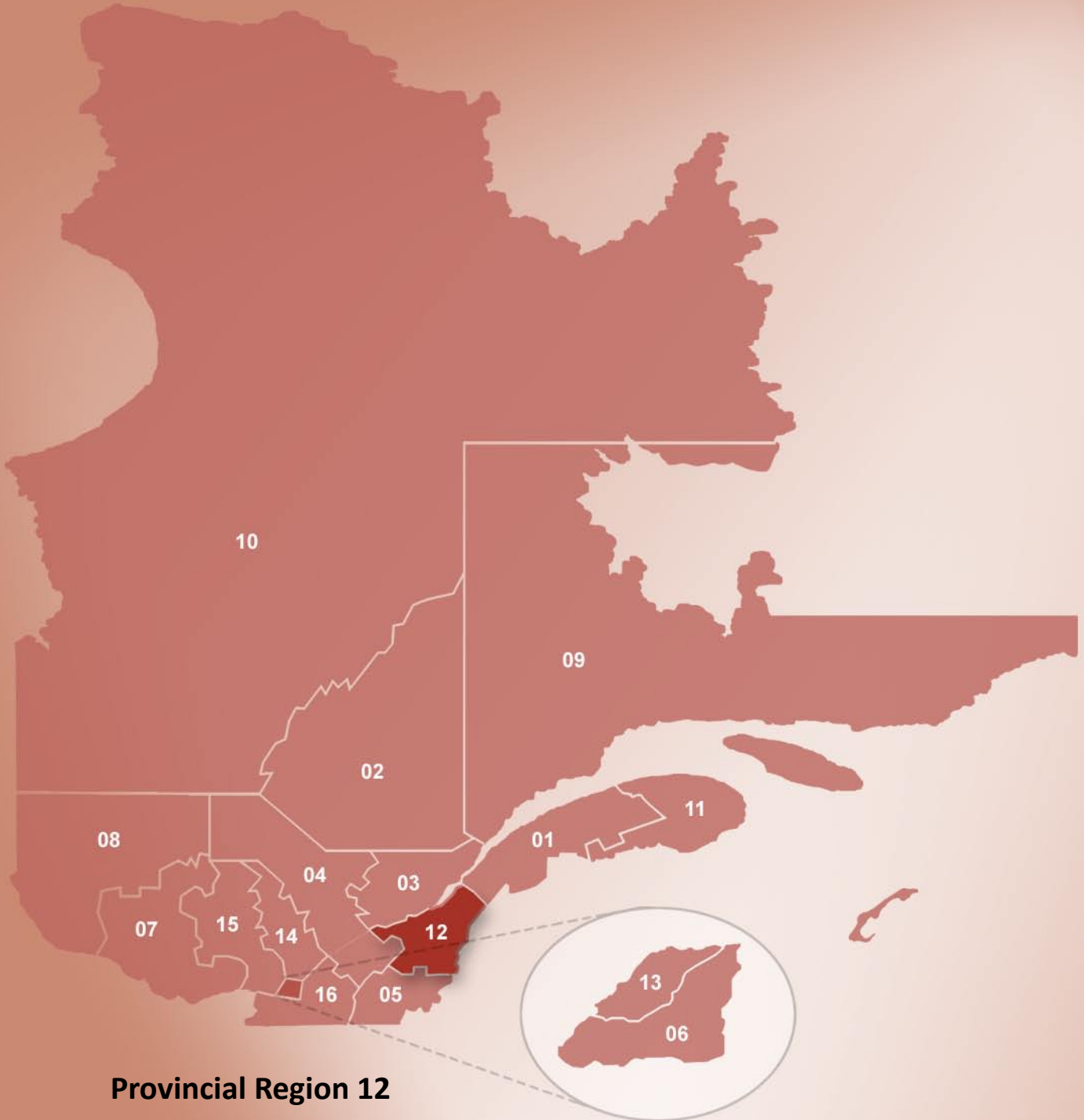
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 205 individuals in the English-speaking population of Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 21.6 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.62) and are somewhat less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.89).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	205	0	85	110	10
	Ratio/1000	21.6	0.0	39.5	37.6	5.0
Francophones	number	2,890	235	1,315	1,335	20
	Ratio/1000	34.6	25.3	66.8	46.1	1.4
Total population	number	3,095	250	1,390	1,425	50
	Ratio/1000	33.2	24.3	63.5	44.6	3.2
Share of Regional Health Population		6.6%	0.0%	6.1%	7.7%	20.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.62	0.00	0.59	0.82	3.47
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.89	0.00	1.08	0.94	0.72
Gender index (females/males)		3.03	--	4.35	1.57	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 85 of Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Chaudière-Appalaches



Provincial Region 12

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches

Chaudière-Appalaches is an administrative region located in the interior of the province south of the St. Lawrence River near the capital city, Québec. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Chaudière-Appalaches consisted of 3,693 Anglophones who comprised 1% of the region's total population of 387,315. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 353 individuals, which represents a growth of 11%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	3,693	500	338	1,093	1,135	643
	percentage	100.0%	13.5%	9.1%	29.6%	30.7%	17.4%
Francophones	number	383,468	65,340	49,143	101,188	116,950	50,843
	percentage	100.0%	17.0%	12.8%	26.4%	30.5%	13.3%
Total population	number	387,315	65,875	49,505	102,320	118,060	51,530
	percentage	100.0%	17.0%	12.8%	26.4%	30.5%	13.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.79	0.71	1.12	1.01	1.31
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.84	0.68	0.94	1.20	1.31
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.85	1.30	0.81	1.04	0.74
1996-2006 growth/decline		353	-80	-78	-48	375	278
1996-2006 change		1.11	0.86	0.81	0.96	1.49	1.76
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.07	1.01	0.88	1.11	1.07	1.38

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.43
Child dependency ratio	0.25	0.19	0.30	0.24
Seniors dependency ratio	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.19

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has more persons in the older age cohorts (mmi=1.01 for the 45-64 cohort, and mmi=1.31 for the 65+ cohort) and somewhat fewer children under the age of 15 (mmi=0.79). There are relatively more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region (mmi=1.12).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Chaudière-Appalaches has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.20 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.31 for the 65+ cohort), but has a somewhat lower proportion of children under the age of 15 (rgi-prov=0.84).
- Most of the growth in the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 375 persons aged 45-64, and an additional 278 seniors.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone group has a slightly higher overall dependency ratio (0.45 to 0.43), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.25 to 0.19), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.19 to 0.24).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	3,705	2,765	405	20	105	345
	percentage	100.0%	74.6%	10.9%	0.5%	2.8%	9.3%
Francophones	number	380,768	289,153	37,255	4,635	6,260	43,463
	percentage	100.0%	75.9%	9.8%	1.2%	1.6%	11.4%
Total population	number	387,310	292,050	37,665	4,655	6,365	43,815
	percentage	100.0%	75.4%	9.7%	1.2%	1.6%	11.3%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	0.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.98	1.12	0.44	1.72	0.82
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.06	0.93	0.26	0.92	0.77
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.95	1.66	0.31	1.02	0.85
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,020	670	175	-40	40	125
1996-2006 change		1.38	1.32	1.76	0.33	1.62	1.57
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.34	1.32	1.65	0.32	1.50	1.36
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, nearly three quarters (74.6%) of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while substantially less were living alone (9.3%) or in-lone-parent households (10.9%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a higher tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=1.12) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=1.72). Anglophones in the region were less likely to be living alone (mmi=0.82).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Chaudière-Appalaches region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.77), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.93), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.92), and more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.06).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental).

3. Education

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	3,180	603	618
	percentage	100.0%	18.9%	19.4%
Francophones	number	318,140	88,868	34,233
	percentage	100.0%	27.9%	10.8%
Total population	number	321,445	89,520	34,865
	percentage	100.0%	27.8%	10.8%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.7%	1.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.68	1.80
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.96	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.06	1.56
1996-2006 growth/decline		453	-240	173
1996-2006 change		1.17	0.72	1.39
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	0.94	0.96
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Almost one in five (19.4%) of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a fifth (18.9%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.80$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.68$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones show a slightly lower tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.96$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.79$).
- Anglophone females are more likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=1.06$) and much more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.56$).

4. Employment Status

Chaudière-Appalaches		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	3,198	2,015	1,860	130	1,198
	percentage	100.0%	63.0%	92.3%	6.5%	37.5%
Francophones	number	318,143	213,290	203,710	9,570	104,863
	percentage	100.0%	67.0%	95.5%	4.5%	33.0%
Total population	number	321,435	215,340	205,615	9,715	106,105
	percentage	100.0%	67.0%	95.5%	4.5%	33.0%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.94	0.97	1.44	1.14
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.98	1.01	0.73	1.06
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.81	1.00	1.38	1.44
1996-2006 growth/decline		455	288	365	-120	193
1996-2006 change		1.17	1.17	1.24	0.52	1.19
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	1.01	1.02	0.96	1.24
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 6.5%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.44), but substantially lower than that experienced by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.73).
- The Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone group showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.14), or the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.06).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed much higher levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=1.38) and were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.44).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped significantly between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.52), their rate relative to Francophones stayed almost identical (96-06 mmi=0.96).



5. Income and Social Status

Chaudière-Appalaches		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	2,285	170	810	985	320	505
	percentage	100.0%	7.4%	35.4%	43.1%	14.0%	13.6%
Francophones	number	317,955	15,175	124,890	137,510	40,380	38,117
	percentage	100.0%	4.8%	39.3%	43.2%	12.7%	9.9%
Total population	number	321,455	15,325	126,290	138,965	40,875	38,625
	percentage	100.0%	4.8%	39.3%	43.2%	12.7%	10.0%
Share of Regional Population		0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.56	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.37
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.32	0.83	1.25	0.82	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	3.43	0.77	0.60	0.52	1.47
1996-2006 growth/decline		525	-25	-80	465	150	65
1996-2006 change		1.30	0.87	0.91	1.89	1.88	1.15
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.20	1.68	1.09	1.33	0.83	1.42
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Just over two in five (42.8%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Chaudière - Appalaches region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. One in seven (14%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.56), but were more likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=1.10). They were much more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.37).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Chaudière - Appalaches region were much more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.32) and less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.82). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.62).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=3.43) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.52).



6. Social Environments – Diversity

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	3,708	223	2,103	1,595
	percentage	100.0%	6.0%	56.7%	43.0%
Francophones	number	383,473	2,188	311,903	71,580
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	81.3%	18.7%
Total population	number	387,315	2,470	314,120	73,210
	percentage	100.0%	0.6%	81.1%	18.9%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	9.0%	0.7%	2.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	10.52	0.70	2.30
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.25	0.90	1.17
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.95	0.96	1.01
1996-2006 growth/decline		388	53	338	40
1996-2006 change		1.12	1.31	1.19	1.03
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	0.76	1.27	0.58
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Over half (56.7%) of Anglophones in Chaudière-Appalaches reported a single ethnic origin, and 223 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($rgi\text{-}prov=0.25$), while the proportion reporting multiple ethnic origins was slightly higher ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.17$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 31%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin grew by 19%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	3,698	2,098	818	738	55
	percentage	100.0%	56.7%	22.1%	19.9%	1.5%
Francophones	number	383,483	375,043	4,263	3,893	250
	percentage	100.0%	97.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.1%
Total population	number	387,305	377,230	5,080	4,670	335
	percentage	100.0%	97.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.6%	16.1%	15.8%	16.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.58	19.89	19.65	22.82
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.06	1.89	0.61	0.68
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.04	1.02	2.32
1996-2006 growth/decline		375	183	48	115	25
1996-2006 change		1.11	1.10	1.06	1.18	1.83
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	1.07	0.85	0.90	0.96

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than a fifth (818 or 22.1%) of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 738 (19.9%) were born outside Canada.
- The Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being almost 20 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 19 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones were somewhat more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.06), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.89), and substantially less likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.61).
- The growth in the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (183 additional persons), those born in other Canadian provinces (48 additional persons), and those born outside of Canada (115 additional persons). There were 375 more persons in the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	3,535	2,245	475	155	143
	percentage	100.0%	63.5%	13.4%	4.4%	4.0%
Francophones	number	363,490	258,450	47,670	1,435	1,268
	percentage	100.0%	71.1%	13.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Total population	number	367,160	260,770	48,160	1,630	1,450
	percentage	100.0%	71.0%	13.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Share of Regional Population		1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	9.5%	9.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.89	1.02	11.11	11.56
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.04	1.55	1.21	0.57
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.01	1.10	1.21	0.93
1996-2006 growth/decline		408	410	-55	-50	63
1996-2006 change		1.13	1.22	0.90	0.76	1.78
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.08	1.19	0.87	0.66	0.94

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly a fifth of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (475 or 13.4%) or from other provinces (155 people or 4.4%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones were as likely to be intraprovincial migrants as their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=1.02$) and much more likely to be so than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.55$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population decreased by 24%, while intraprovincial migrants decreased by 10%. External migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 78%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	65	0	35	15	0
	Ratio/1000	17.6	0.0	9.5	4.1	0.0
Francophones	number	12,495	2,195	3,875	2,925	3,510
	Ratio/1000	32.6	5.7	10.1	7.6	9.2
Total population	number	12,550	2,205	3,910	2,925	3,510
	Ratio/1000	32.4	5.7	10.1	7.6	9.1
Share of Regional Health Population		0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.54	0.00	0.94	0.53	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.72	0.00	1.67	0.83	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		41.65	9.26	--	--	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 65 individuals in the English-speaking population of Chaudière-Appalaches region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 17.6 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a much lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.

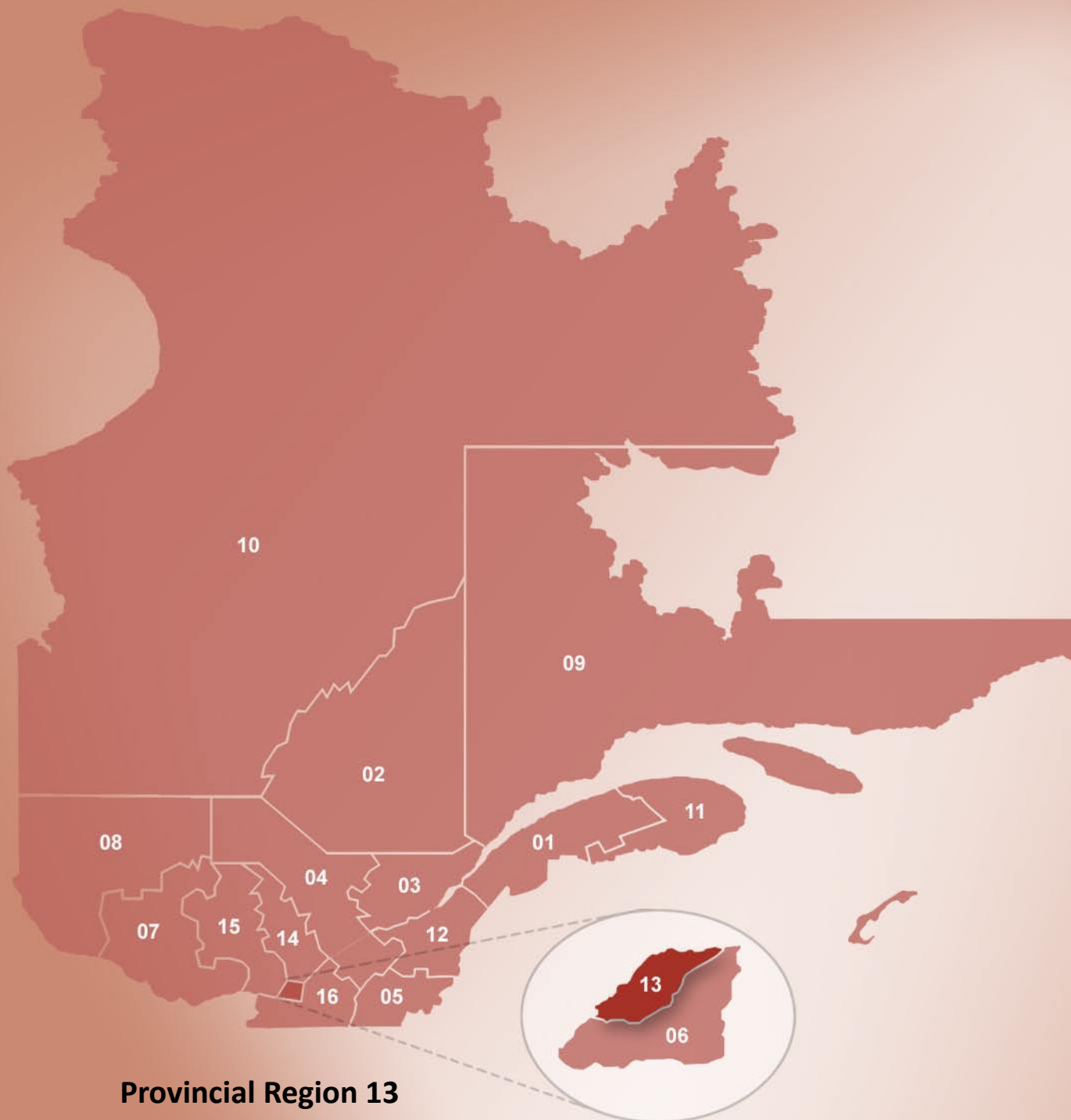
- Overall, Anglophones are much less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.54$), and less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.72$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Chaudière-Appalaches		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	65	10	45	10	0
	Ratio/1000	17.6	29.6	41.2	8.8	0.0
Francophones	number	12,495	1,270	5,710	5,430	95
	Ratio/1000	32.6	25.8	56.4	46.4	1.9
Total population	number	12,550	1,260	5,730	5,455	110
	Ratio/1000	32.4	25.5	56.0	46.2	2.1
Share of Regional Health Population		0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.54	1.15	0.73	0.19	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.72	2.73	1.12	0.22	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		4.17	--	--	1.71	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 20 of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones working in that occupational category are either under the age of 25 or are ages 45-64.

Laval



Provincial Region 13

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 13 – Laval

Laval is an administrative region situated adjacent to the Island of Montréal in the south-western part of Quebec. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Laval consisted of 68,463 Anglophones who comprised 18.8% of the region's total population of 364,625. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 17,750 individuals, which represents a growth of 35%. This was the highest rate of growth among English-speaking regional populations in Quebec.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Laval		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	68,463	12,958	8,590	24,140	15,605	7,170
	percentage	100.0%	18.9%	12.5%	35.3%	22.8%	10.5%
Francophones	number	290,768	50,718	37,230	77,540	83,960	41,305
	percentage	100.0%	17.4%	12.8%	26.7%	28.9%	14.2%
Total population	number	364,625	65,470	45,930	101,995	100,655	50,575
	percentage	100.0%	18.0%	12.6%	28.0%	27.6%	13.9%
Share of Regional Population		18.8%	19.8%	18.7%	23.7%	15.5%	14.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.09	0.98	1.32	0.79	0.74
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.18	0.93	1.12	0.89	0.79
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.91	0.93	0.81	1.18	1.47
1996-2006 growth/decline		17,750	3,205	1,968	5,683	4,365	2,525
1996-2006 change		1.35	1.33	1.30	1.31	1.39	1.54
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.21	1.31	1.18	1.37	1.08	1.07

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.46
Child dependency ratio	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.26
Seniors dependency ratio	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.21

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has somewhat less persons in the older age cohorts ($mmi=0.79$ for the 45-64 cohort, and $mmi=0.74$ for the 65+ cohort). There are relatively more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region ($mmi=1.32$).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Laval has proportionally fewer persons in the older age cohorts ($rgi-prov=0.89$ for the 45-64 cohort, and $rgi-prov=0.79$ for the 65+ cohort) and has a much higher proportion of children under the age of 15 ($rgi-prov=1.18$).
- There was strong growth in all age cohorts of the English-speaking Laval population between 1996 and 2006.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Laval Anglophone group has a lower overall dependency ratio (0.42 to 0.46), a lower senior's dependency ratio (0.15 to 0.21), and a similar child dependency ratio (0.27 to 0.26).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Laval		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	68,460	56,320	6,500	1,030	815	3,735
	percentage	100.0%	82.3%	9.5%	1.5%	1.2%	5.5%
Francophones	number	289,923	209,408	36,195	4,908	6,823	32,593
	percentage	100.0%	72.2%	12.5%	1.7%	2.4%	11.2%
Total population	number	364,625	269,610	43,225	6,675	7,685	36,520
	percentage	100.0%	73.9%	11.9%	1.8%	2.1%	10.0%
Share of Regional Population		18.8%	20.9%	15.0%	15.4%	10.6%	10.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.14	0.76	0.89	0.51	0.49
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.16	0.80	0.72	0.39	0.45
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.95	1.48	1.12	0.74	1.06
1996-2006 growth/decline		15,075	11,205	2,245	280	305	1,005
1996-2006 change		1.28	1.25	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.37
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.19	1.19	1.34	1.20	1.43	1.19
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, more than four-fifths (82.3%) of Laval Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while substantially less were living alone (5.5%) or in lone-parent households (9.5%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.76), living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.51), or living alone (mmi=0.49).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Laval region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.45), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.80), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.39), and more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.16).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Laval Anglophone group.

3. Education

Laval		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	55,510	11,955	9,475
	percentage	100.0%	21.5%	17.1%
Francophones	number	240,045	51,130	39,160
	percentage	100.0%	21.3%	16.3%
Total population	number	299,155	66,000	48,765
	percentage	100.0%	22.1%	16.3%
Share of Regional Population		18.6%	18.1%	19.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.01	1.05
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.09	0.69
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.07
1996-2006 growth/decline		14,548	-1,268	4,613
1996-2006 change		1.36	0.90	1.95
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.19	1.13	1.24
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Almost one in five (17.1%) of Laval Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while more than one in five (21.5%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is slightly more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.05$) and equally likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=1.01$) as their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Laval Anglophones show a somewhat higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.09$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.69$).
- Anglophone females are slightly less likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.97$) and somewhat more likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=1.07$).

4. Employment Status

Laval		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	55,510	39,013	36,370	2,645	16,495
	percentage	100.0%	70.3%	93.2%	6.8%	29.7%
Francophones	number	240,050	161,363	153,020	8,345	78,685
	percentage	100.0%	67.2%	94.8%	5.2%	32.8%
Total population	number	299,155	200,960	189,860	11,095	98,200
	percentage	100.0%	67.2%	94.5%	5.5%	32.8%
Share of Regional Population		18.6%	19.4%	19.2%	23.8%	16.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.05	0.98	1.31	0.91
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.09	1.02	0.77	0.84
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.85	0.98	1.29	1.46
1996-2006 growth/decline		14,543	11,748	12,270	-525	2,800
1996-2006 change		1.35	1.43	1.51	0.83	1.20
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.19	1.22	1.24	1.19	1.11
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- In 2006, Laval Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 6.8%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region ($mmi=1.31$), but lower than that of Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.77$).
- The Laval Anglophone group also showed a somewhat lower tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours ($mmi=0.91$), or by the total Anglophone population of Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.84$).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed higher levels of unemployment than did males ($gender\ index=1.29$) and were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force ($gender\ index=1.46$).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 ($96-06\ temporal\ index=0.83$), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period ($96-06\ mmi=1.19$).



5. Income and Social Status

Laval		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	55,513	2,760	22,455	21,113	9,185	11,665
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	40.5%	38.0%	16.5%	17.0%
Francophones	number	240,053	10,985	87,250	93,868	47,950	45,237
	percentage	100.0%	4.6%	36.3%	39.1%	20.0%	15.6%
Total population	number	299,150	13,940	112,455	115,570	57,185	58,375
	percentage	100.0%	4.7%	37.6%	38.6%	19.1%	16.0%
Share of Regional Population		18.6%	19.8%	20.0%	18.3%	16.1%	20.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.09	1.11	0.97	0.83	1.10
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.88	0.95	1.11	0.96	0.77
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.42	1.31	1.00	0.45	1.09
1996-2006 growth/decline		14,545	-983	2,178	7,445	5,905	1,520
1996-2006 change		1.36	0.74	1.11	1.54	2.80	1.15
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.19	1.21	1.16	1.28	1.26	1.07
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Just under half (45.5%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Laval region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. One in six (16.5%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.09) and were less likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.83). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.10).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Laval region were less likely to be without income (rgi-prov=0.88) and less likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.91). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.77).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.42, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.31) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.45).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Laval		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	68,460	11,980	52,825	15,638
	percentage	100.0%	17.5%	77.2%	22.8%
Francophones	number	290,765	37,770	218,510	72,258
	percentage	100.0%	13.0%	75.2%	24.9%
Total population	number	364,620	51,725	276,235	88,385
	percentage	100.0%	14.2%	75.8%	24.2%
Share of Regional Population		18.8%	23.2%	19.1%	17.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.35	1.03	0.92
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.72	1.22	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.94	0.99	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		17,748	5,468	13,123	4,628
1996-2006 change		1.35	1.84	1.33	1.42
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.21	0.94	1.31	0.87
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Over three quarters (77.2%) of Anglophones in Laval reported a single ethnic origin, and 11,980 (or 17.5%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.

- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Laval Anglophone group showed similar diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Laval Anglophones reporting visible minority status was lower ($mmi=0.72$), as well as those reporting multiple ethnic origins ($mmi=0.62$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 84%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin grew by 33%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Laval		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	68,460	39,918	2,568	25,640	340
	percentage	100.0%	58.3%	3.8%	37.5%	0.5%
Francophones	number	290,770	239,743	5,793	44,455	780
	percentage	100.0%	82.5%	2.0%	15.3%	0.3%
Total population	number	364,620	281,445	8,420	73,565	1,190
	percentage	100.0%	77.2%	2.3%	20.2%	0.3%
Share of Regional Population		18.8%	14.2%	30.5%	34.9%	28.6%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.71	1.88	2.45	1.85
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.09	0.32	1.15	0.23
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.03	1.12	0.95	1.02
1996-2006 growth/decline		17,748	10,905	-30	6,850	30
1996-2006 change		1.35	1.38	0.99	1.36	1.10
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.21	1.32	0.99	0.89	0.82

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than a third of Laval Anglophones were born outside of Canada (25,640 or 37.5%), while another 2,566 (or 3.8%) were born in Canada, outside of Quebec.
- The Laval Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being much more likely to be migrants from other provinces (mmi=1.88) or from outside Canada (mmi=2.45).
- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Laval Anglophones were slightly more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.09), less likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=0.32), and somewhat more likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=1.15).
- The growth in the Laval Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born outside of Canada (6,850 additional persons) and those born in Quebec (10,905 additional persons). There were 17,748 more persons in the Laval Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Laval		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	64,670	39,333	10,013	718	2,008
	percentage	100.0%	60.8%	15.5%	1.1%	3.1%
Francophones	number	277,195	175,373	39,898	1,083	5,243
	percentage	100.0%	63.3%	14.4%	0.4%	1.9%
Total population	number	345,535	216,920	50,435	1,825	7,580
	percentage	100.0%	62.8%	14.6%	0.5%	2.2%
Share of Regional Population		18.7%	18.1%	19.9%	39.3%	26.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.96	1.08	2.84	1.64
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	1.78	0.31	0.44
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.01	0.90	1.03	1.02
1996-2006 growth/decline		17,175	6,983	5,010	168	925
1996-2006 change		1.36	1.22	2.00	1.30	1.85
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.20	1.07	1.67	0.99	1.01

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Almost a sixth of Laval Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (10,013 or 15.5%) or from other provinces (718 people or 1.1%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Laval Anglophones were slightly more likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=1.08) and somewhat more likely than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.78).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 30%, while intraprovincial migrants doubled. External migrants as a share increased by 85%

9. Health Services – Occupations

Laval		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	1,330	268	298	350	410
	Ratio/1000	19.4	3.9	4.3	5.1	6.0
Francophones	number	10,075	1,793	2,813	2,320	3,145
	Ratio/1000	34.6	6.2	9.7	8.0	10.8
Total population	number	11,405	2,060	3,110	2,670	3,555
	Ratio/1000	31.3	5.6	8.5	7.3	9.7
Share of Regional Health Population		11.7%	13.0%	9.6%	13.1%	11.5%
Minority-Majority Index		0.56	0.63	0.45	0.64	0.55
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.80	0.57	0.77	1.04	0.87
Gender index (females/males)		36.90	14.52	151.54	42.17	36.18
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

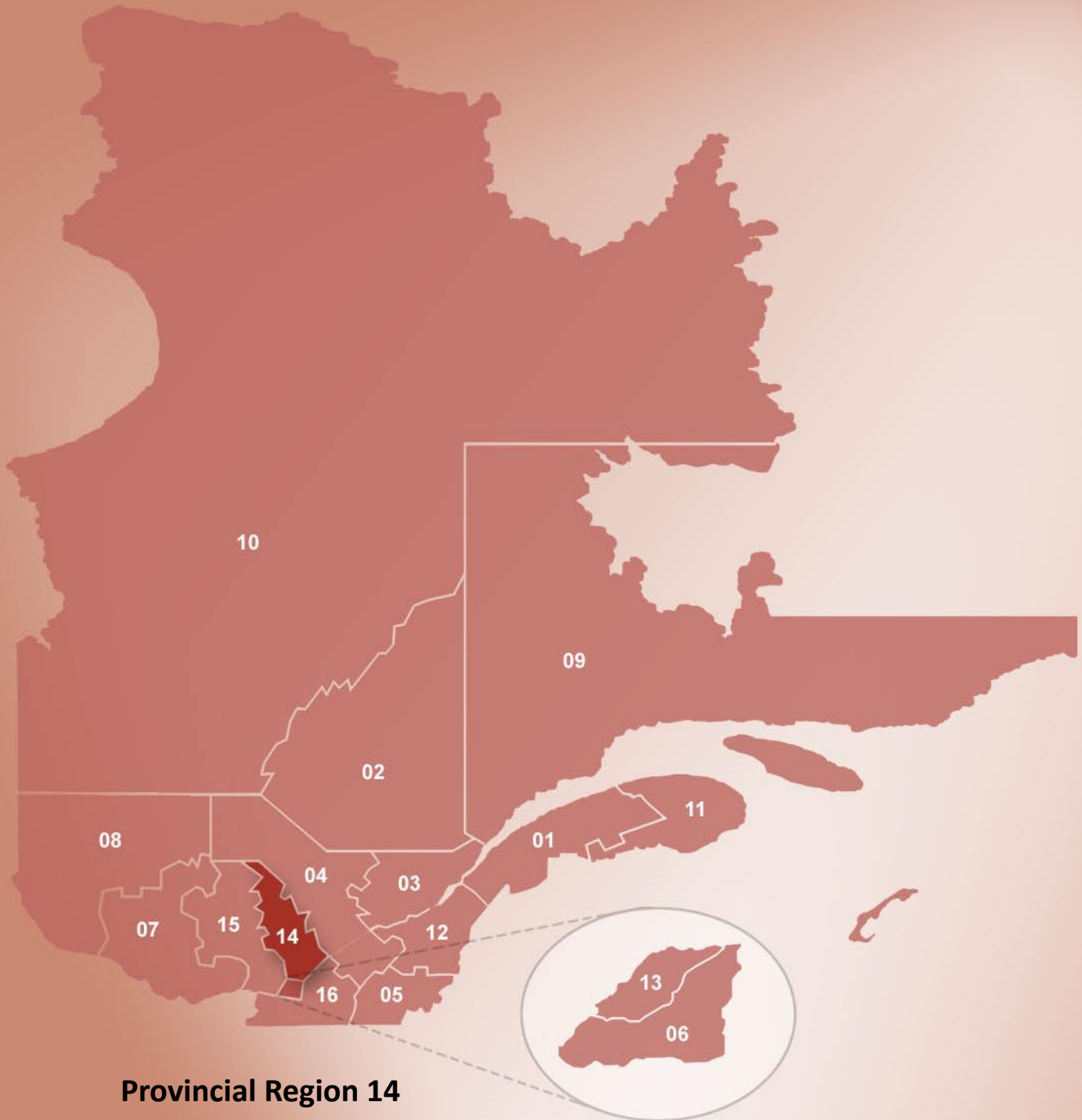
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 1,330 individuals in the English-speaking population of Laval region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 19.4 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.56) and are less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.80).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Laval		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	1,330	85	755	470	15
	Ratio/1000	19.4	9.9	31.3	30.1	2.1
Francophones	number	10,075	880	4,750	4,265	190
	Ratio/1000	34.6	23.6	61.3	50.8	4.6
Total population	number	11,405	965	5,510	4,730	200
	Ratio/1000	31.3	21.0	54.0	47.0	4.0
Share of Regional Health Population		11.7%	8.8%	13.7%	9.9%	7.5%
Minority-Majority Index		0.56	0.42	0.51	0.59	0.45
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.80	0.91	0.85	0.75	0.30
Gender index (females/males)		3.69	5.71	4.91	2.24	1.03
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 840 of Laval Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Lanaudière



Provincial Region 14

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 14 – Lanaudière

Lanaudière is an administrative region situated in the interior of Quebec to the northeast of Montréal. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Lanaudière consisted of 10,113 Anglophones who comprised 2.4% of the region's total population of 425,205. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 1,263 individuals, which represents a growth of 14%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Lanaudière		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	10,113	1,398	1,018	3,120	2,958	1,625
	percentage	100.0%	13.8%	10.1%	30.9%	29.2%	16.1%
Francophones	number	414,113	75,943	52,733	112,410	125,583	47,455
	percentage	100.0%	18.3%	12.7%	27.1%	30.3%	11.5%
Total population	number	425,205	77,745	53,795	115,780	128,655	49,240
	percentage	100.0%	18.3%	12.7%	27.2%	30.3%	11.6%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.75	0.79	1.14	0.96	1.40
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.86	0.74	0.98	1.14	1.21
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.21	1.14	0.89	1.02	0.81
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,263	40	245	-45	815	218
1996-2006 change		1.14	1.03	1.32	0.99	1.38	1.15
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	1.11	1.12	1.07	0.90	0.74

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.42
Child dependency ratio	0.22	0.20	0.33	0.26
Seniors dependency ratio	0.23	0.23	0.12	0.16

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has more persons in the senior cohort ($m_{mi}=1.40$), but only three quarters the proportion of children under the age of 15 ($m_{mi}=0.75$). There are slightly more Anglophones in the younger half of the working population (25-44) than are found in the Francophone population in the region ($m_{mi}=1.14$).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Lanaudière has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts ($rgi\text{-}prov=1.14$ for the 45-64 cohort, and $rgi\text{-}prov=1.21$ for the 65+ cohort), but has a lower proportion of children under the age of 15 ($m_{mi}=0.86$).
- Most of the growth in the Lanaudière Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 815 persons aged 45-64, and an additional 218 seniors.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Lanaudière Anglophone group has a slightly higher overall dependency ratio (0.43 to 0.42), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.23 to 0.16), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.20 to 0.26).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Lanaudière		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	10,115	7,735	825	210	195	1,080
	percentage	100.0%	76.5%	8.2%	2.1%	1.9%	10.7%
Francophones	number	412,175	310,655	46,603	7,145	8,590	39,178
	percentage	100.0%	75.4%	11.3%	1.7%	2.1%	9.5%
Total population	number	425,210	318,990	47,610	7,415	8,805	40,270
	percentage	100.0%	75.0%	11.2%	1.7%	2.1%	9.5%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	2.4%	1.7%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.01	0.72	1.20	0.93	1.12
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.08	0.69	0.99	0.62	0.89
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.00	1.15	1.56	0.66	0.86
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,900	1,605	-55	80	75	155
1996-2006 change		1.23	1.26	0.94	1.62	1.63	1.17
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.11	1.17	0.81	1.09	1.53	0.92
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, over three quarters (76.5%) of Lanaudière Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while 1,905 were living alone (10.7%) or in-lone-parent households (8.2%).
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.72) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.93). Anglophones in the region were somewhat more likely to be living alone (mmi=1.12).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Lanaudière region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.89), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.69), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.62), and somewhat more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.08).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Lanaudière Anglophone group, except for lone parents.

3. Education

Lanaudière		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	8,728	2,418	953
	percentage	100.0%	27.7%	10.9%
Francophones	number	338,173	96,483	31,413
	percentage	100.0%	28.5%	9.3%
Total population	number	347,460	99,335	32,400
	percentage	100.0%	28.6%	9.3%
Share of Regional Population		2.5%	2.4%	2.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.97	1.17
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.40	0.44
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.19	0.80
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,240	-310	350
1996-2006 change		1.17	0.89	1.58
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.96	0.99	0.94
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

- Over a tenth (10.9%) of Lanaudière Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while over a quarter (27.7%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.17$) and slightly less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.97$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Lanaudière Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.40$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.44$).
- Anglophone females are more likely than males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=1.19$) and less likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.80$).

4. Employment Status

Lanaudière		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	8,725	5,580	5,248	330	3,138
	percentage	100.0%	64.0%	94.0%	5.9%	36.0%
Francophones	number	338,180	224,260	211,628	12,640	113,913
	percentage	100.0%	66.3%	94.4%	5.6%	33.7%
Total population	number	347,470	230,125	217,120	13,005	117,345
	percentage	100.0%	66.2%	94.3%	5.7%	33.8%
Share of Regional Population		2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.07
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.99	1.03	0.67	1.01
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.77	0.98	1.24	1.59
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,235	1,253	1,520	-280	-15
1996-2006 change		1.16	1.29	1.41	0.54	1.00
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.96	1.04	1.07	0.81	0.86
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Lanaudière Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 5.9%, which is slightly higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.05), and lower than that reported by Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.67).
- The Lanaudière Anglophone group also showed a slightly higher tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.07), and were as likely to be out of the labour force as the total Anglophone population of Quebec (rgi-prov=1.01).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed higher levels of unemployment than did males (gender index=1.24), and were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.59).
- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped dramatically between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.54), as did their rate relative to Francophones (96-06 mmi=0.81).



5. Income and Social Status

Lanaudière		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	8,485	513	3,483	3,080	1,410	1,540
	percentage	100.0%	6.0%	41.0%	36.3%	16.6%	15.2%
Francophones	number	337,895	19,218	127,408	136,050	55,220	49,300
	percentage	100.0%	5.7%	37.7%	40.3%	16.3%	11.9%
Total population	number	347,470	19,810	131,600	139,375	56,685	50,985
	percentage	100.0%	5.7%	37.9%	40.1%	16.3%	12.0%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	3.0%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.06	1.09	0.90	1.02	1.28
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.07	0.96	1.06	0.97	0.69
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.39	1.63	0.86	0.28	1.11
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,298	-105	-135	745	775	70
1996-2006 change		1.18	0.83	0.96	1.32	2.22	1.05
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.97	1.22	0.99	0.94	0.89	1.19
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

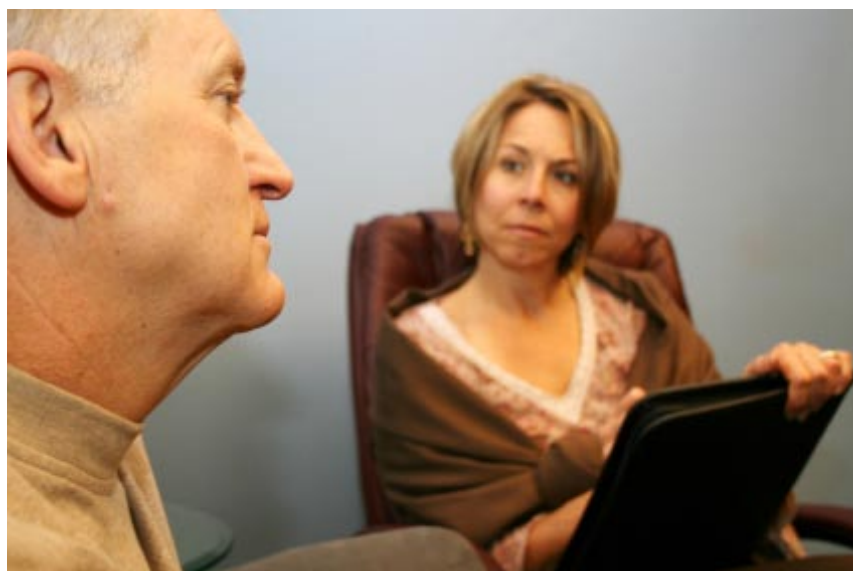
- Nearly half (47%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Lanaudière region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. One in six (16.6%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were slightly more likely to be without income (mmi=1.06) and as likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=1.02). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.28).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Lanaudière region were more likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.07) and as likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=0.97). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.69).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.39, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.63) and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.28).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Lanaudière		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	10,115	795	5,900	4,230
	percentage	100.0%	7.9%	58.3%	41.8%
Francophones	number	414,110	7,560	315,955	98,170
	percentage	100.0%	1.8%	76.3%	23.7%
Total population	number	425,205	8,735	322,685	102,520
	percentage	100.0%	2.1%	75.9%	24.1%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	9.1%	1.8%	4.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	4.31	0.76	1.76
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.33	0.92	1.14
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.96	0.93	1.11
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,270	553	530	758
1996-2006 change		1.14	3.28	1.10	1.22
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.94	1.09	0.60
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Over half (58.3%) of Anglophones in Lanaudière reported a single ethnic origin, and 795 reported that they were members of a visible minority group.
- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Lanaudière Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Lanaudière Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.33$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was slightly higher ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.14$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population more than tripled, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin grew by 10%.



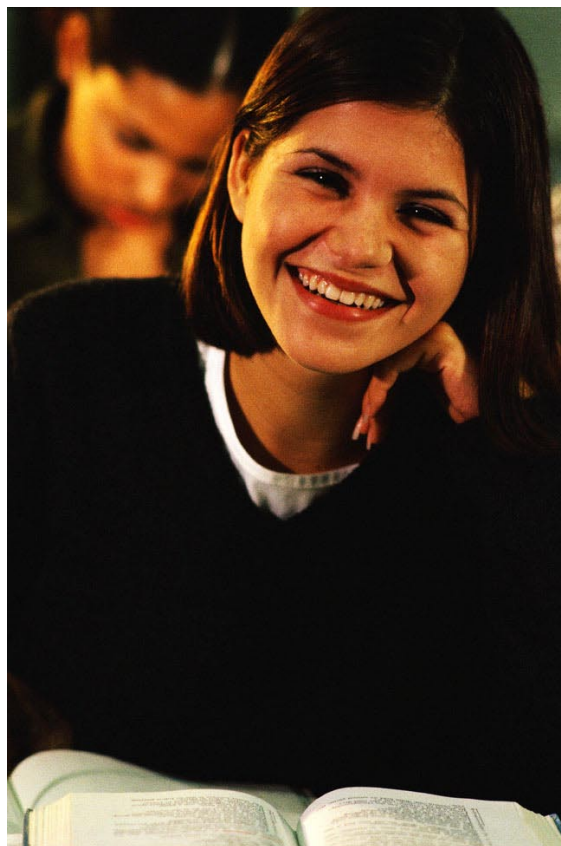
7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Lanaudière		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	10,120	7,033	1,308	1,745	20
	percentage	100.0%	69.5%	12.9%	17.2%	0.2%
Francophones	number	414,105	397,033	6,183	10,695	190
	percentage	100.0%	95.9%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%
Total population	number	425,215	404,660	7,505	12,680	370
	percentage	100.0%	95.2%	1.8%	3.0%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	1.7%	17.4%	13.8%	5.4%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.72	8.65	6.68	4.31
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.30	1.10	0.53	0.09
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.95	1.37	1.01	0.53
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,268	648	283	330	-5
1996-2006 change		1.14	1.10	1.28	1.23	0.80
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.00	0.97	0.98	0.70	0.32

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Less than a sixth (1,308 or 12.9%) of Lanaudière Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside of Quebec, while a further 1,745 (17.2%) were born outside Canada.
- The Lanaudière Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being more than 8 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 6 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Lanaudière Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.30), slightly more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.10), and almost half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.53).
- The growth in the Lanaudière Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (648 additional persons), those born in other Canadian provinces (283 additional persons), as well as those born in other countries (330). There were 1,268 more persons in the Lanaudière Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Lanaudière		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	9,793	5,903	2,580	188	133
	percentage	100.0%	60.3%	26.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Francophones	number	393,708	244,473	89,455	1,378	1,568
	percentage	100.0%	62.1%	22.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Total population	number	404,200	250,670	92,110	1,590	1,920
	percentage	100.0%	62.0%	22.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Share of Regional Population		2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	11.8%	6.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.97	1.16	5.47	3.40
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.99	3.03	0.53	0.19
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.09	0.89	0.55	1.05
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,360	998	275	53	28
1996-2006 change		1.16	1.20	1.12	1.39	1.26
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	1.04	0.91	1.00	0.60

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly a third of Lanaudière Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (2,580 or 26.3%) or from other provinces (188 people or 1.9%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Lanaudière Anglophones were more likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=1.16$), or than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi\text{-}prov=3.03$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 39%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Lanaudière		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	245	33	40	90	73
	Ratio/1000	24.2	3.2	4.0	8.9	7.2
Francophones	number	13,345	1,983	3,835	3,135	4,398
	Ratio/1000	32.2	4.8	9.3	7.6	10.6
Total population	number	13,610	2,005	3,880	3,225	4,485
	Ratio/1000	32.0	4.7	9.1	7.6	10.5
Share of Regional Health Population		1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	2.8%	1.6%
Minority-Majority Index		0.75	0.67	0.43	1.18	0.68
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.47	0.70	1.81	1.04
Gender index (females/males)		21.10	0.00	--	7.03	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

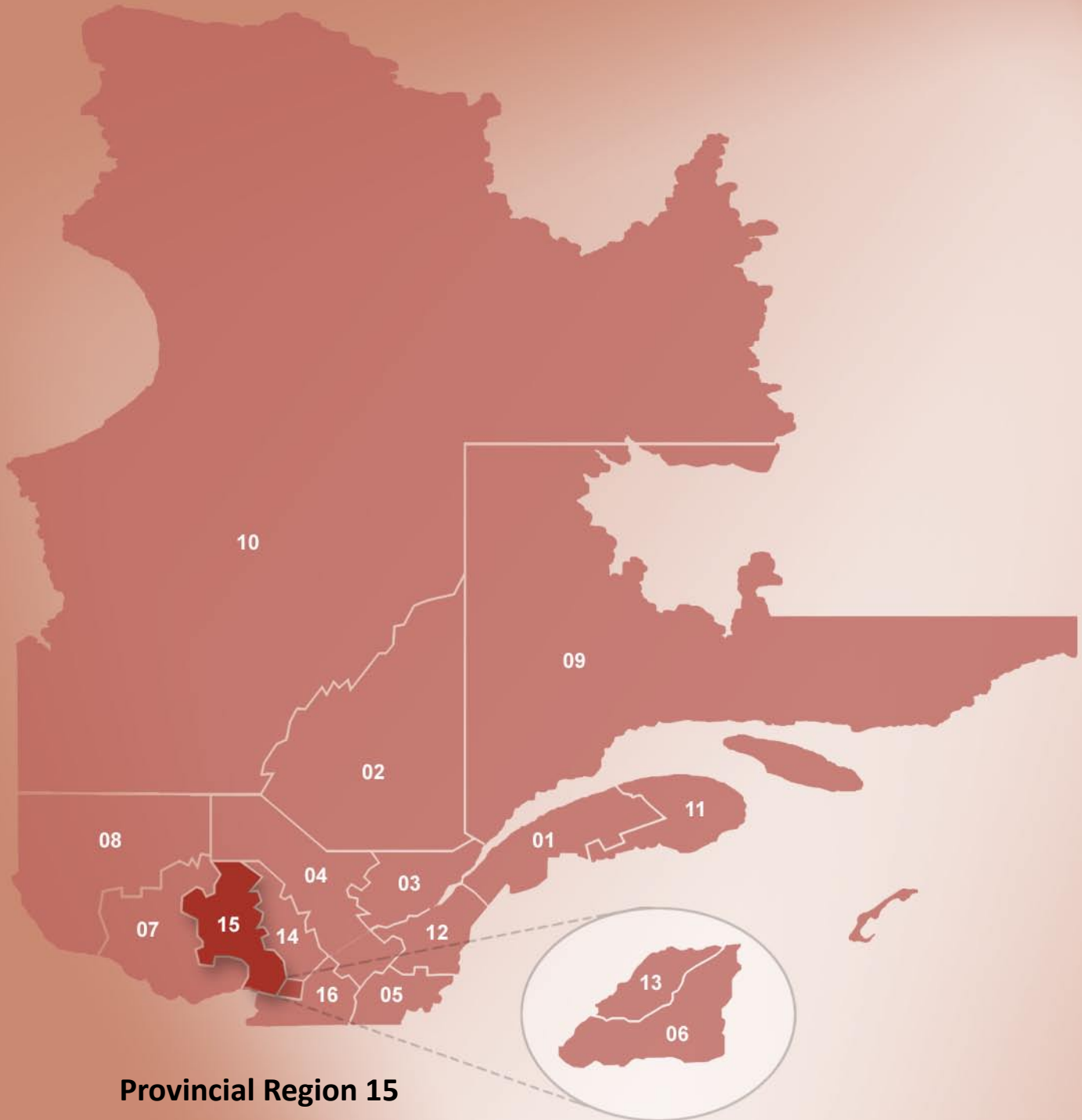
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 245 individuals in the English-speaking population of Lanaudière region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 24.2 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.75), but are equally likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=1.00).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Lanaudière		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	245	15	98	123	0
	Ratio/1000	24.2	14.7	31.3	41.4	0.0
Francophones	number	13,345	1,140	6,753	5,328	120
	Ratio/1000	32.2	21.6	60.1	42.4	2.5
Total population	number	13,610	1,170	6,840	5,475	130
	Ratio/1000	32.0	21.7	59.1	42.6	2.6
Share of Regional Health Population		1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.75	0.68	0.52	0.98	0.00
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.36	0.85	1.03	0.00
Gender index (females/males)		2.11	--	1.64	1.82	--
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 113 of Lanaudière Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Laurentides



Provincial Region 15

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 15 – Laurentides

The Laurentides is an administrative region covering the mountainous zone to the north of Montréal. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Laurentides consisted of 33,173 Anglophones who comprised 6.6% of the region's total population of 506,075. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 1,960 individuals, which represents a growth of 6%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Laurentides		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	33,173	5,258	3,805	8,555	9,868	5,688
	percentage	100.0%	15.8%	11.5%	25.8%	29.7%	17.1%
Francophones	number	471,958	88,323	56,855	131,515	141,158	54,098
	percentage	100.0%	18.7%	12.0%	27.9%	29.9%	11.5%
Total population	number	506,075	94,075	60,725	140,130	151,195	59,990
	percentage	100.0%	18.6%	12.0%	27.7%	29.9%	11.9%
Share of Regional Population		6.6%	5.6%	6.3%	6.1%	6.5%	9.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.85	0.95	0.93	0.99	1.50
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.99	0.85	0.82	1.16	1.29
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.10	0.96	1.09	1.02	0.76
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,960	-538	370	-1,115	2,585	688
1996-2006 change		1.06	0.91	1.11	0.88	1.35	1.14
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.90	0.95	0.92	0.86	0.75

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.53	0.49	0.45	0.43
Child dependency ratio	0.28	0.24	0.32	0.27
Seniors dependency ratio	0.25	0.26	0.13	0.16

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Relative to the Francophone population of the region, the English-speaking population has substantially more persons in the 65+ cohort (mmi=1.50) and less children under the age of 15 (mmi=0.85).
- When compared with all Anglophones in Quebec, we find that the English-speaking population in Laurentides has proportionally more persons in the older age cohorts (rgi-prov=1.16 for the 45-64 cohort, and rgi-prov=1.29 for the 65+ cohort), and less persons in the youth cohort (rgi-prov=0.85 for 15-24) and the first half of the working population (rgi-prov=0.82 for 25-44).
- The growth in the Laurentides Anglophone community between 1996 and 2006 occurred in the older age cohorts described above, with an additional 2,585 persons aged 45-64, and an additional 688 seniors.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the Laurentides Anglophone group has a higher overall dependency ratio (0.49 to 0.43), a higher senior's dependency ratio (0.26 to 0.16), and a lower child dependency ratio (0.24 to 0.27).

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Laurentides		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	33,175	25,130	3,170	400	595	3,640
	percentage	100.0%	75.7%	9.6%	1.2%	1.8%	11.0%
Francophones	number	469,133	347,658	54,670	6,655	11,158	48,995
	percentage	100.0%	74.1%	11.7%	1.4%	2.4%	10.4%
Total population	number	506,080	373,505	57,960	7,145	11,745	52,665
	percentage	100.0%	73.8%	11.5%	1.4%	2.3%	10.4%
Share of Regional Population		6.6%	6.7%	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	6.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.02	0.82	0.85	0.75	1.05
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.07	0.81	0.58	0.58	0.91
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.94	1.49	1.53	0.88	1.09
1996-2006 growth/decline		2,610	2,170	155	-15	-10	225
1996-2006 change		1.09	1.09	1.05	0.96	0.98	1.07
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.97	1.01	0.91	0.73	0.88	0.88
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, over three quarters (75.7%) of Laurentides Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners, while a fifth (20.6%) were living alone or in lone-parent households.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a lower tendency to be in lone-parent households (mmi=0.82) or to be living with non-relatives only (mmi=0.75). Anglophones in the region were somewhat more likely to be living alone (mmi=1.05).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Laurentides region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.91), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.81), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.53), and more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.07).
- Between 1996 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Laurentides Anglophone group, except for the tendency to live with relatives (non-parental) or non relatives only.

3. Education

Laurentides		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	27,910	6,128	4,418
	percentage	100.0%	22.0%	15.8%
Francophones	number	383,625	103,028	45,803
	percentage	100.0%	26.9%	11.9%
Total population	number	411,995	109,460	50,250
	percentage	100.0%	26.6%	12.2%
Share of Regional Population		6.8%	5.6%	8.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.82	1.33
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.11	0.64
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	0.91
1996-2006 growth/decline		2,518	-2,085	1,723
1996-2006 change		1.10	0.75	1.64
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.85	0.92
<i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i>				

- Almost a sixth (15.8%) of Laurentides Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a quarter (22.0%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.33$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.82$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Laurentides Anglophones show a higher tendency to possess low educational attainment ($rgi-prov=1.11$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($rgi-prov=0.64$).
- Anglophone females are almost equally as likely as males to show low educational attainment ($gender\ index=0.99$) and slightly less likely to have a university B.A. or higher ($gender\ index=0.91$).

4. Employment Status

Laurentides		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	27,910	16,975	15,928	1,063	10,920
	percentage	100.0%	60.8%	93.8%	6.3%	39.1%
Francophones	number	383,620	260,370	245,503	14,863	123,250
	percentage	100.0%	67.9%	94.3%	5.7%	32.1%
Total population	number	412,005	277,490	261,525	15,950	134,505
	percentage	100.0%	67.4%	94.2%	5.7%	32.6%
Share of Regional Population		6.8%	6.1%	6.1%	6.7%	8.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.22
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.94	1.03	0.71	1.10
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.81	1.00	0.97	1.39
1996-2006 growth/decline		2,518	2,470	3,315	-830	40
1996-2006 change		1.10	1.17	1.26	0.56	1.00
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.87
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Laurentides Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 6.3%, which is slightly higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region ($mmi=1.10$), but lower than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi-prov=0.71$).
- The Laurentides Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours ($mmi=1.22$), or the total Anglophone population of Quebec ($rgi-prov=1.10$).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed slightly lower levels of unemployment than did males ($gender\ index=0.97$), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force ($gender\ index=1.39$).
- The unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped almost 50% between 1996 and 2006 ($96-06\ temporal\ index=0.56$), and their rate relative to Francophones also dropped by 10% over this period ($96-06\ mmi=0.90$).



5. Income and Social Status

Laurentides		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	27,738	1,465	11,305	9,945	5,023	4,545
	percentage	100.0%	5.3%	40.8%	35.9%	18.1%	13.7%
Francophones	number	383,448	19,075	141,965	152,005	70,403	53,732
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	37.0%	39.6%	18.4%	11.4%
Total population	number	412,005	20,580	153,750	162,220	75,455	58,610
	percentage	100.0%	5.0%	37.3%	39.4%	18.3%	11.6%
Share of Regional Population		6.7%	7.1%	7.4%	6.1%	6.7%	7.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.06	1.10	0.90	0.99	1.20
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.93	0.95	1.04	1.06	0.62
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.49	1.44	0.93	0.45	1.25
1996-2006 growth/decline		2,560	-888	-838	2,185	2,155	-770
1996-2006 change		1.10	0.62	0.93	1.28	1.75	0.86
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.91	0.97	0.89	0.67	0.97
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Nearly half (46.1%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Laurentides region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Nearly one in five (18.1%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.06) and as likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.99). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.20).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Laurentides region were less likely to be without income (rgi-prov=0.93) and slightly more likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=1.06). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.62).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.49, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.44), and less likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.45).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Laurentides		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	33,170	1,743	16,130	17,035
	percentage	100.0%	5.3%	48.6%	51.4%
Francophones	number	471,950	6,513	345,275	126,685
	percentage	100.0%	1.4%	73.2%	26.8%
Total population	number	506,080	8,500	362,160	143,930
	percentage	100.0%	1.7%	71.6%	28.4%
Share of Regional Population		6.6%	20.5%	4.5%	11.8%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	3.81	0.66	1.91
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.22	0.77	1.39
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.89	0.92	1.08
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,963	798	-120	2,068
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.84	0.99	1.14
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.84	0.97	0.59
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- About half (48.6%) of Anglophones in Laurentides reported a single ethnic origin and 1,743 (5.3%) reported that they were members of a visible minority group.

- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Laurentides Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Laurentides Anglophones reporting visible minority status was much lower ($\text{rgi-prov}=0.22$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was much higher ($\text{rgi-prov}=1.39$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 84%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 1%.

7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Laurentides		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	33,180	21,993	5,438	5,548	185
	percentage	100.0%	66.3%	16.4%	16.7%	0.6%
Francophones	number	471,940	444,598	13,053	13,923	355
	percentage	100.0%	94.2%	2.8%	3.0%	0.1%
Total population	number	506,090	467,170	18,525	19,825	565
	percentage	100.0%	92.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.1%
Share of Regional Population		6.6%	4.7%	29.4%	28.0%	32.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.70	5.93	5.67	7.41
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.24	1.40	0.51	0.25
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	1.08	0.97	1.08
1996-2006 growth/decline		1,960	770	175	923	70
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.04	1.03	1.20	1.61
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.90	0.88	0.84	0.81	0.81

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- About one in six (5,438 or 16.4%) of Laurentides Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside Quebec, while a further 5,548 (16.7%) were born outside Canada.
- The Laurentides Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being almost 6 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 5 times as likely to be born outside Canada.
- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Laurentides Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.24), more likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=1.40), and half as likely to be born in another country (rgi-prov=0.51).
- The growth in the Laurentides Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (770 additional persons) and those born in other countries (923 additional persons). There were 1,960 more persons in the Laurentides Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.



8. Social Environment – Mobility

Laurentides		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	31,875	20,210	6,628	973	680
	percentage	100.0%	63.4%	20.8%	3.1%	2.1%
Francophones	number	446,865	261,825	114,148	2,928	2,455
	percentage	100.0%	58.6%	25.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Total population	number	479,420	282,365	120,855	3,905	3,220
	percentage	100.0%	58.9%	25.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Share of Regional Population		6.6%	7.2%	5.5%	24.9%	21.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.08	0.81	4.66	3.88
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.04	2.39	0.84	0.30
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.02	0.91	0.84	1.08
1996-2006 growth/decline		2,473	1,065	1,478	60	218
1996-2006 change		1.08	1.06	1.29	1.07	1.47
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.89	0.85	1.04	0.78	0.90

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.

- Nearly a quarter of Laurentides Anglophones moved there from other regions of Quebec (20.8%) or from other provinces (3.1%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Laurentides Anglophones were less likely to be intraprovincial migrants than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=0.81$), but much more likely than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi\text{-}prov=2.39$).

- Between 1996 and 2006, external migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 47%, while intraprovincial migrants increased by 29% and interprovincial migrants by 7%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Laurentides		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	650	173	140	150	175
	Ratio/1000	19.6	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.3
Francophones	number	15,240	2,733	4,235	3,790	4,490
	Ratio/1000	32.3	5.8	9.0	8.0	9.5
Total population	number	15,910	2,905	4,400	3,965	4,655
	Ratio/1000	31.4	5.7	8.7	7.8	9.2
Share of Regional Health Population		4.1%	5.9%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%
Minority-Majority Index		0.61	0.90	0.47	0.56	0.55
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.81	0.76	0.74	0.92	0.76
Gender index (females/males)		36.34	7.52	--	27.55	147.96
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

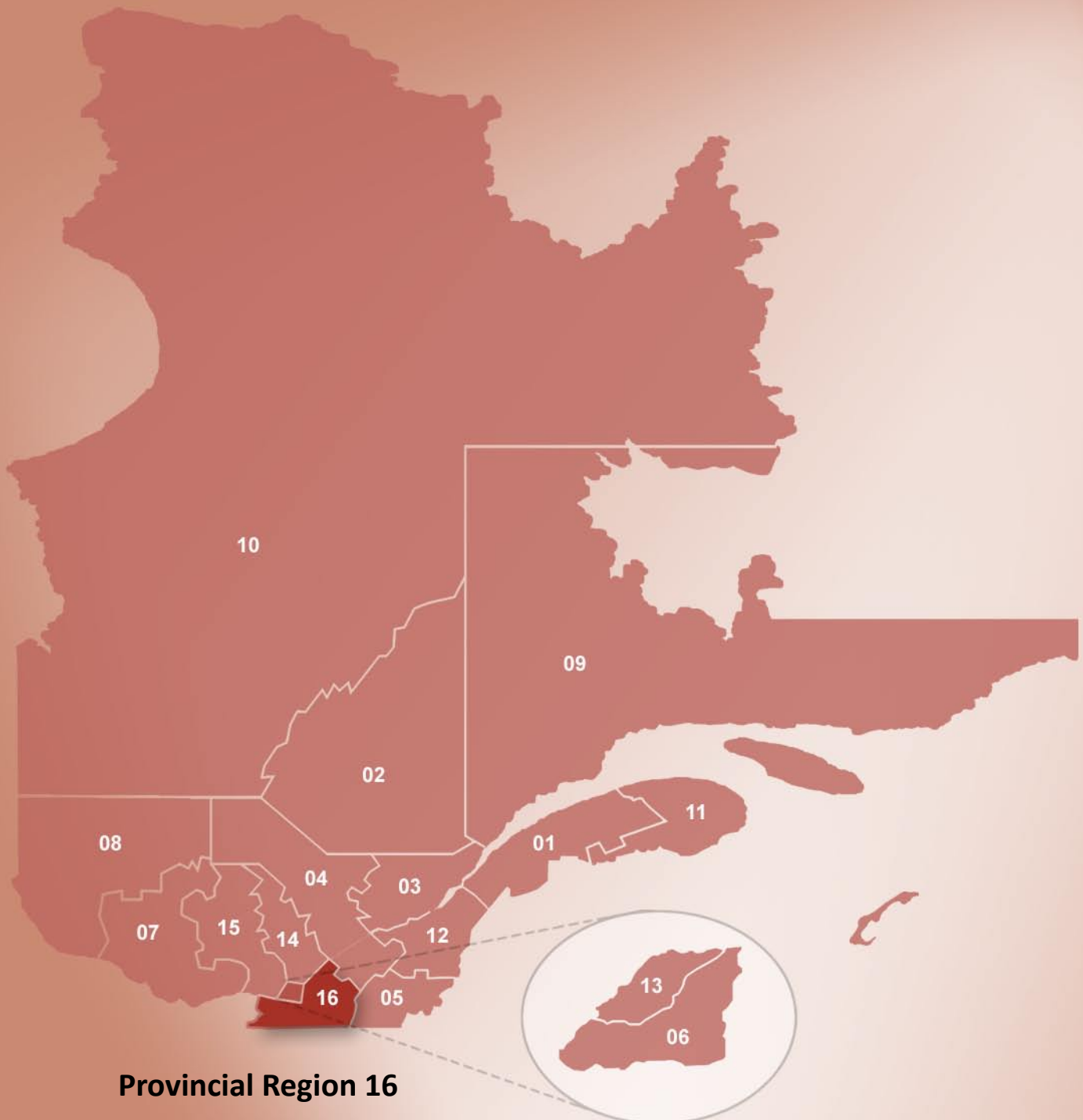
- According to the 2006 Census, there were 650 individuals in the English-speaking population of Laurentides region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 19.6 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.61) and less likely to be so employed than Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.81).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Laurentides		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	650	55	298	280	25
	Ratio/1000	19.6	14.5	34.8	28.4	4.4
Francophones	number	15,240	1,250	7,783	5,980	245
	Ratio/1000	32.3	22.0	59.2	42.4	4.5
Total population	number	15,910	1,305	8,075	6,270	265
	Ratio/1000	31.4	21.5	57.6	41.5	4.4
Share of Regional Health Population		4.1%	4.2%	3.7%	4.5%	9.4%
Minority-Majority Index		0.61	0.66	0.59	0.67	0.97
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		0.81	1.33	0.95	0.71	0.63
Gender index (females/males)		3.63	--	5.48	4.58	1.89
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 353 of Laurentides Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45, with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

Montérégie



Provincial Region 16

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 16 – Montérégie

Montérégie is an administrative region situated in southern Quebec to the south and east of Montréal. In 2006, the English-speaking community of Montérégie consisted of 143,650 Anglophones who comprised 10.7% of the region's total population of 1,339,785. For the 1996-2006 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 7,998 individuals, which represents a growth of 6%.

1. Social Support Networks – Age Groups

Montérégie		Total population	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	143,650	23,988	18,668	40,600	40,728	19,643
	percentage	100.0%	16.7%	13.0%	28.3%	28.4%	13.7%
Francophones	number	1,190,655	215,368	150,483	325,215	358,358	141,173
	percentage	100.0%	18.1%	12.6%	27.3%	30.1%	11.9%
Total population	number	1,339,785	240,845	169,265	366,665	400,545	162,405
	percentage	100.0%	18.0%	12.6%	27.4%	29.9%	12.1%
Share of Regional Population		10.7%	10.0%	11.0%	11.1%	10.2%	12.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.92	1.03	1.03	0.94	1.15
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.04	0.96	0.90	1.11	1.03
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.99	0.93	0.97	1.06	1.04
1996-2006 growth/decline		7,998	-3,343	1,208	-2,118	8,430	3,778
1996-2006 change		1.06	0.88	1.07	0.95	1.26	1.24
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.95	1.04	1.06	0.92	0.90

Dependency ratios	Anglophone		Francophone	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Overall dependency ratio	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.43
Child dependency ratio	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.26
Seniors dependency ratio	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.17

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- In 2006, three quarters (75.9%) of Montérégie Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much higher tendency to be living with relatives (mmi=1.32), and a lower tendency to be living with non-relatives (mmi=0.83) or alone (mmi=0.82).
- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Montérégie region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.75), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.94), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.60), and more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.07).
- Between 2001 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Montérégie Anglophone group.

2. Social Support Networks – Dependencies

Montérégie		Total - Household living arrangements	Spouses, common-law partners	Lone parents	Living with relatives	Living with non-relatives only	Living alone
Anglophones	number	143,645	108,955	15,955	2,700	2,650	12,905
	percentage	100.0%	75.9%	11.1%	1.9%	1.8%	9.0%
Francophones	number	1,186,270	879,183	134,463	16,835	26,328	129,450
	percentage	100.0%	74.1%	11.3%	1.4%	2.2%	10.9%
Total population	number	1,339,785	992,045	151,020	20,155	29,020	142,505
	percentage	100.0%	74.0%	11.3%	1.5%	2.2%	10.6%
Share of Regional Population		10.7%	11.0%	10.6%	13.4%	9.1%	9.1%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.02	0.98	1.32	0.83	0.82
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.07	0.94	0.90	0.60	0.75
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.93	1.34	1.52	0.88	1.19
1996-2006 growth/decline		14,520	11,245	820	595	270	1,710
1996-2006 change		1.11	1.12	1.05	1.28	1.11	1.15
1996-2006 relative population growth		1.05	1.07	0.98	1.11	1.05	1.00
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>							

- In 2006, three quarters (75.9%) of Montérégie Anglophones were living in households with two spouses or common-law partners.
- When compared to Francophones in the region, there is a much higher tendency to be living with relatives (mmi=1.32), and a lower tendency to be living with non-relatives (mmi=0.83) or alone (mmi=0.82).

- Relative to the total Anglophone population of Quebec, Anglophones in the Montérégie region are less likely to be living alone (rgi-prov=0.75), in lone-parent households (rgi-prov=0.94), or living with non-relatives only (rgi-prov=0.60), and more likely to be in households where two spouses or common-law partners are present (rgi-prov=1.07).
- Between 2001 and 2006, there was growth in every type of household living arrangement for the Montérégie Anglophone group.

3. Education

Montérégie		Total population 15 years and over	Without high-school graduation	University Bachelor's degree or higher
Anglophones	number	119,648	23,608	23,823
	percentage	100.0%	19.7%	19.9%
Francophones	number	975,263	245,938	138,533
	percentage	100.0%	25.2%	14.2%
Total population	number	1,098,935	272,045	162,570
	percentage	100.0%	24.8%	14.8%
Share of Regional Population		10.9%	8.7%	14.7%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.78	1.40
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.00	0.81
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.02	0.90
1996-2006 growth/decline		11,325	-7,475	8,223
1996-2006 change		1.10	0.76	1.53
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	0.95	1.00
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Those with no certificate, diploma or degree have not graduated from high school.</i></p>				

- One in five (19.9%) of Montérégie Anglophones over the age of 15 have at least a Bachelor's degree or higher, while just under a fifth (19.7%) have not graduated from high school.

- By these measures, the Anglophone community of the region is more likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=1.40$) and less likely to show low educational attainment ($mmi=0.78$) than their Francophone counterparts.
- When compared to the Anglophone population across Quebec, Montérégie Anglophones show an equal tendency to possess low educational attainment ($mmi=1.00$) and are less likely to show high educational attainment ($mmi=0.81$).
- Anglophone females are almost equally as likely as males to show low educational attainment (gender index= 1.02) and less likely to have a university B.A. or higher (gender index= 0.90).

4. Employment Status

Montérégie		Population 15 years and over	In labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Anglophones	number	119,640	77,698	72,238	5,460	41,960
	percentage	100.0%	64.9%	93.0%	7.0%	35.1%
Francophones	number	975,255	666,698	632,793	33,920	308,570
	percentage	100.0%	68.4%	94.9%	5.1%	31.6%
Total population	number	1,098,925	745,640	706,120	39,520	353,295
	percentage	100.0%	67.9%	94.7%	5.3%	32.1%
Share of Regional Population		10.9%	10.4%	10.2%	13.8%	11.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.95	0.98	1.38	1.11
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.01	1.02	0.79	0.99
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.43
1996-2006 growth/decline		11,318	10,958	12,700	-1,745	418
1996-2006 change		1.10	1.16	1.21	0.76	1.01
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	1.01	1.01	1.16	0.96
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>						

- In 2006, Montérégie Anglophones experienced an unemployment rate of 7%, which is substantially higher than that experienced by Francophones in their region (mmi=1.38), but lower compared to Anglophones across Quebec (rgi-prov=0.79).
- The Montérégie Anglophone group also showed a higher tendency to be out of the labour force than their Francophone neighbours (mmi=1.11).
- Anglophone women in the labour force showed equal levels of unemployment as the males (gender index=1.00), but were substantially more likely to be out of the labour force (gender index=1.43).
- While the unemployment rate of Anglophones in the region dropped between 1996 and 2006 (96-06 temporal index=0.76), their rate relative to Francophones increased over this period (96-06 mmi=1.16).



5. Income and Social Status

Montréal		Population 15 years and over	Without income	under 20k	20-50k	50k plus	Less than LICO*
Anglophones	number	118,918	7,013	47,508	42,475	21,923	20,940
	percentage	100.0%	5.9%	39.9%	35.7%	18.4%	14.6%
Francophones	number	974,698	45,308	352,398	390,500	186,493	144,040
	percentage	100.0%	4.6%	36.2%	40.1%	19.1%	12.1%
Total population	number	1,098,890	52,525	403,725	433,990	208,650	167,005
	percentage	100.0%	4.8%	36.7%	39.5%	19.0%	12.5%
Share of Regional Population		10.8%	13.4%	11.8%	9.8%	10.5%	12.5%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.27	1.10	0.89	0.96	1.20
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.04	0.93	1.04	1.07	0.66
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.35	1.44	0.94	0.45	1.10
1996-2006 growth/decline		11,018	-4,183	-1,828	6,978	10,198	-165
1996-2006 change		1.10	0.63	0.96	1.20	1.87	0.99
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.99	1.08	1.08	0.94	0.89	1.08
<p>Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</p> <p>* Change in "Less than Low Income Cut-off" (LICO) is based on 2001 and 2006 data only.</p>							

- Nearly half (45.8%) of Anglophones over the age of 15 and living in the Montréal region reported being without income or earning under \$20k in 2005. Nearly one in five (18.4%) were earning more than \$50k.
- Compared to Francophones in the region, the English-speakers were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.27), and were as likely to be in the higher income category (mmi=0.96). They were more likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (mmi=1.20).

- Compared to Anglophones across the province, the English-speakers of the Montérégie region were as likely to be without income (rgi-prov=1.04) and slightly more likely to be in the higher income category (rgi-prov=1.07). They were much less likely to be living in economic households below the low-income cut-off level (rgi-prov=0.66).
- Female Anglophones in the region were more likely to be in the lower income groups (gender index for without income=1.35, and gender index for less than \$20k=1.44) and much less more likely to be in the higher income group than their male counterparts (gender index=0.45).

6. Social Environments – Diversity

Montérégie		Total population	Visible minority population	Population with single ethnic origin	Population with multiple ethnic origins
Anglophones	number	143,653	27,390	76,145	67,495
	percentage	100.0%	19.1%	53.0%	47.0%
Francophones	number	1,190,648	43,820	890,555	300,075
	percentage	100.0%	3.7%	74.8%	25.2%
Total population	number	1,339,800	75,295	971,685	368,120
	percentage	100.0%	5.6%	72.5%	27.5%
Share of Regional Population		10.7%	36.4%	7.8%	18.3%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	5.18	0.71	1.86
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.79	0.84	1.28
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.96	0.95	1.06
1996-2006 growth/decline		8,008	7,775	-1,063	9,085
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.40	0.99	1.16
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.87	1.03	0.71
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>					

- Over half (53.0%) of Anglophones in Montérégie reported a single ethnic origin and less than a fifth reported that they were members of a visible minority group (19.1%).

- Relative to Francophones in the region, the Montérégie Anglophone group showed higher diversity by both of these measures.
- When compared to Anglophones across Quebec, the proportion of Montérégie Anglophones reporting visible minority status was lower ($mmi=0.79$), while those reporting multiple ethnic origins was higher ($mmi=1.28$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority Anglophone population grew by 40%, while the proportion of those reporting a single ethnic origin declined by 1%.



7. Social Environment – Place of Birth

Montérégie		Total population by immigrant status and place of birth	Born in province of residence	Born in Canada, outside province of residence	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Anglophones	number	143,650	90,295	15,183	36,765	1,400
	percentage	100.0%	62.9%	10.6%	25.6%	1.0%
Francophones	number	1,190,635	1,101,415	27,098	60,455	1,690
	percentage	100.0%	92.5%	2.3%	5.1%	0.1%
Total population	number	1,339,785	1,193,050	42,380	100,785	3,570
	percentage	100.0%	89.0%	3.2%	7.5%	0.3%
Share of Regional Population		10.7%	7.6%	35.8%	36.5%	39.2%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	0.68	4.64	5.04	6.87
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.17	0.90	0.79	0.44
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	0.97	1.16	1.00	1.06
1996-2006 growth/decline		8,020	1,165	318	5,815	703
1996-2006 change		1.06	1.01	1.02	1.19	2.01
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.96	0.92	0.89	1.37

Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- More than a tenth (15,183 or 10.6%) of Montérégie Anglophones were born in Canada, but outside of Quebec, while a further 36,765 (25.6%) were born outside Canada.
- The Montérégie Anglophone group showed higher rates of diversity in origins than their Francophone counterparts, being 4 times more likely to be migrants from other provinces and more than 5 times as likely to be born outside Canada.

- Relative to the overall Quebec Anglophone population, Montérégie Anglophones were more likely to be born in Quebec (rgi-prov=1.17), and less likely to be from another province (rgi-prov=0.90) or another country (rgi-prov=0.79).
- The growth in the Montérégie Anglophone population between 1996 and 2006 is attributable to an increase in those born in Quebec (1,165 additional persons) and those born in other countries (5,815 additional persons). There were 8,020 more persons in the Montérégie Anglophone population in 2006 compared to the number in 2001.

8. Social Environment – Mobility

Montérégie		Total population by mobility status 5 years ago	Non-movers	Intraprovincial migrants	Interprovincial migrants	External migrants
Anglophones	number	136,930	85,123	24,413	3,790	5,420
	percentage	100.0%	62.2%	17.8%	2.8%	4.0%
Francophones	number	1,128,270	695,833	219,553	5,530	12,815
	percentage	100.0%	61.7%	19.5%	0.5%	1.1%
Total population	number	1,269,485	782,845	244,475	9,355	19,425
	percentage	100.0%	61.7%	19.3%	0.7%	1.5%
Share of Regional Population		10.8%	10.9%	10.0%	40.5%	27.9%
Minority-Majority Index		1.00	1.01	0.92	5.65	3.48
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	1.02	2.05	0.77	0.56
Gender index (females/males)		1.00	1.02	0.95	0.97	0.91
1996-2006 growth/decline		9,798	3,558	3,950	138	1,635
1996-2006 change		1.08	1.04	1.19	1.04	1.43
1996-2006 relative population growth		0.98	0.95	1.08	1.01	0.87
<p><i>Source: 1996 and 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Intraprovincial migrants are those who have moved into a given census division from another census division within Quebec. Interprovincial migrants are those who moved into Quebec from another Canadian province. External migrants are those who have moved from another country.</i></p>						

- Over a fifth of Montérégie Anglophones moved to the region from other regions of Quebec (17.8%) or from other provinces (2.8%) between 2001 and 2006.
- By this measure of recent mobility, Montérégie Anglophones were more likely to be intraprovincial migrants than Anglophones across Quebec ($rgi\text{-}prov=2.05$).
- Between 1996 and 2006, interprovincial migrants in the regional Anglophone population increased by 4%, intraprovincial migrants by 19% and external migrants by 43%.

9. Health Services – Occupations

Montérégie		Total health occupations	Professional occupations in health	Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Technical and related occupations in health	Assisting occupations in support of health services
Anglophones	number	3,478	670	963	815	1,045
	Ratio/1000	24.2	4.7	6.7	5.7	7.3
Francophones	number	38,278	6,655	10,578	9,405	11,660
	Ratio/1000	32.1	5.6	8.9	7.9	9.8
Total population	number	41,775	7,320	11,535	10,220	12,685
	Ratio/1000	31.2	5.5	8.6	7.6	9.5
Share of Regional Health Population		8.3%	9.2%	8.3%	8.0%	8.2%
Minority-Majority Index		0.75	0.83	0.75	0.72	0.74
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.68	1.18	1.15	1.05
Gender index (females/males)		41.10	14.54	124.03	37.16	54.60
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- According to the 2006 Census, there were 3,478 individuals in the English-speaking population of Montérégie region who were employed in health occupations. This presence equals 24.2 workers per 1,000 of population, which is a lower rate than that exhibited by Francophones in the region.
- Overall, Anglophones are less likely to be employed in health services occupations than their Francophone counterparts ($m_{mi}=0.75$) and are equally likely to be so employed as Anglophones across Quebec ($r_{gi-prov}=1.00$).

10. Health Services – Occupations by Age Group

Montérégie		Total Population	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Anglophones	number	3,478	158	1,638	1,573	83
	Ratio/1000	24.2	8.4	40.3	38.6	4.2
Francophones	number	38,278	3,538	18,613	15,713	408
	Ratio/1000	32.1	23.5	57.2	43.8	2.9
Total population	number	41,775	3,705	20,275	17,310	485
	Ratio/1000	31.2	21.9	55.3	43.2	3.0
Share of Regional Health Population		8.3%	4.3%	8.1%	9.1%	17.0%
Minority-Majority Index		0.75	0.36	0.70	0.88	1.46
Relative Geographic Index (prov)		1.00	0.78	1.10	0.96	0.61
Gender index (females/males)		4.11	15.88	3.81	4.80	0.85
<p><i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. Linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. Health occupation ratios are calculated as a proportion of 1000 of each respective linguistic population. Figures for areas with low population numbers should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>						

- An examination of employment in health service occupations by age group reveals that 1,796 of Montérégie Anglophones working in that occupational category are under the age of 45 with the remainder being 45 or over.
- The low number of younger Anglophones (under 45 years of age) employed in health service occupations when compared to Francophones of the same region suggests a growing scarcity of Anglophones in this sector of the labour force.

VI. Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms

CHSSN	Community Health and Social Services Network
FOLS	First Official Language Spoken
HSSNPI	Health and Social Services Networking and Partnership Initiative
LICO	Low Income Cut-Off

Glossary

Administrative Region – The concept of administrative region is important to an understanding of the way that the Government of Quebec organizes its territory for the delivery of services. There are currently 17 administrative regions. For the purposes of health, there are 16 health regions.

Aging – At a societal level, aging refers to the proportion of age groups in a given population: young, mature, and aged. According to the United Nations a population is considered “aged” if 10% or more of its population is 60 years or over. For Census Canada, the term “elderly” or “senior” refers to 65 years or over. Some of Quebec’s official language communities are presently living the rate of aging the general Canadian population is predicted to experience in about 20 years.

Agreements on inter-regional services – are agreements between regional health councils that facilitate the provision of services in English to residents of other regions which may not be in a position to offer such services in English in their region.

Care-giver-to-Senior Ratio – refers to the number of individuals in a given population between the ages of 35-54 relative to the number of individuals aged 65 and over. Implicit in the use of this ratio is the expectation that the care-giver generation provide informal support and, in some instances, care to seniors in the community.

Designated Institutions – are those health and social service institutions which are specifically mandated to provide health and social services to members of the English-speaking community. Many of these institutions were originally established by the Anglophone community, but are now publicly funded and depending on this designation, able to operate bilingually under certain conditions.

Dependency Ratio – The overall dependency ratio is a comparison of the population that is dependent (population 0-14 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over) to the population that is independent (population that is between 15 and 64 years of age). A region with a dependent population of 280 (70 people aged 0-14, and 210 aged 65+) divided by an independent population of 1,035 (population 15-64 years of age) will generate a dependency ratio of 0.27. A ratio of higher than 0.27 would indicate a proportionately greater number of dependent people in the region.

Entitled Services – are those health and social services which are described in regional access plans, and for which access in English is guaranteed by law under certain conditions.

First Official Language Spoken – The first official language spoken (FOLS) is a derived language variable based on the answers to three Census of Canada questions: knowledge of English and French, mother tongue and home language. The algorithm used by Statistics Canada results in the assigning of 98% of Canadians as Anglophone or Francophone, with the remaining 2% split between dual Anglophone/Francophone (0.5%) or neither Anglophone nor Francophone (1.5%). The dual Anglophone/Franco-phone individuals have been divided equally between the two language groups.

Gender Index – The gender index used in this report is a relative measure that compares the number or proportion of women to the number or proportion of men. A gender index of 1.00 would indicate that there is the same number or proportion of women and men in the total population. A gender index of 1.2 would indicate that there are considerably more women than there are men in a given population.

Health Determinants – These are a broad range of individual and collective factors that have been shown to exert a determining influence upon health status.

Health Occupation Ratio – The Health Occupation Ratio is the ratio of English speaking health professionals per 1,000 English speakers. For example, a region with 45 English speaking health professionals and a population of 1,305 English speakers generates a ratio of 34.5.

LICO – *Low income (before tax) cut-offs* are defined as the income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter, and clothing

Minority-Majority Index – The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi** less than 1.00 indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

Population Health – Population health is an approach that aims to improve the health of an entire population by taking into account a broad range of factors that have a strong influence on health.

Relative Geographic Index – The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Quebec. Thus, an **Rgi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **Rgi** less than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.