

# **MOVING FORWARD:**

## **Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking Seniors**

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# Acknowledgements

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Finally, a big thank you to all the English-speaking seniors from around the province who took the time to fill out our project survey.



# Foreword

## QCGN Director General & President

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### THE QUEBEC COMMUNITY GROUPS NETWORK IS PLEASED TO INTRODUCE MOVING FORWARD, A REPORT THAT PRESENTS THE EVIDENCE BASE COLLECTED BY OUR BUILDING RESEARCH CAPACITY RELATED TO QUEBEC'S ENGLISH-SPEAKING SENIORS PROJECT.

**THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING** communities of Quebec form a minority population within the province and an official language minority community (OLMC) within Canada. Seniors over the age of 55 represent 25.4 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking community, yet they have been aging without the benefit of policy and programs that acknowledge their particular situation as a linguistic minority.

The QCGN's mission is to be a centre of evidence-based expertise and collective action on the strategic issues affecting the development and vitality of English-speaking Quebec. To this end, the Quebec Community Groups Network applied for and received a three-year provincial grant to conduct a participatory action research project that has involved English-speaking seniors in identifying their own priorities, needs and challenges. The evidence produced by this project – which benefited from the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network's (QUESCREN) support – provides essential tools for the development of networks, policy and programming that is better targeted to the needs and priorities of English-speaking seniors as they seek to age in their home province of Quebec.

We would like to acknowledge the large

number of partners in this project – particularly the Government of Quebec, which funded the project through the Soutien aux initiatives visant le respect des aînés (SIRA) program; and the Department of Canadian Heritage, which provides the core funding that allows us to support this and other important work for our community. We would also like to thank the large number of staff and volunteers for all their hard work, dedication and commitment to this project. That includes the hundreds of seniors who participated as members of our steering committee, as researchers, and as survey participants.

The QCGN and its member organizations are committed to enhancing the understanding of the evolving needs of English-speaking seniors by politicians, community leaders, policy makers and stakeholders. As we strive to enhance the vitality of Quebec's English speaking communities through our senior populations, we also look forward to continued collaboration with federal departments and provincial ministries, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, other like-minded community groups, and our members – especially Seniors Action Quebec.

**DAN LAMOUREUX**, President

**SYLVIA MARTIN-LAFORGE**, Director General

# Foreword

## Seniors Research Project Manager

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**SINCE COMING ON BOARD WITH THIS PROJECT IN THE SUMMER OF 2012, THERE IS A COMMON REFRAIN I'VE HEARD FROM SENIORS TIME AND TIME AGAIN: "WHAT GOOD WILL MORE RESEARCH ON ENGLISH SPEAKING SENIORS DO? WHAT WE NEED IS ACTION!"**

**OUR PROJECT** stems from a belief that the two – action and research – go hand-in-hand.

Research comes from a desire to better understand and improve the world we live in. In order for English-speaking seniors across Quebec to connect and mobilize on issues, there needs to be solid evidence of current, targeted and accessible research that accurately reflects their needs and priorities.

Our research project set out to build an evidence base that would do just that. Here, we have developed a pan-provincial portrait of who and where Quebec's English-speaking seniors are, what their needs, challenges and priorities are and what kinds of experiences shape their lives. We have also broken this information down into regional snapshots.

But this project has not only been about developing a concrete data set. A big part of our mandate was about building research capacity, and fostering

networking opportunities among seniors, researchers and community members to promote greater awareness of the situation facing English-speaking seniors in Quebec.

One of the ways we did this was by employing a participatory action approach to research. What this means is that English-speaking seniors themselves have been involved at every step of the research process – from identifying the research priorities, to helping develop the project design, to carrying out the survey component of the research.

In the months to come, the QCGN will be collaborating with Seniors Action Quebec and other regional partner organizations to share our findings through 'lunch and learn' presentations and community discussions in selected regions across the province. Using this research project as a platform, we will 'Move Forward' together.

**CELINE COOPER**, Seniors Research Project Manager

# Executive Summary

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## INTRODUCTION

### **THE CANADIAN POPULATION TODAY IS AGING MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER BEFORE.**

**BEFORE.** In 2011, an estimated five million Canadians were 65 years of age or older. This number is expected to double over the next 22 to 25 years to reach 10.4 million by 2036.

**Here in Quebec,** the challenges and opportunities of an aging population are amplified. In 2011, nearly 1.3 million people living in Quebec were aged 65 or older. Among them, about 160 000 were aged 85 or older. As the baby-boomers (those born between 1946 and 1966) continue to age, it is estimated that the number of persons age 65 or older will increase from 16 per cent of the population in 2011 to 26 per cent in 2031. This represents an additional one million seniors in Quebec over the next 30 years.

### **Why a research project on English-speaking seniors in Quebec?**

While Quebec's English-speaking seniors share many of the same needs and priorities as their French-speaking counterparts, as an official linguistic minority community (OLMC) they also have needs and priorities that are unique within the broader senior population.

While there has been a great deal of research on Quebec's demographic shift and its senior population, little -- if -- any attention has been paid to the specific needs and priorities of Quebec's English-speaking seniors who are an official language minority community in Canada. One notable exception is the recent

2013 report entitled 'Enjoying your senior years in your own language' for the Office of the Commissioner for Official Languages, which employed 2006 Canadian census figures.

### **Why does this matter?**

English-speaking seniors in Quebec have been aging without the benefit of policy and programs that acknowledge their particular situation as an official linguistic minority group.

This matters because more than one quarter of Quebec's English-speaking population is 55 years of age and older. The 2011 Canadian census figures tell us that there are 1,058,250 English-speaking people living in Quebec and 268,696 of them are 55 years or over. In other words, seniors represent one quarter of (25.4 per cent) of Quebec's English-speaking population. That's a big number. Here's another way to think about it: as a group, the English-speaking senior population of Quebec is larger than the population of Prince Edward Island and spread across a large provincial territory three times the size of France.

Not only are they geographically dispersed but there are significant differences among the age 55 and over population in terms of their size and demographic weight in their own communities. In urban Montreal, for example, 152,701 seniors live within 20 kilometers of each other. In tiny Bas-Saint Laurent, there are fewer than 500 seniors in the whole Rimouski-Métis area.

This project represents an important

contribution not only to the growing field of research on aging in Canada, but more specifically towards building a province-wide body of research that focuses specifically on the needs and priorities of Quebec's English-speaking seniors.

## PROJECT RESEARCH PRIORITIES

In December of 2012, a Steering Committee chose the research priorities to guide this project. They are as follows:

1. Language barriers in communicating with, and accessing information provided by public institutions and agencies
2. Social support networks and living conditions in the communities in which English-speaking seniors reside
3. Best practices and models for creating "an effective voice" for Quebec's English-speaking seniors

## OUR EVIDENCE BASE

The evidence base compiled during this project offers the most up-to-date and detailed portrait of English-speaking seniors in Quebec. Using a participatory action approach to research, our team gathered information using a variety of different methods including a literature review, a review of statistical data from the 2011 Canadian census and the 2010 provincial Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)/CROP Survey of Community Vitality, as well as our own survey carried out from August to December, 2013, in eight selected regions of Quebec.

This project was always about more than just developing data. Because Quebec's English-speaking seniors are so diverse and widely dispersed, it can be an overall challenge to the

connectedness that is necessary for collective mobilization and finding a unified voice. A big part of our mandate, then, was about building research capacity and fostering networking opportunities among seniors, researchers and community members to promote greater awareness and understanding of the situation facing Quebec's English-speaking seniors.

One of the ways we did this was by employing a participatory action approach to research. What this means is that English-speaking seniors themselves have been involved at every step of the process – from identifying the research priorities, to helping develop the project design, to carrying out our survey and to disseminating the findings in their own communities.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR RESEARCH FINDINGS

What follows below are some highlights from the statistical profile with data drawn from the 2011 Canadian census and the 2010 provincial Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)/CROP Survey of Community Vitality, and the findings from our own project survey carried out from August to December, 2013. The full project report – entitled **Moving Forward: Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking Seniors** – is available on our website at [www.qcgn-seniors.org](http://www.qcgn-seniors.org). The French version can be found at [www.qcgn-aines.org](http://www.qcgn-aines.org).

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

- » **More than one quarter of Quebec's English-speaking population is 55 years of age and older.** There are

1,058,250 English-speaking people living in the province of Quebec; 268,696 of them are 55 or over. This senior group represents one quarter (25.4 per cent) of Quebec's English-speaking minority.

- » **The majority of Quebec's English-speaking seniors live in Montreal and the Montérégie** on the south shore of the metropolitan area. They represent a combined total of 196,545 individuals aged 55 and over.
- » **In the Estrie (Eastern Townships) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions, just over one in three English speakers is 55 or over.** The English-speaking communities of the Estrie and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions have the largest proportion of English-speaking seniors at 37.7 per cent and 36.5 per cent respectively.
- » **English speakers Quebecers who are 85 and older tend to live longer than their francophone counterparts.**

## BILINGUALISM

Aside from the variance of the English-speaking seniors in terms of their numbers and weight within their regional communities, their knowledge of official languages also varies according to region and gender.

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

- » Regions with the greatest concentration of English speakers 55 plus are among those with the lowest levels of bilingualism.
- » Quebec's English-speaking seniors display lower levels of bilingualism when compared to younger English-speaking Quebecers.

- » Women, who represent the majority of our English-speaking seniors, display lower levels of bilingualism.

**Why does this matter?** English-speaking seniors in Quebec are living longer than ever before and English-French bilingualism is a crucial factor in the quality of the lengthening years that seniors now enjoy. Their use of public institutions and services – whether it be health services, life-long learning or legal advice – coincides with an increased need to communicate in what may be a second and increasingly third language. (See Immigration and Cultural Diversity below.)

Typically, policy and legislation can impact service delivery and access to resources, all of which tend to be organized according to the characteristics and needs of the majority group. In the absence of the recognition of linguistic, cultural, and other social and economic characteristics – including age – that particularize a minority group, challenges may arise that compromise their quality of life.

## IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

- » **The proportion of English-speaking seniors who are immigrants substantially exceeds the Canadian norm as well as that of Quebec's French-speaking majority.** In Canada, there are 4.5 million seniors (age 65 and over) living in non-institutional settings. Of these seniors, **29.9 per cent** are immigrants. Among Quebec's English-speaking population, there are 138,000 seniors (age 65 and over) and almost half (**47.8 per cent**) are immigrants. Among Quebec's French-speaking population there are 969,000 seniors (age 65 and over) and **8.2 per cent** of these claim immigrant

status. **This means that nearly half of English-speaking seniors across Quebec were born outside of Canada.** Our project survey supported these statistics. About half of respondents were born outside of Canada, 9.5 per cent in another province and 40.2 per cent were born in Quebec.

- » Quebec's English-speaking seniors claimed a higher proportion of individuals who are members of a visible minority.
- » English-speaking seniors are almost five times more likely than their Francophone counterparts to have been born in a province outside of Quebec.

**Why does this matter?** We need to explore how the distinct composition of Quebec's English-speaking senior group may shape their experience of aging. For example, does policy designed with the majority seniors group in mind address the needs of Quebec's culturally diverse linguistic minority?

## EDUCATION

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

- » **When age groups from the 2011 census are compared, the 65 plus age group of English speakers have the greatest number of individuals without educational certification (high school diploma).** Among Quebec's English speakers who are 65 years and over, almost one third (30.6 per cent) have no educational certification.
- » There are big regional differences here, too. When the 65 plus age group is broken down by region, the proportion of English speakers with low education range widely from a

substantial 75.5 per cent in Nord-du-Québec, 68.9 per cent in Côte-Nord, and 52 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to 12.7 per cent in Chaudières-Appalaches and 18.9 per cent in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region.

- » **English-speaking Quebecers over the age of 65 have a higher proportion of individuals with high levels of education (post-secondary certification) compared to their French-speaking counterparts, but this advantage declines across the generations.** Among those over the age of 65, in 11 of 17 regions, they display higher educational levels compared to the majority. For those aged 45 to 64 this discrepancy declines to five of 17 regions. For those aged 25 to 44 this is true in only two regions.

**Why does this matter?** The extent to which seniors are engaged in lifelong learning and reaping the benefits of learning at later life stages is an important consideration in calculating education as a factor of socio-economic status. Given the extended length of time many seniors have spent outside the formal education system, many are at great risk of losing skills because of diminished use of their literacy skills over time. Research has found that higher levels of physical and psychological health, stronger social support and higher levels of personal autonomy and self-determination are among the benefits of learning for those in late adulthood.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Abu-Bader, S., Rogers, A., and Barusch, A. (2002). Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Frail Elderly. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, Vol. 38 (3) Haworth Press. See also Schuller, T., Preston, J., Hammond, C., Brassett-Grundy, A. and Bynner, J.(eds.) (2004) *The Benefits of Learning. The Impact of Education in Health, Family Life and Social Capital*. London and New York: Routledge

## INCOME AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

### Income

- » **There is a high level of income disparity among English speaking Quebecers.** The English-speaking population displays high levels of low income (no income or less than \$20,000) and high levels of high income (\$50,000 and over). This is observed within the 55 plus group, between age cohorts and across regions.

**Why does this matter?** Beyond the assessment of either high or low income, it is generally acknowledged that income disparities within a population are associated with a lower health status and social inequalities. Income disparity, both within the English-speaking 55 plus group and between English-speaking age cohorts, is an important factor in assessing the socio-economic status of English-speaking seniors.

### Labour Force Activity

- » According to the 2011 census, there were 53,553 unemployed English speakers (age 15 and over) residing in Quebec. They represent almost 10 per cent (9.4 per cent) of the total English-speaking population. This is an increase from 8.8 per cent in 2006. **The proportion of unemployed is substantially higher for Quebec's English-speaking minority when compared to the French-speaking majority.**
- » The greatest variation between the minority and majority language group with respect to levels of

unemployment lies in the 25-44 age group. **The proportion of Quebec's unemployed English speakers aged 25-44 is substantially greater than French speakers of the same age.** These are crucial years in the workforce and for household formation.

- » **The rate of those out of the labour force is fairly similar for the English-speaking minority and the French-speaking majority across the 17 regions for the 65 plus group.** Among the 45-64 age group, in six regions of out 17, the minority language group displays a greater proportion of those out of the labour force than the majority.
- » When the younger generations are considered, the relative difference between the minority and majority language groups increases with respect to proportion of those out of labour force. For the 25-44 age group, there are 12 regions where the proportion of those out of the labour force in the minority exceeds that of the French-speaking majority. In the 15-24 age group, there are 13 regions wherein the proportion of those out of the labour force in the English-speaking population exceeds that of the French-speaking group.

**Why does this matter?** You may be wondering why we are highlighting the labour force activity of younger English speakers, instead of focusing only on seniors. Here's why: When studying the socio-economic status of Quebec's English-speaking seniors, an intergenerational analysis can help to highlight a simple but critical point: **Today's youth are tomorrow's senior citizens.**

In order for English-speaking communities to prepare themselves for the significant increase in the number of seniors over the

next 25 years, they must also have a firm grasp on the evolving socio-economic status of the individuals who will live that future.<sup>2</sup>

Just as the experiences of those in the early to mid-stages of education and work (ages 15 through to 44) have a bearing upon the senior population in their communities, so, too, the experiences of our English-speaking senior groups have an impact on the opportunities and resources of the younger generations.

It is also important to mention that the family of an individual is understood to be a factor in their socio-economic status. In the case of seniors, the socio-economic situation of individuals in young and middle adulthood, both family and non-family, has an impact on their quality of life.

Here is an example of how all these pieces come together:

Aging baby boomers across Canada, including Quebec, are increasingly finding themselves in a position of financially supporting their children for many more years than they themselves were supported by their parents. Caregivers located in middle adulthood (aged 45-64) may find their resources spread increasingly thin between the competing needs of unemployed or low income children and (unilingual) aging parents without accessible public services and affordable housing.<sup>3</sup> If, as we see, that the proportion of Quebec's unemployed English speakers aged 25-44 is substantially greater than French speakers of the same age, then it follows that their English-speaking senior parents are more likely to be supporting them financially.

## **QCGN 2013 SURVEY ON ENGLISH-SPEAKING SENIORS**

Our project survey questionnaire was distributed among English-speaking seniors

55 years of age and over who live in eight of Quebec's administrative regions: Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Montreal, Laval, Outaouais, Gaspé, Laurentides, and Montérégie. We chose to survey these eight regions because they account for 96 per cent of Quebec's 55 plus English-speaking Quebecers. They are also regions which capture the range of environments in which English-speaking seniors are located, specifically, urban/semi-urban/rural/and isolated. Aside from age and region of residence and other demographic characteristics, survey respondents were identified by a set of questions which probed their language use as well as their sense of connection to the English-speaking community.

As part of our commitment to participatory action research, we reached out to QCGN member organizations and our steering committee to help us identify 10 researchers – themselves English-speaking seniors – who would be trained and assume responsibility for working with local organizations to recruit respondents, and to distribute and collect the surveys. The 10 researchers were drawn from the eight regions where the sample population reside.

Our researchers carried out the survey, which was available to respondents both in paper format or online, from Sept. 6 to Dec. 9, 2013. They far exceeded expectation by collecting just over two times the projected return rate for the survey – a total of 835 respondents.

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<sup>2</sup>International Federation on Ageing (IFA) (March 2012). Current and Emerging Issues Facing Older Canadians, P.7-8. <http://www.ifa-fiv.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/current-and-emerging-issues-facing-older-canadians-final-report-30-march-2012.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>Williams, C. (2004). "The Sandwich Generation". Perspectives, Vol.5, No.9, pp.5-12. Statistics Canada Catalogue No.75-001-XIE

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR SURVEY FINDINGS:

### AGING IN PLACE

- » The majority of survey respondents live in their own home (86.9 per cent)
- » More than two thirds (38.1 per cent) were satisfied and more than half (52.2 per cent) were very satisfied with their living arrangements.

### Respondents who expect to relocate:

Almost one third (32 per cent) of respondents said they planned to relocate in the next five years.

When asked why, these were their top four reasons:

1. The need for services in English
  2. Increased need for support
  3. Downsizing for retirement
  4. Desire to be close to family
- » When this group was asked where they would likely relocate, half (49 per cent) said within the same local area. Fewer than one quarter (22.2 per cent) said out of the province.
  - » Respondents in Capitale-Nationale were the most likely to expect relocation (47.4 per cent). Those in Gaspésie were the least likely (10.9 per cent).
  - » Female respondents (35.6 per cent) were more likely than males (23.8 per cent) to expect to relocate.
  - » Among age groups, respondents aged over 75 (36.2 per cent) show the strongest tendency to anticipate relocating in the next five years.

- » Among seniors expecting to move in the next five years, about half (49.4 per cent) planned to relocate in the same local area, one quarter (24.4 per cent) planned to relocate outside of Quebec and only 6.9 per cent would move within the province.

### Primary mode of transportation:

- » The majority of respondents (62.6 per cent) drive a car as their primary mode of transportation. This was followed by public transportation (17 per cent) and transportation provided by a friend or family member (12.4 per cent). (Note that there are significant regional differences in regards to transportation needs and priorities for seniors.)

### Respondents who feel language curtails potential:

- » According to the survey, 68.5 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking seniors feel that their ability to realize their full potential is curtailed by language barriers.
- » Seniors living in Laval (70.7 per cent), Montreal (70.6 per cent) and the Outaouais (67.7 per cent) regions were the most likely to feel limited by language barriers.
- » Senior women were more likely than men to feel language barriers curtail their potential.
- » No matter their age, English-speaking seniors feel that their ability to realize their potential is limited by language barriers.

### Respondents who feel role as caregiver limits opportunities:

- » According to the survey, nearly half

- (47.9 per cent) of English-speaking seniors feel that their role as caregiver limits their opportunities.
- » Seniors living in Laval (58.3 per cent), Montreal (50.9 per cent) and Estrie (44.4 per cent) were most likely to experience these limitations.
- » Half of English-speaking senior women (50.5 per cent) were much more likely to feel their role as caregiver limits their opportunities when compared to men (38.9 per cent).
- » Among age groups, the 55-64 cohort is the most likely to feel their caregiving role limits their opportunities.

## **SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS**

### **Frequency of social media use:**

- » According to the survey, 45.2 per cent of seniors interact with their families on a daily basis using social media.
- » The use of social media daily to interact with family varies from a high of 64.7 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to a low of 26.8 per cent in the Estrie region.
- » Female survey respondents (49.8 per cent) are much more likely to use social media daily for family interaction compared to males (33.1 per cent).
- » Seniors 75 plus are less likely to use social media daily for family interaction compared to younger seniors.

### **Respondents who volunteer:**

- » According to the survey, 61.4 per cent of 55 plus English-speaking seniors are volunteers.

- » The highest levels of volunteering among seniors are found in Laurentides (74.3 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (72.3 per cent) and Outaouais (70.3 per cent) regions.
- » English-speaking men (68.3 per cent) were more likely to report volunteering activity compared to women (58.8 per cent).
- » Among age groups, seniors between 65-74 show the highest rates of volunteering (69.5 per cent), followed by those aged 55-64 (67.7 per cent) and the 75 plus group (48.5 per cent).

## **INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT**

### **Respondents who need assistance to communicate:**

- » According to the survey, nearly one third (27.7 per cent) of English-speaking seniors need assistance when it comes to communicating with public service providers.
- » Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (44.2 per cent), Laval (39.1 per cent), Montérégie (38.5 per cent) and Estrie (37.9 per cent) show the highest levels of seniors needing assistance.
- » The greatest need for assistance in communicating with a public service provider is found among senior women (29.4 per cent) compared to men (22.6 per cent).
- » The 65-74 age group (31.7 per cent) is more likely to need assistance in communicating than the other age cohorts.

### **Importance of English information:**

- » Among survey respondents, the vast majority (93.8 per cent) reported

that information in English regarding public services was important. Almost three quarters (73.1 per cent) said it was very important and (20.7 per cent) said it was important.

## Challenges in accessing information

When asked what was the biggest challenge respondents faced when receiving information from Quebec's public institutions and agencies? these were the top three answers:

1. Agency forms are not available in English
2. The respondent would prefer to talk to somebody rather than read or use the computer
3. The respondent cannot find information in English

## LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCACY

When we asked respondents what issue(s) should be addressed by those seeking to improve the situation of English-speaking Quebecers of your generation, here are the top three answers they gave us:

1. Improved access to health and social services
2. Improved living arrangements for older adults
3. The situation of vulnerable seniors (low socio-economic status, overburdened caregivers, social isolation)

### Awareness of seniors group:

- » Almost half (54.1 per cent) are aware of a seniors group in their municipality.
- » Fewer than half (42.9 per cent) are

aware of a seniors group in their region.

- » Fewer than one third (32.2 per cent) are aware of a provincial seniors group

### Representation by community leadership:

- » When seniors are considered by age, the 65-74 age group are the least likely to feel fairly represented among community leadership.

### Representation in municipal bodies:

- » Among survey respondents, about one third (32.8 per cent) reported feeling fairly represented among municipal bodies.
- » The percentage of respondents who feel fairly represented in municipal bodies varies widely from a high of 51 per cent in Estrie to a low of 5.3 per cent in Laval.

## KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING SENIORS

Half of respondents reported being able to speak French (50.2 per cent).

- » The regional 55 plus respondent populations vary from 41.7 per cent in Montreal to 89 per cent in Capitale-Nationale with respect to their ability to speak French.
- » English-speaking male respondents (57.3 per cent) were more likely than females (48.0 per cent) to be able to speak French.
- » Respondents 75 years of age and over were the age group with the lowest tendency to speak French.

# Introduction

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## **THE CANADIAN POPULATION TODAY IS AGING MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER BEFORE. IN 1971, THE MEDIAN AGE IN CANADA WAS 26.2 YEARS. JUST OVER 40 YEARS LATER IN 2011, THE MEDIAN AGE WAS 40.6 YEARS.**

Seniors in Canada make up the fastest-growing age group. In 2011, an estimated five million Canadians were 65 years of age or older – a number that is expected to double over the next 22 to 25 years to reach 10.4 million by 2036. According to 2012 data from Human Resources and Skill Development Canada (now Employment and Social Development Canada) about one in four Canadians is expected to be 65 or over by the year 2051. This trend is expected to continue for the next several decades due mainly to a below replacement fertility rate as Canadians are having less children, an increase in life expectancy, and the aging of the large baby boom generation. This major demographic shift carries with it widespread economic, social and health implications for our society.

Here in Quebec, the challenges and opportunities of an aging population are amplified: trends suggest that in 30 years this province will have one of the oldest populations in the western world. According to Statistics Canada (2012), in Quebec the median age in 2011 was 41.9 years.

Quebec is the only Canadian province with a predominantly French speaking population and the only province in which French is the sole official language at the provincial level. Quebec's English-speaking seniors share many of the same needs and priorities as their French-speaking counterparts, but they also

– as an official linguistic minority community (OLMC) – have needs and priorities that are unique within the broader senior population.

The lives of Quebec's English-speaking seniors have been shaped by a particular set of social, political, economic and historical conditions. As such, they face a unique set of experiences and challenges as they age.

Presently, there is no complete province-wide evidence base or statistical portrait that focuses specifically on the needs and priorities of English-speaking seniors in Quebec. While there has been a great deal of research on Quebec's demographic shift and its senior population, little – if any – attention has been paid specifically to the needs and priorities of Quebec's English-speaking seniors who are an official language minority community in Canada (one exception is the recent 2013 report entitled 'Enjoying your senior years in your own language' for the Office of the Commissioner for Official Languages, which employed 2006 statistics.) As a result, English-speaking seniors in Quebec have been aging without the benefit of policy and programs that acknowledge their particular situation as an official linguistic minority group.

This QCGN-led project represents an important contribution to filling in these gaps, while at the same time increasing the seniors' research capacity by actively bringing them

together and involving them in the project design, implementation and dissemination of findings.

Our hope is that the evidence base we have compiled here will help in the development of networks, policy and programming that is better targeted to the needs and priorities of English-speaking seniors as they seek to age-in-place in their home province of Quebec.

## Project Statement

'Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking Seniors' is a research project coordinated by the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) with expertise provided by the Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN).

Funding support for this project is provided by SIRA of the provincial Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés.

## Objective and Strategy

Using a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, the objective of this project is to build research capacity while enhancing the evidence-based and decision-making practices of the many groups and people that shape the experiences of Quebec's English-speaking seniors. This includes community organizations, caregivers, service providers, researchers, policy makers and – most importantly – seniors themselves.

## Project team

**Research Project Manager:** Celine Cooper

**QUESCREN Researcher Coordinator:** Dr. Lorraine O'Donnell

**Lead Researcher:** Dr. Joanne Pocock

Dr. Pocock's mandate included working

with the Steering Committee to develop the research project design, carrying out the statistical profile, developing the survey, and collating the survey results. Dr. Pocock also played a key role in compiling the survey data and reporting on their results.

**Steering Committee:** David Cassidy, past-president of Seniors Action Quebec and committee co-chair; Sylvia Martin-Laforge, director general at QCGN and committee co-chair; Cheryl Henry-Leggero, Vision Gaspé-Perce Now; Kevin Erskine-Henry, Chair, South Shore Community Partners Network; Premela Pearson, secretary Indian Women's Circle; Jim Colmer, president, James Colmer Consultation Inc; Jan Anderson-Toupin, Jeffery Hale; Al Abdon, Filipino Association of Montreal and Suburbs.

The role of the Steering Committee was to collaboratively advise on and support the project research design, implementation and dissemination. Members worked together to set the project research priorities and contribute to the research process by reviewing and offering feedback on data, analysis, reports and other relevant research findings.

**Senior Researchers:** Edward Slattery (Capitale-Nationale); Heather Keith (Estrie); Doreen Jones (Montreal); Malou Dee (Montreal); Patricia Post (Montreal); Gail Campbell (Laval); Maureen Ricard (Outaouais); Nancy Briand (Gaspé); Darlene Gargul (Laurentides); Pauline Wiedow (Montréal)

The researchers worked on the survey component of the project. They assumed responsibility for working with local organizations to recruit respondents, and to distribute and collect the surveys in eight selected administrative regions of Quebec.

## Outcomes

In year one of the project, the Steering

Committee developed a set of short-, medium- and long-term outcomes for this project. They are as follows:

- » Improved research skills among English-speaking seniors
- » Improved networking and cooperation
- » Identification of research gaps, barriers and priority issues for English-speaking seniors
- » Increase in publication and conference presentations concerning the situation of English-speaking seniors
- » Increase in research proposals and funding related to English-speaking seniors in Quebec

## Background

This project builds on a series of initiatives led by the QCGN since 2009 through the support of the New Horizons for Seniors Program of the Department of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) (now Employment and Social Development Canada) and Soutien aux initiatives visant le respect des aînés (SIRA) focusing on identifying the needs and priorities of English-speaking seniors and their communities.

In 2009 the QCGN applied for and received a project grant through the New Horizons for Seniors Program of the Department of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (now renamed Employment and Social Development Canada). The main goal of the project was to develop a seniors info database which informs English-speaking seniors and their caregivers about existing resources in their own language.

Thanks to the New Horizons project grant, the QCGN also created a Seniors' Working Committee with representatives from across the province who came together to discuss needs and key priorities for Quebec English-

speaking seniors and set the foundation of a provincial seniors' coalition. The committee helped produce *Blazing a Trail for Active and Healthy Aging: An Action Plan for Quebec's English-speaking Seniors* which consolidated pertinent provincial government recommendations, results of a survey of English-speaking seniors, and advice from key community leaders and organizations.

The main priority identified in the action plan was the creation of a provincial network for English-speaking seniors. To implement this goal, and to improve networking among English-speaking seniors, the QCGN again applied to SIRA seniors support fund of the provincial Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés and received a project grant for 2010-2012. The project aimed to help organizations working with seniors to share best practices; to provide seniors with greater access to resources; and to develop partnerships and coordinate seniors' demands. Knowledge transfer and sharing with French-speaking counterparts, organizations and government partners were also among the goals to help seniors better meet their needs and challenges.

In April 2011, more than 100 seniors and representatives from institutions and community groups from across Quebec gathered to take the first important steps towards the creation of a provincial network for English-speaking seniors. The forum set five main objectives for three years:

- » To advocate at all levels of government to ensure English-speaking seniors throughout Quebec have access to all the services and programs that are necessary to maintain their health and vitality
- » To empower seniors by improving their access to information and resources
- » To promote the proposed seniors'

network as an inclusive English-language organization that is recognized as the voice of English-speaking seniors in Quebec

- » To ensure the sustainability of the Network through adequate and timely funding, results-based activities, sound and shared leadership, and fostering intergenerational activities
- » To create a permanent structure to address the specific seniors' issues

On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2011, more than 60 seniors and caregivers came together for a National Senior's Day conference to review what had been done so far and to determine how to move forward. Conference participants determined the senior's network to be inclusive of different regions and cultures, to have diverse leadership, and to be an authentic voice for English-speaking seniors in Quebec.

In early March, 2012, the Quebec Community Groups Network received the three-year provincial grant through the provincial SIRA seniors support fund for this present participatory action-based research project that was designed to involve seniors in identifying their needs and challenges, doing research, and disseminating the results of the research as a means to enact change.

In 2013, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages released its report entitled *Enjoying Your Senior Years in Your Own Language, Culture and Community: Federal Support from Key Institutions and a Portrait of English-speaking Seniors in Quebec*. Two of the main findings from this study were that Quebec's English-speaking population has a faster rate of aging than its French-speaking population and, despite higher education levels among English-speaking seniors, nearly as many of them are living below the low-income cut-off as French-speaking seniors. The release of the study coincided with the official launch of Seniors Action Quebec

network, the seniors network set into motion by QCGN with support from the 2009 New Horizons for Seniors Grant.

## Duration

Initiated in 2012, the project Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking Seniors will conclude in March, 2015.

# Methodology

## Multi-sited approach

This project uses a multi-sited approach to data collection. In an effort to capture the most up-to-date and detailed portrait of English-speaking seniors in Quebec, our research team gathered information using a variety of different methods including a literature review, a review of statistical data from the 2011 Canadian census and the 2010 provincial Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)/CROP Survey of Community Vitality, as well as our own project survey carried out from August to December, 2013, in eight selected regions of Quebec. As the evidence base is rolled out in the coming months through 'lunch and learn' sessions in regions across Quebec, salient points from the community discussions be captured and added to our website:

In English: [www.qcgn-seniors.org](http://www.qcgn-seniors.org)

In French: [www.qcgn-aines.org](http://www.qcgn-aines.org)

## Participatory Action Research

Participatory action research (PAR) is an approach to research in communities that – as the name suggests – places emphasis

on both participation and action. As a methodological framework, PAR seeks to involve the individuals or community to whom the research applies – in our case, English-speaking seniors in Quebec.

What this means concretely is that English-speaking seniors from around the province were involved in our research process from start to finish – from the initial design of the project, through to the data gathering, to sharing and disseminating the final conclusions. As the project moves forward, English-speaking seniors will take the lead on actions arising out of the research.

## Building Research Capacity

One way to think about Research Capacity Building (RCB) is as a means to an end – the end being ‘useful’ research that informs practice and leads to an increase in the quality of life of seniors – or as an end in itself, one that emphasizes development in skills and structures that enable further research to take place.

Here are some defining principles of RCB (Crook, 2005; pp.4-8):

- » Research capacity is built by developing appropriate skills, and confidence, through training and creating opportunities to apply skills
- » Research capacity building supports research “close to practice” in order for it to be useful
- » Linkages, partnerships and collaborations enhance research capacity building
- » Research capacity should ensure appropriate dissemination to maximize impact
- » Research capacity building

includes elements of continuity and sustainability

## Priority Research Areas

In December 2012, the Project Steering Committee collectively selected three research priorities around which our project would be structured. They were collectively chosen from among the most frequently cited, researchable, and province-wide areas of concern related to English-speaking seniors in Quebec. The research priorities are:

1. Language barriers in communicating with, and accessing the information provided by public institutions and agencies
2. Social support networks and living conditions in the communities in which English-speaking seniors reside
3. Best practices and models for creating “an effective voice” for Quebec’s English-speaking seniors going into the future

## Ethics Protocol

In 2012, this QCGN-led project received certification from the University Human Research Ethics Committee (UHREC) at Concordia University. This included the submission of a summary protocol form (SPF) together with all related documentation. The project has been deemed consistent with the Canadian Tri-Council statement on ethical conduct for research involving humans. Dr. Lorraine O’Donnell of QUESCREN applied as the Principle Investigator.

# Findings

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## Statistics

### Profile Background

What follows here is the most current statistical portrait of Quebec's English-speaking senior population. This profile draws primarily on data from the 2011 Census of Canada and 2011 National Household Survey to describe the key socio-economic characteristics that shape the experience of these communities.

Here, we have focused on the 55 and over age group with consideration given to their distribution in terms of region, gender, visible minority membership and language.

In order to provide a richer, more detailed portrait of Quebec's English-speaking seniors, we have also:

- » Broken out the various age cohorts subsumed within the 55 plus group (55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85 plus);
- » Presented demographic characteristics such as household living arrangements, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, income levels and tendency to be living below the low-income cut-off (LICO); and
- » Provided both a pan-provincial picture and a regional breakdown.

Aside from the census, selected questions asked of English speakers 18 years of age and over who responded to the provincial CHSSN/CROP Survey of Community Vitality (2010) are presented in section 4 - Attitudes, Experiences and Priorities.

Our statistical profile has been divided into four sections:

- » Section 1: Age Composition and English-French Bilingualism
- » Section 2: Socio-economic Status, by Age Group
- » Section 3: Socio-cultural Characteristics, by Age Group
- » Section 4: Attitudes, Experiences and Priorities

## Defining Concepts and Measures

### Senior

For the purposes of this profile, our Steering Committee selected the broadest possible definition of senior. When we speak of seniors – unless otherwise specified – we are referring to **individuals 55 years of age and over**. As mentioned earlier, the sub-age categories of the senior group (55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85 plus) are also identified.

### Age Cohort, Life Stage and Generation

Research organized around age often uses the concepts of *age cohort*, *life stage* and *generation*. For the purpose of this profile, **age cohort** refers to a group of individuals who are the same age or belong to the same age category.

For example, the 15-24 age cohort refers to all individuals of the sample population who are

between 15-24 years of age.

The research literature offers up a number of models for understanding the **life stage** of an individual. They are all intended to be approximations of actual lived experience. Here, we borrow from Daniel Levinson (1997) and draw the parallel between life stage and age cohort in roughly the following manner:

- » Pre-adulthood (age 0-24)
- » Early adulthood (age 25-44)
- » Middle adulthood (age 45-64)
- » Late adulthood (age 65-84)
- » Late late adulthood (age 85 and over)

It is important to add that these life stages are not written in stone. Furthermore, the shift from one life stage to the next – from middle adulthood to late adulthood, for example – can be a significant developmental step and may involve a transitional period of several years. In other words, aside from individual variance there would be overlapping transitional years between age cohorts which are not indicated above.

**Generation** typically refers to a group of individuals who experience the same significant events within a given period of time. The “baby boom generation,” for example, is a term that is used to single out a particular birth cohort (born post-Second World War, 1946-1964) who share specific historical and cultural circumstances.

The related term **intergenerationality** refers to the level and nature of the interaction between different generations within a specified population.

## Language Concept

This profile uses the **First Official Language Spoken** (FOLS) definition. FOLS is an inclusive language concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of Canada's official

languages (French and English), mother tongue and language spoken at home.

## Geographical Territory

The tables of this section contain statistical information on the FOLS English and French-speaking 2011 census populations organized according to the geographical boundaries of Quebec's 17 administrative regions. (Please note that due to the availability of regional data, some of the tables in this report show Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec as a combined region while others show them as separate territories. It should be noted that the high presence of English-speaking aboriginal persons in the Nord-du-Québec region may skew the profile for that region given their substantially different age structure when compared to the non-aboriginal population.) Findings are displayed for the provincial territory of Quebec as well as in accordance with each region.

## Low Income Cut-Offs

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line,” LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20 per cent higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category.

## Statistics Canada Concepts and Definitions

For the most part the meanings of demographic and administrative terms are explained in this report. The online Statistics Canada 2011 Census Dictionary may also be consulted for further clarification.

## Methodology: How to use these tables and graphs

The tables and accompanying text in each of the four sections in our statistical profile use a single standard format. Once you are familiar with the language and presentation of one or two tables, the rest of the information should be easy to access.

## Source of Numbers and Percentages

The data in this report is drawn from three sources. Demographic information is from the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey, both of which are collected by Statistics Canada. The census is collected from 100 per cent of the population while the sample size for the non-mandatory National Household Survey varies by region.

The other data source is the 2010 CHSSN/ CROP Survey on Community Vitality which presents data on the attitudes and perceptions of English speakers across the province.

## Relative Indices

In addition to absolute numbers and percentages, the following tables provide comparative information for the English-speaking population at two different administrative and geographical levels. Four comparative methods of measurement are used: minority-majority index (mmi), relative geographic index (rgi), gender index (gi) and old age dependency ratio.

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<sup>2</sup> This index was developed by William Floch, research manager of Department of Canadian Heritage, and has been applied for a number of years in the department's research on Canada's official language minority communities. See William Floch, *Quebec's Administrative Regions in Demographic Profiles of Official Language Communities in Canada, 1996-2006*.

## Majority-Minority Index

A minority-majority index<sup>2</sup> helps demonstrate the similarities and differences between various groups of unequal number – in this case, by comparing the minority population of English speakers and the majority population of French-speakers. Simply put, 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.

Here's an example: Let's go to Table 4 in Section 1 of the Statistical Profile to see how this works. (See Figure 1.)

As you can see, this table uses a minority-majority index (mmi) to compare the proportion or percentage of English speakers to French speakers in the province and in each region in accordance with nine age cohorts.

Now, have a look at the shaded column on the far right of the table. This tells us the standing for the English-speaking 55 plus age group.

Finally, have a look at the row for the Estrie region. This row displays an mmi of 1.15 for the 55 plus group. What this tells us in relative terms is that in the Estrie region, the proportion of English-speaking seniors is 15 per cent greater than the proportion of French-speaking seniors.

## Relative Geographic Index – provincial (rgi-prov)

The provincial relative geographic index refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the English-speaking population of a given region compared to the English-speaking population of the entire province of Quebec.

The latter is loosely referred to as the provincial anglophone norm or average. In other words, an rgi-prov greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is

Figure 1

Region	Minority-Majority Index									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	0.95	1.11	1.13	1.23	0.95	0.84	0.82	0.92	1.09	0.86
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.28	1.05	1.01	1.08	0.86	0.89	0.96	1.02	1.13	0.95
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.75	0.81	1.38	1.40	1.14	0.88	1.08	0.83	1.24	0.95
Capitale-Nationale	0.75	1.02	1.21	1.33	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.91	1.01	0.90
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.76	0.89	0.94	1.48	1.04	1.00	1.03	0.91	0.97	0.99
Estrie	0.85	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.16	1.42	1.72	1.15
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	0.77	0.90	1.06	1.41	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.89	0.97
Montréal	0.94	1.02	1.02	1.16	0.97	0.93	0.94	1.03	1.16	0.96
Montréal	0.92	1.14	0.95	1.11	1.05	0.94	0.90	0.89	1.09	0.93
Laval	1.06	0.99	1.26	1.44	0.97	0.74	0.69	0.63	0.39	0.68
Lanaudière	0.76	0.82	1.02	1.37	1.06	1.00	0.95	1.10	1.37	1.01
Laurentides	0.86	0.93	0.88	1.07	0.98	1.07	1.13	1.32	1.70	1.15
Outaouais	0.98	0.99	1.11	1.15	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.96	0.93
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.07	0.96	0.96	1.17	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.95	1.40	0.95
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.78	1.03	1.47	1.25	0.89	0.94	0.80	1.09	0.69	0.91
Côte-Nord	0.92	1.19	0.84	1.15	0.99	0.89	1.06	1.04	1.20	0.97
Nord-du-Québec	1.38	1.55	1.06	1.11	0.62	0.57	0.40	0.19	0.34	0.47
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The minority-majority index compares the proportion of English-speakers in a given age group with that of French-speakers in the same age group. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that English-speakers will fall into the given age group while a value less than 1.00 means that it is less likely than English speakers will be found in that age group.									

Figure 2

Region	Relative Geographic Index									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.06	0.79	0.63	0.78	1.01	1.39	1.51	1.44	1.48	1.44
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.70	0.66	1.01	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.56	1.13	1.59	1.36
Capitale-Nationale	0.70	0.91	1.14	1.02	1.03	1.11	1.16	1.11	1.14	1.12
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.82	0.77	0.78	1.15	1.09	1.29	1.32	0.99	0.92	1.22
Estrie	0.91	0.92	0.72	0.74	0.96	1.28	1.52	1.61	1.83	1.45
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	0.75	0.77	0.85	1.00	1.10	1.32	1.35	1.24	1.06	1.30
Montréal	1.06	0.93	0.84	0.97	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.00	0.88	1.08
Montréal	0.94	1.04	1.09	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.95	1.04	1.15	0.98
Laval	1.19	0.96	0.97	1.22	1.04	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.39	0.77
Lanaudière	0.86	0.77	0.83	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.12	0.96	0.88	1.10
Laurentides	0.97	0.85	0.69	0.93	1.10	1.26	1.34	1.19	1.09	1.26
Outaouais	1.11	0.94	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.08	0.97	0.77	0.61	0.96
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.20	0.90	0.79	0.89	1.08	1.16	1.07	0.95	1.02	1.09
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.77	0.90	1.19	0.86	1.00	1.26	1.06	1.35	0.67	1.18
Côte-Nord	1.00	1.03	0.68	0.95	1.15	1.11	1.22	1.01	0.74	1.10
Nord-du-Québec	1.80	1.55	1.09	0.98	0.69	0.58	0.32	0.10	0.07	0.38
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The relative geographic index compares the proportion of English-speakers in a given age group with that of the provincial English-speaking population in the same age group. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that English-speakers in the region will fall into the given age group when compared with the provincial level for English speakers.									

more present in the anglophone population of a specific region than in the provincial anglophone population as a whole. An rgi-prov less than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

Here's an example: Let's go to Table 5 in Section 1 of the Statistical Profile to see how this works. (See Figure 2.)

As you can see, Table 5 uses a relative geographic index (rgi-prov) to compare the proportion of English speakers of a given age in a region to the proportion of English speakers of a given age for the province.

The result is an understanding of the distribution of individuals across age cohorts within a given region as compared to the distribution within the province as a total unit.

Let's use Estrie as an example again. In this table the rgi-prov for the 55 plus group is 1.45. What this tells us is that the proportion of seniors in the Estrie region is 45 per cent greater than the proportion formed by this age group at the provincial level.

## Gender Index (gi)

The gender index refers to the relative value of a characteristic for English-speaking females compared to English-speaking males. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that the female population displays the characteristic compared to their male counterparts. A value less than 1.00 means that it is less likely that English-speaking women do so when compared to their male counterparts.

Here's an example: Let's go to Table 3 in Section 1 of the Statistics Profile to see how this works. (Figure 3)

This table tells us that the gender index for the English-speaking population in the Quebec region who are 55 years of age and over is 1.08. In other words, there is a slightly higher proportion of English-speaking women aged 55 and older compared to English-speaking men aged 55 and older in this particular region.

Figure 3

Region	Proportion of Seniors (55 and over) by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011				
	English speakers	French speakers	minority-majority index	relative geographic index	gender index
Quebec	25.4%	29.6%	0.86	1.00	1.08
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	36.5%	38.6%	0.95	1.44	1.05
Bas-Saint-Laurent	34.5%	36.2%	0.95	1.36	1.01
Capitale-Nationale	28.5%	31.8%	0.90	1.12	1.07
Chaudière - Appalaches	31.1%	31.3%	0.99	1.22	0.94
Estrie	36.7%	31.8%	1.15	1.45	1.12
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	33.0%	34.2%	0.97	1.30	1.02
Montréal	27.5%	28.6%	0.96	1.08	1.05
Montréal	25.0%	27.0%	0.93	0.98	1.12
Laval	19.5%	28.5%	0.68	0.77	0.97
Lanaudière	27.9%	27.6%	1.01	1.10	1.01
Laurentides	32.0%	27.9%	1.15	1.26	1.01
Outaouais	24.4%	26.1%	0.93	0.96	1.03
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	27.6%	28.9%	0.95	1.09	0.95
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	30.0%	33.1%	0.91	1.18	0.84
Côte-Nord	28.0%	28.7%	0.97	1.10	0.94
Nord-du-Québec	9.8%	20.6%	0.47	0.38	1.04
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.				

## Old Age Dependency Ratio

The old age dependency ratio<sup>3</sup> is a comparison of the population that is dependent (persons 65 years of age and over) to the population that is independent, or in different terms, productive (working-age population between 15 and 64 years of age). The resulting index represents the number of persons aged 15-64 for every person aged 65 and over.

Here's an example: Let's go to Table 6 in Section 1 of the Statistical Profile to see how this works. This table displays the old age dependency ratio for the English-speaking population by province and region. (See Figure 4.) Let's look at the row for the Estrie region again where the old age dependency ratio is listed at 3.02. What this tells us is that there are about three persons 15-64 years of age for

every person aged 65 and over among English speakers 15 years of age and over residing in the regional territory of Estrie.

The other columns of the table reveal this is a smaller ratio than that exhibited by the majority group ( $m_{mi} = 0.74$ ) and substantially smaller than the ratio ( $r_{gi} = 0.57$ ) found for the English-speaking provincial group.

Figure 4

Region	Anglophone old age dependency index	Francophone old age dependency index	Minority-majority index for old age dependency	Relative geographic index for old age dependency
Quebec	5.28	4.46	1.18	1.00
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3.21	3.37	0.95	0.61
Bas-Saint-Laurent	3.84	3.55	1.08	0.73
Capitale-Nationale	4.83	4.06	1.19	0.91
Chaudière - Appalaches	4.60	4.27	1.08	0.87
Estrie	3.02	4.08	0.74	0.57
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	4.14	3.66	1.13	0.78
Montérégie	4.85	4.72	1.03	0.92
Montréal	5.32	4.72	1.13	1.01
Laval	7.13	4.23	1.69	1.35
Lanaudière	5.22	5.07	1.03	0.99
Laurentides	4.01	4.97	0.81	0.76
Outaouais	6.20	5.64	1.10	1.17
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	4.93	4.83	1.02	0.93
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	4.90	3.99	1.23	0.93
Côte-Nord	4.74	5.04	0.94	0.90
Nord-du-Québec	24.00	8.26	2.90	4.54
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. Old Age dependency ratio is the ratio of older dependents (people older than 64) to the working-age population (those aged 15-64). Data represents the number of persons aged 15-64 for every person aged 65 and over.			

<sup>3</sup> For further discussion of dependency ratios go to <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-229-x/2009001/demo/dep-eng.htm>

# SECTION 1 – AGE COMPOSITION AND ENGLISH FRENCH BILINGUALISM

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## Highlights

According to the 2011 census findings:

- » More than one quarter of Quebec's English-speaking population is 55 years of age and older. There are 1,058,250 English-speaking people living in the province of Quebec; 268,696 of them are 55 years of age or over. This senior group represents 25.4 per cent of Quebec's minority language group.
- » The majority of Quebec's English-speaking seniors live in Montreal and the Monteregie. The largest concentrations of English-speaking seniors are located in the Montreal and Monteregie regions of Quebec with a combined total of 196,545 individuals aged 55 and over.
- » In the Estrie and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions, just over one in three English speakers is 55 years of age or over. The English-speaking communities of the Estrie and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions have the largest proportion of English-speaking seniors at 37.7 per cent and 36.5 per cent consecutively.
- » At the provincial level, English speakers who are 85 years of age and older tend to live longer than their francophone counterparts.

## Regional Diversity

- » Not only are they geographically dispersed but there are significant differences among the 55 plus population in terms of their size and demographic weight in their own communities.
- » Quebec's English-speaking seniors – even as a sub-group of their language minority – are numerically large. Here's one way to think about it: as a group, the English-speaking senior population of Quebec is larger than the population of Prince Edward Island and spread across an expansive provincial territory three times the size of France.
- » There are significant regional differences, too. In urban Montreal, for example, 152,701 seniors live within 20 kilometers of each other. In tiny Bas-Saint Laurent, fewer than 500 seniors live in the whole Rimouski-Métis area.
- » ecause Quebec's English-speaking seniors are so diverse and widely dispersed geographically, it can be an overall challenge to the cohesion and connectedness that is necessary for collective mobilization and finding a unified "voice."

## Urban/Rural

In Canada, rural communities tend to have older populations. This is primarily due to the internal migration of young adults who leave rural areas to pursue higher education or to find work in urban areas.

Quebec's English-speaking seniors share the general context experienced by other Canadian seniors. However, there are significant demographic factors that are particular to their profile.

For example:

- » Quebec's English-speaking communities were uniquely impacted by the historic exodus of the late 1970s when there was an increase in English speakers, especially among young adults, who departed for destinations outside the province (Floch/Pocock, 1999; 2008). This mass out-migration impacted the age structure of the province, and has accelerated the rate of aging among anglophone communities (with some regions more affected than others) when compared to their francophone counterparts.
- » There has been a much greater likelihood in the post-Quiet Revolution years for young English-speaking well-educated professionals to leave the province compared to francophone adults of the same age and level of schooling (Floch/Pocock, 2008). This manifests itself in a relative under-representation of individuals in middle and late adulthood 55-64 and 65-74 in the "left-behind" population (See Table 4). This pattern of mobility is not confined to Quebec's rural communities. The Montreal region, where we find the greatest concentration of English-

speaking seniors, displays lower levels of individuals in these age cohorts and higher levels of individuals among older seniors compared to the francophone majority and compared to the Quebec norm for the English-speaking senior population (See Table 4 and 5). The more rural regions of Estrie and Gaspésie-Iles de-la-Madeleine display a high ratio of seniors compared to youth. In contrast, in the urban Laval region the relative ratio of young is high (See Table 4 and 5).

## Bilingualism

Aside from the variance of the English-speaking seniors group in terms of their number and weight within their regional communities, their knowledge of official languages also varies according to region and gender.

The 2011 census findings tell us that:

- » **Some of the regions with the greatest concentration of English speakers 55 plus are among those with the lowest levels of bilingualism.** (See tables 1 and 12)
- » **There are more English-speaking women than men in the senior group and senior women also display lower levels of bilingualism.**
- » Quebec's English-speaking seniors display lower levels of bilingualism when compared to their younger English speakers.

Why does this matter? English-speaking seniors in Quebec are living longer than ever before and English-French bilingualism is a crucial factor in the quality of the lengthening years that seniors now enjoy. Their use of public institutions and services – whether it be health services, life-long learning or legal

advice – coincides with an increased need to communicate in what may be a second and increasingly third language.

Typically, policy and legislation can impact service delivery and access to resources, all of which tend to be organized according to the characteristics and needs of the majority group. In the absence of the recognition of linguistic, cultural, and other social and economic characteristics – including age – that particularize a minority group, challenges may arise that compromise their quality of life.

## Minority Language Seniors and Vulnerable Sub-groups

Variances among sub-groups within Quebec's minority language group itself – including the more narrowed variances among those who are 55 plus – must also be noted in order to identify both vulnerabilities and strengths.

Findings from this section draw attention to three vulnerable sub-groups: **The Frail Elderly, Senior Caregivers of Seniors and English speakers of Nord-du-Quebec.**

*The Frail Elderly:* The Senate Committee on Aging has identified segments of the senior population, such as unattached seniors, immigrants, and the very frail, as vulnerable (Senate Committee on Aging, First Report, 2007). In this section of the profile the situation of the frail elderly begin to emerge. Note that later sections will explore seniors living alone and seniors with immigrant status of the 55 plus group.

Generally, the older age segment of the 55 plus group, or frail elderly, are the most dependent on support from public institutions, community and family for the quality of their experience in all areas of their life.

We learn that the proportion of Quebec seniors 85 years of age and over is greater among anglophone communities compared to francophone communities. At the regional

level this is most pronounced in the Estrie and Laurentides regions followed by Abitibi-Temiscamingue, Lanaudiere, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Cote-Nord, Monteregie and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine and Montreal (See Table 4).

In the majority of regions, the proportion of English-speaking females who are 85 years and older is substantially greater than the proportion of English-speaking males the same age. (See Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10).

*Senior Caregivers of Seniors: The level of English-French bilingualism is lower among older English-speaking adults compared to younger English speakers and lower among older English-speaking women compared to men of the same age.* (See Tables 12, 13 and 14)

As noted earlier, provincially, the 55-64 and 65-74 age groups of the English-speaking minority language population who are highly likely to be implicated in care-giving for the frail elderly group (and younger elders) are proportionally smaller when compared to French speakers of the same age and sharing the same territory. Women of these age cohorts are likely to be less bilingual than younger English-speaking women and English-speaking men of the same age. (Table 4)

*English speakers of Nord-du-Quebec:* In terms of almost every measure applied in the census tables of this section of the profile, the English-speaking communities located in the Nord-du-Quebec region display substantial differences from other regional communities.

The life expectancy for aboriginal peoples is substantially below that of non-aboriginal peoples while their fertility rate is higher than the general population.

The lower life expectancy of Canada's aboriginal peoples may be attributed to long-term inequalities that have led to different health outcomes relative to non-aboriginals. At the moment the number of aboriginal seniors

is very low (9.8 per cent of the Nord-du-Quebec English-speaking population, see Table 2) but a dramatic overall increase is predicted. Current data from Statistics Canada projects that by 2016, the percentage of Canadian

aboriginal seniors will triple (Statistics Canada, 2012). Given the low numbers of seniors in recent years there is concern as to the preparedness of the Nord-du-Quebec communities for this fast-paced growth.

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## Age composition

Tables 1 and 2 present the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec according to the 2011 Census of Canada. The distribution of English-speaking population across Quebec's regions

and 10 age cohorts is displayed. The shaded "55 plus" column provides the total number and percentage for all English-speaking seniors 55 years of age and over.

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 1,058,250 English speakers living in Quebec. Of these, 268,696

**Table 1 - Age Groups, by Region (numbers)**

Region	Number of English-speakers, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011										
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	1,058,250	160,453	145,553	154,325	164,455	164,763	125,823	77,785	47,638	17,450	268,696
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,943	1,599	1,074	914	1,199	1,561	1,642	1,102	645	243	3,632
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,143	122	104	168	171	222	175	131	58	30	394
Capitale-Nationale	13,352	1,426	1,674	2,216	2,109	2,137	1,756	1,135	665	250	3,806
Chaudière - Appalaches	3,806	475	401	432	681	644	586	368	170	58	1,182
Estrie	23,434	3,219	2,959	2,469	2,696	3,502	3,569	2,624	1,700	708	8,601
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	5,740	656	608	710	892	985	904	571	320	100	1,895
Montréal	159,525	25,593	20,444	19,460	24,103	26,064	20,948	13,421	7,170	2,305	43,844
Montréal	611,003	86,820	87,270	97,165	94,360	92,685	69,805	42,798	28,558	11,540	152,701
Laval	82,075	14,748	10,860	11,610	15,583	13,293	7,718	4,823	2,923	533	15,997
Lanaudière	12,396	1,623	1,320	1,507	2,213	2,276	1,725	1,016	535	180	3,456
Laurentides	36,059	5,305	4,215	3,627	5,195	6,171	5,389	3,559	1,933	648	11,529
Outaouais	66,651	11,192	8,604	9,372	10,329	10,919	8,527	4,737	2,298	668	16,230
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	5,376	981	664	616	742	903	741	423	230	90	1,484
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,804	211	224	313	240	281	271	141	110	20	542
Côte-Nord	5,343	814	760	528	788	953	706	480	243	65	1,494
Nord-du-Québec	20,638	5,625	4,390	3,275	3,130	2,215	1,413	483	93	25	2,014
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.										

**Table 2 - Age Groups, by Region (percentage)**

Region	Percentage of English-speakers, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	15.2%	13.8%	14.6%	15.5%	15.6%	11.9%	7.4%	4.5%	1.6%	25.4%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	16.1%	10.8%	9.2%	12.1%	15.7%	16.5%	11.1%	6.5%	2.4%	36.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	10.7%	9.1%	14.7%	15.0%	19.4%	15.3%	11.5%	5.1%	2.6%	34.5%
Capitale-Nationale	10.7%	12.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.0%	13.2%	8.5%	5.0%	1.9%	28.5%
Chaudière - Appalaches	12.5%	10.5%	11.4%	17.9%	16.9%	15.4%	9.7%	4.5%	1.5%	31.1%
Estrie	13.7%	12.6%	10.5%	11.5%	14.9%	15.2%	11.2%	7.3%	3.0%	36.7%
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	11.4%	10.6%	12.4%	15.5%	17.2%	15.7%	9.9%	5.6%	1.7%	33.0%
Montréal	16.0%	12.8%	12.2%	15.1%	16.3%	13.1%	8.4%	4.5%	1.4%	27.5%
Montréal	14.2%	14.3%	15.9%	15.4%	15.2%	11.4%	7.0%	4.7%	1.9%	25.0%
Laval	18.0%	13.2%	14.1%	19.0%	16.2%	9.4%	5.9%	3.6%	0.6%	19.5%
Lanaudière	13.1%	10.6%	12.2%	17.9%	18.4%	13.9%	8.2%	4.3%	1.5%	27.9%
Laurentides	14.7%	11.7%	10.1%	14.4%	17.1%	14.9%	9.9%	5.4%	1.8%	32.0%
Outaouais	16.8%	12.9%	14.1%	15.5%	16.4%	12.8%	7.1%	3.4%	1.0%	24.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	18.2%	12.4%	11.5%	13.8%	16.8%	13.8%	7.9%	4.3%	1.7%	27.6%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	11.7%	12.4%	17.4%	13.3%	15.6%	15.0%	7.8%	6.1%	1.1%	30.0%
Côte-Nord	15.2%	14.2%	9.9%	14.7%	17.8%	13.2%	9.0%	4.5%	1.2%	28.0%
Nord-du-Québec	27.3%	21.3%	15.9%	15.2%	10.7%	6.8%	2.3%	0.5%	0.1%	9.8%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The proportions provided here represent the share for each age segment within the English-speaking population of a given region.									

are seniors 55 years of age and over representing 25.4 per cent of the English-speaking population.

- » The regions with the largest number of 55 plus English speakers are Montreal (152,701), Monteregie (43,844), Outaouais (16,230), Laval (15,997) and Laurentides (11,529).
- » The regions with the largest proportion of 55 plus English speakers are Estrie (36.7 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (36.5 per cent), Bas-Saint-Laurent (34.5 per cent), Mauricie and Centre-du-Quebec (33 per cent), Laurentides (32 per cent) and Chaudiere-Appalaches (31.1 per cent).

## Relative Comparison of the 55 Plus Age Cohort

### Relative Comparison of the 55 plus Cohort

Table 3 profiles the proportion of 55 plus English speakers by province and region and presents the results of comparisons between Quebec's minority and majority language group, between the regional and provincial group, and between English-speaking 55 plus women and men.

**Table 3 - Seniors, by Region**

Region	Proportion of Seniors (55 and over) by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011				
	English speakers	French speakers	minority-majority index	relative geographic index	gender index
Quebec	25.4%	29.6%	0.86	1.00	1.08
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	36.5%	38.6%	0.95	1.44	1.05
Bas-Saint-Laurent	34.5%	36.2%	0.95	1.36	1.01
Capitale-Nationale	28.5%	31.8%	0.90	1.12	1.07
Chaudière - Appalaches	31.1%	31.3%	0.99	1.22	0.94
Estrie	36.7%	31.8%	1.15	1.45	1.12
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	33.0%	34.2%	0.97	1.30	1.02
Montréal	27.5%	28.6%	0.96	1.08	1.05
Montréal	25.0%	27.0%	0.93	0.98	1.12
Laval	19.5%	28.5%	0.68	0.77	0.97
Lanaudière	27.9%	27.6%	1.01	1.10	1.01
Laurentides	32.0%	27.9%	1.15	1.26	1.01
Outaouais	24.4%	26.1%	0.93	0.96	1.03
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	27.6%	28.9%	0.95	1.09	0.95
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	30.0%	33.1%	0.91	1.18	0.84
Côte-Nord	28.0%	28.7%	0.97	1.10	0.94
Nord-du-Québec	9.8%	20.6%	0.47	0.38	1.04
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.				

- » According to the 2011 census, as a provincial group Quebec's English-speaking seniors (55 and over) form a somewhat smaller proportion of their population (25.4 per cent) when compared to the French-speaking majority (29.6 per cent) sharing the same territory. This comparison varies widely when considered at the regional level.
- » There are a number of cases where as a regional group the proportion of English-speaking seniors is very similar to, or greater than, the proportion of majority (French-speaking) language seniors. Chaudiere-Appalaches, Lanaudiere, Cote-Nord, Mauricie and Centre-du-Quebec are regions where the proportion of seniors is very similar when minority and majority language groups are compared. In the Estrie (mmi=1.15) and Laurentides (mmi=1.15) regions, English-speaking seniors stand out as forming a greater proportion (15 per cent greater) of their language group compared to their French-speaking counterparts.
- » When the proportion of seniors for each regional population is compared the provincial minority "norm" (rgi), 12 of 16 regions display a greater proportion of 55 plus than the provincial English-speaking group.
- » Regionally, there is a greater proportion of females among English-speaking seniors (55 plus) when compared to males with the exception of Chaudiere-Appalaches (gi= 0.94) Abitibi-Temiscamingue (gi= 0.95), Saguenay -Lac-Saint-Jean (gi= 0.84) and Cote Nord (gi=0.94).

## Age Structure, by Language Group

Table 4 compares the proportion of minority anglophones in various age groups with the proportion of majority francophones for the provincial and regional levels.

- » According to the 2011 census, the younger 55-64 and 65-74 age cohorts of the provincial English-speaking seniors group (middle and late adulthood life stage) are proportionally smaller than their French-speaking neighbours of the same age. The English-speaking 75-84 age cohort are somewhat closer proportionally to French speakers of the same age (mmi=0.92) and English-speaking seniors aged 85 years and over (mmi=1.09) form a larger proportion of their language group than the French-speaking group of the same age (late and late adulthood).
- » Within the 55 plus group, we observe two regions where the proportion within minority language group is substantially lower than in the majority language group. The Nord-du-Quebec region (mmi=0.47) and the Laval region (mmi=0.68) English speakers stand out in terms of their variance from the majority group. The Capitale-Nationale (mmi=0.90) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (mmi=0.91) also display smaller proportions than their majority.

Within the 55 plus group, we observe two regions where the proportion within the minority group is notably higher than the majority language group. The Estrie region (mmi=1.15) and the Laurentides region (mmi=1.15) stand out in terms of their variance from the majority group.

**Table 4 - Minority-Majority Index for Age Groups**

Region	Minority-Majority Index									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	0.95	1.11	1.13	1.23	0.95	0.84	0.82	0.92	1.09	0.86
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.28	1.05	1.01	1.08	0.86	0.89	0.96	1.02	1.13	0.95
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.75	0.81	1.38	1.40	1.14	0.88	1.08	0.83	1.24	0.95
Capitale-Nationale	0.75	1.02	1.21	1.33	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.91	1.01	0.90
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.76	0.89	0.94	1.48	1.04	1.00	1.03	0.91	0.97	0.99
Estrie	0.85	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.16	1.42	1.72	1.15
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	0.77	0.90	1.06	1.41	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.89	0.97
Montréal	0.94	1.02	1.02	1.16	0.97	0.93	0.94	1.03	1.16	0.96
Montréal	0.92	1.14	0.95	1.11	1.05	0.94	0.90	0.89	1.09	0.93
Laval	1.06	0.99	1.26	1.44	0.97	0.74	0.69	0.63	0.39	0.68
Lanaudière	0.76	0.82	1.02	1.37	1.06	1.00	0.95	1.10	1.37	1.01
Laurentides	0.86	0.93	0.88	1.07	0.98	1.07	1.13	1.32	1.70	1.15
Outaouais	0.98	0.99	1.11	1.15	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.96	0.93
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.07	0.96	0.96	1.17	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.95	1.40	0.95
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.78	1.03	1.47	1.25	0.89	0.94	0.80	1.09	0.69	0.91
Côte-Nord	0.92	1.19	0.84	1.15	0.99	0.89	1.06	1.04	1.20	0.97
Nord-du-Québec	1.38	1.55	1.06	1.11	0.62	0.57	0.40	0.19	0.34	0.47
Notes	<p>Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.</p> <p>The minority-majority index compares the proportion of English-speakers in a given age group with that of French-speakers in the same age group. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that English-speakers will fall into the given age group while a value less than 1.00 means that it is less likely than English speakers will be found in that age group.</p>									

## Age Structure by English-speaking populations, by Gender

### Age Structure of English-speaking Populations, by Region

Table 5 presents a comparison of the proportion of different age cohorts within Quebec's regional English-speaking communities with respect to their standing as a provincial age group.

According to the findings of the 2011 census, all but two of Quebec's regional English-speaking communities have a 55 plus group that, proportionally speaking, exceeds the provincial standing. The 55 plus groups residing in the regions of Nord-du-Québec (rgi=0.38) and Laval (rgi=0.77) are much smaller in proportion compared to that of

the provincial English-speaking group for the same age.

The regions with the greatest relative proportion of English speakers aged 55 years and over when compared to the provincial norm are Estrie (rgi=1.45), Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=1.44), Bas-Saint-Laurent (rgi=1.36), Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec (rgi=1.30) and Laurentides (rgi=1.26).

## Old Age Dependency Index

Table 6 displays the old age dependency ratio for Quebec's English-speaking and French-speaking population by province and region. Comparisons of Quebec's minority and majority language group ratios are drawn as well as comparisons between the ratios for each English-speaking regional community with that of the old age dependency ratio of the provincial minority group.

- » According to the 2011 census, the old age dependency ratio for the English-speaking provincial population is 5.28. This tells us that there are about five persons 15-64 years of age for every person aged 65 and over. The ratio for the comparable French-speaking population is lower at 4.46.
- » Thirteen of the 16 English-speaking regional communities displayed in Table 6 have the same or a lower old age dependency ratio than that of the provincial total. The English-speaking communities of Nord-du-Quebec (rgi=4.54), Laval (rgi=1.35) and Outaouais (rgi=1.17) regions are notable for old age dependency ratios well above the provincial standing.
- » Some regional communities vary considerably from the provincial standing and in terms of their tendency to have either a higher or lower dependency ratio than the majority language group sharing their territory. Seven regional minority communities have a ratio that is either the same or falls below that of their majority neighbour. The Estrie (mmi=0.74), Laurentides (mmi=0.81), Cote-Nord (mmi=0.94) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (mmi=0.95) regions fall below the majority group

in terms of persons 15-64 years of age vis-à-vis those 65 years and over.

## Age Structure of English-speaking populations, by Gender

Tables 7 and 8 present the number and percentage of Quebec's English-speaking women as they are distributed across provincial regions and age cohorts.

- » According to the findings of the 2011 census, there are 527,960 minority language women living in Quebec. Of these, 139,238 are seniors 55 years of age and over representing 26.4 per cent of the provincial English-speaking population.
- » The regions with the largest number of 55 plus English-speaking women are Montreal (80,895), Monteregion (22,431), Outaouais (8,166), Laval (7,658) and Laurentides (5,667) and Estrie (4,554).
- » The regions with the largest proportion of 55 plus English-speaking women are Estrie (38.7 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (37.2 per cent), Bas-Saint-Laurent (33.0 per cent), Mauricie and Centre-du-Quebec (33.0 per cent), and Laurentides (32.2 per cent).

Tables 9 and 10 present the number and percentage of Quebec's English-speaking men as they are distributed by regional territory and age cohorts.

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 530,285 minority language men living in Quebec. Of these, 129,453 are seniors over 55 years of age representing 24.4 per cent of the provincial English-speaking population.

**Table 5 - Relative Geographic Index for Age Groups**

Region	Relative Geographic Index									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.06	0.79	0.63	0.78	1.01	1.39	1.51	1.44	1.48	1.44
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.70	0.66	1.01	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.56	1.13	1.59	1.36
Capitale-Nationale	0.70	0.91	1.14	1.02	1.03	1.11	1.16	1.11	1.14	1.12
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.82	0.77	0.78	1.15	1.09	1.29	1.32	0.99	0.92	1.22
Estrie	0.91	0.92	0.72	0.74	0.96	1.28	1.52	1.61	1.83	1.45
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	0.75	0.77	0.85	1.00	1.10	1.32	1.35	1.24	1.06	1.30
Montérégie	1.06	0.93	0.84	0.97	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.00	0.88	1.08
Montréal	0.94	1.04	1.09	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.95	1.04	1.15	0.98
Laval	1.19	0.96	0.97	1.22	1.04	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.39	0.77
Lanaudière	0.86	0.77	0.83	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.12	0.96	0.88	1.10
Laurentides	0.97	0.85	0.69	0.93	1.10	1.26	1.34	1.19	1.09	1.26
Outaouais	1.11	0.94	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.08	0.97	0.77	0.61	0.96
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.20	0.90	0.79	0.89	1.08	1.16	1.07	0.95	1.02	1.09
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.77	0.90	1.19	0.86	1.00	1.26	1.06	1.35	0.67	1.18
Côte-Nord	1.00	1.03	0.68	0.95	1.15	1.11	1.22	1.01	0.74	1.10
Nord-du-Québec	1.80	1.55	1.09	0.98	0.69	0.58	0.32	0.10	0.07	0.38
Notes	<p>Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.</p> <p>The relative geographic index compares the proportion of English-speakers in a given age group with that of the provincial English-speaking population in the same age group. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that English-speakers in the region will fall into the given age group when compared with the provincial level for English speakers.</p>									

**Table 6 - Old Age Dependency Index, by Region and Language**

Region	Anglophone old age dependency index	Francophone old age dependency index	Minority-majority index for old age dependency	Relative geographic index for old age dependency
Quebec	5.28	4.46	1.18	1.00
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3.21	3.37	0.95	0.61
Bas-Saint-Laurent	3.84	3.55	1.08	0.73
Capitale-Nationale	4.83	4.06	1.19	0.91
Chaudière - Appalaches	4.60	4.27	1.08	0.87
Estrie	3.02	4.08	0.74	0.57
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	4.14	3.66	1.13	0.78
Montérégie	4.85	4.72	1.03	0.92
Montréal	5.32	4.72	1.13	1.01
Laval	7.13	4.23	1.69	1.35
Lanaudière	5.22	5.07	1.03	0.99
Laurentides	4.01	4.97	0.81	0.76
Outaouais	6.20	5.64	1.10	1.17
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	4.93	4.83	1.02	0.93
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	4.90	3.99	1.23	0.93
Côte-Nord	4.74	5.04	0.94	0.90
Nord-du-Québec	24.00	8.26	2.90	4.54
Notes	<p>Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.</p> <p>Old Age dependency ratio is the ratio of older dependents (people older than 64) to the working-age population (those aged 15-64). Data represents the number of persons aged 15-64 for every person aged 65 and over.</p>			

- » The regions with the largest number of 55 plus English-speaking men are Montreal (71,805), Monteregie (21,420), Outaouais (8,063), Laval (8,335) and Laurentides (5,862) and Estrie (4,044).
- » The regions with the largest proportion of 55 plus English-speaking men are, Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (35.3 per cent), Estrie (34.7 per cent) Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (33.4 per cent), Bas-Saint-Laurent (32.6 per cent), Mauricie and Centre-du-Quebec (32.3 per cent), and Chaudiere-Appalaches (31.9 per cent) and Laurentides (31.8 per cent).

**Table 7 - English-speaking Females, by Age Group**

Region	Number of English-speaking Females, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011										
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	527,960	77,745	71,810	77,078	80,840	81,245	62,913	39,580	25,560	11,185	139,238
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	5,000	755	535	458	641	763	821	555	340	145	1,861
Bas-Saint-Laurent	585	50	45	68	91	123	73	70	30	20	193
Capitale-Nationale	6,385	695	785	1,044	973	996	842	545	345	170	1,902
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,905	240	205	211	326	348	289	160	75	45	569
Estrie	11,775	1,540	1,430	1,179	1,316	1,759	1,824	1,320	910	500	4,554
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	2,885	325	285	351	409	557	461	265	155	70	951
Montréal	79,570	12,400	9,885	9,836	11,871	13,125	10,546	6,715	3,705	1,465	22,431
Montréal	306,760	42,175	43,320	48,305	46,383	45,673	35,270	22,400	15,815	7,410	80,895
Laval	39,920	7,155	5,230	5,985	7,678	6,223	3,668	2,315	1,385	290	7,658
Lanaudière	6,085	810	685	767	1,043	1,097	846	480	260	115	1,701
Laurentides	17,600	2,620	2,065	1,785	2,510	2,952	2,577	1,710	965	415	5,667
Outaouais	33,015	5,345	4,330	4,704	5,059	5,410	4,171	2,335	1,230	430	8,166
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	2,760	490	340	332	413	459	376	190	130	50	746
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	885	100	130	131	123	158	138	65	35	10	248
Côte-Nord	2,705	425	365	298	411	498	346	225	120	40	731
Nord-du-Québec	10,140	2,625	2,190	1,658	1,543	1,118	705	230	50	15	1,000
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.										

**Table 8 - English-speaking Females, by Age Group (percentage)**

Region	Percentage of English-speaking Females, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	14.7%	13.6%	14.6%	15.3%	15.4%	11.9%	7.5%	4.8%	2.1%	26.4%
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	15.1%	10.7%	9.2%	12.8%	15.3%	16.4%	11.1%	6.8%	2.9%	37.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	8.5%	7.7%	11.6%	15.6%	21.0%	12.5%	12.0%	5.1%	3.4%	33.0%
Capitale-Nationale	10.9%	12.3%	16.4%	15.2%	15.6%	13.2%	8.5%	5.4%	2.7%	29.8%
Chaudière - Appalaches	12.6%	10.8%	11.1%	17.1%	18.3%	15.2%	8.4%	3.9%	2.4%	29.9%
Estrie	13.1%	12.1%	10.0%	11.2%	14.9%	15.5%	11.2%	7.7%	4.2%	38.7%
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	11.3%	9.9%	12.2%	14.2%	19.3%	16.0%	9.2%	5.4%	2.4%	33.0%
Montréal	15.6%	12.4%	12.4%	14.9%	16.5%	13.3%	8.4%	4.7%	1.8%	28.2%
Montréal	13.7%	14.1%	15.7%	15.1%	14.9%	11.5%	7.3%	5.2%	2.4%	26.4%
Laval	17.9%	13.1%	15.0%	19.2%	15.6%	9.2%	5.8%	3.5%	0.7%	19.2%
Lanaudière	13.3%	11.3%	12.6%	17.1%	18.0%	13.9%	7.9%	4.3%	1.9%	28.0%
Laurentides	14.9%	11.7%	10.1%	14.3%	16.8%	14.6%	9.7%	5.5%	2.4%	32.2%
Outaouais	16.2%	13.1%	14.2%	15.3%	16.4%	12.6%	7.1%	3.7%	1.3%	24.7%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	17.8%	12.3%	12.0%	15.0%	16.6%	13.6%	6.9%	4.7%	1.8%	27.0%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	11.3%	14.7%	14.8%	13.9%	17.9%	15.6%	7.3%	4.0%	1.1%	28.0%
Côte-Nord	15.7%	13.5%	11.0%	15.2%	18.4%	12.8%	8.3%	4.4%	1.5%	27.0%
Nord-du-Québec	25.9%	21.6%	16.4%	15.2%	11.0%	7.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.1%	9.9%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The proportions provided here represent the share for each age segment within the English-speaking population of a given region.									

**Table 9 - English-speaking Males, by Age Group**

Region	Number of English-speaking Males, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011										
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	530,285	82,710	73,740	77,250	83,623	83,518	62,908	38,205	22,075	6,265	129,453
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	4,945	840	555	456	567	786	808	540	305	95	1,748
Bas-Saint-Laurent	555	65	50	86	89	80	81	65	25	10	181
Capitale-Nationale	6,970	715	890	1,178	1,133	1,110	944	590	320	80	1,934
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,890	235	205	212	351	292	283	215	90	15	603
Estrie	11,660	1,685	1,530	1,291	1,385	1,735	1,754	1,295	785	210	4,044
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	2,845	335	330	350	464	441	419	305	160	35	919
Montréal	79,945	13,205	10,560	9,635	12,231	12,920	10,400	6,715	3,465	840	21,420
Montréal	304,245	44,650	43,950	48,860	47,970	47,020	34,535	20,400	12,740	4,130	71,805
Laval	42,160	7,595	5,630	5,625	7,908	7,073	4,055	2,505	1,535	240	8,335
Lanaudière	6,310	830	630	746	1,167	1,175	874	540	270	65	1,749
Laurentides	18,455	2,700	2,150	1,839	2,692	3,224	2,817	1,840	970	235	5,862
Outaouais	33,635	5,860	4,275	4,678	5,270	5,506	4,363	2,400	1,065	235	8,063
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	2,610	500	315	302	346	438	378	225	100	40	743
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	915	100	85	188	121	133	136	85	75	10	306
Côte-Nord	2,640	395	395	239	376	485	365	245	120	25	755
Nord-du-Québec	10,495	3,005	2,195	1,628	1,580	1,100	710	240	40	5	995
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.										

**Table 10 - English-speaking Males, by Age Group (percentage)**

Region	Percentage of English-speaking Males, by Age Groups, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	55 plus
Quebec	15.6%	13.9%	14.6%	15.8%	15.7%	11.9%	7.2%	4.2%	1.2%	24.4%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	17.0%	11.2%	9.2%	11.5%	15.9%	16.3%	10.9%	6.2%	1.9%	35.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	11.7%	9.0%	15.5%	16.0%	14.4%	14.6%	11.7%	4.5%	1.8%	32.6%
Capitale-Nationale	10.3%	12.8%	16.9%	16.3%	15.9%	13.5%	8.5%	4.6%	1.1%	27.7%
Chaudière - Appalaches	12.4%	10.8%	11.2%	18.6%	15.4%	15.0%	11.4%	4.8%	0.8%	31.9%
Estrie	14.5%	13.1%	11.1%	11.9%	14.9%	15.0%	11.1%	6.7%	1.8%	34.7%
Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec	11.8%	11.6%	12.3%	16.3%	15.5%	14.7%	10.7%	5.6%	1.2%	32.3%
Montréal	16.5%	13.2%	12.1%	15.3%	16.2%	13.0%	8.4%	4.3%	1.1%	26.8%
Montréal	14.7%	14.4%	16.1%	15.8%	15.5%	11.4%	6.7%	4.2%	1.4%	23.6%
Laval	18.0%	13.4%	13.3%	18.8%	16.8%	9.6%	5.9%	3.6%	0.6%	19.8%
Lanaudière	13.2%	10.0%	11.8%	18.5%	18.6%	13.9%	8.6%	4.3%	1.0%	27.7%
Laurentides	14.6%	11.6%	10.0%	14.6%	17.5%	15.3%	10.0%	5.3%	1.3%	31.8%
Outaouais	17.4%	12.7%	13.9%	15.7%	16.4%	13.0%	7.1%	3.2%	0.7%	24.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	19.2%	12.1%	11.6%	13.3%	16.8%	14.5%	8.6%	3.8%	1.5%	28.5%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	10.9%	9.3%	20.5%	13.2%	14.5%	14.9%	9.3%	8.2%	1.1%	33.4%
Côte-Nord	15.0%	15.0%	9.1%	14.2%	18.4%	13.8%	9.3%	4.5%	0.9%	28.6%
Nord-du-Québec	28.6%	20.9%	15.5%	15.1%	10.5%	6.8%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	9.5%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The proportions provided here represent the share for each age segment within the English-speaking population of a given region.									

## English-French Bilingualism

**Table 11** displays the 2011 census findings regarding English-French bilingualism levels within Quebec's English-speaking minority language population across age groups and regions.

- » According to the 2011 census, 65.5 per cent of Quebec's English speakers report they are able to communicate in both of Canada's official languages. This proportion varies widely across the 17 regions ranging from 17.5 per cent in Nord-du-Québec to 90.8 per cent in the Mauricie region.
- » The highest levels of bilingualism tend to be in the 15-24 (77.4 per cent), 25-34 (71.2 per cent) and 35-44 (69.2 per cent) age groups. The lowest levels of

bilinguals are among seniors 65 years of age and over.

- » Among Quebec's English-speaking 55 plus group, 54.4 per cent are able to communicate in English as well as French. Six regions show levels of bilingualism that fall below this level, namely, Nord-du-Québec (10.5 per cent), Côte-Nord (32.5 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (41.1 per cent), Outaouais (42.4 per cent), Montréal (51.9 per cent) and Laval (53.6 per cent).
- » Some of Quebec's regional communities show very high levels of bilingualism among their 55 plus group such as Bas-Saint-Laurent (94.5 per cent), Saguenay-lac-Saint-Jean (94.4 per cent), Mauricie (92.7 per cent), Capitale-Nationale (91.6 per cent) and Chaudière-Appalaches

**Table 11 - English-French Bilingualism in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group**

Region	English-French Bilingualism in the English-speaking Population, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	65.5%	62.2%	77.4%	71.2%	69.2%	67.5%	62.4%	53.1%	40.5%	54.4%
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	44.0%	28.0%	47.9%	54.4%	56.4%	46.1%	46.3%	42.0%	30.5%	41.1%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	88.6%	89.4%	91.9%	80.1%	86.7%	89.7%	98.2%	91.0%	93.0%	94.5%
Capitale-Nationale	88.8%	82.8%	90.7%	84.3%	88.0%	91.9%	93.5%	92.3%	87.2%	91.6%
Chaudière - Appalaches	90.4%	85.5%	98.0%	90.6%	90.0%	95.7%	91.2%	90.6%	89.9%	90.8%
Estrie	70.1%	65.8%	81.0%	81.7%	81.1%	73.2%	68.9%	62.7%	45.2%	60.4%
Centre-du-Québec	88.8%	87.8%	91.6%	88.3%	90.7%	90.2%	88.1%	89.7%	88.3%	88.6%
Montréal	70.9%	66.5%	84.7%	80.8%	77.1%	73.3%	66.5%	55.7%	40.8%	57.7%
Montréal	64.1%	63.8%	78.2%	68.9%	65.5%	64.8%	60.6%	50.6%	38.2%	51.9%
Laval	75.7%	70.7%	91.0%	84.8%	83.0%	78.7%	64.5%	47.7%	37.6%	53.6%
Lanaudière	86.4%	77.5%	92.4%	91.5%	90.1%	90.5%	87.7%	82.8%	66.4%	81.8%
Laurentides	75.9%	65.5%	80.7%	82.2%	85.7%	83.3%	77.0%	68.4%	51.4%	68.6%
Outaouais	53.4%	52.2%	63.6%	60.6%	57.4%	52.9%	47.5%	40.3%	30.9%	42.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	65.1%	44.7%	59.3%	64.8%	74.5%	80.0%	77.9%	65.6%	47.5%	67.8%
Mauricie	90.8%	84.0%	98.4%	87.5%	84.2%	92.7%	91.7%	94.4%	92.5%	92.7%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	88.2%	69.8%	89.7%	88.4%	86.3%	92.3%	94.5%	101.5%	87.7%	94.4%
Côte-Nord	40.7%	37.9%	48.2%	54.9%	45.6%	39.2%	34.8%	30.3%	30.5%	32.5%
Nord-du-Québec	17.5%	13.3%	17.4%	27.6%	20.0%	16.7%	11.7%	7.4%	8.5%	10.5%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.									

(90.8 per cent). With the exception of Capitale-Nationale, the English-speaking populations of these regions with high English-French bilingualism in the anglophone group tend to be quite small. (See Table 1 for regional population counts.)

## English-French Bilingualism & Gender

**Tables 12 and 13** displays the level of English-French bilingualism among English-speaking males and females across age cohorts and 17 administrative territories.

- » According to the findings of the 2011 census, 65.9 per cent of English-speaking males living in the province of Quebec are bilingual. The greatest proportions of English-speaking males who are English-French bilingual tend to be located in the 15-24 (75.6 per cent), 25-34 (70.9 per cent) and 35-44 (68.8 per cent) age cohorts.
- » Of the English-speaking males who are 55 plus, 58.3 per cent use both official languages.
- » The English-speaking regional communities with the greatest proportion of bilingual senior men are Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (94.9 per cent), Capitale-Nationale (91.2 per cent), Mauricie (89.5 per cent), Chaudiere-Appalaches (88.3 per cent) and Centre-du-Quebec (85.4 per cent).
- » The English-speaking regional communities with the smallest proportion of bilingual senior men are Nord-du-Quebec (13.4 per cent), Cote-Nord (32.7 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (42.7 per cent) and Outaouais (42.6 per cent).
- » According to the findings of the 2011

census, 65.1 per cent of English-speaking females living in the province of Quebec are bilingual. The greatest proportions of English-speaking females who are English-French bilingual tend to be located in the 15-24 (79.3 per cent), 25-34 (71.5 per cent) and 35-44 (69.5 per cent) age cohorts.

- » Of the English-speaking females who are 55 plus, 50.7 per cent use both official languages.
- » The English-speaking regional communities with the greatest proportion of bilingual senior women are Mauricie (94.9 per cent), Bas-Saint-Laurent (92.5 per cent), Capitale-Nationale (90.6 per cent), Centre-du-Quebec (89.8 per cent) and Chaudiere-Appalaches (86.2 per cent).
- » The English-speaking regional communities with the smallest proportion of bilingual senior women are Nord-du-Quebec (8.9 per cent), Cote-Nord (34.7 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (38.3 per cent) and Outaouais (42.0 per cent).

**Table 14** presents a comparison between the proportion of minority language women and men who are English-French bilingual across age cohorts regions.

According to the findings of the 2011 census, the proportion of Quebec's English-speaking women who are bilingual is fairly similar to the proportion of English-speaking men.

Within the 55 plus age group, the proportion of English-speaking women who are bilingual is smaller than that of English-speaking men of the same age. Nine of the 17 regional communities (as displayed in Table 17) show notably smaller proportions of bilingual English-speaking women compared to men of the same age.

**Table 12 - Bilingualism of English-speaking Males**

Region	English-French Bilingualism of English-speaking Males, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	65.9%	60.4%	75.6%	70.9%	68.8%	67.3%	64.4%	57.5%	46.0%	58.3%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	43.6%	26.6%	45.9%	51.5%	53.3%	45.1%	48.3%	40.5%	34.4%	42.7%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	90.5%	75.0%	95.8%	81.8%	101.4%	115.6%	101.3%	65.1%	102.9%	86.1%
Capitale-Nationale	88.7%	80.1%	89.1%	84.3%	87.7%	91.7%	92.9%	92.5%	85.4%	91.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	89.1%	89.4%	91.7%	81.4%	93.3%	92.2%	89.3%	85.7%	91.7%	88.3%
Estrie	71.9%	63.0%	79.1%	81.4%	81.2%	74.4%	70.5%	66.4%	52.5%	64.8%
Centre-du-Québec	89.9%	93.6%	90.1%	96.4%	91.2%	95.0%	84.8%	84.2%	89.2%	85.4%
Montréal	64.8%	62.0%	76.1%	68.5%	65.5%	64.6%	62.9%	55.7%	44.5%	56.6%
Laval	75.8%	69.2%	89.7%	85.3%	82.0%	78.6%	67.9%	53.0%	41.4%	57.8%
Lanaudière	86.5%	76.8%	91.8%	93.0%	90.5%	90.5%	87.1%	83.8%	66.0%	82.0%
Laurentides	76.6%	64.4%	79.7%	83.3%	84.7%	83.2%	78.3%	72.4%	56.5%	71.9%
Outaouais	51.7%	50.6%	60.4%	58.4%	54.8%	50.6%	47.1%	40.6%	32.4%	42.8%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	67.1%	43.1%	60.8%	65.9%	77.0%	81.0%	81.1%	69.7%	57.1%	72.7%
Mauricie	89.4%	86.0%	94.0%	83.4%	83.1%	90.0%	82.6%	92.7%	98.3%	89.5%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	88.2%	76.8%	87.4%	89.6%	85.2%	98.5%	91.1%	93.2%	103.8%	94.9%
Côte-Nord	38.9%	36.7%	44.7%	53.5%	46.6%	40.1%	34.4%	29.7%	33.3%	32.7%
Nord-du-Québec	16.7%	11.8%	15.8%	26.5%	19.6%	17.2%	13.8%	9.7%	24.5%	13.4%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.									

**Table 13 - Bilingualism of English-speaking Females**

Region	English-French Bilingualism of English-speaking Females, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	65.1%	64.2%	79.3%	71.5%	69.5%	67.8%	60.4%	48.9%	36.2%	50.7%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	44.6%	30.9%	50.1%	55.7%	58.0%	47.9%	43.2%	41.3%	26.6%	38.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	91.4%	90.7%	102.3%	90.4%	93.1%	82.1%	91.2%	78.6%	120.0%	92.5%
Capitale-Nationale	88.7%	80.9%	92.5%	84.4%	88.0%	91.7%	94.1%	90.3%	85.4%	90.6%
Chaudière - Appalaches	90.7%	89.9%	96.5%	93.9%	87.7%	97.7%	89.7%	81.3%	84.3%	86.2%
Estrie	68.5%	68.4%	83.2%	80.6%	82.3%	72.6%	66.9%	57.1%	41.4%	56.2%
Centre-du-Québec	89.5%	95.9%	91.1%	91.9%	87.2%	88.3%	93.8%	89.9%	81.1%	89.8%
Montréal	63.4%	68.7%	86.7%	80.3%	77.7%	73.3%	64.7%	51.4%	37.0%	54.3%
Montréal	63.4%	65.6%	80.2%	69.2%	65.5%	65.1%	58.3%	45.8%	33.6%	47.8%
Laval	75.6%	72.3%	92.3%	84.3%	84.1%	78.8%	60.9%	42.3%	33.9%	49.4%
Lanaudière	86.5%	79.2%	95.1%	90.4%	89.2%	91.2%	87.7%	82.7%	61.7%	80.4%
Laurentides	75.1%	66.8%	81.6%	82.3%	85.3%	84.0%	75.4%	64.3%	46.4%	65.0%
Outaouais	55.2%	53.9%	66.6%	62.8%	60.5%	55.2%	47.4%	40.4%	30.8%	42.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	62.9%	44.7%	57.2%	64.8%	74.1%	79.3%	73.7%	55.7%	42.3%	61.5%
Mauricie	91.9%	87.0%	89.6%	88.7%	88.7%	91.8%	95.2%	101.9%	86.4%	94.9%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	88.1%	64.1%	93.9%	77.2%	77.8%	90.5%	96.2%	78.6%	55.6%	82.0%
Côte-Nord	41.7%	36.7%	52.8%	56.9%	47.7%	39.1%	38.8%	32.9%	29.1%	34.7%
Nord-du-Québec	18.4%	15.2%	18.9%	28.6%	20.0%	16.8%	9.7%	5.6%	13.3%	8.9%
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.									

## English-French Bilingualism by Language Group

**Table 15** presents the findings of the comparison between the proportion of the minority language individuals who are English-French bilingual and that of the majority group for age cohorts and administrative regions.

- » According to the findings of the 2011 census, the provincial anglophone population has a greater proportion of individuals who are English-French bilingual (mmi=1.66) when compared

to the proportion within the provincial francophone group. This varies by region and by age group.

- » Of the 17 administrative regions listed in this table, 14 regions indicate the tendency of a greater proportion of English speakers 55 plus to be English-French bilingual compared to French speakers of the same age. In the Montreal region, the proportion of bilingual seniors is about the same for the minority and majority populations.
- » Two of Quebec's regional English-speaking communities stand out as having a much lower proportion of bilingual seniors (55 plus) compared

Table 14 – Gender Index for English-French Bilingualism in the English-speaking population

Region	Gender Index for English-French Bilingualism in the English-speaking Population Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	0.99	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.94	0.85	0.79	0.87
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.02	1.16	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.06	0.89	1.02	0.78	0.90
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.01	1.21	1.07	1.11	0.92	0.71	0.90	1.21	1.17	1.08
Capitale-Nationale	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.99
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.15	0.94	1.06	1.00	0.95	0.92	0.98
Estrie	0.95	1.09	1.05	0.99	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.86	0.79	0.87
Centre-du-Québec	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.95	0.96	0.93	1.11	1.07	0.91	1.05
Montérégie	0.99	1.07	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.94	0.86	0.81	0.89
Montréal	0.98	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.93	0.82	0.75	0.84
Laval	1.00	1.05	1.03	0.99	1.03	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.82	0.85
Lanaudière	1.00	1.03	1.04	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.93	0.98
Laurentides	0.98	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.89	0.82	0.90
Outaouais	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.98
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.94	1.04	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.91	0.80	0.74	0.85
Mauricie	1.03	1.01	0.95	1.06	1.07	1.02	1.15	1.10	0.88	1.06
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.00	0.83	1.07	0.86	0.91	0.92	1.06	0.84	0.53	0.86
Côte-Nord	1.07	1.00	1.18	1.06	1.02	0.98	1.13	1.11	0.87	1.06
Nord-du-Québec	1.10	1.30	1.19	1.08	1.02	0.98	0.70	0.58	0.54	0.67
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.									

to their Francophone group, namely, Nord-du-Quebec (mmi=0.48) and the Outaouais region (mmi=0.65).

## English-French Bilingualism, Regional Comparison

**Table 16** presents the level of English-French bilingualism across regions and age cohorts in the regional and provincial English-speaking populations.

According to the findings of the 2011 census,

the proportion of individuals who are English-French bilingual varies widely across Quebec's regional communities. Generally, the proportion of bilingual English speakers is smaller for the following regional communities when compared to their provincial standing: Nord-du-Quebec (rgi=0.27), Cote Nord (rgi=0.62), Outaouais (rgi=0.81) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=0.67).

Within the 55 plus group, Nord-du-Quebec (rgi=0.19), Cote Nord (rgi=0.60), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=0.76), Outaouais (rgi=0.78) and Montreal (rgi=0.95) have low levels of bilingualism compared to the provincial norm for the same age group.

**Table 15 – Minority-Majority Index for English-French Bilingualism**

Region	English-French Bilingualism as a Minority-Majority Index Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	1.66	4.67	1.48	1.25	1.35	1.62	1.65	1.57	1.52	1.59
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	2.07	4.18	1.62	1.52	2.04	2.18	2.27	2.22	2.19	2.22
Bas-Saint-Laurent	5.43	29.98	2.94	2.59	3.73	6.10	7.16	7.98	14.32	8.30
Capitale-Nationale	2.60	9.41	1.74	1.54	1.96	2.74	3.26	3.51	4.27	3.51
Chaudière - Appalaches	4.00	13.43	2.54	2.40	2.87	4.34	4.83	5.58	9.88	5.65
Estrie	1.92	6.20	1.62	1.61	1.80	1.91	1.85	1.71	1.67	1.73
Centre-du-Québec	4.09	12.07	2.54	2.65	3.02	4.17	4.69	5.26	8.40	5.38
Montérégie	1.63	4.95	1.59	1.37	1.34	1.49	1.48	1.36	1.30	1.40
Montréal	1.13	2.60	1.09	0.92	1.00	1.08	1.07	1.04	0.94	1.03
Laval	1.44	3.19	1.33	1.17	1.27	1.36	1.24	1.05	0.95	1.14
Lanaudière	2.64	9.75	2.18	1.94	2.08	2.49	2.61	2.82	3.11	2.73
Laurentides	1.79	5.37	1.60	1.45	1.54	1.73	1.70	1.67	1.63	1.65
Outaouais	0.86	2.41	0.95	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.68	0.64	0.59	0.65
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	2.53	8.34	1.78	1.60	2.05	3.00	3.04	2.77	2.75	2.89
Mauricie	3.89	12.68	2.50	2.32	2.79	4.24	4.47	4.92	6.46	4.98
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	5.33	15.56	2.77	3.10	3.85	6.35	7.44	8.84	12.07	8.46
Côte-Nord	2.25	6.96	1.75	1.86	1.81	2.27	2.30	2.12	2.62	2.28
Nord-du-Québec	0.50	0.61	0.40	0.49	0.43	0.55	0.45	0.44	0.61	0.48
Notes	Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.									

**Table 16 – Relative Geographic Index for English-French Bilingualism in the English-speaking Population**

Region	Relative Geographic Index for English-French Bilingualism Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65-74	75+	55 plus
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.67	0.45	0.62	0.76	0.82	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.75	0.76
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.35	1.44	1.19	1.13	1.25	1.33	1.57	1.71	2.30	1.74
Capitale-Nationale	1.35	1.33	1.17	1.18	1.27	1.36	1.50	1.74	2.16	1.68
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.38	1.37	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.42	1.46	1.71	2.22	1.67
Estrie	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.15	1.17	1.08	1.10	1.18	1.12	1.11
Centre-du-Québec	1.35	1.41	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.34	1.41	1.69	2.18	1.63
Montérégie	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	1.06
Montréal	0.98	1.02	1.01	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.95
Laval	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.17	1.03	0.90	0.93	0.99
Lanaudière	1.32	1.24	1.19	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.41	1.56	1.64	1.50
Laurentides	1.16	1.05	1.04	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.29	1.27	1.26
Outaouais	0.81	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.83	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.99	0.72	0.77	0.91	1.08	1.18	1.25	1.23	1.18	1.25
Mauricie	1.39	1.35	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.37	1.47	1.78	2.29	1.70
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.35	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.25	1.37	1.51	1.91	2.17	1.74
Côte-Nord	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.77	0.66	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.75	0.60
Nord-du-Québec	0.27	0.21	0.22	0.39	0.29	0.25	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.19
Notes	<p>Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.</p> <p>The relative geographic index compares the English-French bilingualism rate for English-speakers in a given age group with that of the bilingualism rate for the provincial English-speaking population in the same age group. A value higher than 1.00 means that there is a greater likelihood that English-speakers in the region in the given age group are bilingual when compared with the provincial bilingual level for English speakers in that age group.</p>									

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# SECTION 2 – SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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## Highlights

When studying the socio-economic status of the current 55 plus age cohort in Quebec, an intergenerational analysis can help to highlight a simple but important point: **‘Today’s youth are tomorrow’s senior citizens.’**

In order for our communities to prepare themselves for the increase in the number of seniors over the next 25 years, we must have a firm grasp of the evolving socio-economic status of the individuals who will live that future.<sup>4</sup>

The socio-economic status of an individual or a group is established through consideration of factors including educational attainment, income level and labour force participation.

Below is a schema for thinking through education and work in terms of life stages using Statistics Canada standard age-cohorts:

- » 15-24 - transition years toward higher education or the work force
- » 25-44 - generally the first half of the work career

- » 45-64 - generally the second half of the working career
- » 65 and over - generally the period of retiring from the workforce or devoting substantially less time to paid labour

Just as the experiences of those in the early stages of education and work have a bearing upon the senior population in their **communities**, so, too, the experiences of our English-speaking senior groups have an impact on the opportunities and resources of the younger generations.

It is also important to mention that the **family** of an individual is understood to be a factor in their socio-economic status. In the case of seniors, the socio-economic situation of individuals in young and middle adulthood, both family and non-family, has an impact on their quality of life.

Here is an example of how all these pieces come together:

Ageing baby boomers across Canada, including Quebec, are increasingly finding themselves in a position of financially supporting their children for many more years than they themselves were supported by their parents. Caregivers located in middle adulthood (aged 45-64) may find their resources spread increasingly thin between the competing needs of unemployed or low income children and (unilingual) aging parents without accessible public services and affordable housing.<sup>5</sup> They are more likely to be living in households where a greater portion of their time is devoted to paid employment

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<sup>4</sup>International Federation on Ageing (IFA) (March 2012). Current and Emerging Issues Facing Older Canadians, P.7-8. <http://www.ifa-fiv.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/current-and-emerging-issues-facing-older-canadians-final-report-30-march-2012.pdf>

<sup>5</sup>Williams, C. (2004). “The Sandwich Generation.” Perspectives, Vol.5, No.9, pp.5-12. Statistics Canada Catalogue No.75-001-XIE

when compared to previous generations. Their situation and that of their children impacts the level of informal support available to individual seniors and to community organizations supporting seniors.

As noted in Section 4 of this profile, the community sector plays a key role in the lives of Quebec's minority language seniors.

## Education

The extent to which seniors are engaged in lifelong learning and reaping the benefits of learning at later life stages is an important consideration in calculating education as a factor of socio-economic status. Given the extended length of time many seniors have spent outside the formal education system, many are at great risk of losing skills because of diminished use of their literacy skills over time.<sup>6</sup>

Why is this important? Research has found that higher levels of physical and psychological health, stronger social support and higher levels of personal autonomy and self-determination are among the benefits of learning for those in late adulthood.<sup>7</sup>

- » ***When 2011 age cohorts are compared, the 65 plus age group of English speakers have the greatest number of individuals without educational certification (high school diploma).*** Among Quebec's English speakers who are 65 years and over, 30.6 per cent have no educational certification.
- » When the 65 plus age group are broken down by region, the proportion of English speakers with low education range widely from a substantial 75.5 per cent in Nord-du-Quebec, 68.9 per cent in Cote Nord, and 52 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to 12.7 per cent in

Chaudières-Appalaches and 18.9 per cent in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region.

- » There are eight regions that have a greater proportion of low educational levels (no educational certification) among 65 plus English speakers compared to the same age group within the majority residing in the same territory. Some of these regions have an equally high and even higher proportion, relatively speaking, of low educational levels among the 45-64 age groups.
- » ***Provincially, the 65 plus age group of English speakers shows a greater tendency to have a higher proportion of those with high levels of education (post-secondary certification) compared to the French-speaking majority but this advantage declines across the generations.*** Among the 65 plus group, in 11 of 17 regions English speakers display a greater proportion of high educational levels compared to the majority of the same age. This declines to five of 17 regions for the 45-64 age group, one of 17 regions for the 25-44 and two of 17 for the 15-24 age groups.

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Abu-Bader, S., Rogers, A., and Barusch, A. (2002). Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Frail Elderly. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, Vol. 38 (3) Haworth Press. See also Schuller, T., Preston, J., Hammond, C., Brassett-Grundy, A. and Bynner, J.(eds.) (2004) *The Benefits of Learning. The Impact of Education in Health, Family Life and Social Capital*. London and New York: Routledge

## Income and Labour Force Activity

Beyond the assessment of either high or low income, it is generally acknowledged that **income disparities** within a population are associated with a lower health status and social inequalities. A 2012 study produced by the Institut National de Santé Publique du Quebec (INSPQ) shows income “inequalities are greater in the anglophone population of Quebec at every level when compared with francophones.”<sup>8</sup> According to the study, income disparities by region and gender were also greater among anglophones and disparities were particularly high in the Montreal CMA.

This statistical profile which uses the 2011 census not only supports the INSPQ findings but goes further by providing evidence that suggests income disparity, within the English-speaking 55 plus group and between English-speaking age cohorts, is an important factor in assessing the socio-economic status of English-speaking seniors.

### Income

- » ***There is a high level of income disparity among Quebec's English speaking population.*** Quebec's English-speaking population displays high levels of low income (without income or less than \$20,000) and high levels of high income (\$50,000 and over). This is observed within the 55 plus group, between age cohorts and across regions.

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<sup>8</sup>Institut National de Santé Publique du Quebec (INSPQ) (May 2012) The Socioeconomic Status of Anglophones in Quebec. Government of Quebec. P. 24. [http://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/1494\\_SituationSocioEconoAngloQc\\_VA.pdf](http://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/1494_SituationSocioEconoAngloQc_VA.pdf)

- » ***A substantial 41.5 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking 65 and over group have low levels of income (a total of 57,285 individuals).***
- » ***In the 45-64 age group, there are 12 of 17 regions wherein the proportion of low levels of income in the minority exceeds that of the majority.***
- » In the 25-44 age group, there are 13 of 17 regions where the proportion of low levels of income exceeds the proportion displayed by the majority and the degree of the variance between language groups is greater than within other age cohorts.
- » When age groups are compared, the 65 plus minority language group displays a greater proportion of high levels of income in seven regions relative to the majority. The sample size is too small to report in 10 regions. In the 45-64 age group, a greater proportion of English speakers have high levels of income in four of 17 regions compared to the majority group. In the 25-44 age group, only one English-speaking regional population, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, has a higher proportion of high income earners but they only total 180 individuals.

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### Labour Force Activity

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 53,553 unemployed English speakers (age 15 and over) residing in the province of Quebec. They represent 9.4 per cent of the total English-speaking population. This is an increase from 8.8 per cent in 2006. ***The proportion of unemployed is***

*substantially higher for Quebec's English-speaking minority population when compared to the French-speaking majority.*

- » The greatest variation between the minority and majority language group with respect to levels of unemployment lies in the 25-44 age group. ***The proportion of Quebec's unemployed English speakers aged 25-44 is substantially greater than French speakers of the same age.*** These are crucial years in the workforce and for household formation.
- » ***The rate of those out of the labour force is fairly similar for the English-speaking minority and the French-speaking majority across the 17 regions for the 65 plus group.*** Among the 45-64 age group, there are six regions of the 17 where the minority language group displays a greater proportion of those out of the labour force than the majority.
- » When the younger generations are considered, the relative difference between the minority and majority language groups increases with respect to proportion of those out of labour force. ***For the 25-44 age group, there are 12 regions where the proportion of those out of the labour force in the minority exceeds that of the French-speaking majority.*** In the 15-24 age group, there are 13 regions wherein the proportion of those out of the labour force in the English-speaking population exceeds that of the French-speaking group.

## Socio-economic Status

### Levels of Education

**Table 1** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec without high school leaving certificates according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the English-speaking population 15 and over across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable. Please note that due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

- » According to the 2011 census there are 153,633 English speakers 15 years and over) in Quebec who do not have a high school leaving certificate. They represent 17.3 per cent of the total English-speaking (15 plus) population.
- » Among the 15 plus English-speaking population, 11 of 17 regions have a proportion of individuals with low levels of education that exceed the provincial average for anglophones (17.3 per cent).
- » When age cohorts are compared, the 65 plus age group of English speakers have the greatest number of individuals without educational certification. Among Quebec's English speakers who are 65 years and over, 30.6 per cent have low levels of education.
- » The greatest number of seniors 65 plus with low levels of education is concentrated in the Montreal (22,908), Monteregie (5,847) Laval (3,843) Outaouais (2,628) and Estrie (1,705) regions.

- » When the 65 plus age group are considered by region, the proportion of English speakers with low education range widely from 75.5 per cent in Nord-du-Quebec, 68.9 per cent in Cote Nord, and 52 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to 12.7 per cent in Chaudières-Appalaches and 18.9 per cent in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region.
- When the 45-64 age group is considered, the regions with the highest proportion of individuals with low education levels are Nord-du-Quebec (50.2 per cent), Cote-Nord (46.6 per cent), Abitibi-

Temiscamingue (33.2 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (33.1 per cent) and Estrie (19.7 per cent).

**Table 2** compares the low levels of education among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to low levels of education (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**Table 1 - Low Education (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Low Levels of Education in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	153,633	42,085	27,573	41,783	42,193	17.3%	28.9%	8.7%	14.5%	30.6%
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	2,758	465	390	915	965	35.1%	41.5%	18.8%	33.1%	52.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	110	-	-	-	-	14.6%	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	1,210	348	160	185	453	10.6%	20.6%	4.1%	4.8%	23.5%
Chaudière - Appalaches	365	70	20	55	65	12.9%	24.6%	2.6%	5.0%	12.7%
Estrie	4,978	1,120	768	1,325	1,705	25.5%	39.4%	15.2%	19.7%	35.1%
Centre-du-Québec	515	115	100	105	125	23.1%	39.7%	13.3%	12.4%	37.9%
Montérégie	20,580	6,032	2,954	5,619	5,847	15.9%	31.4%	6.8%	12.3%	26.9%
Montréal	78,628	21,158	13,803	20,763	22,908	15.0%	24.0%	7.2%	12.7%	28.5%
Laval	13,288	3,058	2,395	3,993	3,843	19.6%	28.1%	8.8%	18.9%	45.6%
Lanaudière	1,896	480	281	583	451	18.8%	34.3%	8.2%	15.7%	29.2%
Laurentides	5,467	1,333	1,026	1,518	1,538	18.4%	33.8%	12.3%	13.3%	25.6%
Outaouais	10,929	3,180	1,775	3,335	2,628	19.9%	35.8%	9.4%	17.0%	35.6%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,258	310	170	475	270	31.8%	48.1%	14.0%	33.2%	43.2%
Mauricie	481	158	60	145	115	18.7%	42.9%	9.0%	14.5%	21.2%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	175	40	-	20	35	12.7%	17.0%	-	4.1%	18.9%
Côte-Nord	1,951	371	373	643	555	45.8%	50.4%	28.1%	46.6%	68.9%
Nord-du-Québec	8,818	3,565	3,025	1,800	425	59.1%	81.4%	47.4%	50.2%	75.5%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "Low Levels of Schooling" refer to those with no educational certification. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group.

**Table 2 - Low levels of education (relative indices)**

Region	Low Levels of Education in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.84	0.78	0.79	0.74
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.03	1.44	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.00	1.09	0.84	1.14	0.88
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.84	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	0.61	0.71	0.47	0.33	0.77	0.64	0.74	0.63	0.42	0.70
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.75	0.85	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.52	0.75	0.25	0.24	0.26
Estrie	1.47	1.36	1.75	1.36	1.15	1.06	1.21	1.22	0.94	0.86
Centre-du-Québec	1.33	1.37	1.53	0.85	1.24	0.84	1.11	0.90	0.53	0.77
Montérégie	0.92	1.09	0.79	0.85	0.88	0.71	0.86	0.61	0.69	0.68
Montréal	0.87	0.83	0.82	0.88	0.93	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.76	0.72
Laval	1.13	0.97	1.01	1.30	1.49	1.00	0.84	0.89	1.33	1.32
Lanaudière	1.08	1.19	0.94	1.08	0.96	0.73	0.84	0.55	0.76	0.67
Laurentides	1.06	1.17	1.41	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.93	0.71	0.64
Outaouais	1.15	1.24	1.07	1.17	1.16	0.83	0.92	0.72	0.92	0.79
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.84	1.66	1.60	2.29	1.41	1.04	1.18	0.86	1.21	0.81
Mauricie	1.08	1.48	1.03	1.00	0.69	0.77	1.24	0.66	0.82	0.50
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.73	0.59	-	0.29	0.62	0.56	0.53	0.00	0.23	0.44
Côte-Nord	2.64	1.74	3.22	3.21	2.26	1.46	1.12	1.56	1.73	1.27
Nord-du-Québec	3.42	2.81	5.44	3.46	2.47	1.77	1.68	2.17	1.69	1.22

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "Low Levels of Schooling" refer to those with no educational certification.*

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of low educational levels in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that low educational levels are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » From Table 2 we learn that in 2011, eight of 17 regions displayed a proportion of seniors (45-64 and 65 plus) with low levels of education that was substantially greater than the 30.6 per cent provincial norm for the language minority.
- » While the norm for low levels of education among English speakers 25-44 years of age is 8.7 per cent, it is important to note that the majority of

regions exceed this provincial average.

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of low educational levels is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that low education levels are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » The following regions have a greater proportion of low educational levels among 65 plus English speakers compared to the same age group in the majority residing in the same territory: Estrie (mmi=1.48), Chaudières-Appalaches (mmi=1.45), Lanaudiere (mmi=1.39), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (mmi=1.28), Montérégie (mmi=1.21), Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (mmi=1.20), Bas-

Saint-Laurent (mmi=1.11) and Laval (mmi=1.05). Some of these regions have an equally high and even higher proportion, relatively speaking, of low educational levels among the 45-64 age group in 2011.

- » Within the 25-44 age group of English speakers, Nord-du-Quebec (mmi=2.17), Cote-Nord (mmi=1.56) and Estrie (mmi=1.22) are regions which are noteworthy for having substantially larger proportions of low levels of education when compared to the French-speaking majority of the same territory.

**Table 3** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec with a postsecondary degree, diploma or certificate according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the

English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Please note that due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

- » According to the 2011 census there are 517,383 English speakers (15 plus) in Quebec who have postsecondary certification. They represent 58.3 per cent of the total English-speaking (15 plus) population.
- » The greatest number of seniors 65 plus with high levels of education is concentrated in the Montreal (37,155), Monteregie (10,341), Outaouais (3,128), Laurentides (2,884) and Laval (2,603) regions.
- » Among the 15 plus English-speaking

**Table 3 - High levels of education (numbers and percentages)**

Region	High Levels of Education in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	517,383	51,725	231,455	172,580	61,623	58.3%	35.5%	73.2%	60.0%	44.6%
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	2,663	130	1,063	1,010	395	33.9%	11.6%	51.1%	36.5%	21.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	495	15	115	150	20	65.7%	42.9%	54.8%	60.0%	20.0%
Capitale-Nationale	7,695	648	3,220	2,810	968	67.6%	38.4%	83.1%	73.5%	50.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,661	83	538	673	230	58.9%	29.1%	69.2%	61.5%	45.1%
Estrie	9,479	913	3,064	3,291	2,173	48.6%	32.1%	60.7%	49.0%	44.7%
Centre-du-Québec	1,045	35	428	430	75	46.8%	12.1%	57.1%	50.7%	22.7%
Montréal	74,935	6,301	31,512	26,627	10,341	57.7%	32.8%	73.0%	58.4%	47.5%
Montréal	321,143	34,748	146,108	103,125	37,155	61.3%	39.4%	76.0%	63.3%	46.2%
Laval	36,638	3,840	19,148	11,053	2,603	54.1%	35.2%	70.4%	52.2%	30.9%
Lanaudière	5,182	286	2,371	1,943	568	51.3%	20.4%	69.2%	52.3%	36.8%
Laurentides	15,840	1,053	5,449	6,398	2,884	53.3%	26.7%	65.1%	56.2%	48.0%
Outaouais	30,734	2,628	13,565	11,368	3,128	56.0%	29.6%	71.5%	58.1%	42.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,801	115	740	635	220	45.5%	17.8%	60.9%	44.4%	35.2%
Mauricie	1,483	103	518	603	250	57.5%	28.0%	77.8%	60.3%	46.0%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	885	80	315	325	85	64.1%	34.0%	71.9%	67.3%	45.9%
Côte-Nord	1,456	145	691	466	145	34.2%	19.7%	52.0%	33.8%	18.0%
Nord-du-Québec	4,205	250	2,380	1,463	115	28.2%	5.7%	37.3%	40.8%	20.4%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "High Levels of Schooling" refer to those with a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group..

**Table 4 - High levels of education (relative indices)**

Region	High Levels of Education in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.03	1.23
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	0.58	0.33	0.70	0.61	0.48	0.73	0.36	0.80	0.72	0.82
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.13	1.21	0.75	1.00	0.45	1.24	1.12	0.75	1.08	0.64
Capitale-Nationale	1.16	1.08	1.14	1.23	1.12	1.09	0.91	1.03	1.13	1.19
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.01	0.82	0.95	1.03	1.01	1.08	0.76	0.91	1.10	1.45
Estrie	0.83	0.90	0.83	0.82	1.00	0.89	0.86	0.84	0.87	1.19
Centre-du-Québec	0.80	0.34	0.78	0.85	0.51	0.93	0.38	0.84	0.96	0.72
Montréal	1.05	1.11	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.00	0.96	0.97	1.00	1.22
Laval	0.93	0.99	0.96	0.87	0.69	0.94	1.05	0.94	0.84	0.79
Lanaudière	0.88	0.58	0.95	0.87	0.82	1.01	0.69	1.01	0.99	1.10
Laurentides	0.91	0.75	0.89	0.94	1.07	1.00	0.91	0.91	1.01	1.32
Outaouais	0.96	0.83	0.98	0.97	0.95	1.02	0.92	0.99	1.01	1.17
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.78	0.50	0.83	0.74	0.79	0.90	0.55	0.87	0.85	1.27
Mauricie	0.99	0.79	1.06	1.01	1.03	1.07	0.75	1.08	1.05	1.26
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.10	0.96	0.98	1.12	1.03	1.10	0.86	0.92	1.08	1.28
Côte-Nord	0.59	0.55	0.71	0.56	0.40	0.70	0.73	0.77	0.66	0.65
Nord-du-Québec	0.48	0.16	0.51	0.68	0.46	0.57	0.22	0.60	0.76	0.72

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "High Levels of Schooling" refer to those with a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma.*

populations, 12 of 17 regions have a proportion of individuals with high levels of education that is similar to, or below, the provincial norm for anglophones (58.3 per cent).

- » Among Quebec's English speakers who are 65 years and over, the proportion of individuals with high levels of education varies widely according to region. They range from a high of 48 per cent in Laurentides and 47.5 per cent in Monteregie to a low of 18 per cent in Cote-Nord, 20 per cent in Bas-Saint-Laurent, 20.4 per cent Nord-du-Quebec, and 21.3 per cent in the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine region.
- » When the 45-64 age group is considered, the regions with the

highest proportion of individuals with high education levels are Capitale-Nationale (73.5 per cent), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (67.3 per cent) and Montreal (63.3 per cent). The regions with the smallest proportion of individuals 45-64 with high education levels are Cote-Nord (33.8 per cent) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (36.5 per cent).

**Table 4** compares high levels of education among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to high levels of education (minority-majority index). Findings

are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of high educational levels in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that high educational levels are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » The proportion of English speakers 15 years old and over with high educational levels falls substantially below the provincial norm for the language minority in Nord-du-Quebec (rgi=0.48), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi =0.58), Cote-Nord (rgi=0.59), Abitibi-Temiscamingue (rgi=0.78), Centre-du-Quebec (rgi=0.80), Estrie (rgi=0.83), Lanaudiere (rgi=0.88) and Laurentides (rgi= 0.91).
- » Among the English-speaking 65 plus group, 14 of 17 regions display a proportion of those with high educational levels that is similar to, or below, the anglophone provincial average for this age group.

A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00 indicates that the proportion of high educational levels is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that high education levels are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » The 65 plus age group of English speakers shows a greater tendency to have a higher proportion of those with high levels of education compared to the majority (mmi=1.23) but this advantage declines across the generations (45-64 group (mmi=1.03), 25-55 age group (mmi=0.98) and 15-

24 age group (mmi=1.00).

- » Among the 65 plus group, 11 of 17 regions have English speakers who display a greater proportion of high educational levels compared to the majority of the same age. This declines to five of 17 regions for the 45-64 age group, one of 17 regions for the 25-44 and two of 17 for the 15-24 age groups.

## Labour Force Activity

**Table 5** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec who are unemployed according to the Census of Canada conducted in 2011. The distribution of the English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>9</sup>

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 53,553 unemployed English speakers (15 plus) residing in the province of Quebec. They represent 9.4 per cent of the total English-speaking population. This is an increase from the 8.8 per cent calculated from 2006 census findings.
- » The greatest number of unemployed is concentrated in the Montreal (33,283), Monteregie (6,501), Laval (3,468), Outaouais (3,078), Nord-du-Quebec (1,425) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (1,093) regions. There are 10,503 unemployed English speakers who are 45 plus living in the Montreal region.

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<sup>9</sup> Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

- » When age groups are compared, the highest percentage of unemployment in 2011 is in the 15-24 (16.9 per cent) and 25-44 (8.7 per cent) age groups with lower levels characterizing the older adults. In 2006, the percentage of English-speaking unemployed 15-24 years of age was 14.9 per cent and 8.8 per cent were 25-44 years of age.
- » According to the 2011 census, there are 17,941 English speakers 45 plus living in Quebec who are unemployed. The 2006 census recorded 13,430 English speakers for the same age group.

province of Québec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to levels of unemployment (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00 indicates that the proportion of unemployed in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. An rgi less than 1.00 indicates that unemployment is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

**Table 6** compares the levels of unemployment among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire

- » The unemployment rate for the English-speaking 15 plus populations in the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=2.99), Cote-Nord (rgi=2.87),

**Table 5 - Unemployment (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Unemployment Rates in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	53,553	12,860	22,750	16,543	1,398	9.4%	16.9%	8.7%	7.7%	6.9%
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1,093	115	440	440	30	28.0%	28.4%	27.3%	25.7%	20.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	25	-	-	-	-	5.2%	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	460	78	145	168	20	6.3%	7.7%	4.5%	6.1%	9.6%
Chaudière - Appalaches	40	-	-	30	-	2.4%	-	-	4.1%	-
Estrie	710	203	198	283	-	6.6%	13.9%	4.9%	6.1%	-
Centre-du-Québec	90	-	40	15	-	6.0%	-	6.1%	2.5%	-
Montérégie	6,501	1,641	2,238	2,278	100	7.6%	15.4%	6.1%	6.6%	3.3%
Montréal	33,283	7,873	14,903	9,750	753	9.9%	17.7%	9.6%	8.0%	6.0%
Laval	3,468	738	1,498	1,160	78	7.3%	11.8%	6.3%	7.0%	7.4%
Lanaudière	498	65	138	185	-	7.6%	9.6%	4.7%	6.6%	-
Laurentides	1,456	260	524	483	95	8.1%	12.6%	7.4%	6.1%	11.7%
Outaouais	3,078	853	1,243	830	30	8.3%	15.5%	7.5%	5.9%	2.9%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	270	40	140	70	-	11.9%	14.5%	13.9%	7.8%	-
Mauricie	85	-	28	35	-	6.3%	-	5.3%	5.9%	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	35	-	-	-	-	4.0%	-	-	-	-
Côte-Nord	708	166	218	303	25	26.9%	44.5%	18.8%	29.5%	29.4%
Nord-du-Québec	1,425	493	685	230	15	14.7%	24.6%	14.1%	8.5%	14.3%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group.

**Table 6 – Unemployment (relative indices)**

Region	Unemployment Rates in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.36	1.39	1.49	1.33	0.67
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.99	1.68	3.13	3.34	2.88	1.90	1.43	2.47	1.67	0.63
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	0.67	0.46	0.51	0.79	1.38	1.28	0.88	1.18	1.47	0.93
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.25	-	-	0.53	-	0.52	-	-	0.91	-
Estrie	0.71	0.82	0.56	0.79	-	1.09	1.16	1.08	1.14	-
Centre-du-Québec	0.64	-	0.70	0.32	-	0.91	-	1.13	0.42	-
Montérégie	0.81	0.91	0.70	0.86	0.48	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.50	0.35
Montréal	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.03	0.86	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.11	0.63
Laval	0.78	0.70	0.72	0.90	1.07	1.10	0.91	1.01	1.52	0.96
Lanaudière	0.81	0.57	0.54	0.86	-	1.20	0.77	1.02	1.22	-
Laurentides	0.86	0.75	0.85	0.78	1.68	1.22	1.00	1.41	1.10	1.08
Outaouais	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.77	0.42	1.35	1.22	1.44	1.28	0.48
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.27	0.86	1.60	1.01	-	1.53	1.35	2.76	0.91	-
Mauricie	0.67	-	0.61	0.77	-	0.75	-	0.71	0.84	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.43	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-
Côte-Nord	2.87	2.63	2.15	3.82	4.23	3.25	3.18	3.18	3.54	2.25
Nord-du-Québec	1.57	1.46	1.62	1.10	2.06	1.37	1.47	1.26	1.31	0.53

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Nord-du-Québec (rgi=1.57), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (rgi=1.27) and Montréal (rgi=1.06) regions exceeds the anglophone provincial average.

A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00 indicates that the proportion of unemployed is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that unemployment is less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » The proportion of unemployed is substantially higher for Quebec's English-speaking 15 plus population (mmi=1.36) when compared to the French-speaking majority.
- » The greatest variation between the minority and majority language

group with respect to levels of unemployment lies in the 25-44 age group (mmi=1.49). The proportion of Quebec's unemployed English speakers aged 25-44 is substantially greater than French speakers of the same age.

**Table 7** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec who are out of the labour force<sup>10</sup> according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>11</sup>

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 316,005 English speakers (15 plus) residing in the province of

**Table 7 - Out of the Labour Force (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Persons "Out of the Labour Force" in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	316,005	69,398	55,390	73,273	117,938	35.6%	47.7%	17.5%	25.5%	85.4%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3,953	660	430	1,060	1,695	50.3%	58.9%	20.7%	38.3%	91.4%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	248	-	-	15	95	32.9%	-	-	6.0%	95.0%
Capitale-Nationale	4,023	635	613	978	1,678	35.3%	37.6%	15.8%	25.6%	87.0%
Chaudière - Appalaches	1,081	133	50	355	445	38.3%	46.7%	6.4%	32.4%	87.3%
Estrie	8,783	1,328	985	2,083	4,343	45.0%	46.8%	19.5%	31.0%	89.4%
Centre-du-Québec	723	90	85	220	278	32.4%	31.0%	11.3%	25.9%	84.2%
Montérégie	44,463	8,488	6,184	11,006	18,716	34.3%	44.2%	14.3%	24.1%	86.0%
Montréal	189,438	43,840	37,195	40,628	67,773	36.2%	49.7%	19.3%	24.9%	84.3%
Laval	19,918	4,643	3,375	4,523	7,375	29.4%	42.6%	12.4%	21.4%	87.5%
Lanaudière	3,499	616	510	896	1,401	34.6%	44.0%	14.9%	24.1%	90.8%
Laurentides	11,754	1,856	1,298	3,388	5,149	39.5%	47.1%	15.5%	29.7%	85.7%
Outaouais	17,693	3,385	2,345	5,553	6,375	32.2%	38.1%	12.4%	28.4%	86.3%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,691	340	205	546	575	42.7%	52.7%	16.9%	38.2%	92.0%
Mauricie	1,211	188	125	393	488	47.0%	51.1%	18.8%	39.3%	89.9%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	513	88	48	135	175	37.1%	37.4%	11.0%	28.0%	94.6%
Côte-Nord	1,613	353	173	351	725	37.8%	48.0%	13.0%	25.4%	90.1%
Nord-du-Québec	5,235	2,378	1,538	870	463	35.1%	54.3%	24.1%	24.3%	82.2%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group.

Quebec who are out of the labour force. They represent 35.6 per cent of the total English-speaking population.

- » The greatest number of English speakers who are out of the labour force are concentrated in the Montreal (189,438), Montérégie (44,463), Laval (19,918), Outaouais (17,693),

Laurentides (11,754) and Estrie (8,783) regions.

- » The regions with the highest proportion of English-speaker 15 plus out of the labour force are Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (50.3 per cent), Mauricie (47.0 per cent), Estrie (45 per cent), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (42.7 per cent), Laurentides (39.5 per cent) and Chaudières-Appalaches (38.3 per cent).

<sup>10</sup>The Statistics Canada category "out of the labour force" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to census day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

<sup>11</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 8** compares the proportion out of the labour force among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to levels out of the labour force (minority-majority index).

Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of those out of the labour force in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic of out of the labour force is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » Relatively speaking, the following regions display a proportion of those out of the labour force which exceeds the anglophone provincial average: Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=1.41), Mauricie (rgi=1.32), Estrie (rgi=1.27), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (rgi=1.20), Laurentides (rgi=1.11),

Chaudières-Appalaches (rgi=1.08) and Côte-Nord (rgi=1.06).

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of those out of the labour force is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic of out of the labour force is less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » When the minority and majority language populations are compared with respect to the proportion of those out of the labour force, the greatest variance is found in the 15-24 (mmi=1.27) and 25-44 (1.48) age groups.

**Table 8 - Out of the Labour Force (relative indices)**

Region	Persons "Out of the Labour Force" in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.27	1.48	0.93	0.95
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.41	1.24	1.18	1.50	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.23	1.13	0.98
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.93	-	-	0.24	1.11	0.82	-	-	0.19	1.04
Capitale-Nationale	0.99	0.79	0.90	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.24	1.78	0.93	0.96
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.08	0.98	0.37	1.27	1.02	1.15	1.46	0.77	1.23	0.98
Estrie	1.27	0.98	1.11	1.22	1.05	1.20	1.21	1.52	1.05	0.99
Centre-du-Québec	0.91	0.65	0.65	1.02	0.99	0.90	0.95	1.04	0.88	0.93
Montérégie	0.96	0.93	0.82	0.95	1.01	1.05	1.21	1.50	0.98	0.98
Montréal	1.02	1.04	1.10	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.12	1.21	0.93	0.95
Laval	0.83	0.89	0.71	0.84	1.02	0.87	1.07	1.04	0.97	0.99
Lanaudière	0.97	0.92	0.85	0.95	1.06	1.02	1.20	1.33	0.87	1.01
Laurentides	1.11	0.99	0.89	1.17	1.00	1.19	1.28	1.44	1.13	0.97
Outaouais	0.91	0.80	0.71	1.11	1.01	1.01	1.15	1.28	1.00	0.96
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.20	1.11	0.96	1.50	1.08	1.19	1.53	1.35	1.25	1.01
Mauricie	1.32	1.07	1.07	1.54	1.05	1.11	1.29	1.33	1.17	0.97
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.04	0.79	0.63	1.10	1.11	0.95	1.02	0.90	0.85	1.02
Côte-Nord	1.06	1.01	0.74	1.00	1.05	1.03	1.10	0.90	0.85	1.02
Nord-du-Québec	0.99	1.14	1.38	0.95	0.96	1.18	1.47	2.03	0.86	0.94

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

- » The rate of those out of the labour force is fairly similar for the English-speaking minority and the French-speaking majority across the 17 regions for the 65 plus group. Among the 45-64 age group, there are six regions of the 17 where the minority language group displays a greater proportion of those out of the labour force than the majority.
- » When the younger generations are considered, the relative difference between the minority and majority language groups increases with respect to proportion of those out of the labour force. For the 25-44 age group, there are 12 regions where the proportion of those out of the labour force in the minority exceeds that of

the French-speaking majority. In the 15-24 age group, there are 13 regions wherein the proportion of those out of the labour force in the English-speaking population exceeds that of the French-speaking group.

## Levels of Income

**Table 9** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec without income or income less than \$20,000 according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 9 - Low income (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Low Levels of Income in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	398,713	127,565	113,463	100,400	57,285	44.9%	87.7%	35.9%	34.9%	41.5%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	4,293	1,020	810	1,195	1,245	54.6%	91.1%	38.8%	43.3%	67.1%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	293	-	40	65	55	38.6%	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	4,601	1,360	1,403	1,038	713	40.4%	80.7%	36.2%	27.1%	37.2%
Chaudière - Appalaches	995	193	123	320	155	35.4%	65.9%	15.8%	29.2%	31.0%
Estrie	9,086	2,476	1,573	2,798	2,130	46.6%	87.7%	31.1%	41.6%	43.7%
Centre-du-Québec	1,061	208	243	328	165	47.5%	72.2%	32.3%	38.5%	50.8%
Montérégie	52,921	16,783	12,668	14,501	8,680	40.8%	87.4%	29.4%	31.8%	39.8%
Montréal	247,125	78,523	77,438	59,120	32,035	47.2%	88.9%	40.3%	36.3%	39.8%
Laval	27,835	9,400	7,268	6,933	4,225	41.1%	86.3%	26.7%	32.8%	50.1%
Lanaudière	4,106	1,142	895	1,201	685	40.6%	81.1%	26.0%	32.3%	44.8%
Laurentides	12,017	3,361	2,372	3,819	2,379	40.4%	85.1%	28.4%	33.6%	39.6%
Outaouais	21,688	7,250	5,080	6,050	3,213	39.5%	81.5%	26.8%	30.9%	43.4%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1,898	515	365	593	273	48.0%	81.1%	30.1%	41.6%	43.1%
Mauricie	1,158	275	225	365	238	45.0%	75.1%	34.3%	37.1%	44.2%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	498	148	93	120	65	36.2%	64.3%	-	25.0%	-
Côte-Nord	1,738	576	264	368	495	40.7%	79.1%	19.8%	26.7%	61.9%
Nord-du-Québec	6,935	3,633	2,068	998	220	46.5%	82.9%	32.4%	27.8%	38.9%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "Low Levels of Income" refer to those without income or income less than \$20k. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group.

<sup>12</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 10 - Low income (relative indices)**

Region	Low Levels of Income in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.14	1.06	1.45	1.18	0.87
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1.22	1.04	1.08	1.24	1.62	1.23	1.07	1.75	1.27	1.03
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.86	-	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	0.90	0.92	1.01	0.78	0.90	1.16	1.00	1.74	1.14	0.87
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.79	-	-	0.84	-	0.94	0.83	0.87	0.99	0.59
Estrie	1.04	1.00	0.87	1.19	1.05	1.15	1.07	1.25	1.32	0.89
Centre-du-Québec	1.06	0.82	0.90	1.10	-	1.12	0.88	1.44	1.08	0.89
Montréal	1.05	1.01	1.12	1.04	0.96	1.08	1.03	1.15	1.10	0.90
Laval	0.92	0.98	0.75	0.94	1.21	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.31	1.20
Lanaudière	0.91	0.92	0.73	0.93	1.08	1.04	0.98	1.20	1.09	0.88
Laurentides	0.90	0.97	0.79	0.96	0.95	1.05	1.03	1.25	1.13	0.83
Outaouais	0.88	0.93	0.75	0.89	1.05	1.11	1.02	1.32	1.20	0.95
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	1.07	0.93	0.84	1.19	1.04	1.22	1.02	1.36	1.35	0.84
Mauricie	1.00	0.86	0.96	1.06	1.07	1.02	0.89	1.21	1.05	0.83
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.87	0.76	-	0.76	-
Côte-Nord	0.91	0.90	0.55	0.77	1.49	1.06	0.97	0.90	0.92	1.20
Nord-du-Québec	1.04	0.95	0.90	0.80	0.94	1.25	1.05	1.47	0.94	0.79

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "Low Levels of Income" refer to those without income or income less than \$20k.*

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 398,713 English speakers 15 plus residing in Quebec with low levels of income. They represent 44.9 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking (15 plus) population.
- » Among English speakers aged 65 and over, 57,285 have low levels of income. They represent a substantial 41.5 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking 65 and over group.
- » The largest number of English-speaking seniors 65 plus with low levels of income is located in the following regions: Montreal (32,035), Montérégie (8,680), Laval (4,225), Outaouais (3,213), Laurentides (2,379) and Estrie (2,130).

- » Relatively speaking, Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (67.1 per cent), Côte-Nord (61.9 per cent), Centre-du-Québec (50.8 per cent), Laval (50.1 per cent), Lanaudière (44.8 per cent), Mauricie (44.2 per cent), Estrie (43.7 per cent) and the Outaouais (43.4 per cent) regions display the highest proportions of English-speaking seniors (65 plus) with no income or income less than \$20,000.

**Table 10** compares the low levels of income among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Québec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each

regional territory with respect to low levels of income (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of low levels of income in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that low levels of income are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » Among Quebec's English speakers aged 65 years and over, the following regions have proportions of low income levels that exceed the Anglophone provincial norm: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=1.62), Cote-Nord (rgi=1.49), Laval (rgi=1.21), Lanaudiere (rgi=1.08), Mauricie (rgi=1.07), Estrie (rgi=1.05), Outaouais (rgi=1.05) and Abitibi-Temiscamingue (rgi=1.04).

A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00 indicates that the proportion of low levels of income is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that low levels of income are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » When Quebec's minority and majority language populations are compared with respect to their proportion of low levels of income, the 25-44 (mmi=1.45) and 45-64 (mmi=1.18) age groups show the greatest variance.
- » In the 65 plus age group, there are two regions where the proportion of low income levels is substantially greater in the minority compared to the majority: Cote-Nord (mmi=1.20) and Laval (mmi=1.20) regions. There are also two regions where the

proportion of low income levels is substantially smaller in the minority compared to the majority: Chaudière-Appalaches (mmi=0.59) and Nord-du-Quebec (mmi=1.79) regions.

- » In the 45-64 age group, there are 12 of 17 regions wherein the proportion of low levels of income in the minority exceeds that of the majority.
- » In the 25-44 age group, there are 13 of 17 regions where the proportion of low levels of income exceeds the proportion displayed by the majority and the degree of the variance between language groups is greater than within other age cohorts.

**Table 11** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec with an annual income of \$50,000 or more according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>13</sup>

- » According to the 2011 census, there are 189,018 English speakers (15 plus) residing in Quebec who have a high level of income. They represent 21.3 per cent of the English-speaking (15 plus) population.
- » When Quebec's English speakers aged 25-44, 45-64 and 65 plus are compared, seniors 65 plus have the lowest proportion of individuals with high levels of income (18.3 per cent).

<sup>13</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 11 - High income (numbers and percentages)**

Region	High Levels of Income in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	numbers					percentages				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	189,018	1,350	75,675	86,793	25,208	21.3%	0.9%	23.9%	30.2%	18.3%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	645	-	200	320	100	8.2%	-	9.6%	11.6%	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	90	-	15	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	2,768	-	918	1,393	393	24.3%	-	23.7%	36.4%	20.5%
Chaudière - Appalaches	610	-	140	315	80	21.7%	-	18.0%	28.8%	-
Estrie	2,854	-	895	1,270	615	14.6%	-	17.7%	18.9%	12.6%
Centre-du-Québec	320	-	125	150	-	14.3%	-	16.6%	17.6%	-
Montérégie	30,637	115	12,041	14,609	3,788	23.6%	0.6%	27.9%	32.0%	17.4%
Montréal	106,613	850	40,813	48,435	16,515	20.3%	1.0%	21.2%	29.7%	20.5%
Laval	14,268	55	7,488	5,835	883	21.1%	-	27.5%	27.6%	10.5%
Lanaudière	2,209	-	1,003	1,053	85	21.9%	-	29.2%	28.3%	-
Laurentides	6,542	-	2,186	3,366	865	22.0%	-	26.2%	29.6%	14.4%
Outaouais	15,680	60	7,053	7,293	1,258	28.6%	-	37.2%	37.2%	17.0%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	813	-	315	385	55	20.5%	-	26.0%	27.0%	-
Mauricie	468	-	78	263	65	18.2%	-	-	26.8%	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	413	-	180	175	30	30.0%	-	40.9%	36.5%	-
Côte-Nord	808	-	338	338	80	18.9%	-	25.4%	24.5%	-
Nord-du-Québec	3,005	63	1,613	1,260	75	20.2%	-	25.3%	35.1%	-

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "High Levels of Income" refer to those with individual income of \$50k or over. The percentage given here refers to the percentage showing that particular characteristic among all English speakers in that age group.*

**Table 12 - High income (relative indices)**

Region	High Levels of Income in the English-speaking Population by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011									
	(relative geographic index)					(minority-majority index)				
	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total (15+)	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Québec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.78	0.85	0.99	1.66
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.39	-	-	0.38	-	0.63	-	0.50	0.68	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	1.14	-	0.99	1.21	1.12	1.00	-	0.80	1.06	1.44
Chaudière - Appalaches	1.02	-	-	0.95	-	1.16	-	0.69	1.16	-
Estrie	0.69	-	0.74	0.63	0.69	0.84	-	0.78	0.78	1.35
Centre-du-Québec	0.67	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	0.81	0.83	-
Montérégie	1.11	-	1.17	1.06	0.95	0.94	0.51	0.85	0.94	1.39
Montréal	0.96	1.04	0.89	0.99	1.13	0.99	1.10	0.93	0.97	1.50
Laval	0.99	-	1.15	0.91	0.57	0.86	-	0.88	0.78	0.74
Lanaudière	1.03	-	1.22	0.94	-	1.01	-	0.98	0.97	-
Laurentides	1.03	-	1.09	0.98	0.79	0.97	-	0.85	0.98	1.36
Outaouais	1.34	-	1.55	1.24	0.93	0.95	-	0.91	0.94	1.37
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.96	-	1.09	0.90	-	0.91	-	0.81	0.93	-
Mauricie	0.85	-	-	0.89	-	1.09	-	-	1.13	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.41	-	-	-	-	1.48	-	1.58	1.26	-
Côte-Nord	0.89	-	1.06	0.81	-	0.71	-	0.68	0.69	-
Nord-du-Québec	0.95	-	1.06	1.16	-	0.71	-	0.69	0.94	-

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 20% sample. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. "High Levels of Income" refer to those with individual income of \$50k or over.*

In 10 regions the number of English-speaking seniors 65 plus with an income of \$50,000 or more is 100 or less individuals.

- » The largest number of English speakers (15 plus) with high levels of income is located in the Montreal (106,613), Monteregie (30,637), Outaouais (15,680), Laurentides (6,542) and Nord-du-Quebec (3,005) regions.
- » The proportion of English speakers in the 45-64 age group with high income levels varies widely across the regions from 37.2 per cent in the Outaouais and 36.5 per cent in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean to 11.6 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine and 17.6 per cent in Centre-du-Quebec.

**Table 12** compares the high levels of income among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to high levels of income (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of high levels of income (\$50k or over) in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that high income levels are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » When regions are compared, the following English-speaking populations are the furthest below the anglophone provincial norm for high levels of income: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=0.39), Centre-du-Quebec (rgi=0.67), Estrie (rgi=0.69), Mauricie

(rgi=0.85) and Cote-Nord (rgi=0.89).

- » The 65 plus group of English speakers fall below the anglophone provincial average for high levels of income in all but the Capitale-Nationale (rgi=1.12) and Montreal (rgi=1.13) regions.

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of high levels of income is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that high income levels are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » When age groups are compared, the 65 plus minority language group displays a greater proportion of high levels of income in seven regions relative to the majority. The sample size is too small to report in 10 regions. In the 45-64 age group, a greater proportion of English speakers have high levels of income in four of 17 regions compared to the majority group. In the 25-44 age group, only one English-speaking regional population, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, has a higher proportion of high income earners (mmi=158) but they only total 180 individuals.
- » Relatively speaking, English speakers aged 25-44 living in Quebec are much less likely to earn \$50,000 or more compared to the French speakers of the same age. The proportion of high income earners in this age group varies across the regions with the lowest comparable proportions of high income located in the following: Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (mmi=0.50), Cote-Nord (mmi=0.68), Nord-du-Quebec (mmi=0.69), Chaudières-Appalaches (mmi=0.69), Estrie (mmi=0.78), Capitale-Nationale (mmi=0.80), Abitibi-Temiscamingue (mmi=0.81) and Centre-du-Quebec (mmi=0.81).

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# SECTION 3 – SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

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## Immigrant Population and Visible Minority

Understanding Section 3 requires defining a number of terms that are not regularly referenced in the three other sections of the socio-demographic profile.

According to the census dictionary, immigrant population refers to people who are or have been landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside of Canada.

The non-immigrant population are people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside of Canada to Canadian parents. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are considered to be non-immigrants in the census.

The non-permanent resident population are people from another country who have a work or study permit or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census.

A visible minority is defined by the Canadian government as a person or group visibly not one of the majority races in a given population. The term is used primarily as a demographic category by Statistics Canada in connection with the country's employment equity policies. Members of visible minorities are defined by the Canadian Employment Equity Act as those other than aboriginal people, who are non-

caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

## Highlights

### Quebec's English-speaking Seniors and Cultural Diversity

In terms of a number of measures, the heterogeneous composition of Quebec's English-speaking communities stands out as a historically defining characteristic. When Quebec anglophones were compared with other Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC) across Canada's provinces using the 2001 census we learned they are composed of a much greater percentage of members of visible minorities, a greater percentage of individuals of non-Christian religious affiliation and more individuals who were born outside of Canada and outside of Quebec. This was also the case when Quebec's English speakers were compared with the more homogeneous Francophone majority with whom they share the provincial territory (Pocock, 2009). This section of the socio-demographic profile using the 2011 census provides evidence that this continues to be the case.

The example of immigrant seniors highlights the particularity of Quebec's English-speaking communities. According to the 2011 census, there are 4.5 million seniors (65 plus) living in non-institutional settings in Canada. Of these seniors, 29.9 per cent are immigrants. Among Quebec's English-speaking population, there are 138,000 seniors (65 plus) and 47.8 per cent of these seniors are immigrants. Among

Quebec's French-speaking population there are 969,000 seniors (65 plus) and 8.2 per cent of these claim immigrant status. In short, the proportion of English-speaking immigrant seniors substantially exceeds the Canadian norm as well as that of the Quebec majority language group. We learn from this section of the socio-demographic profile that in 2011, Quebec's English-speaking seniors claimed a higher proportion of individuals who are members of a visible minority population (Table 6) as well as a higher proportion of persons born in a province outside of Quebec (Table 8) when compared to Quebec's Francophone majority seniors.

In light of this insight, there is a need to explore how the distinct composition of Quebec's English-speaking senior group may shape their experience of aging. Does policy designed with the majority seniors group in mind address the needs of Quebec's diverse minority? The pluralistic character of anglophone Quebec, as a provincial body, raises challenges for its political and social leadership as it undermines ethnic cohesion and results in fragmentation (Caldwell, 1994; 153-179).

- » Looking across age groups in the English-speaking community, we can see that the proportion of individuals who are members of a visible minority population is greater among the younger generations when compared to the older (Table 5).
- » Urban regions of Montreal and Montérégie display very high levels of cultural diversity when compared with other Quebec regions and this is also where the largest concentrations of English-speaking seniors reside (Table 1 and 5). English-speaking seniors outside of urban areas show low levels of recent immigrants (Table 4) and small numbers of seniors who are members of the visible minority

population (Table 5). In many cases, census numbers are too small to report. They do, however, contrast with the urban region of Montreal, Montérégie and Laval in their levels of in-migrants from other Canadian provinces (Table 7).

## Immigrant Population

- » According to the 2011 census there are 351,495 English speakers in Quebec who were immigrants. They represent 33.6 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » When age cohorts are compared, the 65 plus age group of English speakers have the greatest proportion of immigrants at 47.8 per cent. This means that nearly half of English-speaking seniors across Quebec were born outside of Canada. Both the Laval and Montreal regions at 71.8 per cent and 57.5 per cent respectively have immigrants forming more than half of their English-speaking seniors group.

## Recent Immigration

- » In 2011 there were 63,070 English speakers who were recent immigrants residing in the province of Quebec. They had become part of Quebec's immigrant population in the 5 years previous to the National Household Survey (NHS). They represent 17.9 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » When age groups are compared, the greatest number of English speakers with recent immigrant status (38,903) is located in the 25-44 age group. In 2011, the age cohorts with the highest percentage of recent immigrants were the 0-14 (56.4 per cent) and 15-24 (35.5 per cent) groups

## Visible Minority Populations

- » According to the 2011 census there are 292,480 English speakers in Quebec who are members of a visible minority population. They represent 27.9 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » Quebec's English-speaking seniors aged 45-64 years and 65 plus are much more likely to be members of a visible minority population than their French-speaking counterparts.

## Population Born in Other Provinces

- » According to the 2011 National Household Survey, there are 121,360 English speakers residing in the province of Quebec who were born in another Canadian province. They represent 11.6 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » Among English-speaking seniors, the 45-64 age group (mmi=4.91) as well as the 65 plus group (mmi=4.65) are almost five times more likely than Francophones of the same age to include persons born in a province outside of Quebec.

## Immigration

**Table 1** presents the number and percentage of immigrants in the English-speaking population (FOLS) living in Quebec according to the 2011 National Household Survey conducted in 2011. The distribution of the English-speaking population across Quebec's 17 regions and five age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the immigrant sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>14</sup>

- » According to the 2011 census, there

are 351,495 English speakers in Quebec who were immigrants. They represent 33.6 per cent of the total English-speaking population.

- » Among the English-speaking population, the Montreal region (40.4 per cent) as well as Laval (38.2 per cent) have an immigrant population rate that exceeds the provincial average for anglophones (33.6 per cent).
- » When age cohorts are compared, the 65 plus age group of English speakers have the greatest proportion of immigrants at 47.8 per cent. This means that nearly half of English-speaking seniors across Quebec were born outside of Canada. Both the Laval and Montreal regions at 71.8 per cent and 57.5 per cent respectively have immigrants forming more than half of their English-speaking seniors group.
- » When age cohorts are compared, the percentage of individuals with immigrant status in the English-speaking population decreases from the oldest age group (65 plus) to youngest (0-14 years).
- » Immigrant seniors 45 plus are most numerous in the regions of Montreal (131,428), Montérégie (24,207) and Laval (18,396).
- » When the 65 plus age group are considered by region, the proportion of English speakers who are immigrants range widely from 71.8 per cent in Laval, 57.5 per cent in Montreal, and 39.9 per cent in

<sup>14</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 1 - Immigrants (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Immigrants in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	numbers						percentages					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	351,495	12,513	26,778	122,868	123,285	66,045	33.6%	7.9%	18.4%	38.8%	42.8%	47.8%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	268	20	-	58	60	65	2.9%	1.3%	-	2.8%	2.2%	3.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	96	-	-	-	25	-	11.3%	-	-	-	9.6%	-
Capitale-Nationale	3,365	118	395	1,523	820	455	26.6%	9.3%	23.4%	39.2%	21.4%	23.7%
Chaudière - Appalaches	633	15	23	195	190	85	20.3%	6.0%	7.9%	25.1%	17.3%	17.2%
Estrie	3,319	235	413	826	1,078	671	14.7%	7.7%	14.6%	16.4%	16.1%	13.8%
Centre-du-Québec	534	-	20	265	70	35	21.4%	-	6.9%	35.6%	8.3%	10.4%
Montréal	42,706	1,604	2,555	14,120	15,517	8,690	27.4%	6.2%	13.3%	32.7%	34.0%	39.9%
Montréal	246,665	8,813	19,480	86,940	85,218	46,210	40.4%	10.2%	22.1%	45.2%	52.3%	57.5%
Laval	31,395	768	1,875	10,358	12,348	6,048	38.2%	5.3%	17.2%	38.1%	58.4%	71.8%
Lanaudière	2,569	71	238	871	921	369	22.2%	4.9%	17.0%	25.4%	24.9%	24.0%
Laurentides	6,232	181	350	1,854	2,333	1,433	18.0%	3.7%	8.9%	22.2%	20.5%	23.8%
Outaouais	12,256	458	1,030	5,205	4,010	1,485	18.7%	4.3%	11.6%	27.4%	20.5%	20.1%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	246	-	-	65	70	45	5.0%	-	-	5.4%	4.9%	7.2%
Mauricie	555	45	48	130	145	98	19.3%	14.9%	12.9%	19.5%	14.8%	18.2%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	223	-	-	80	65	25	14.6%	-	-	18.1%	13.5%	13.2%
Côte-Nord	105	-	-	20	20	25	2.1%	-	-	1.5%	1.4%	3.1%
Nord-du-Québec	138	10	-	55	55	15	0.7%	0.2%	-	0.9%	1.5%	2.6%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage shows the number of immigrants relative to the total number of persons in a given age group.

**Table 2 - Immigrants (relative indices)**

Region	Immigrants in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	relative geographic index						minority-majority index					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.82	1.50	2.80	2.90	5.38	5.83
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.08	0.17	-	0.07	0.05	0.07	4.37	6.81	-	2.81	3.65	11.21
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.34	-	-	-	0.22	-	10.13	-	-	-	18.38	-
Capitale-Nationale	0.79	1.18	1.27	1.01	0.50	0.50	6.72	2.48	5.95	6.44	7.13	9.57
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.60	0.76	0.43	0.65	0.40	0.36	16.41	4.52	6.56	14.11	19.30	19.59
Estrie	0.44	0.97	0.79	0.42	0.37	0.29	3.78	2.58	3.78	2.75	4.84	5.09
Centre-du-Québec	0.64	-	0.37	0.92	0.19	0.22	11.17	-	3.84	13.21	5.86	5.65
Montréal	0.82	0.79	0.72	0.84	0.79	0.83	4.65	1.75	2.99	3.82	6.01	6.99
Montréal	1.20	1.29	1.20	1.16	1.22	1.20	1.43	0.63	1.09	1.22	1.83	1.98
Laval	1.14	0.67	0.94	0.98	1.36	1.50	1.91	0.60	1.37	1.27	2.54	4.07
Lanaudière	0.66	0.62	0.93	0.65	0.58	0.50	6.21	2.50	8.56	4.55	7.26	6.34
Laurentides	0.54	0.47	0.48	0.57	0.48	0.50	5.31	1.94	4.20	4.86	6.06	5.54
Outaouais	0.56	0.54	0.63	0.71	0.48	0.42	3.02	0.92	2.23	2.85	3.82	5.41
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.15	-	-	0.14	0.11	0.15	6.57	-	-	4.87	11.21	9.59
Mauricie	0.57	1.88	0.70	0.50	0.34	0.38	11.52	8.19	6.99	6.97	11.78	21.47
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.43	-	-	0.47	0.32	0.28	17.26	-	-	14.63	29.87	26.20
Côte-Nord	0.06	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.06	2.37	-	-	1.36	2.88	1.82
Nord-du-Québec	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.46	0.08	-	0.50	1.69	2.09

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Montréal to 2.6 per cent in Nord-du-Québec, 3.1 per cent in Côte-Nord and 3.5 per cent in the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine region.

- » When the 45-64 age group is considered, the regions with the highest proportion of individuals with immigrant status are Laval (58.4 per cent), Montréal (52.3 per cent), Montréal (34.0 per cent), Lanaudière (24.0 per cent) and Capitale-Nationale (21.4 per cent).

**Table 2** compares the proportion of immigrants in the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Québec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to their proportion of immigrants (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of immigrants in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that immigrant levels are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » From Table 2 we learn that in 2011, two of 17 regions (Laval and Montréal) displayed a proportion of seniors (45-64 and 65 plus) with immigrant status that was substantially greater than the provincial norm for the language minority.
- » In 2011, the Montréal and Capitale-Nationale regions displayed levels of immigrant English speakers who are 0-25 years of age that exceed the provincial anglophone average.

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of individuals with immigrant status is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that immigrants are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » All 17 regions have a substantially greater proportion of immigrants among English speakers in the 45-64 and 65 plus age groups compared to the same age groups in the majority language population of the same territory.
- » When compared to seniors 45 plus, the regions with the largest populations of English-speaking immigrants (Montréal, Montréal and Laval) display a proportion of immigrants in the younger age cohorts (44 years of age and under) that are less divergent from the proportion among the French-speaking majority. In other words, the difference between the minority and majority declines across the generations.

## Immigration (2006 – 2011)

Table 3 presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) who are recent immigrants (arrival between 2006 and 2011) to Québec. The distribution of the English-speaking population across Québec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 3 – Recent Immigrants (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Recent Immigrants (2006-2011) in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	numbers						percentages					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	63,070	7,060	9,495	38,903	6,918	700	17.9%	56.4%	35.5%	31.7%	5.6%	1.1%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20	15	-	-	-	-	7.5%	75.0%	-	-	-	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	18	-	-	-	-	-	18.8%	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	1,053	55	173	738	75	-	31.3%	46.6%	43.8%	48.5%	9.1%	-
Chaudière - Appalaches	73	-	8	35	10	-	11.5%	-	34.8%	17.9%	5.3%	-
Estrie	786	108	188	338	73	-	23.7%	46.0%	45.5%	40.9%	6.8%	-
Centre-du-Québec	160	10	-	103	-	-	30.0%	-	-	38.9%	-	-
Montréal	48,850	5,293	7,385	30,408	5,323	443	19.8%	60.1%	37.9%	35.0%	6.2%	1.0%
Laval	3,120	323	530	1,798	390	70	9.9%	42.1%	28.3%	17.4%	3.2%	1.2%
Lanaudière	388	15	60	211	13	-	15.1%	21.1%	25.2%	24.2%	1.4%	-
Laurentides	723	110	110	368	65	-	11.6%	60.8%	31.4%	19.8%	2.8%	-
Outaouais	2,098	198	260	1,335	236	25	17.1%	43.2%	25.2%	25.6%	5.9%	1.7%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauricie	163	25	13	73	25	-	29.4%	55.6%	27.1%	56.2%	17.2%	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	68	-	-	15	25	-	30.5%	-	-	18.8%	38.5%	-
Côte-Nord	15	-	-	15	-	-	14.3%	-	-	75.0%	-	-
Nord-du-Québec	20	-	-	10	-	-	14.5%	-	-	18.2%	-	-

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage shows the number of recent immigrants compared to the total number of immigrants in a given age group.*

In 2011 there were 63,070 English speakers who were recent immigrants residing in the province of Quebec. They had become part of Quebec's immigrant population in the five years previous to the National Household Survey. They represent 17.9 per cent of the total English-speaking population.

- » The greatest number of recent immigrants is concentrated in the Montreal (48,850), Montérégie (5,156), Laval (3,120), Outaouais (2,098), and Capitale-Nationale (1,053) regions. There are 5,766 English-speaking recent immigrants who are 45 plus and living in the Montreal region.
- » When age groups are compared, the greatest number of English speakers with recent immigrant status (38,903) is located in the 25-44 age group. In 2011, the age cohorts with the highest percentage of recent immigrants were

the 0-14 (56.4 per cent) and 15-24 (35.5 per cent) groups.

- » According to the 2011 census, among English speakers 65 plus living in Quebec, only 700 or 1.1 per cent are recent immigrants. They tend to be largely concentrated in Montreal.

**Table 4** compares the levels of recent immigrants among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to levels of recent immigrants (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of recent immigrants in the regional English-

**Table 4 – Recent Immigrants (relative indices)**

Region	Recent Immigrants (2006-2011) in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	relative geographic index						minority-majority index					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.93	1.15	0.87	0.68	0.55
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.42	1.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	1.74	0.83	1.24	1.53	1.63	-	0.96	0.76	1.45	1.12	0.87	-
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.64	-	0.98	0.57	0.94	-	0.51	-	4.15	0.69	0.50	-
Estrie	1.32	0.81	1.28	1.29	1.21	-	0.84	0.83	1.49	1.11	0.63	-
Centre-du-Québec	1.67	-	-	1.23	-	-	1.31	-	-	1.41	-	-
Montréal	0.67	0.76	0.68	0.70	0.55	0.87	0.57	0.79	0.96	0.77	0.42	0.59
Montréal	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.11	0.90	0.69	0.87	1.09	0.84	0.68	0.57
Laval	0.55	0.75	0.80	0.55	0.56	1.09	0.66	0.84	1.31	0.83	0.69	0.59
Lanaudière	0.84	0.37	0.71	0.77	0.25	-	1.00	0.51	1.11	1.29	0.29	-
Laurentides	0.65	1.08	0.89	0.63	0.50	-	0.79	1.56	1.60	1.02	0.55	-
Outaouais	0.95	0.77	0.71	0.81	1.05	1.59	0.60	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.59	0.26
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauricie	1.64	0.98	0.76	1.77	3.07	-	0.86	0.98	0.62	1.28	1.48	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1.70	-	-	0.59	6.85	-	1.11	-	-	0.48	3.94	-
Côte-Nord	0.80	-	-	2.37	-	-	0.56	-	-	1.41	-	-
Nord-du-Québec	0.81	-	-	0.57	-	-	0.85	-	-	0.86	-	-

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that recent immigrants are less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » The proportion of recent immigrants within the English-speaking populations of 10 regions falls below the level indicated by the anglophone provincial average.
- » In the regions of the Outaouais (rgi=1.59) and Laval (rgi=1.09), the proportion of recent immigrants who are 65 plus exceeds the anglophone provincial average for this age group.

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of recent immigrants is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that recent immigrants are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » The proportion of recent immigrants is substantially lower for Quebec's English-speaking population (mmi=0.70) when compared to the French-speaking majority.
- » The proportion of recent immigrants is higher for Quebec's English-speaking population in the Centre-du-Québec (mmi=1.31) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint Jean (mmi=1.11) regions when compared to the French-speaking majority.
- » Among age cohorts, the 15-24 year olds among Quebec's English-speaking population display a higher proportion of recent immigrants (mmi=1.15) when compared to the French-speaking majority.

## Visible Minority Populations

**Table 5** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec who are also members of the visible minority population. The distribution of the English-speaking population across Quebec's 17 regions and four age cohorts is displayed where numbers permit.<sup>16</sup>

- » According to the 2011 census there are 292,480 English speakers in Quebec who are members of a visible minority population. They represent 27.9 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » When considered by age, the greatest concentration of English speakers who are members of a visible minority population (114,193) is found in the 25-44 age group. They represent 36.1 per cent of this English-speaking age group. The next largest numerical group are located among English speakers aged 45-64 years (67,335) representing 23.4 per cent of this cohort.
- » The greatest number of seniors 65 plus with visible minority status is concentrated in the urban Montreal (14,198), Montérégie (3,113), and Laval (950) regions.
- » When the 45-64 age group is considered, the regions with the greatest number of individuals reporting visible minority status are the Montreal (50,265), Montérégie

(8,809), Laval (4,483), Outaouais (1,743), and Laurentides (616) regions.

**Table 6** compares the visible minority population among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to visible minority status (minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of the visible minority population in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the visible minority population is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » The proportion of English speakers with visible minority status falls substantially below the provincial norm for the language minority in every region with the exception of Montreal (rgi=1.28).
- » Among the English-speaking 65 plus group, two of 17 regions display a proportion of those with visible minority status levels that is similar to, or higher than, the anglophone provincial average for this age group. These regions are Montreal (rgi=1.27) and Montérégie (rgi=1.03).

**A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of the visible minority population is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. **An mmi less than 1.00** indicates that visible minority levels are less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

<sup>16</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 5 – Visible Minorities (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Visible Minority Populations in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	numbers						percentages					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	292,480	46,815	44,958	114,193	67,335	19,183	27.9%	29.5%	30.9%	36.1%	23.4%	13.9%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	88	-	-	50	-	-	0.9%	-	-	2.4%	-	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	40	-	-	-	-	-	4.8%	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	2,173	235	308	1,070	420	88	17.1%	18.7%	18.2%	27.6%	11.0%	4.6%
Chaudière - Appalaches	176	-	18	86	23	-	5.6%	-	6.3%	11.1%	2.1%	-
Estrie	1,400	168	335	495	233	85	6.2%	5.5%	11.9%	9.8%	3.5%	1.7%
Centre-du-Québec	310	25	28	145	28	-	12.4%	9.3%	9.8%	19.2%	3.3%	-
Montréal	218,495	34,078	34,448	85,505	50,265	14,198	35.8%	39.3%	39.0%	44.5%	30.9%	17.7%
Laval	18,645	3,038	2,768	7,408	4,483	950	22.7%	20.8%	25.4%	27.2%	21.2%	11.3%
Lanaudière	1,306	183	199	481	253	13	11.3%	12.6%	14.2%	14.0%	6.8%	0.8%
Laurentides	2,759	521	266	1,110	616	135	8.0%	10.6%	6.8%	13.3%	5.4%	2.2%
Outaouais	9,423	1,825	1,368	4,050	1,743	363	14.4%	17.1%	15.4%	21.3%	8.9%	4.9%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	103	-	-	-	-	-	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Mauricie	368	73	53	125	60	-	12.8%	24.5%	14.5%	19.3%	6.1%	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	120	-	15	80	-	-	7.8%	-	6.7%	18.1%	-	-
Côte-Nord	33	-	-	13	-	-	0.6%	-	-	1.0%	-	-
Nord-du-Québec	118	25	-	55	35	-	0.6%	0.4%	-	0.9%	1.0%	-

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage shows the number of visible minority individuals relative to the total number of persons in a given age group.*

**Table 6 – Visible Minorities (relative indices)**

Region	Visible Minority Populations in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	relative geographic index						minority-majority index					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.58	2.20	3.19	3.38	5.34	6.50
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.03	-	-	0.07	-	-	2.55	-	-	9.89	-	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	-	-
Capitale-Nationale	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.76	0.47	0.33	6.15	3.41	5.36	6.59	8.42	10.46
Chaudière - Appalaches	0.20	-	0.20	0.31	0.09	-	6.66	-	5.31	11.87	5.17	-
Estrie	0.22	0.19	0.38	0.27	0.15	0.13	2.38	1.23	3.09	2.51	3.25	3.31
Centre-du-Québec	0.44	0.32	0.32	0.53	0.14	-	10.49	3.74	6.43	12.15	6.75	-
Montréal	1.28	1.33	1.26	1.23	1.32	1.27	1.36	0.88	1.22	1.44	1.81	2.23
Laval	0.81	0.71	0.82	0.75	0.91	0.81	1.17	0.66	1.08	1.11	1.60	2.31
Lanaudière	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.29	0.06	3.10	1.80	3.46	2.84	3.98	1.07
Laurentides	0.28	0.36	0.22	0.37	0.23	0.16	3.74	2.65	2.73	4.61	5.29	4.77
Outaouais	0.51	0.58	0.50	0.59	0.38	0.35	2.46	1.60	2.29	2.71	3.29	3.55
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	3.04	-	-	-	-	-
Mauricie	0.46	0.83	0.47	0.53	0.26	-	9.16	8.26	6.12	8.47	12.66	-
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	0.28	-	0.22	0.50	-	-	12.25	-	6.15	25.06	-	-
Côte-Nord	0.02	-	-	0.03	-	-	1.29	-	-	1.52	-	-
Nord-du-Québec	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	0.04	-	0.40	0.14	-	0.63	1.38	-

*Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.*

**Table 7 – Population Born in Canada, Outside Quebec (numbers and percentages)**

Region	Persons Born in Another Province in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	numbers						percentages					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	121,360	14,618	16,630	39,223	33,903	16,983	11.6%	9.2%	11.4%	12.4%	11.8%	12.3%
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2,555	560	325	680	750	185	27.2%	36.5%	29.0%	32.8%	27.1%	10.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	225	-	-	40	65	-	26.7%	-	-	19.0%	25.0%	-
Capitale-Nationale	2,848	370	350	805	925	265	22.5%	29.5%	20.8%	20.8%	24.1%	13.8%
Chaudière - Appalaches	765	40	50	145	310	75	24.7%	16.0%	18.0%	18.8%	28.3%	15.0%
Estrie	2,770	155	330	630	945	580	12.3%	5.0%	11.7%	12.5%	14.1%	11.9%
Centre-du-Québec	515	35	15	120	205	50	20.5%	13.1%	5.2%	16.0%	24.2%	15.6%
Montréal	49,040	3,848	7,765	18,190	11,863	7,375	8.0%	4.4%	8.8%	9.5%	7.3%	9.2%
Laval	2,823	293	310	848	865	510	3.4%	2.0%	2.8%	3.1%	4.1%	6.1%
Lanaudière	1,273	120	35	385	500	190	11.0%	8.2%	2.5%	11.2%	13.5%	12.4%
Laurentides	5,390	668	595	1,175	1,875	975	15.5%	13.6%	15.1%	14.0%	16.5%	16.2%
Outaouais	31,403	5,683	4,683	9,295	8,850	2,893	47.9%	53.2%	52.6%	49.0%	45.2%	39.1%
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	2,030	405	305	580	470	220	41.5%	44.1%	47.7%	47.7%	32.8%	35.2%
Mauricie	560	15	65	100	205	95	19.5%	5.0%	17.7%	15.4%	20.7%	17.8%
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	625	45	110	195	175	50	41.0%	33.3%	47.8%	44.0%	36.5%	27.0%
Côte-Nord	975	315	125	300	160	50	19.2%	38.0%	17.0%	22.5%	11.5%	6.2%
Nord-du-Québec	2,400	178	205	1,500	463	50	11.7%	3.2%	4.7%	23.5%	12.9%	8.8%

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally. The percentage shows the proportion of those born in provinces outside Quebec relative to the number of persons in a given age group.

- » When compared with the majority group, every English-speaking regional community shows a substantially higher proportion of individuals with visible minority status residing in their territory.
- » Quebec’s English-speaking seniors aged 45-64 years and 65 plus are much more likely to be members of a visible minority population than their French-speaking counterparts.

regions and four age cohorts is displayed. Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.<sup>17</sup>

- » According to the 2011 National Household Survey, there are 121,360 English speakers residing in the province of Quebec who were born in another Canadian province. They represent 11.6 per cent of the total English-speaking population.
- » The greatest number of English speakers who were born in another Canadian province is concentrated in the Montreal (49,040), Outaouais (31,403) and Montréal (15,003) regions.

## Population Born in Other Canadian Provinces

**Table 7** presents the number and percentage of English-speaking individuals (FOLS) living in Quebec who were born in another Canadian province according to the 2011 census. The distribution of the English-speaking population (15 plus) across Quebec’s 17

<sup>17</sup>Due to rounding and data suppression designed to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the totals for numbers and percentages may not agree.

**Table 8 - Population Born in Canada, Outside Quebec (relative indices)**

Region	Persons Born in Another Province in the English-speaking Population, by Age Group, Quebec and Administrative Regions, 2011											
	relative geographic index						minority-majority index					
	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Quebec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.93	5.06	5.43	4.82	4.91	4.65
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.34	3.96	2.54	2.64	2.30	0.81	7.60	8.85	8.55	6.42	8.61	4.84
Bas-Saint-Laurent	2.30	-	-	1.54	2.12	-	12.34	-	-	6.82	12.16	-
Capitale-Nationale	1.94	3.20	1.82	1.67	2.05	1.12	14.54	26.38	10.62	11.60	17.46	9.63
Chaudière - Appalaches	2.13	1.74	1.57	1.51	2.40	1.22	28.81	45.11	21.87	16.63	31.64	18.91
Estrie	1.06	0.55	1.02	1.01	1.20	0.97	11.24	11.26	12.14	9.41	12.34	9.79
Centre-du-Québec	1.77	1.42	0.45	1.29	2.05	1.27	21.18	16.95	5.64	14.92	25.23	15.14
Montréal	0.69	0.48	0.77	0.76	0.62	0.75	3.98	3.31	4.97	4.74	3.36	3.33
Laval	0.30	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.49	2.40	2.79	3.22	2.39	2.55	2.30
Lanaudière	0.95	0.89	0.22	0.91	1.14	1.01	9.33	17.34	5.08	9.63	9.95	5.72
Laurentides	1.34	1.48	1.32	1.13	1.40	1.32	6.93	7.05	7.87	6.82	7.18	5.27
Outaouais	4.13	5.78	4.60	3.95	3.84	3.18	2.81	3.11	3.34	2.52	2.80	2.59
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	3.58	4.79	4.17	3.85	2.79	2.86	13.56	40.37	28.22	11.07	9.61	9.83
Mauricie	1.68	0.54	1.55	1.24	1.76	1.45	23.29	10.68	22.17	14.91	28.52	17.11
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	3.53	3.62	4.19	3.55	3.10	2.20	57.30	77.33	40.12	53.15	67.30	33.06
Côte-Nord	1.65	4.13	1.49	1.81	0.98	0.50	9.36	52.78	12.42	11.69	4.54	2.11
Nord-du-Québec	1.01	0.35	0.41	1.90	1.10	0.71	4.03	4.19	2.50	4.29	6.20	3.09

Source: Joanne Pocock, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. The language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

- » The regions with the highest proportion of English speakers born in another Canadian province are Outaouais (47.9 per cent), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (41.5 per cent), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (41.0 per cent) and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (27.2 per cent).
- » The Outaouais region is noteworthy for high proportions of English speakers born in another Canadian province in its 45-64 (45.2 per cent) and 65 plus (39.1 per cent) age groups.

**Table 8** compares the proportion of persons born in another Canadian province among the English-speaking population of a given region to the English-speaking population norm or average for the entire province of Quebec (relative geographic index). It also compares the English-speaking minority to the majority population in each regional territory with respect to persons born in another province

(minority-majority index). Findings are not reported for regions or age groups where the sample of English speakers is too small to be reliable.

**A relative geographic index (rgi) greater than 1.00** indicates that the proportion of those born in another Canadian province in the regional English-speaking group exceeds the provincial anglophone norm. **An rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic of having been born in a province other than Quebec is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

- » Relatively speaking, the following four regions display a proportion of those born in another Canadian province which falls below the anglophone provincial average: Montérégie (rgi=0.83), Montreal (rgi=0.69), Laval (rgi=0.30) and Lanaudière (rgi=0.95).
- » A minority-majority index (mmi) greater than 1.00 indicates that the proportion of those born in another

Canadian province is greater in the minority than the majority group in the region. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic of having been born in another province is less present in the minority group compared to the majority.

- » Generally, Quebec's English-speaking minority population includes a much larger proportion of persons born in a Canadian province outside of Quebec when compared to the French-

speaking majority (mmi=4.93). The variance between minority and majority language groups varies widely by region.

- » Among English-speaking seniors, the 45-64 years age group (mmi=4.91) as well as the 65 plus group (mmi=4.65) are almost five times more likely than Francophones of the same age to include persons born in a province outside of Quebec.

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# SECTION 4 –

## ATTITUDES, EXPERIENCES AND PRIORITIES

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### About the Survey

#### Findings from the 2010 Survey on Community Vitality

This section of the socio-demographic profile draws on a selection of questions from a province-wide survey of 3,195 English speakers (18 plus) conducted by telephone in 2010. The CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality<sup>18</sup> collects the opinions, perceptions and expectations of a representative sample of English-speaking Quebecers in each region of Quebec with respect to issues in health and social services, education, manpower development, culture and communications.

The 2010 study replicates, with some modifications, a previous survey conducted by CROP in 2000 for the Missisquoi Institute and then again in 2005 for the Community Health and Social Service Network (CHSSN). The survey was also done among a representative sample of 1,001 French-speaking Quebecers (18 plus) across the province.

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<sup>18</sup>The 2010 Survey on Community Vitality findings were made available to the QCGN/SIRA seniors project through the generous collaboration of the Community Health and Social Service Network (CHSSN). For further exploration of the survey and survey reports go to [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

<sup>19</sup>The Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) consists of the administrative regions of Montreal, Laval and those municipalities in the Laurentians, Lanaudière and Montérégie regions that have a high degree of integration with Montreal. This report sometimes uses “Montreal area” to refer to the above administrative regions.

### Analysis for Socio-demographic Profile of Quebec's English-speaking seniors

#### How does this 2010 CHSSN-CROP report fit into the QCGN-led Socio-demographic Profile of Quebec's English-speaking Seniors?

For the purpose of this profile, questions have been selected on the basis of their relevance to the project's priority research areas.

Subsequently, the themes for this section on Attitudes, Experiences and Priorities include **(1) information and communication (2) services in English (3) social engagement and (4) geographical mobility** - location and supported living. Weighted survey findings are organized in accordance with the age (eight separate and sometimes aggregated age cohorts ranging from 18 years to 85 and over) and gender (male/female) of respondents. The location of the place of residence of respondents either within the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area<sup>19</sup> or in the regions that lie beyond this urban area is also considered.

## Highlights

### 1. Information and Communication

**Seniors in Quebec have expressed their desire to age in place.**<sup>20</sup> In other words, they want to live independently in their homes and communities for as long as possible. Access to information and ease in communication are important factors that facilitate independent living, safety and the overall quality of life of seniors. Today's seniors form a population group who did not grow up in the age of internet and may not be comfortable with the latest communication technology. Many are also experiencing factors that contribute to age-related literacy loss.

For seniors who are experiencing increased dependency upon supportive housing and long-term care facilities, barriers to communication may impact their life expectancy.

English-speaking seniors in Quebec share the challenges experienced by all older adults. However, as members of a language minority living in a province where French is the predominant language they face additional barriers with respect to access to, and comprehension of, information provided by public institutions and agencies (Bowen, 2001; Jacobs et al., 2006).

From the English-speaking respondents (18 plus) to the Survey on Community Vitality (2010) we learn the following:

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<sup>20</sup>See Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés (2008) Preparing the Future with our Seniors. Public Consultation Report on Living Conditions of Quebec Seniors. Also, Quebec Community Groups Network (2010) Blazing a Trail for Active and Healthy Aging An Action Plan for Quebec's English-speaking Seniors.

- » When age groups are compared, those 55 plus display the lowest levels of internet access at home. Senior women in this age group display a notably lower rate of access than senior men.
- » The younger generation of English speakers are more likely than their seniors to have a personal cell phone as are English speakers living in the urban Montreal area.
- » Overall, only 42 per cent of respondents had received information from public health and social service institutions about services in English in the previous two years. When age groups are compared, those 55 plus were the most likely to receive such information from this source.
- » When respondents living within the Montreal area and those living outside this territory are compared, those living outside of Montreal are more likely to have received information on a public health promotion or prevention program from a community organization in their region. The tendency for seniors 55 plus living outside of Montreal to receive information this way is noteworthy.

### 2. Services in English

**As older adults, Quebec's English speakers find themselves at a stage of life wherein they are increasingly likely to seek support from public services.** This may include health and social services, legal services, continuing education or others. They are also members of a generation for whom access to services depends upon their availability in English.

As we learned from 2011 census findings earlier in this profile, the level of English-

French bilingualism is lower among older English-speaking adults compared to younger English speakers. There is also a gender component to consider as levels of bilingualism are also lower among older English-speaking women compared to men of the same age.

It is important to remember that while many of today's English-speaking seniors may have spent their entire lives as residents of the province of Quebec they nonetheless grew up and spent their early adult years in an era when school attendance, work and other forms of social participation could be carried out by English speakers in the English language. Other seniors have arrived more recently from outside of Quebec and outside of Canada and are still struggling to master French as their second or third language.

From the English-speaking respondents (18 plus) to the Survey on Community Vitality (2010) we learn the following:

- » The English-speaking 55 plus age group is more likely than other age groups to rely on public institutions for support in the event of illness (46.2 per cent inside Montreal CMA and 51.7 per cent outside Montreal CMA).
- » Among 55 plus survey respondents, public long-term care institutions and public homecare programs are more likely to be anticipated as a future need for themselves or someone else (83.6 per cent) when compared with private homes or homecare services (70.1 per cent).
- » Among the 55 plus age group, the highest levels of satisfaction for those living in the Montreal CMA are for services in continuing education (76.3 per cent), legal services (62.3 per cent) and sports and leisure (61.3 per cent). Among those living outside the greater Montreal area,

the highest levels of satisfaction are for access to services in English in employment (65.1 per cent), economic development (58.9 per cent) and health and social services (57.8 per cent).

### 3. Social Engagement

**There is a recognized link between strong social support networks and aging well.**

Quebec authorities, Canada's Public Health Agency and the World Health Organization all promote activities that build the capacity of seniors to continue to reside in the communities where they have accumulated social capital over time. The ability to "age-in-place" has come to be seen as a measure of age-friendly cities and villages.<sup>21</sup> Research tells us that being regularly involved in a group, club or organization has a significant impact on individual well-being and, in turn, by contributing to an inclusive and supportive social environment an individual impacts the overall vitality of their larger community.

Volunteering is one example of social engagement. When Canada's provincial populations are compared, Quebec has the lowest rate of volunteering. However, when broken down by language group, Quebec's English-speaking regional communities display high levels of volunteering – with some even exceeding the national average.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>See Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés and Ministère de la Santé et Services Sociaux (2012) *Aging and Living Together, at Home, in One's Community, in Quebec/ Vieillir et Vivre Ensemble, chez soi, dans sa communauté, au Québec*. Also, Public Health Agency of Canada (2012) *Age –friendly Communities in Canada: Community Implementation Guide and Toolbox*. and World Health Organization (2007). *Checklist of Essential Features of Age-friendly Cities*. WHO/FCH/ALC/2007.1

<sup>22</sup>Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) (2006.). *Social Support Networks in Quebec's English-speaking Communities: Building Community Vitality through Social Capital Strategies*, www.chssn.org p.41

Among this highly volunteer-minded linguistic minority, seniors are the age group performing the longest hours of volunteer activity.

From the English-speaking respondents (18 plus) to the Survey on Community Vitality (2010) we learn the following:

- » Seniors 55 plus are generally more aware of the activities of community organizations serving the interests of English speakers in their region when compared to other age groups.
- » Around 70 per cent of English-speaking survey respondents were not participating in a social club or organization in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- » English-speaking 55 plus volunteers are more highly represented among those doing the longest hours of volunteering.
- » Contacts with friends tend to take place in English among older English speakers and language is a very important factor in their decision to participate in a social club or organization.

## 4. Geographical Mobility - location and supported living

**There is a strong level of attachment among English-speaking seniors as longstanding citizens and ongoing contributors to their communities.** The vast majority of English-speaking seniors who responded to the Survey on Community Vitality reported that they had been living in their region for more than 20 years and anticipated that they would be living in their municipality five years hence.

From the English-speaking respondents (18 plus) to the Survey on Community Vitality (2010) we learn the following:

- » Among respondents, 93.9 per cent

of 55 plus living outside of Montreal and 89.6 per cent of 55 plus living in Montreal CMA expect to be living in the same municipality in five years hence.

- » Among the 55 plus respondents who expected to be relocating outside the province in the next five years, the most cited reason for departure was education or economic opportunity (38.3 per cent) followed by politics, language or discrimination (34.6 per cent) and family, health or retirement (25.9 per cent).

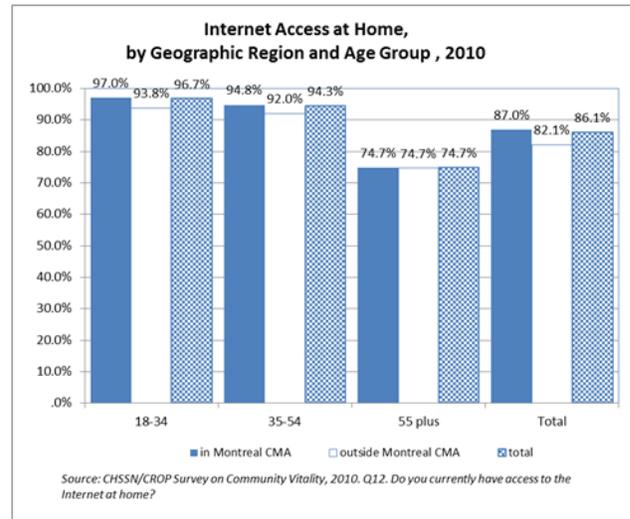
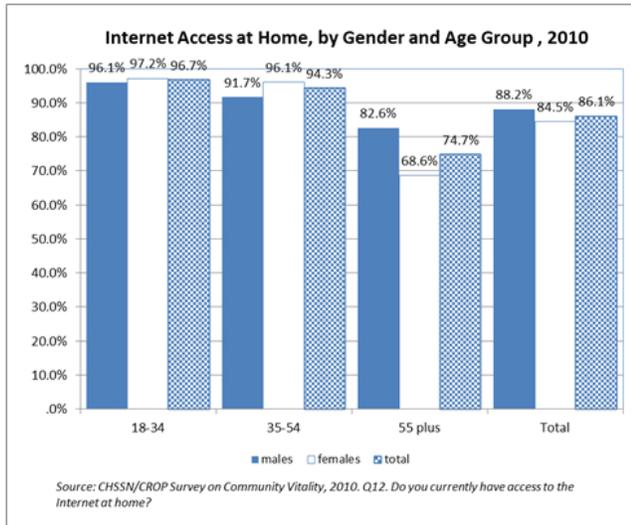
## Information and Communication

One of the priority areas of research selected by the Steering Committee of the QCGN project on Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking seniors concerns the language barriers seniors experience in communicating with, and accessing the information provided by, public institutions and agencies.

Respondents of the Survey on Community Vitality (2010) answered questions regarding their access and use of communication technology and receipt of information from public health and social service institutions. These are explored with a focus on the 55 plus age group under the theme of Information and Communication. Language use is also explored under the subsequent themes of section 4.

### Internet Access at Home, by Gender

- » According to the survey, English speakers who have access to the internet at home are concentrated in the younger generations. They range from 96.7 per cent of English-speaking respondents aged 18-34 who have access at home to 74.7 per cent of respondents aged 55 plus. If finer age



distinctions are considered, those reporting internet access at home range from a high of 98.3 per cent among the 18-24 group to the low of 52.3 per cent of English speakers aged 75-84 years.

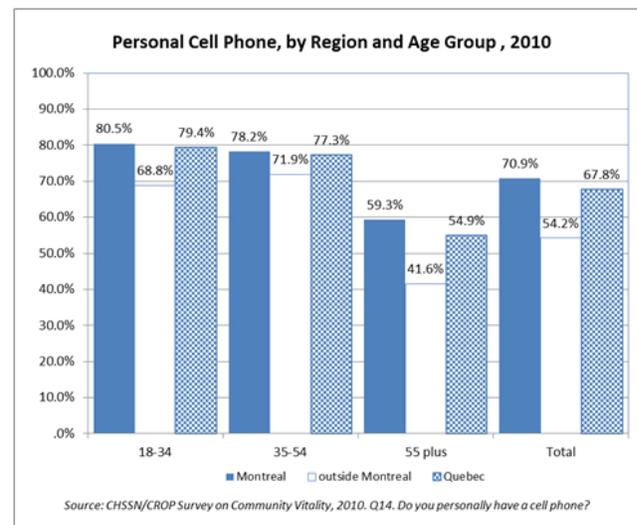
- » When gender is considered, English-speaking women in the 55 plus age group are much less likely to have internet access at home (68.6 per cent) compared to men of the same age group (82.6 per cent).

### Internet Access at Home, by Region

- » Overall, survey respondents living in the Montreal CMA were more likely to report having internet access at home (87 per cent) when compared to those living outside this urban area (82.1 per cent).
- » Among English-speaking respondents aged 55 plus, respondents living in the urban Montreal CMA were about equally likely to have internet access at home as those living outside Montreal. This is due largely to the regional differences among the younger age cohorts.

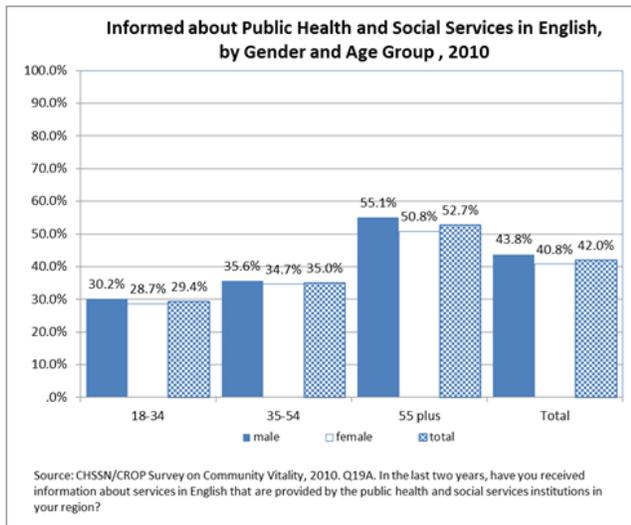
### Personal Cell Phone, by Region

- » According to the survey, the younger



generations of English speakers are more likely to have a cell phone when compared to older English-speaking adults. Those who have a personal cell phone range from 79.4 per cent among those 18-34 years of age to 54.9 per cent among those 55 plus.

- » Among English-speaking respondents aged 55 plus, there is a much greater percentage of those who personally have a cell phone living in the Montreal area (59.3 per cent) compared to those living outside Montreal (41.6 per cent).

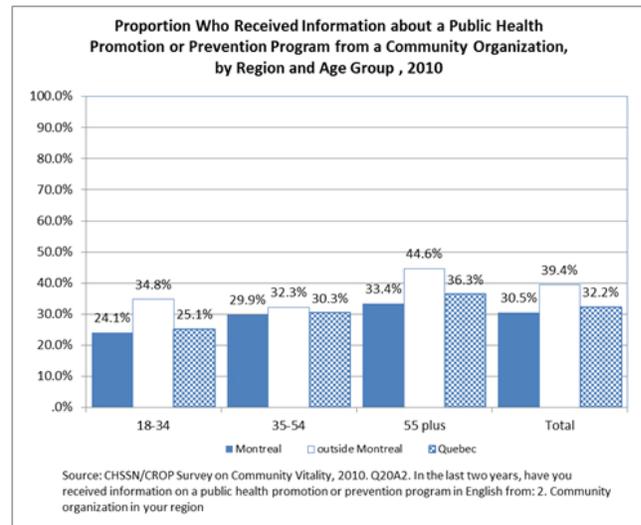


### Informed about Public Health and Social Services in English

- » Among English-speaking respondents to the survey, 42 per cent reported that they had received information about services in English from the public health and social service institutions in their region in the previous two years.
- » When age groups are compared, English-speaking respondents aged 55 plus were the most likely to report that they had received information in the previous two years.
- » Senior English-speaking men (55.1 per cent) were more likely to report receiving information about services in English from public health and social service institutions than senior women (50.8 per cent).

### Information from Community Organizations

- » Generally, survey respondents living outside the Montreal CMA territory were more likely to report having received information about a public health promotion or prevention program in English from a community organization in their region (39.4 per



cent) when compared to those living in the greater Montreal area (30.5 per cent).

- » The 55 plus age group living outside Montreal was much more likely (44.6 per cent) to have received information from a community organization in their region compared to other age groups and compared to 55 plus living in the Montreal CMA (33.4 per cent).

## Services in English

Access to public services is a key determinant of the quality of life of Quebec's seniors. The structure of service provision, cost, geographic distribution and the language of service are some of the factors that give rise to inequalities in access to public institutions and agencies. Seniors living in remote and rural areas, seniors who cannot afford the price tag increasingly attached to specialized and privatized services, and seniors with low levels of English-French bilingualism are vulnerable to barriers in access to government funded support.

The Survey on Community Vitality (2010) explores the situation of English speakers with respect to their source of support in the event of illness, satisfaction with access to

public services, anticipated need for senior care and supported living in the future and the importance of service provision in English.

### Source of Support

- » When all age groups are combined, English-speaking respondents residing outside of the Montreal CMA show a greater tendency to turn to public institutions (49.4 per cent) in their region compared to those living in the more urban setting (37.5 per cent).
- » According to the survey, the English-speaking 55 plus age group is more likely than other age groups to rely on public institutions for support in the event of illness (46.2 per cent inside Montreal CMA and 51.7 per cent outside Montreal CMA). The difference between age groups is most notable among respondents living in the

Montreal area.

- » The English-speaking 55 plus age group demonstrates a greater tendency to turn to a community resource for support in the event of illness than other age groups (11.5 per cent inside Montreal CMA and 10.8 per cent outside Montreal CMA). Within the 55 plus group, those aged 55-64 (12 per cent) and 65-74 (13.3 per cent) reported the highest tendency to turn to a community resource.

### Satisfaction with Access to Services in English

- » Among all the age groups, English-speaking survey respondents in the 16-34 age groups show the greatest tendency to turn to friends (55.7 per cent) when in need of support in the case of illness.

region age group	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
friends	54.8%	51.2%	29.4%	39.9%	62.0%	34.3%	32.0%	33.9%	55.7%	48.1%	29.9%	38.8%
community resource, volunteer or religious organization	4.9%	7.5%	11.5%	9.5%	1.7%	8.3%	10.8%	9.5%	4.5%	7.7%	11.4%	9.5%
public social service institutions (hospitals, CLSC)	34.4%	27.2%	46.2%	37.5%	34.2%	47.6%	51.7%	49.4%	34.4%	30.8%	47.2%	39.7%
nobody	5.8%	10.9%	8.6%	9.4%	2.1%	8.6%	4.5%	6.1%	5.4%	10.5%	7.8%	8.8%
other	0.0%	3.3%	4.2%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.6%	3.1%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q40. If you became ill, who other than your spouse would you likely turn to for support?

region age group	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
sports and leisure programs	48.7%	57.5%	61.3%	57.7%	33.3%	35.2%	54.8%	45.7%	47.3%	53.9%	59.7%	55.5%
health and social services	46.2%	42.2%	59.1%	49.6%	29.9%	35.5%	57.8%	48.0%	44.7%	41.2%	58.7%	49.3%
legal services	46.3%	51.2%	62.3%	55.1%	44.8%	44.1%	64.3%	55.9%	46.1%	49.9%	62.9%	55.3%
judicial services	32.1%	32.0%	47.5%	37.6%	34.7%	32.0%	34.1%	33.2%	32.3%	32.0%	44.4%	36.8%
legal aid	36.3%	35.4%	48.0%	39.7%	49.5%	29.6%	42.6%	37.1%	37.4%	34.3%	46.6%	39.2%
continuing education	76.3%	70.5%	76.3%	73.5%	43.5%	40.8%	32.2%	36.2%	73.7%	65.9%	65.5%	66.8%
employment services	38.3%	35.3%	51.9%	39.1%	39.0%	29.6%	65.1%	45.6%	38.3%	34.4%	56.5%	40.3%
economic development programs	27.2%	25.3%	33.7%	27.4%	28.5%	18.5%	58.9%	37.3%	27.4%	24.1%	43.0%	29.5%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q15 I-r. How satisfied are you with the following services offered in your region in English?

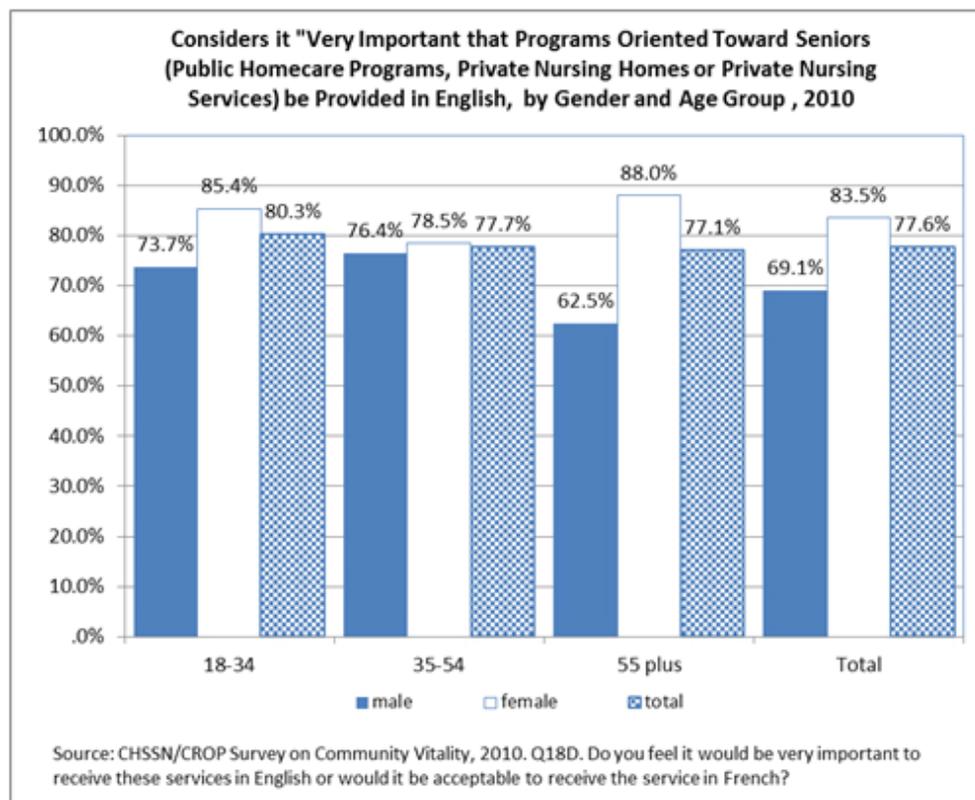
- » Among survey respondents who answered “satisfied” and “very satisfied” with respect to access to various services in English, the highest ranking was accorded to continuing education services (66.8 per cent) and the lowest to economic development programs (29.5 per cent).
- » The findings for those living outside of Montreal vary notably from those living within the greater Montreal area and from the overall sample average. For example, outside of Montreal, survey respondents ranked continuing education services very low with respect to services in English (36.2 per cent) while within Montreal CMA 73.5 per cent of respondents indicated satisfaction.
- » Among the 55 plus age group, the highest levels of satisfaction for those living in the Montreal CMA are for services in continuing education (76.3

per cent), legal services (62.3 per cent) and sports and leisure (61.3 per cent). The lowest level of satisfaction is with services in the area of economic development (33.7 per cent)

- » Among the 55 plus group living outside the greater Montreal area, the highest levels of satisfaction are for access to services in English in employment (65.1 per cent), economic development (58.9 per cent) and health and social services (57.8 per cent). The lowest level of satisfaction is with services in continuing education (32.2 per cent).

**Importance of Programs in English**

- » When all age groups are combined, English-speaking women display a greater likelihood to feel that it is very important to receive services in English (83.5 per cent) when compared to English-speaking men (69.1 per cent).



Anticipated Need for Senior Care or Housing Services by Region and Age Group, 2010													
sector	region age group	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
		18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
public long term care institution		22.0%	33.7%	37.8%	33.7%	17.1%	19.7%	49.4%	36.2%	21.6%	31.4%	40.8%	34.2%
public homecare program (CLSC nurse or other professional)		22.3%	35.7%	39.7%	35.4%	16.6%	22.7%	51.9%	38.7%	21.8%	33.6%	42.8%	36.0%
private residence or private nursing home for seniors		23.0%	33.4%	30.9%	31.0%	19.4%	23.1%	45.0%	35.1%	22.6%	31.8%	34.4%	31.7%
private nursing services at home or private homecare services		19.4%	30.4%	32.4%	29.6%	16.6%	19.8%	45.2%	33.9%	19.1%	28.7%	35.7%	30.4%

*Source: CHSSN/CRDP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q18. Do you expect that within the next five years, you or a person you know or care for will require one or another of the following services?*

- » According to the survey, 88 per cent of English-speaking women who are 55 years of age and over feel that it is very important to receive services in English compared to 62.5 per cent of English-speaking men of the same age group.

### Anticipated Need for Senior Care or Housing Services

These observations are limited to survey respondents who reported that “yes” they anticipated requiring the above services for “myself or someone else.”

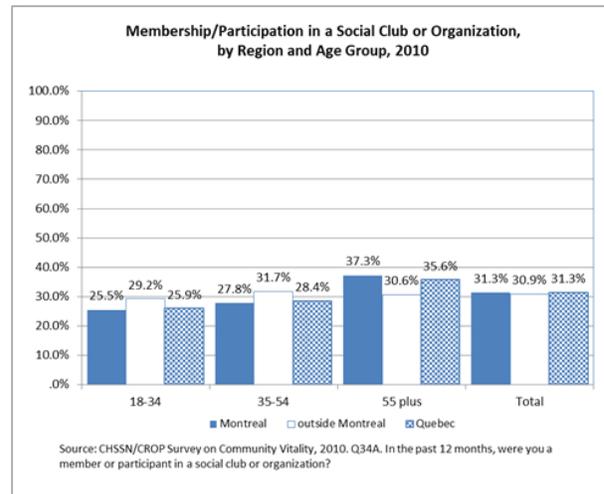
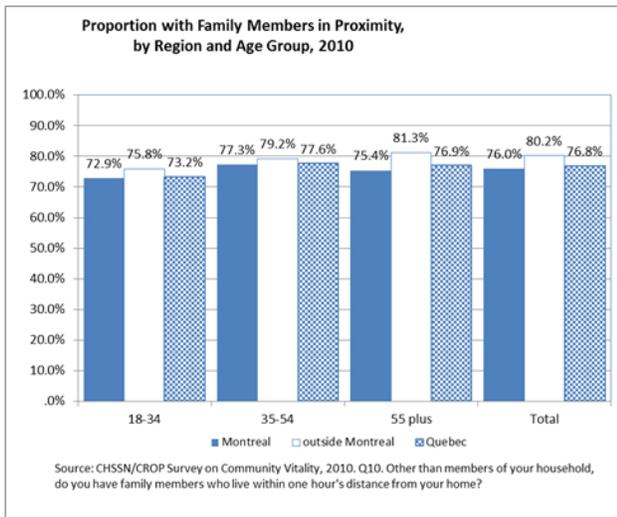
- » Among 55 plus survey respondents, public long term care institutions and public homecare programs are more likely to be anticipated as a future need for themselves or someone else (83.6 per cent) when compared with private homes or homecare services (70.1 per cent).
- » Among survey respondents living within the Montreal CMA, 37.8 per cent of the 55 plus group anticipate requiring a public long term care institution and 49.4 per cent of the 55 plus group living outside the greater Montreal area do so.
- » Among respondents living within the Montreal CMA, 39.7 per cent of the 55 plus group anticipate requiring a

public homecare program in the near future compared to 45 per cent living outside the greater Montreal area.

- » Among respondents living within the Montreal CMA, 30.9 per cent of those 55 per cent anticipate requiring a private residence/nursing home and 45 per cent of this age group living outside the greater Montreal area do so.
- » Among respondents living within Montreal CMA, 32.4 per cent of the 55 plus group anticipate requiring private nursing services/homecare in the next five years compared to 45.2 per cent of the 55 plus group living outside the greater Montreal area.
- » Importantly, among survey respondents, 88 per cent of English-speaking women 55 plus felt it would be very important to receive these services in English and 62.5 per cent of men.

## Social Engagement

One of the priority areas of research selected by the Steering Committee of the QCGN project on Building Research Capacity Related to Quebec's English-speaking Seniors concerns social support networks and living conditions



in their communities.

The opportunity for social engagement through informal ties with family and friends, participation in social clubs, volunteering and participation in the activities of local community organizations is a crucial factor in the capacity of English speakers to enjoy an autonomous, active and rewarding lifestyle in their later years. The absence of the social contact associated with the workplace coupled with the increased geographical mobility of the younger generations and low levels of bilingualism suggests English-speaking seniors are vulnerable to isolation along with the physical and cognitive health risks associated with this condition.

**“ Access to public services is a key determinant of the quality of life of Quebec’s seniors.**

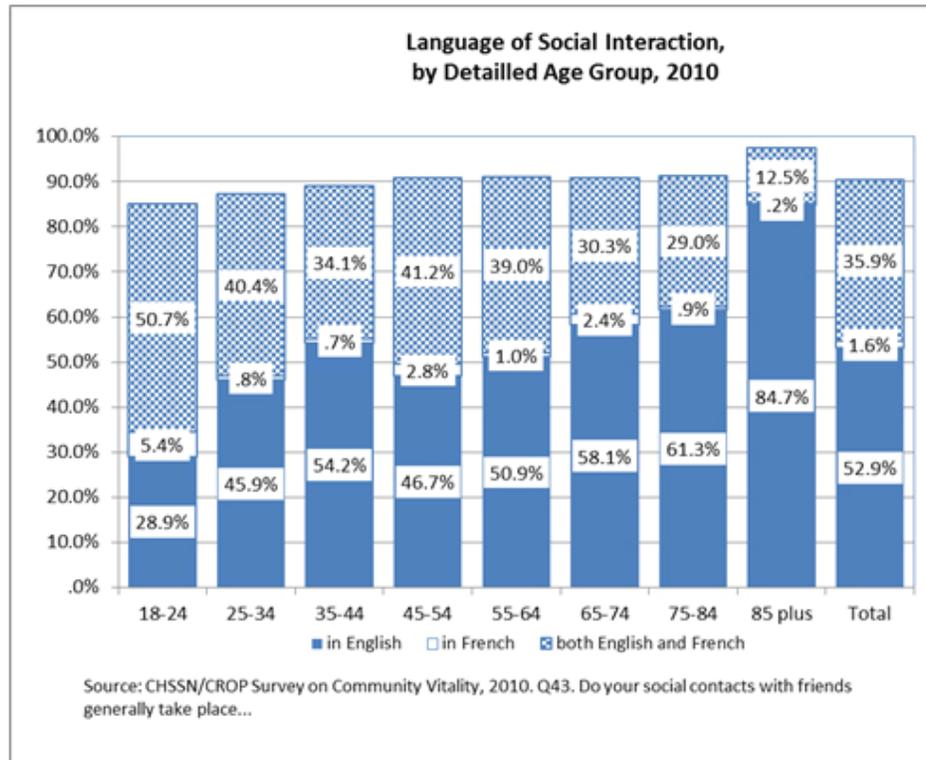
The Survey on Community Vitality (2010) explores the extent to which English speakers have family members living nearby, participate in social clubs/organizations, spend time volunteering and are aware of the activities of community organizations serving English speakers in their region.

**Family Members near Home**

- » According to the survey, English speakers living in the Montreal area (76 per cent) are somewhat less likely than those living outside Montreal (80.2 per cent) to have family, other than the members of their household, who live within one hour’s distance of their place of residence.
- » Among English speakers seniors 55 plus, 75.4 per cent of those living in the Montreal area have family living within one hour’s distance and 81.3 per cent of those outside of Montreal have family living in proximity.

**Membership/Participation in Social Club**

- » In the 12 months prior to the survey, 31.3 per cent of English speakers located within the Montreal CMA area were members of a social club or organization as were 30.9 per cent of those outside of the Montreal area. Older generations of English speakers are more likely than the younger to participate in a social club or organization.
- » Among the English-speaking 55 plus group, 62.7 per cent of those within the Montreal area and 69.4 per cent



of those located outside of Montreal were not members of a social club or organization.

- » When members or participants were asked how important the language of the social club or organization was in their decision to join, 60 per cent said that it was important, very important or extremely important.

### Language of Social Interaction

- » When all age groups are compared (18 through 85 plus), the increased tendency for older survey respondents to indicate that their social contact with friends generally takes place in English is observed.
- » According to the survey, the younger generations of the English-speaking population are more likely to have social contacts with friends that generally take place in both English and French than the older generations.

This ranges from 50.7 per cent of those 18-24 who use both official languages in their social contacts to 12.5 per cent of those 85 years of age and over who do so.

- » When male and female survey respondents are compared, 29.5 per cent of 55 plus English-speaking women use both English and French in their social contact with friends compared to 35.6 per cent of 55 plus English-speaking men.
- » While not displayed in the above graph, 3.9 per cent of English speakers indicated that they use English and a language other than French or English in their social contacts with friends. The greatest tendency for this characteristic was among English speakers aged 74-84 (5.7 per cent).

### Hours spent per Month Volunteering

- » Among survey respondents, the

Hours Spent per Month Volunteering, by Region and Age Group, 2010												
region	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
age group	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
over 30 hours per month	4.3%	8.8%	11.5%	9.4%	7.1%	6.6%	14.5%	10.8%	4.6%	8.4%	12.2%	9.6%
between 15 hours and 30	26.8%	18.3%	24.5%	21.8%	8.4%	14.7%	21.4%	17.9%	24.8%	17.7%	23.8%	21.1%
between 5 and 15 hours	34.8%	42.2%	39.9%	40.4%	44.7%	41.3%	39.4%	40.5%	35.8%	42.1%	39.8%	40.4%
between 1 and 4 hours	34.2%	30.7%	24.1%	28.4%	39.9%	37.4%	24.8%	30.9%	34.8%	31.8%	24.3%	28.9%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q35C. On average, about how many hours per month do you volunteer?

Awareness of the Activities of Sectoral Community Organizations in the Region by Region and Age Group, 2010												
region	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
sector	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
health and social services	8.9%	11.3%	23.6%	15.9%	12.4%	31.9%	29.5%	29.3%	9.2%	14.5%	25.0%	18.4%
arts and culture	23.9%	24.4%	34.3%	28.3%	17.6%	39.4%	47.0%	42.4%	23.3%	26.8%	37.4%	30.9%
economic development	10.0%	9.4%	14.0%	11.3%	16.5%	25.9%	39.0%	32.7%	10.6%	11.9%	20.3%	15.3%
education	29.6%	32.7%	36.8%	33.9%	36.2%	50.2%	55.5%	52.3%	30.3%	35.5%	41.4%	37.4%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q38a-d. Do you know about the activities of a community organization in your region promoting the interests of the English-speaking community in areas such ...

largest portion of individuals (40.4 per cent) who volunteer are doing on average between five and 15 hours per month. This is followed by 28.9 per cent of volunteers who do between one and four hours per month, 21.1 per cent who volunteer between 15 and 30 hours per month and 9.6 per cent who volunteer more than 30 hours monthly.

- » According to the survey, English-speaking 55 plus volunteers are more highly represented among those doing 30 hours or more of volunteering per month when compared with the volunteers of younger English-speaking age groups.
- » While not displayed in the above graph, English-speaking 55 plus survey respondents living outside of the Montreal CMA were more likely to report volunteering as part of a group or organization (83.1 per cent) compared to those 55 plus living in the Montreal area (75.3 per cent).

### Awareness of Activities of Community

### Organization

- » According to the survey, English-speaking 55 plus adults are generally more likely than other age groups to know about the activities of a community organization in their region promoting the interests of English speakers.
- » Those residing outside of the Montreal area are more likely to be aware of the activities of community organizations compared to those living within this urban territory.
- » • Respondents were most aware of the activities of community organizations promoting the interests of the English-speaking communities in the area of education (37.4 per cent) followed by arts and culture (30.9 per cent), health and social services (18.4 per cent) and economic development (15.3 per cent).

Duration of Residence in Region, by Region and Age Group, 2010												
region	inside Montreal CMA				outside Montreal CMA				Total			
age group	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total
less than 5 years	14.8%	5.5%	1.0%	4.9%	22.3%	3.7%	2.5%	4.1%	15.5%	5.2%	1.4%	4.8%
5 to 20 years	44.1%	31.5%	8.1%	23.8%	36.2%	39.1%	14.1%	24.5%	43.4%	32.7%	9.5%	23.9%
more than 20 years	41.1%	63.0%	90.9%	71.3%	41.5%	57.2%	83.4%	71.4%	41.1%	62.1%	89.1%	71.3%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q09c. How long have you lived in your region?

## Geographical Mobility

There is an interest in understanding not only where English-speaking seniors are located across the province but also the nature of their attachment to their communities and their future expectations with respect to their living arrangements. How do the pathways of the current generation of English-speaking seniors differ from other generations? How do they differ from French-speaking seniors?

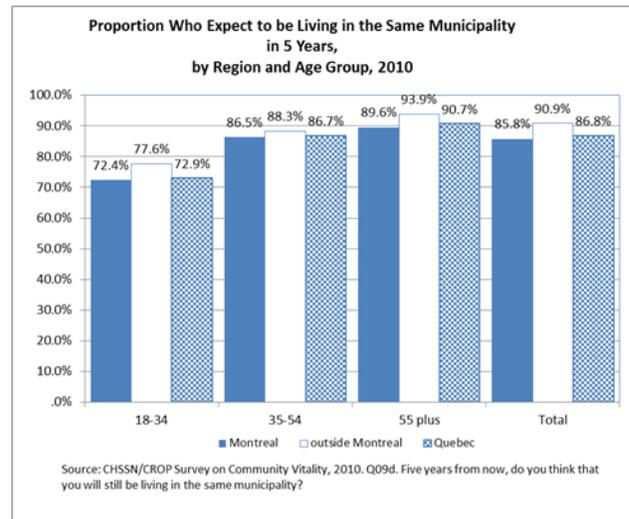
The Survey on Community Vitality (2010) queries respondents as to how long they have lived in their regions, their expectations regarding place of residence for the next five years and if they plan to depart what their reasons for doing so are.

### Duration of time lived in region

- » According to survey findings the proportion of the English-speaking 55 plus age group who have lived in their region more than 20 years, both in the Montreal CMA (90.9 per cent) and outside of Montreal (83.4 per cent), is very high.

### Living in the same Municipality in 5 years

- » Among English-speaking survey



respondents, those aged 55 plus were the most likely age group to declare that they expected to be living in the same municipality in five years' time.

- » Among these respondents, 93.9 per cent of those 55 plus living outside the Montreal area and 89.6 per cent of those 55 plus living within the Montreal area think they will be living in the same municipality five years hence.
- » The 18-34 age group living in Montreal are the least likely among all

Reasons for Expected Departure from Quebec over the Next Five Years, by Detailed and Aggregate Age Group, 2010													
age group	18-34	35-54	55 plus	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	Total
education or economics	72.9%	33.7%	13.7%	38.3%	85.5%	67.8%	38.2%	31.2%	20.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	38.3%
politics, language, or discrimination	24.1%	43.9%	30.5%	34.6%	14.5%	28.0%	59.6%	35.0%	27.3%	36.0%	41.1%	.0%	34.6%
family, health, retirement	3.0%	22.3%	51.7%	25.9%	.0%	4.2%	2.2%	33.7%	46.1%	64.0%	58.9%	.0%	25.9%

Source: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q09f. Among the following reasons, which one, if any, is most important in your probable decision to move to another province? Note: question was asked of only those who expected to live outside Quebec in five years.

age groups to anticipate living in the same municipality in five years.

### Reasons for Expected Departure from Quebec

- » Among survey respondents who expect to live outside Quebec in five years, education or economic opportunity was the most cited reason for relocation (38.3 per cent) followed by politics, language or discrimination (34.6 per cent) and family, health or retirement (25.9 per cent).

- » When considered by age, the reasons for expected departure vary widely and generally reflect the life stage of respondents. The primary reason for departure among those in the 18-34 age group is education or economics (72.9 per cent). Politics, language or discrimination is the most frequently cited reason for the 35-54 age group (43.9 per cent) and family, health and retirement is the primary reason among those 55 plus (51.7 per cent).

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# SURVEY

## Design and Content Development

In keeping with our Participatory Action approach to research, the content of the survey was developed by the lead researcher, Dr. Joanne Pocock, in collaboration with the project Steering Committee and our team of 10 English-speaking seniors from the sample population. The content followed from priority research areas established for the larger project by the project Steering Committee. A reminder that the priorities for our research project were:

- » Language barriers in communicating with, and accessing the information provided by, public institutions and agencies.
- » Social support networks and living conditions in the communities in which English-speaking seniors reside.
- » Best practices and models for creating “an effective voice” for Quebec’s English-speaking seniors going into the future.

## Target Population

The survey questionnaire was distributed among English-speaking seniors 55 years of age and over residing in eight of Quebec’s administrative regions. The eight regions selected claim the largest number of English-speaking seniors in their populations. The regional territories surveyed account for 96 per cent of Quebec’s 55 plus English speakers. They are also regions which capture the range of environments in which English-speaking seniors are located, specifically, rural/semi-urban/urban/and isolated. The regions

are: Capitale Nationale, Estrie, Montreal, Laval, Outaouais, Gaspé, Laurentides, and Monteregie. Aside from age and region of residence and other demographic characteristics, survey respondents were identified by a set of questions which probed their language use as well as their sense of language community membership.

In order to determine whether someone was eligible to fill out the survey, they were asked three questions:

- » Are you 55 years of age or older?
- » Regardless of the language(s) you speak, do you consider yourself a member of the English-speaking community? (In other words, English may be your second or third language, but do you prefer to receive your services – health care, government-related information, etc. – in English rather than French?)
- » Do you reside full time in the (designated) region of Quebec?

## Data Collection Process

Identification and training of researchers: The survey component of our project probes English speakers 55 years of age and over with respect to the three priority areas for the project. As part of our commitment to participatory action research, we reached out to QCGN member organizations and our project steering committee to help us identify 10 researchers – themselves English-speaking seniors – who would be trained and assume responsibility for working with local organizations to recruit respondents, and to distribute and collect the surveys. The 10 researchers selected for training and participation in the survey process were drawn from the eight regions where the sample population reside. Given the large size and proportion of the English-

speaking population residing in Montreal, three researchers from this region joined the research team.

Seniors were trained in two groups, the first in August 2013 and the second in October 2013.

Our researchers then carried out the survey in eight selected administrative regions which together provided us with a robust sample of urban, suburban and rural/remote areas of Quebec: Capitale-Nationale; Estrie; Montreal; Outaouais; Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine; Laval; Laurentides and Montérégie. Surveys were made available online at the project website and distributed in print by researchers from Sept. 6 to Dec. 9, 2013.

We are thrilled to report that the survey component was a runaway success. The original plan was to collect 400 completed surveys (a minimum of 50 per region). In the end, our researchers far exceeded expectation by collecting just over two times the projected return rate for the survey – a final total of 835 respondents.

## Data Preparation

Survey question responses were exported from the data collection website SurveyMonkey to SPSS and submitted to the following treatment in order to improve the reliability and accessibility of findings:

- » A few non English-speaking respondents were filtered out
- » Re-coding of geographies to line up with Quebec's administrative regions
- » Records with no geographic locator were removed
- » A "rest of Quebec" category was created for respondents living outside the eight regions
- » A comparison of the regional distribution of the respondents with

the regional distribution of English-speaking population of Quebec was performed in order to derive weights to align the survey sample with the population

- » Regional weights were inserted and applied to the survey data
- » Question names and labels were edited in SPSS to make them more user-friendly
- » A series of tables were exported to Excel and a PDF printout of the tables was produced

Following the data preparation process, the data pool was brought down from 835 to 820 eligible respondents. The 820 respondents reflect those who started and fully completed the survey, and met all language and age requirements.

## Survey Research Team

Lead researcher: Dr. Joanne Pocock

Research trainer and project manager: Celine Cooper, QCGN

Ethics and research adviser: Dr. Lorraine O'Donnell, QUESCREN

Senior researchers:

Edward Slattery - Capitale-Nationale

Heather Keith - Estrie

Doreen Jones - Montreal

Malou Dee - Montreal

Patricia Post - Montreal

Gail Campbell - Laval

Maureen Ricard - Outaouais

Nancy Briand - Gaspé

Darlene Gargul - Laurentides

Pauline Wiedow - Montérégie

## SURVEY DATA

### Highlights

#### General Information:

##### Place of birth of respondents

- » About half of the respondents were born outside of Canada, 9.5 per cent in another province and 40.2 per cent were born in Quebec
- » A comparison of Montreal and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine illustrates the notable variances in the composition of regional populations.
- » Among the survey respondents, the younger seniors (55-64) are less likely to have been born outside of Canada compared to the older 65 plus group.

##### Health Status of respondents:

- » A high percentage of English-speaking 55 plus reported a good or very good health status (92.8 per cent).
- » The highest levels of poor and very poor health status are found in the Outaouais (9.9 per cent), Laval (9.1 per cent) and Monteregie regions (8.2 per cent).
- » The lowest levels of poor and very poor health status are found in the Laurentides (5.4 per cent) Montreal (6.2 per cent) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions (6.4 per cent).
- » English-speaking seniors aged 75 years and over were the most likely age group to report a very poor or poor health status (10.9 per cent).
- » Women 55 plus are somewhat more likely to report poor or very poor health than men.

#### Respondents able to speak French:

- » Overall, about half of the 55 plus survey respondents reported being able to speak French (50.2 per cent).
- » The regional 55 plus respondent populations vary from 41.7 per cent in Montreal to 89 per cent in Capitale-Nationale with respect to their ability to speak French.
- » English-speaking male respondents (57.3 per cent) were more likely than females (48.0 per cent) to be able to speak French.
- » Respondents 75 years of age and over were the age group with the lowest tendency to speak French.

#### Preferred language of service:

- » Overall, the preferred language of service of English-speaking 55 plus respondents is English (93 per cent).
- » Survey respondents from the Capitale-Nationale region are more likely than other regions to indicate no language preference (25 per cent).

### Aging in Place

#### Household living arrangements of respondents:

- » The majority of survey respondents live in their own home (86.9 per cent)

#### Satisfaction with living arrangements:

- » Of the total survey respondents, 38.1 per cent are satisfied and 52.2 per cent are very satisfied with their living arrangements.
- » English speakers living in the Monteregie and Laval regions exhibit the highest levels of dissatisfaction

with their living arrangements.

- » Among age groups, seniors 55-64 years of age exhibit the highest levels of dissatisfaction with their living arrangements.

### Respondents who expect to relocate:

- » Within the next five years, 32 per cent of survey respondents expect to relocate.
- » When this group was asked where they would likely relocate, 49 per cent said within the same local area and 22.2 per cent said out of the province.
- » Respondents in Capitale-Nationale were the most likely to expect relocation (47.4 per cent). Those in Gaspésie the least likely (10.9 per cent).
- » Female respondents (35.6 per cent) were more likely than males (23.8 per cent) to expect to relocate.
- » Among age groups, respondents aged 75 years and over (36.2 per cent) show the strongest tendency to anticipate relocating in the next five years.
- » Among seniors expecting to move in the next five years, 49.4 per cent will relocate in the same local area, 24.4 per cent will relocate outside of Quebec and 6.9 per cent will move within the province.

### Consideration in decision to relocate

Question 18: Do you plan to relocate in the near future in order to find housing that meets your needs?

Question 19. If yes, what is or will be the main consideration in your decision to relocate?

1. The need for services in English
2. Increased need for support
3. Downsizing for retirement
4. Desire to have family nearby

### Primary mode of transportation:

- » The majority of respondents drive a car as their primary mode of transportation (62.6 per cent). This is followed by public transportation (17 per cent) and transportation provided by a friend or family member (12.4 per cent).

### Respondents who feel language curtails potential:

- » According to the survey, 68.5 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking seniors feel that their ability to realize their full potential is curtailed by language barriers.
- » Seniors living in Laval (70.7 per cent), Montreal (70.6 per cent) and the Outaouais (67.7 per cent) regions were the most likely to feel limited by language barriers.
- » According to the survey, senior women were more likely than senior men to feel language barriers curtail their potential.
- » Among age groups, a similar portion of seniors feel that their ability to realize their potential is limited by language barriers.

### Respondents who feel role as caregiver limits opportunities:

- » According to the survey, 47.9 per cent of English-speaking seniors feel that their role as caregiver limits their opportunities.

- » Seniors living in Laval (58.3 per cent), Montreal (50.9 per cent) and Estrie (44.4 per cent) were the most likely to experience these limitations.
- » English-speaking senior women (50.5 per cent) were much more likely to feel their role as caregiver limits their opportunities when compared to men (38.9 per cent).
- » Among age groups, the 55-64 cohort is the most likely to feel their caregiving role limits their opportunities.

## **Social Support Networks**

### **Frequency of social media use:**

- » According to the survey, 45.2 per cent of seniors interact with their families on a daily basis using social media.
- » The use of social media daily to interact with family varies from a high of 64.7 per cent in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine to a low of 26.8 per cent in the Estrie region.
- » Female survey respondents (49.8 per cent) are much more likely to use social media daily for family interaction compared to males (33.1 per cent).
- » Seniors 75 plus are less likely to use social media daily for family interaction compared to younger seniors.

### **Respondents who volunteer:**

- » According to the survey, 61.4 per cent of 55 plus English-speaking seniors are volunteers.
- » The highest levels of volunteering among seniors are found in Laurentides (74.3 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (72.3 per

cent) and Outaouais (70.3 per cent) regions. English-speaking men (68.3 per cent) were more likely to report volunteering activity compared to women (58.8 per cent).

- » Among age groups, the 65-74 age group shows the highest rates of volunteering (69.5 per cent), followed by those aged 55-64 (67.7 per cent) and the 75 plus group (48.5 per cent).

## **Institutional Engagement**

### **Respondents who need assistance to communicate:**

- » According to the survey, 27.7 per cent of English-speaking seniors need assistance when it comes to communicating with public service providers.
- » Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (44.2 per cent), Laval (39.1 per cent), Monteregie (38.5 per cent) and Estrie (37.9 per cent) show the highest levels of seniors needing assistance.
- » The greatest need for assistance in communicating with a public service provider is found among senior women (29.4 per cent) compared to men (22.6 per cent).
- » The 65-74 age group (31.7 per cent) is more likely to need assistance in communicating than the other age cohorts.

### **Importance of English information:**

- » Among survey respondents, 93.8 per cent reported that information in English regarding public services was important (20.7 per cent) and very important (73.1 per cent).

## Challenges in accessing information

When asked what is the biggest challenge you face when it comes to getting information from Quebec's public institutions and agencies, these were the top three answers:

1. Agency forms are not available in English
2. The respondent would prefer to talk to somebody rather than read or use the computer
3. The respondent cannot find information in English

### Respondents who use computers:

- » Among 55 plus survey respondents, 72.1 per cent use computers.
- » Use of computers varies from a high of 91.5 per cent in the Laurentides region to 51.3 per cent in Capitale-Nationale.
- » According to the survey, senior men (80.8 per cent) are more likely to use computers than senior women (69.1 per cent).
- » Younger seniors are more likely to use computers compared to older seniors.

## Leadership and advocacy

Question 49: In your opinion, what issue(s) should be addressed by those seeking to improve the situation of Quebec's English speakers of your generation?

1. Improved access to health and social services
2. Improved living arrangements for older adults
3. The situation of vulnerable seniors (low socio-economic status,

overburdened caregivers, social isolation)

### Respondents aware of municipal group:

- » Among survey respondents, 54.1 per cent are aware of a seniors group in their municipality.
- » Among survey respondents, 42.9 per cent are aware of a seniors group in their region.
- » Among survey respondents, 32.2 per cent are aware of a provincial seniors group

### Respondents feeling represented by community leadership:

- » When seniors are considered by age, the 65-74 age group are the least likely to feel fairly represented among community leadership.

### Respondents feeling represented in municipal bodies:

- » Among survey respondents, 32.8 per cent reported feeling fairly represented among municipal bodies.
- » The percentage of respondents who feel fairly represented in municipal bodies varies widely from a high of 51 per cent in Estrie to a low of 5.3 per cent in Laval.

### Respondents who feel generation transmits language:

- » Among total respondents, 65.5 per cent feel their generation is actively transmitting their language and history to younger generations.

### Respondents who feel encouraged to play a role:

- » Among 55 plus survey respondents,

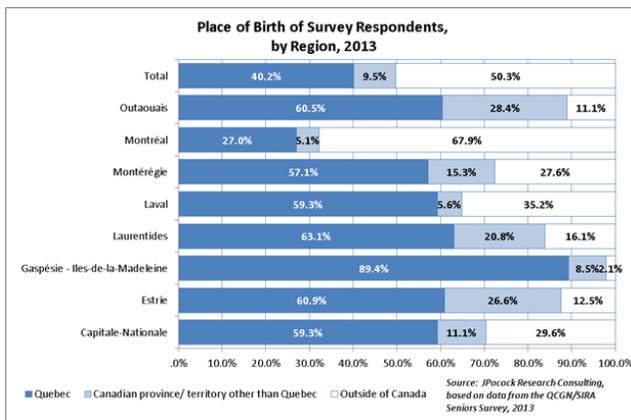
(59.1 per cent) feel they are encouraged to play an important role in the vitality of their community.

## General Information

### Place of Birth of Respondents, by Region

#### Highlights

- » About half of the respondents were born outside of Canada, 9.5 per cent in another province and 40.2 per cent were born in Quebec
- » A comparison of Montreal and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine illustrates the notable variances in the composition of regional populations.



### Place of Birth of Respondents, by Age Group and Gender

#### Highlights:

- » Among the survey respondents, the younger seniors (55 – 64) are less likely to have been born outside of Canada compared to the older 65 plus group.

### Health Status of Respondents, by Region

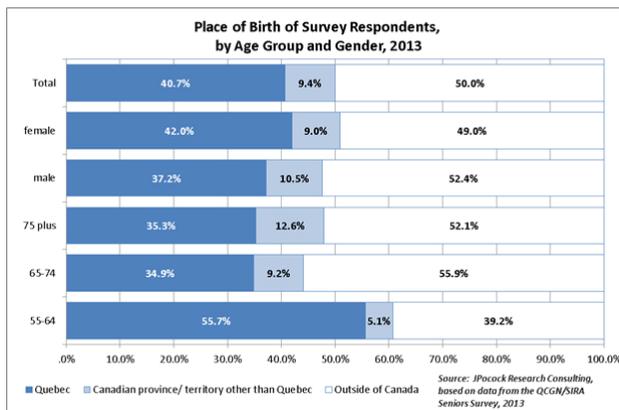
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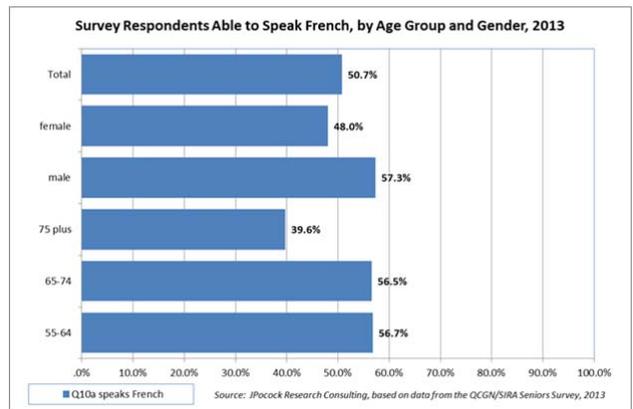
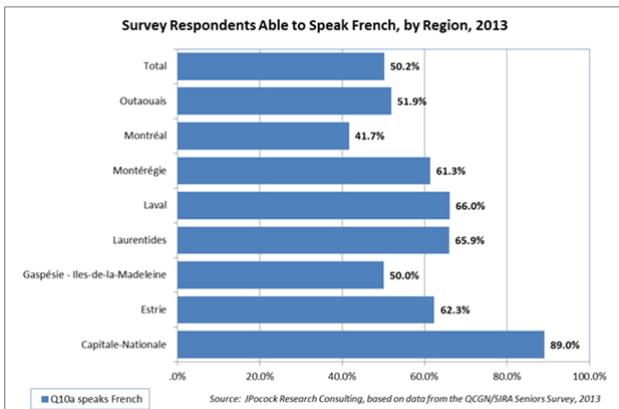
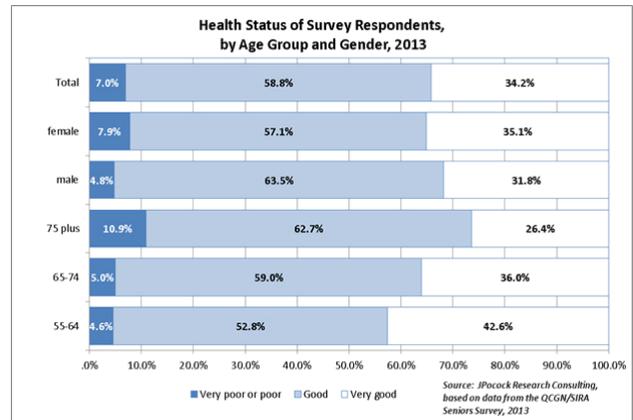
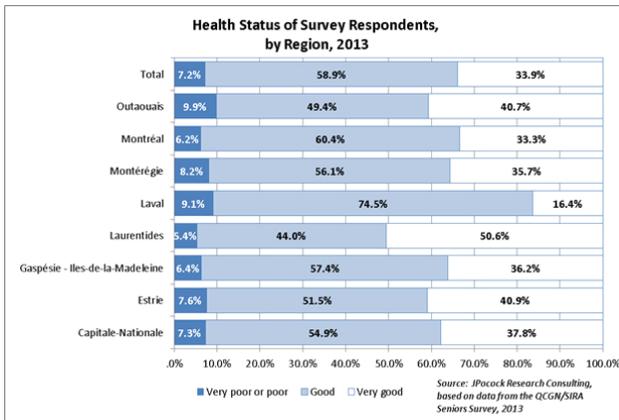
- » A high percentage of English-speaking 55 plus reported a good or very good health status (92.8 per cent).
- » The highest levels of poor and very poor health status are found in the Outaouais (9.9 per cent), Laval (9.1 per cent) and Monteregie regions (8.2 per cent).
- » The lowest levels of poor and very poor health status are found in the Laurentides (5.4 per cent) Montreal (6.2 per cent) and Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine regions (6.4 per cent).

### Health Status of Respondents, by Age Group and Gender

#### Highlights:

- » English-speaking seniors aged 75 years and over were the most likely age group to report a very poor or poor health status (10.9 per cent).
- » Women 55 plus are somewhat more likely to report poor or very poor health than men.





## Respondents Able to Speak French, by Region

- » Overall, about half of the 55 plus survey respondents reported being able to speak French (50.2 per cent).
- » The regional 55 plus respondent populations vary from 41.7 per cent in Montreal to 89 per cent in Capitale-Nationale with respect to their ability to speak French.

## Respondents Able to Speak French, by Age Group and Gender

### Highlights

- » English-speaking male respondents (57.3 per cent) were more likely than

females (48.0 per cent) to be able to speak French.

- » Respondents 75 years of age and over were the age group with the lowest tendency to speak French.

## Respondents Able to Write French, by Region

- » Fewer senior respondents report being able to write French (33.2 per cent) compared to those able to speak French (50.2 per cent).

## Respondents' Preferred Language of Service, by Region

- » Overall, the preferred language of service of English-speaking 55 plus respondents is English (93 per cent).

- » Survey respondents from the Capitale-Nationale region are more likely than other regions to indicate no language preference (25 per cent).

## Aging in Place

### Household Living Arrangements of Respondents

- » The majority of survey respondents live in their own home (86.9 per cent)

### Respondents' Satisfaction with Living Arrangements, by Region

- » Of the total survey respondents, 38.1 per cent are satisfied and 52.2 per cent are very satisfied with their living arrangements.
- » English speakers living in the Monteregie and Laval regions exhibit the highest levels of dissatisfaction with their living arrangements.

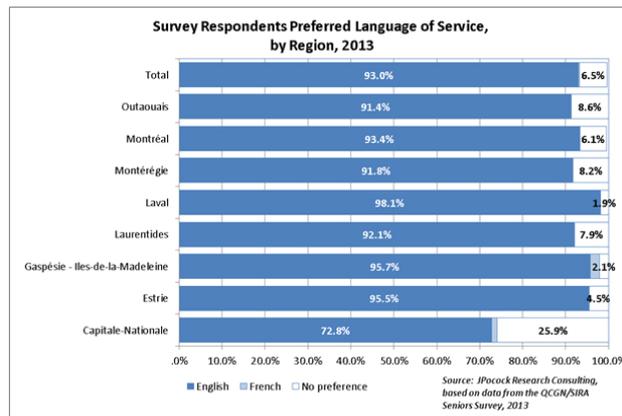
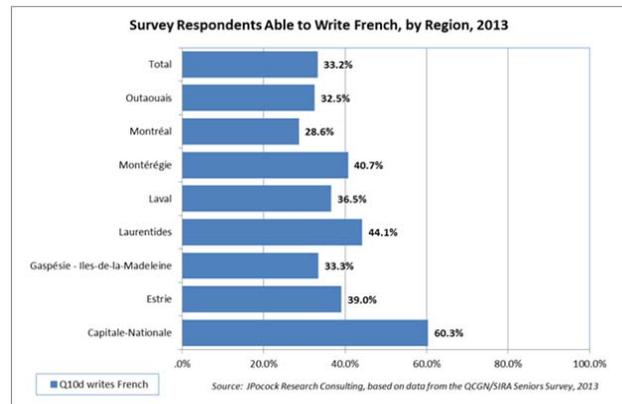
### Respondents' Satisfaction with Living Arrangements, by Age and Gender

- » Among age groups, seniors 55-64 years of age exhibit the highest levels of dissatisfaction with their living arrangements.

## Challenges to Quality of Life

Question 21. In your opinion, what are the greatest challenges to the quality of life of English-speaking older adults in your region?

1. Access to health services in English
2. Lack of family members in proximity
3. Insufficient income to cover the cost of living

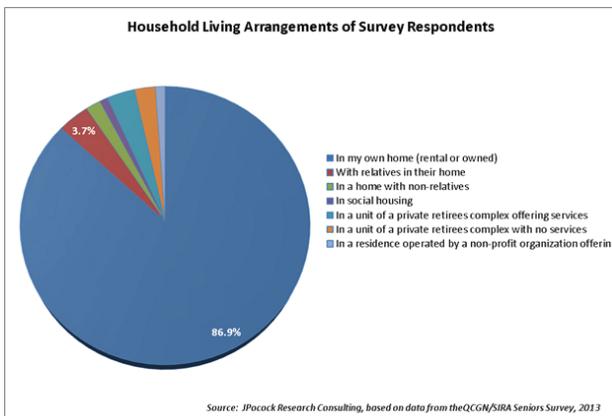


### Survey Respondents who Expect to Relocate, by Region

- » Within the next five years, 32 per cent of survey respondents expect to relocate.
- » When this group was asked where they would likely relocate, 49 per cent said within the same local area and 22.2 per cent said out of the province.
- » Respondents in Capitale-Nationale were the most likely to expect relocation (47.4 per cent). Those in Gaspésie were the least likely (10.9 per cent).

### Survey Respondents who Expect to Relocate, by Age and Gender

- » Female respondents (35.6 per cent)



were more likely than males (23.8 per cent) to expect to relocate.

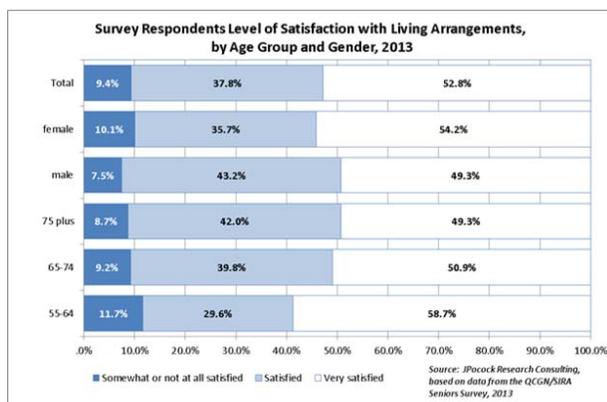
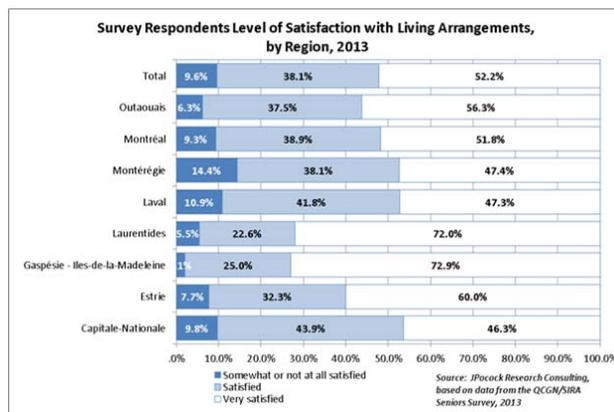
- » Among age groups, respondents aged 75 years and over (36.2 per cent) show the strongest tendency to anticipate relocating in the next five years.

## Consideration in decision to relocate

Question 18: Do you plan to relocate in the near future in order to find housing that meets your needs?

Question 19. If yes, what is or will be the main consideration in your decision to relocate?

1. The need for services in English
2. Increased need for support
3. Downsizing for retirement
4. Desire to have family nearby

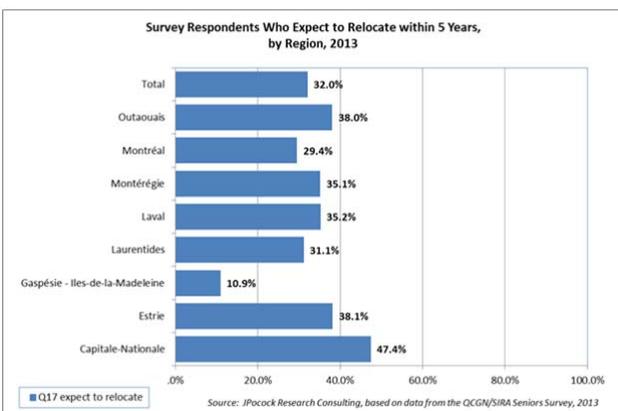


## Expected Destination of Those who Expect to Move, by Region

- » Among seniors expecting to move in the next five years, 49.4 per cent will relocate in the same local area, 24.4 per cent will relocate outside of Quebec and 6.9 per cent will move within the province.

## Primary Mode of Transportation of Respondents, by Region

- » The majority of respondents drive a car as their primary mode of transportation (62.6 per cent). This is followed by public transportation (17 per cent) and transportation provided by a friend or family member (12.4 per cent).



## Respondents Who Have opportunity to Offer Expertise, by Region

- » Among survey respondents, 83.6 per cent have the opportunity to offer their skills and expertise to others.

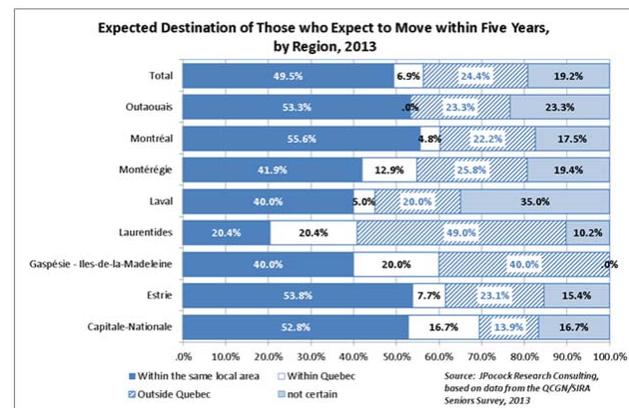
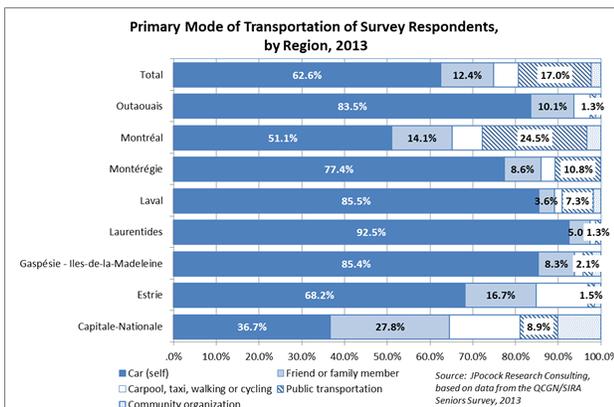
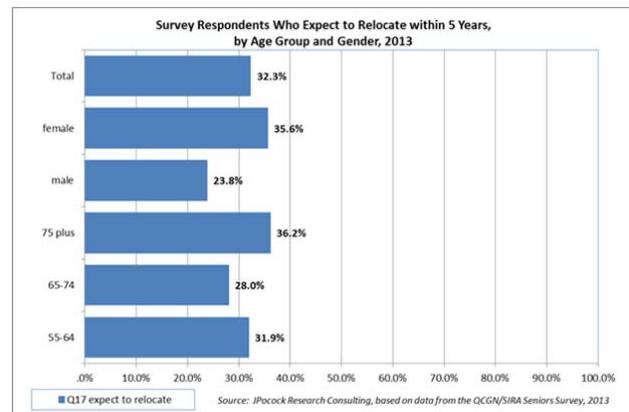
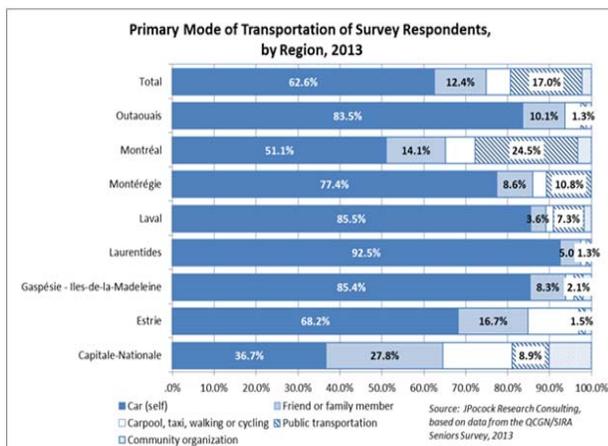
## Respondents Who feel Language Curtails Potential, by Region

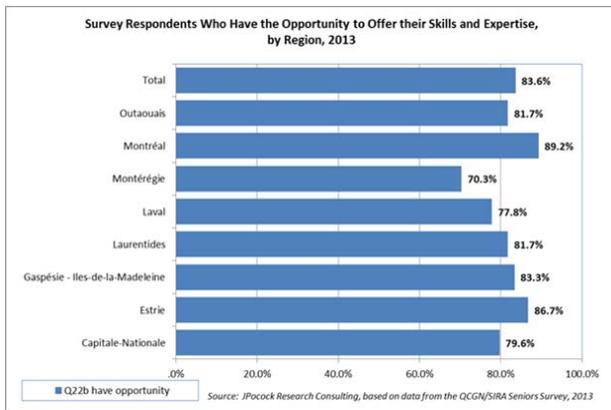
- » According to the survey, 68.5 per cent of Quebec's English-speaking seniors feel that their ability to realize their full potential is curtailed by language barriers.
- » Seniors living in Laval (70.7 per cent), Montreal (70.6 per cent) and the Outaouais (67.7 per cent) regions

were the most likely to feel limited by language barriers.

## Respondents who feel Language Curtails Potential by Age and Gender

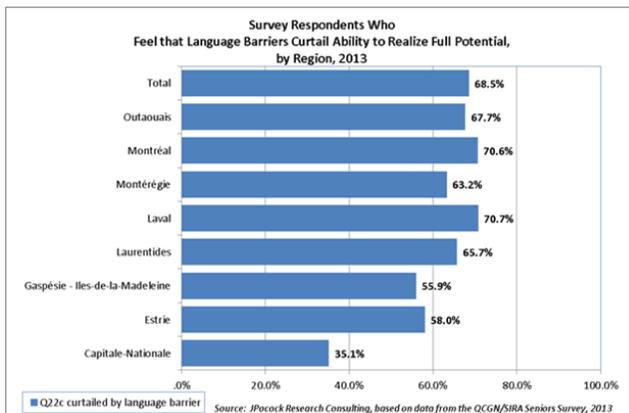
- » According to the survey, senior women were more likely than senior men to feel language barriers curtail their potential.
- » Among age groups, a similar portion of seniors feel that their ability to realize their potential is limited by language barriers.





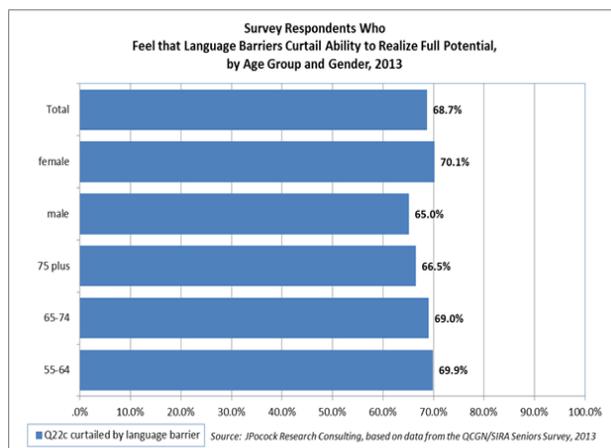
## Respondents who feel Role as Caregiver Limits Opportunities, by Region

- » According to the survey, 47.9 per cent of English-speaking seniors feel that their role as caregiver limits their opportunities.
- » Seniors living in Laval (58.3 per cent), Montreal (50.9 per cent) and Estrie (44.4 per cent) were the most likely to experience these limitations.



## Respondents who Feel Role as Caregiver Limits Opportunities, by Age and Gender

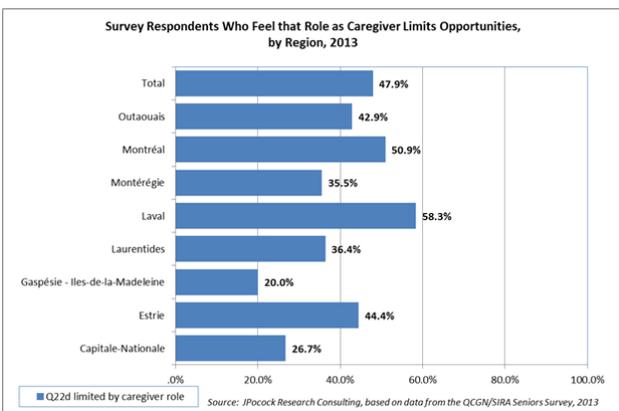
- » English-speaking senior women (50.5 per cent) were much more likely to feel their role as caregiver limits their opportunities when compared to men (38.9 per cent).
- » Among age groups, the 55-64 cohort is the most likely to feel their caregiving role limits their opportunities.

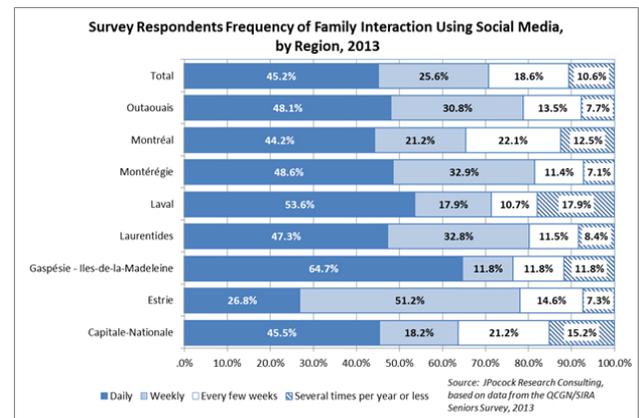
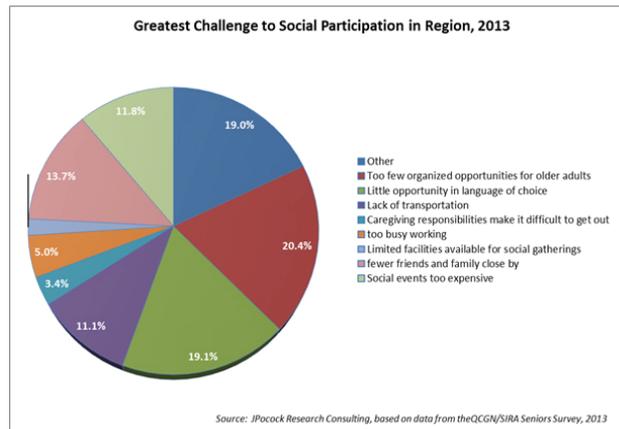
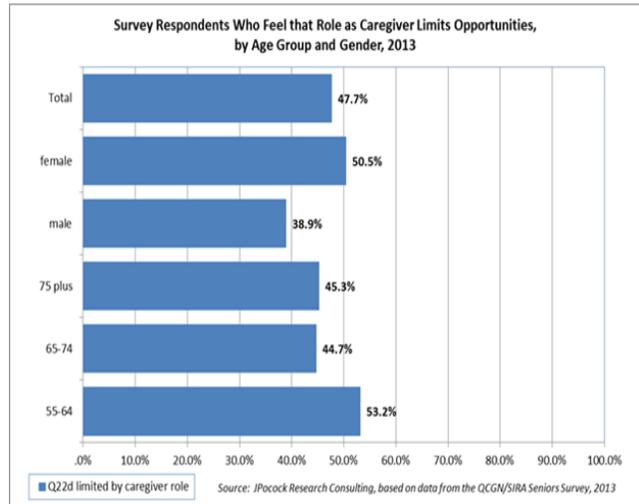
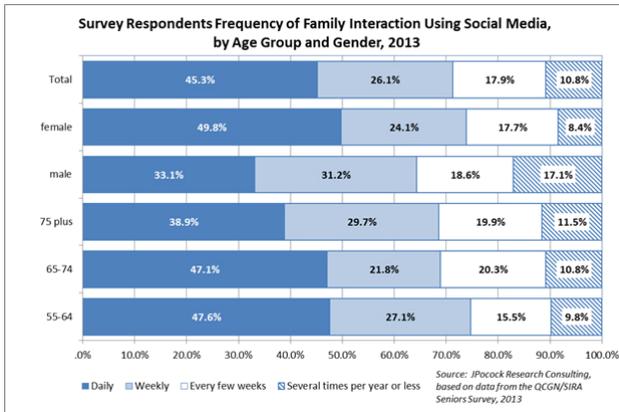


## Social Support Networks

### Respondents' Frequency of Social Media Use, by Region

- » According to the survey, 45.2 per cent of seniors interact with their families on a daily basis using social media.
- » The use of social media daily to interact with family varies from a high of 64.7 per cent in Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine to a low of 26.8 per cent in the Estrie region.
- » Female survey respondents (49.8 per cent) are much more likely to





use social media daily for family interaction compared to males (33.1 per cent).

- » Seniors 75 plus are less likely to use social media daily for family interaction compared to younger seniors.

## Greatest Challenge to Social Participation in Region

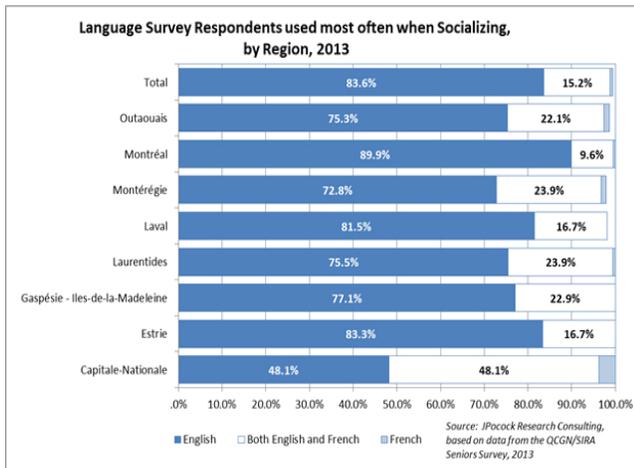
The greatest challenges to social participation for seniors are:

1. Too few organized opportunities for older adults
2. Little opportunity in language of choice
3. Fewer friends and family close by

4. Social events are too expensive
5. Lack of transportation

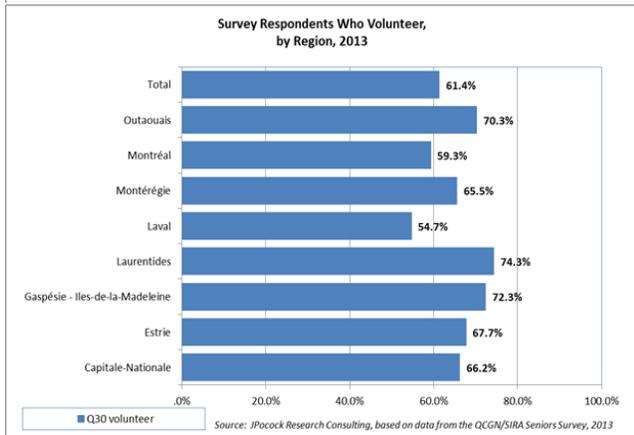
## Language Respondents use most when Socializing, by Region

- » Among survey respondents, 83.6 per cent report using English most often when socializing.
- » In the Capitale-Nationale region, seniors are equally likely to use English or both French and English when they socialize.



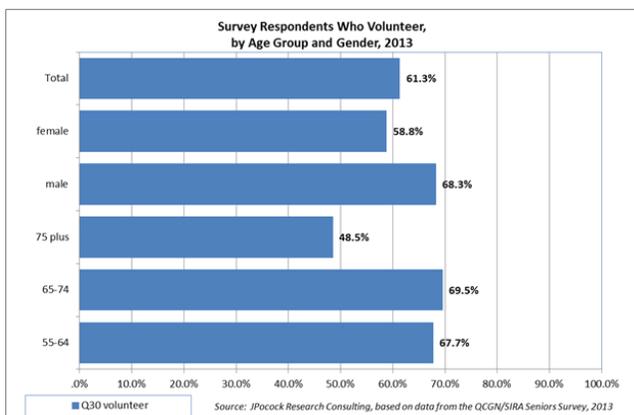
## Respondents Who Volunteer, by Region

- » According to the survey, 61.4 per cent of 55 plus English-speaking seniors are volunteers.
- » The highest levels of volunteering among seniors are found in Laurentides (74.3 per cent), Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (72.3 per cent) and Outaouais (70.3 per cent) regions.



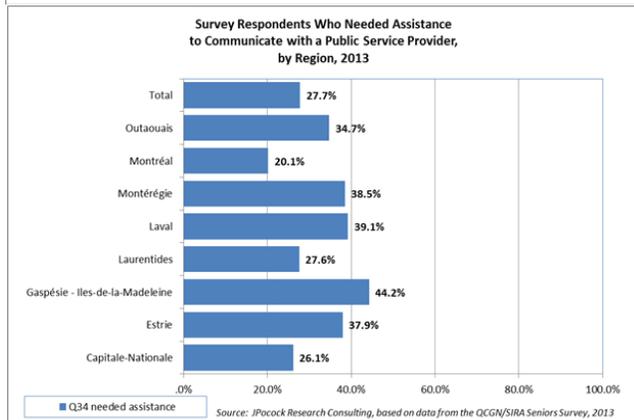
## Respondents who Volunteer by Age and Gender

- » English-speaking men (68.3 per cent) were more likely to report volunteering activity compared to women (58.8 per cent).
- » Among age groups, the 65-74 age group show the highest rates of volunteering (69.5 per cent), followed by those aged 55-64 (67.7 per cent) and the 75 plus group (48.5 per cent).



## Institutional Engagement Respondents who needed assistance to communicate, by region

- » According to the survey, 27.7 per cent of English-speaking seniors need assistance when it comes to communicating with public service providers.
- » Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (44.2 per cent), Laval (39.1 per cent), Monteregie (38.5 per cent) and Estrie (37.9 per cent) show the highest levels of seniors needing assistance.



## Respondents who needed assistance to communicate, by

## age and gender

- » The greatest need for assistance in communicating with a public service provider is found among senior women (29.4 per cent) compared to men (22.6 per cent).
- » The 65-74 age group (31.7 per cent) is more likely to need assistance in communicating than the other age cohorts.

## Source of assistance in communication with public service provider

The most frequently cited sources of assistance in communication with a public service provider are:

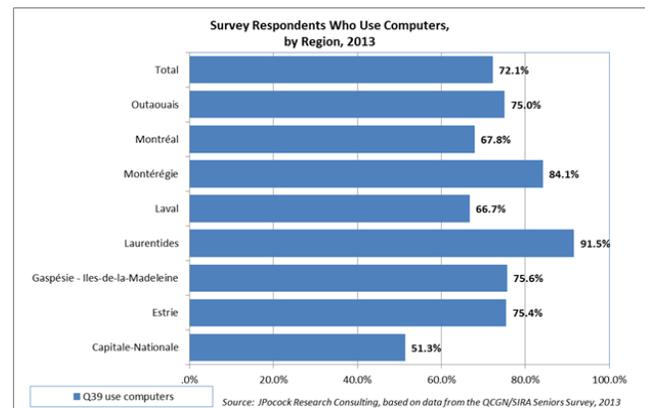
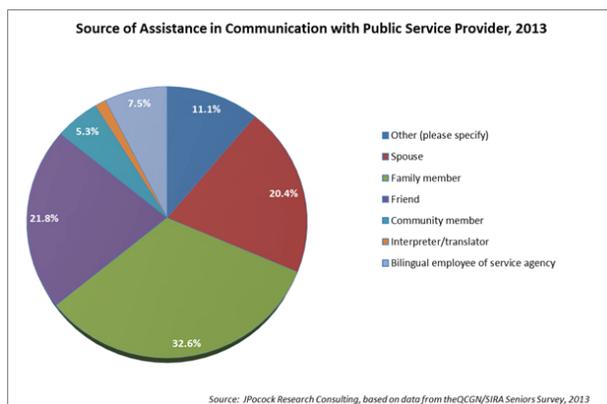
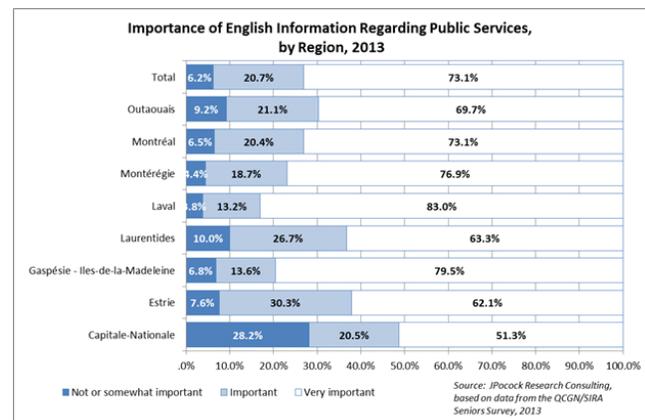
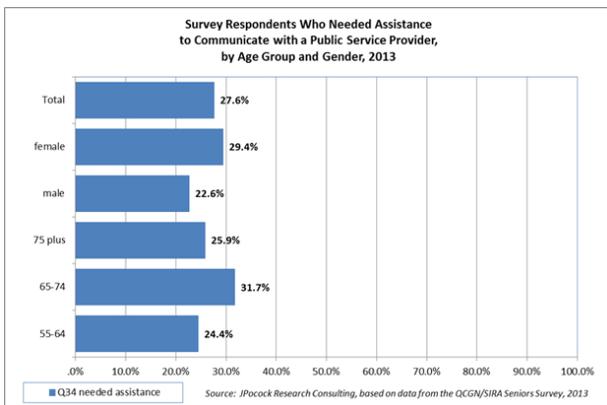
1. Family member
2. Friend
3. Spouse

## Importance of English information, by region

- » Among survey respondents, 93.8 per cent reported that Information in English regarding public services was important (20.7 per cent) and very important (73.1 per cent).

## Challenges in accessing information

When asked what is the biggest challenge you face when it comes to getting information from Quebec's public institutions and agencies, these were the top three answers:



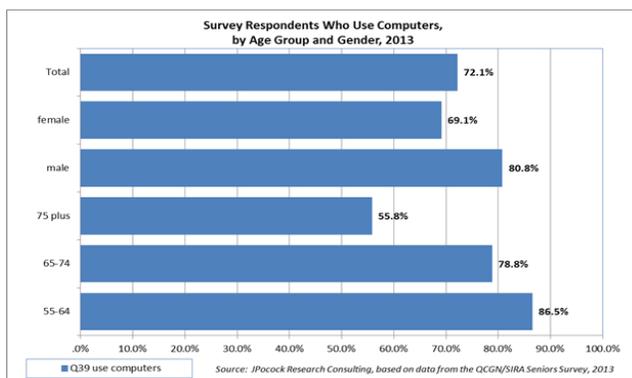
1. Agency forms are not available in English
2. The respondent would prefer to talk to somebody rather than read or use the computer
3. The respondent cannot find information in English

## Respondents who use computers, by region

- » Among 55 plus survey respondents, 72.1 per cent use computers.
- » Use of computers varies from a high of 91.5 per cent in the Laurentides region to 51.3 per cent in Capitale-Nationale.

## Respondents who use computers, by age and gender

- » According to the survey, senior men (80.8 per cent) are more likely to use computers than senior women (69.1 per cent).
- » Younger seniors are more likely to use computers compared to older seniors.



## Leadership and Advocacy

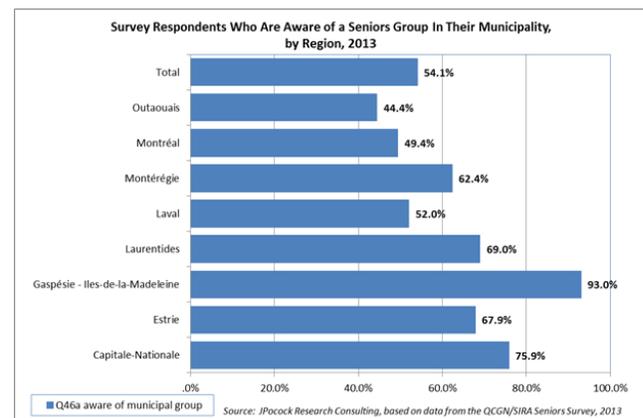
### Priority Issues for English-speaking seniors

Question 49: In your opinion, what issue(s) should be addressed by those seeking to improve the situation of Quebec's English speakers of your generation?

1. Improved access to health and social services
2. Improved living arrangements for older adults
3. The situation of vulnerable seniors (low socio-economic status, overburdened caregivers, social isolation)

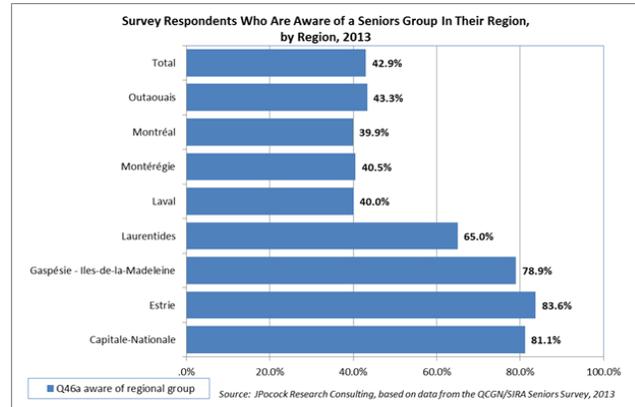
### Respondents aware of municipal group, by region

- » Among survey respondents, 54.1 per cent are aware of a seniors group in their municipality.



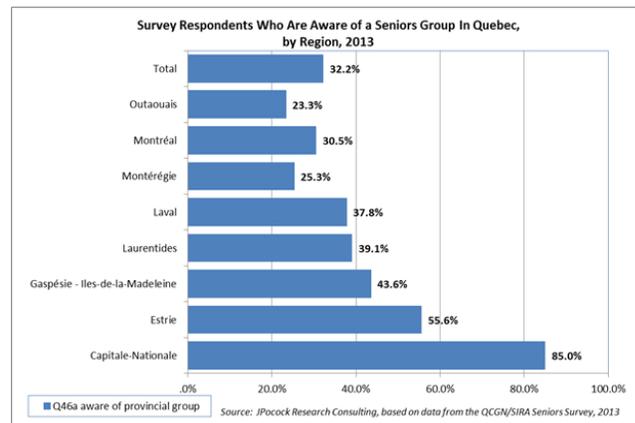
## Respondents aware of regional group, by region

- » Among survey respondents, 42.9 per cent are aware of a seniors group in their region.



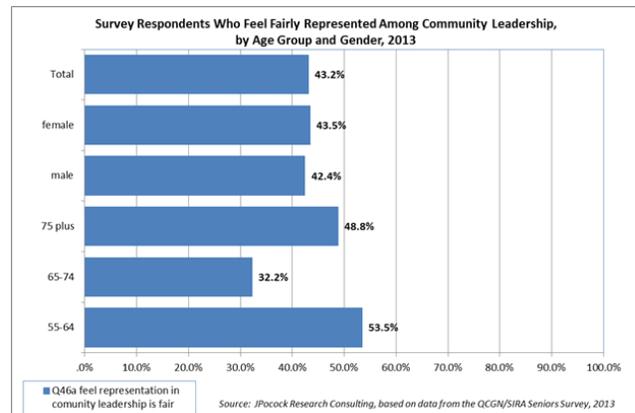
## Respondents aware of provincial group, by region

Among survey respondents, 32.2 per cent are aware of a provincial seniors group.



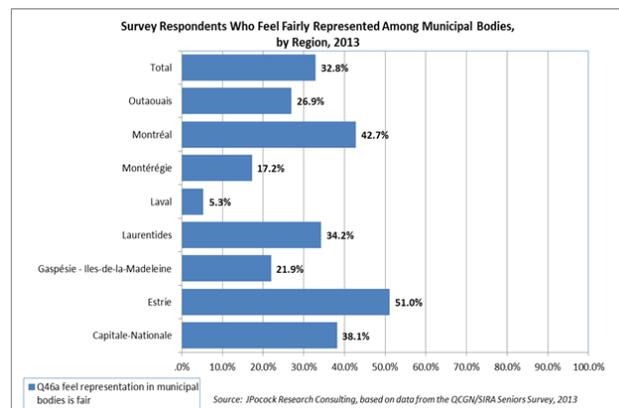
## Respondents feeling represented in community leadership, by region

- » When seniors are considered by age, the 65-74 age group is the least likely to feel fairly represented among community leadership.



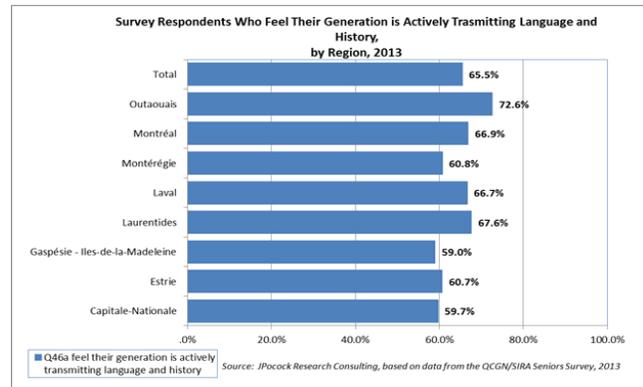
## Respondents feeling represented in municipal bodies, by region

- » Among survey respondents, 32.8 per cent reported feeling fairly represented among municipal bodies.
- » The percentage of respondents who feel fairly represented in municipal bodies varies widely from a high of 51 per cent in Estrie to a low of 5.3 per cent in Laval.



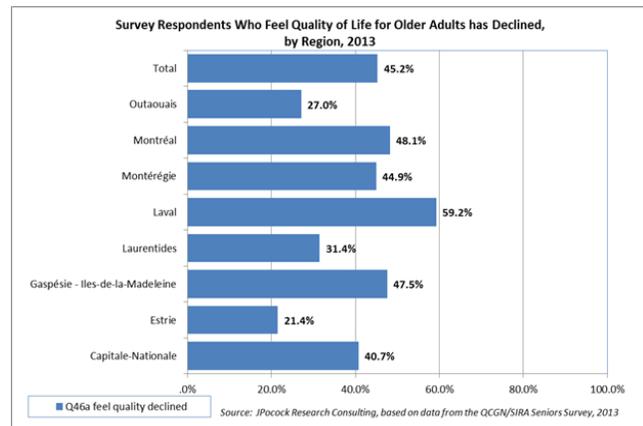
## Respondents who feel generation transmits language, by region

- » Among total respondents, 65.5 per cent feel their generation is actively transmitting their language and history to younger generations.



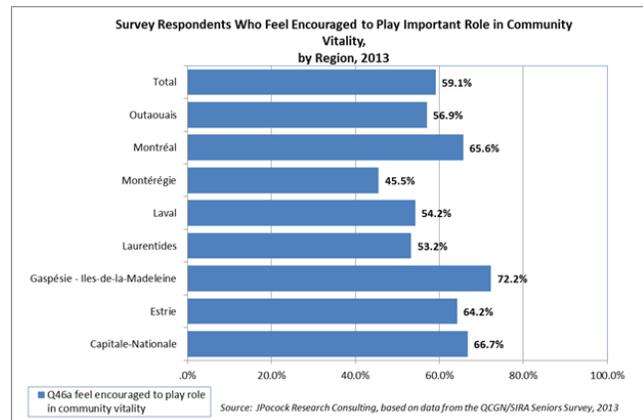
## Respondents who feel encouraged to play role, by region

- » Among 55 plus survey respondents, 59.1 per cent feel they are encouraged to play an important role in the vitality of their community.



## Respondents who feel quality of life has declined, by region

- » According to the survey, 45.2 per cent of English-speaking 55 plus seniors feel the quality of life of older adults has declined.



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## Knowledge of social support networks and living conditions in the communities in which English-speaking seniors reside

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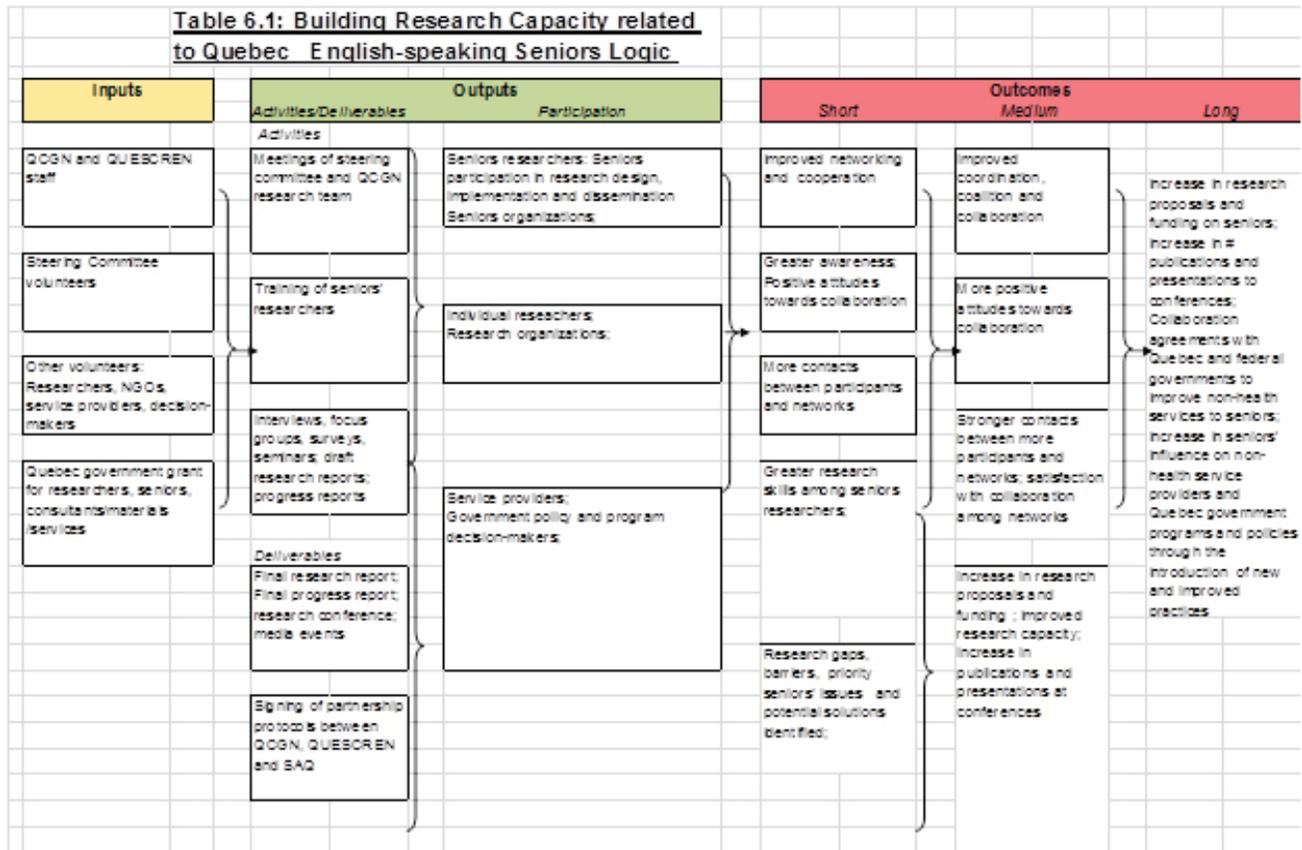
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# Appendices

## Project Logic Model



## Steering Committee Members

David Cassidy, president of Seniors Action Quebec and committee co-chair; Sylvia Martin-Laforge, director general at QCGN and committee co-Chair; Cheryl Henry-Leggo, Vision Gaspere-Perce Now; Kevin Erskine-Henry, chair, South Shore Community Partners Network; Premela Pearson, secretary, Indian Women's Circle; Jim Colmer, resident, James Colmer Consultation Inc; Jan Anderson-Toupin, Jeffery Hale; Al Abdon, Filipino Association of Montreal and Suburbs



