## News from the Evidence Base

Findings from the 2016 Census of Canada
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## Definitions and concepts

- The language concept is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS), which is a derived language concept based on three census questions on knowledge of languages, mother tongue and home language. Multiple responses have been assigned equally according to declared languages.
- The RSS is the region socio-sanitaire which corresponds to the health regions of Quebec.
- The RTS is the réseau territorial des services which corresponds to the territories covered by the CISSS and CIUSSS bodies that were created recently by the government of Quebec.
- Immigrants are Canadian citizens residing in Canada who were born outside Canada along with persons with student or working visas. Temporary foreign workers are not included in this concept.
- The low-income cut-off (LICO) is defined as the income below which a family is likely to spend $20 \%$ more of its income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family.
- Income after taxes is total income (including government transfers) less income tax. The "low income" measure used here refers to individuals who have less than $\$ 20,000$ in after-tax income.
- The Montreal CMA is the Census Metropolitan Area of Montreal. Montreal CMA includes Laval and parts of the regions of Montérégie, Laurentides and Lanaudière.

Quebec's English-speaking Population by Region


## Size of the English-speaking Population, by RTS, 2016



- Across the RTS territories, there is tremendous variation in size of the English-speaking communities.
- At one end of the spectrum, we see two on the Montrealarea RTSs with nearly 200,000 English speakers while a number of others have 50,000 or more.
- At the other end of the spectrum, we find Englishspeaking regional communities below 2,000 individuals while others display between 4,000 and 40,000.

■ size of the English-speaking population

## English Speakers as a Proportion of their Region



- In terms of proportion, two regions (Centre-Ouest Ouest-de-Île-de-Montréal and Ouest-de-Île-deMontréal account for a majority of the population in their region.
- Others (ChaudièresAppalaches, Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Bas Saint-Laurent make up around $1 \%$ of the regional population


## Growth Rate of the English-speaking Population, by RTS, 2011-2016



- Between 2011 and 2016, the English-speaking population of Quebec grew from 1,058,250 to $1,103,480$ which means that it experienced a growth rate of 1.04.
- A number of regional Englishspeaking populations grew at a faster rate, lead by Lanaudière at 1.13, Laval and Capitale-Nationale at 1.11 and Montérégie-Ouest, Cente-Est-de-I'̂̂le-de-Montréal at 1.10.
- At the other end of the spectrum, some regions declined in numbers. Les Îles, Gaspésie, CôteNord and Abitibi-Témiscamingue fall into this category.


## Relative Growth Rate of the English-speaking Population, by RTS, 2011-2016


$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllll}0.00 & 0.20 & 0.40 & 0.60 & 0.80 & 1.00 & 1.20 & 1.40 & 1.60 & 1.80 & 2.00\end{array}$
■ relative population growth

- The relative growth rate compares the growth in the English-speaking population with that of the total regional population.
- Between 2011, the English-speaking population's share of Quebec's population grew from $13.5 \%$ to 13.7\%.
- In some regions, the growth rate of English-speaking populations was greater than 1.00 which means that it grew faster than the total regional population. This was the case in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (1.10), Bas Saint-Laurent (1.09) and Lanaudière (1.08).
- For Gaspésie (0.93) Les îles (0.94) and Estrie, the regional Englishspeaking community's share of the population diminished over this period.

Age Structure of ESC of Quebec, by RTS, 2016

| Territory | English speakers (numbers) |  |  |  |  |  | English speakers (percentage) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 up | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 up |
| Bas-Saint-Laurent | 1,225 | 105 | 120 | 365 | 395 | 240 | 8.6\% | 9.8\% | 29.8\% | 32.2\% | 19.6\% |
| Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean | 1,970 | 270 | 185 | 675 | 520 | 325 | 13.7\% | 9.4\% | 34.3\% | 26.4\% | 16.5\% |
| Capitale-Nationale | 14,830 | 1,735 | 1,820 | 5,055 | 3,920 | 2,305 | 11.7\% | 12.3\% | 34.1\% | 26.4\% | 15.5\% |
| Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec | 6,065 | 715 | 730 | 1,570 | 1,920 | 1,125 | 11.8\% | 12.0\% | 25.9\% | 31.7\% | 18.5\% |
| Estrie - CHU de Sherbrooke | 37,700 | 5,110 | 4,380 | 8,170 | 11,170 | 8,875 | 13.6\% | 11.6\% | 21.7\% | 29.6\% | 23.5\% |
| Ouest-de-l'İle-de-Montréal | 195,780 | 30,725 | 27,980 | 46,645 | 58,840 | 31,585 | 15.7\% | 14.3\% | 23.8\% | 30.1\% | 16.1\% |
| Centre-Ouest-de-l'İle-de-Montréal | 186,870 | 25,965 | 28,130 | 56,675 | 44,140 | 31,960 | 13.9\% | 15.1\% | 30.3\% | 23.6\% | 17.1\% |
| Centre-Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal | 78,410 | 8,395 | 10,045 | 35,750 | 17,090 | 7,130 | 10.7\% | 12.8\% | 45.6\% | 21.8\% | 9.1\% |
| Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal | 88,805 | 11,360 | 10,650 | 29,185 | 24,780 | 12,840 | 12.8\% | 12.0\% | 32.9\% | 27.9\% | 14.5\% |
| Est-de-l'île-de-Montréal | 75,135 | 9,715 | 10,735 | 22,575 | 23,375 | 8,735 | 12.9\% | 14.3\% | 30.0\% | 31.1\% | 11.6\% |
| Outaouais | 70,880 | 12,215 | 8,180 | 20,385 | 20,525 | 9,575 | 17.2\% | 11.5\% | 28.8\% | 29.0\% | 13.5\% |
| Abitibi-Témiscamingue | 5,265 | 895 | 635 | 1,265 | 1,660 | 820 | 17.0\% | 12.1\% | 24.0\% | 31.5\% | 15.6\% |
| Côte-Nord | 5,180 | 805 | 665 | 1,110 | 1,660 | 935 | 15.5\% | 12.8\% | 21.4\% | 32.0\% | 18.1\% |
| Gaspésie | 8,175 | 1,195 | 810 | 1,575 | 2,535 | 2,065 | 14.6\% | 9.9\% | 19.3\% | 31.0\% | 25.3\% |
| Îles | 650 | 65 | 80 | 145 | 235 | 135 | 10.0\% | 12.3\% | 22.3\% | 36.2\% | 20.8\% |
| Chaudière-Appalaches | 3,985 | 465 | 405 | 1,100 | 1,265 | 740 | 11.7\% | 10.2\% | 27.6\% | 31.7\% | 18.6\% |
| Laval | 90,980 | 15,780 | 12,070 | 27,165 | 25,925 | 10,040 | 17.3\% | 13.3\% | 29.9\% | 28.5\% | 11.0\% |
| Lanaudière | 13,990 | 2,000 | 1,405 | 3,870 | 4,495 | 2,220 | 14.3\% | 10.0\% | 27.7\% | 32.1\% | 15.9\% |
| Laurentides | 37,985 | 5,825 | 4,220 | 8,775 | 12,020 | 7,150 | 15.3\% | 11.1\% | 23.1\% | 31.6\% | 18.8\% |
| Montérégie-Centre | 53,800 | 7,495 | 6,525 | 15,305 | 15,405 | 9,065 | 13.9\% | 12.1\% | 28.4\% | 28.6\% | 16.8\% |
| Montérégie-Est | 19,550 | 2,435 | 2,250 | 5,820 | 5,870 | 3,180 | 12.5\% | 11.5\% | 29.8\% | 30.0\% | 16.3\% |
| Montérégie-Ouest | 82,850 | 15,930 | 10,070 | 21,490 | 23,965 | 11,385 | 19.2\% | 12.2\% | 25.9\% | 28.9\% | 13.7\% |

## Proportion of Children (aged 0-5) in the Regional ESC of Quebec



## Proportion of Seniors (aged 65 and over)




## Visible Minority Groups



- There are differences between Quebec's language populations in terms of their proportion of visible minority groups.
- The greater proportion of visible minority members are located in the urban area of Greater Montreal.


## Immigrants and Quebec's Language Populations



## Low Income (less than \$20k)



Quebec's Englishspeaking communities are more likely to experiencing low income when compared to their Francophone counterparts.

## Living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

Living Below LICO (After Tax) By First Official Language Spoken Total Population, Québec and Montréal CMA, 2016


Québec
Montréal CMA
Rest of Québec

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, $25 \%$ sample. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- When French speakers and English speakers are compared, English speakers show a higher tendency to be living below LICO.


## Summary of Trends

- Variance at a regional level
- Change in age structure
- Tendency towards low income
- Immigration and visible minority composition

Thank-you!

