Building Community Capacity – From Evidence to Action (2015-2016)

Profile of English-speaking Seniors – CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé

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Building Community Capacity – From Evidence to Action (2015-2016)

The Project

The Seniors Action Québec (SAQ) project is designed to mobilize English-speaking (ES) seniors (65+) and their communities in four regions of the province (Gaspésie, Greater Quebec City, Outaouais and the North Shore). This will be done by creating a network among English language regional community organizations to amplify the voice of minority language seniors and enhance their contribution to the vitality of their communities. The project will ready the network to identify critical issues affecting English-speaking seniors, establish regional action plans to address seniors' priorities and to generally promote awareness of provincial and regional organizations serving the interests of the 65 years and over age group.

This Profile

This profile is a tool to be used by the project network to clarify the socio- demographic situation and critical issues affecting Quebec's English-speaking seniors in their particular region and local territory. It provides up-to-date knowledge gathered from several relevant data-sets and in accordance with themes that cut across various sectors. It is an important addition to the evidence-base that the five collaborating regional community organizations rely on to

- identify priorities and develop action plans for their senior group;
- disseminate knowledge concerning their clientele to the larger population and implicated agencies.

Seniors Action Quebec (SAQ)

Seniors Action Quebec works to maintain and enhance the vitality of English-speaking Quebec seniors. All efforts will identify and address challenges and issues to promote a healthy and active lifestyle for English-speaking seniors.

Vision Gaspé-Percé Now

Vision Gaspé-Percé Now was founded in 2004 as a result of a comprehensive consultation process and visioning event held with the English-speaking communities on the eastern tip of the Gaspé Peninsula. Vision works with and on behalf of the approximately 2,600 English-speakers in the MRC of La Côte-de-Gaspé and half of the MRC of le Rocher Percé. The mission of Vision Gaspé-Percé Now is to foster understanding and cooperation between English-speaking residents of the Gaspé Bay area. The focus of the organization is primarily on health and social services, within a community development approach. Vision Gaspé-Percé Now also strengthens volunteerism in the community through promotion and training and encourages the social involvement of seniors through mentoring in schools and volunteering in hospitals and long term residences.

General Methodological Notes¹

Sources

Overview of Data Sources											
Source	Source Survey		English-speaking Quebecers in the sample	Comments							
Community Health and Social Services Network	Survey on Community Vitality	2010	3100	random sampling							
Quebec Community Groups Network	QCGN-SIRA Seniors Survey	2013	820	non-random sample of selected regions, covering 96% of ESQ							
Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey	2011-2012	3107	random sampling							
Statistics Canada	Census of Canada	2011	1.058M	mandatory sampling, 100%							
Statistics Canada	National Household Survey	2011	1.046M	voluntary response, approximately 35%							

This profile draws on a number of data sources as illustrated in the accompanying graphic. Each data source and the themes and variables drawn from them have been selected because they contribute to our understanding of the characteristics and lived experience of English-speaking seniors in Quebec.

The Statistics Canada **Census** and **National Household Survey** provide an external portrait of the population, shedding light on age structure, community size and weight, levels of bilingualism, migration patterns and socio-economic characteristics. Given the robust nature of the samples of these surveys, data is presented at the CLSC, CSSS/RLS or CD levels as well as regional and provincial levels.

The **Canadian Community Health Survey** provides information on the physical and mental health as well as social well-being of the Canadian population. For this profile, the responses of seniors (65+) to questions on general and mental health status as well as on happiness and life satisfaction are included. Measures of social engagement, integration and belonging as well as emotional connectedness and self-worth are also presented. Given the sample size, data can only be presented at the provincial and regional levels.

The CHSSN **Survey on Community Vitality** covers a broad range of topics which contribute to our understanding of the experiences and perspectives of the English-speaking minority population. Key findings on access to information, modes of communication, satisfaction with services, social participation and geographical mobility are presented with a focus on the senior age group (55+). Data is presented at the provincial and regional levels.

The QCGN **Survey of Seniors** directly targets English-speaking seniors in 8 regions of Quebec which include 96% of the provincial English-speaking seniors (55+). Key findings on the themes of language barriers, priority issues for English-speaking seniors, relocation and housing, challenges for social participation,

¹ More specific methodological notes on each of the datasets appear in the relevant sections below.

communication with public service providers and the role of seniors in community leadership are covered. Data is presented at the provincial and regional levels.

Language Concept

Unless otherwise stated, the language concept used in this profile is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS), which is a variable derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Multiple responses have been assigned equally among declared languages.

Section 1
Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Section 1 - Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The purpose of this section of the profile is to provide a concise and up-to-date socio-demographic profile of the English-speaking population of the CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé territory which is served by Vision Gaspé-Percé Now. The section draws primarily on the 2011 Census of Canada and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) to describe the characteristics that reflect the strengths and challenges faced by the English-speaking communities located in the region. It contains a wealth of statistical information to support the decisions of policy-makers, program managers, service providers and advocates serving both English and French language groups at all levels (public and community organizations) throughout the region.

This section considers the inter-generational aspects of population characteristics, which serves to highlight the particular situation of English-speaking seniors, both in relation to other age cohorts in the English-speaking population as well as in relation to the Francophone senior cohort.

Sources and Methodological Notes

Data for this section is drawn from the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey. The population universe covered by these two Statistics Canada data collection vehicles is slightly different as the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes these two groups.

The Census consists of 10 questions which collect basic demographic data (age, gender, household living arrangements, marital status) and demo-linguistic data (knowledge of English and French, home language and mother tongue).

The National Household Survey contains a much longer list of questions which provides information on the demographic, socio-cultural and socio-economic status of respondents. Unlike the long Census, which it replaced in 2011, the NHS is voluntary for respondents and therefore subject to sampling error and is also subject to potentially higher non-response error than was the mandatory census.

In addition to a standard Statistics Canada data product² which presents data for Census Divisions on key demographic, cultural and socio-economic characteristics, the author was granted access to a dataset developed by Statistics Canada on behalf of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) which presents an array of socio-demographic data by health territory (RSS, CSSS and CLSC) in Quebec.³

² Selected Demographic, Cultural, Educational, Labour Force and Income Characteristics (730), First Official Language Spoken (4), Age Groups (8D) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 National Household Survey, 99-010-X2011044)

³ It should be noted that the two datasets differ somewhat as the Statistics Canada dataset has age and gender as independent variables whereas the CHSSN dataset presents age and gender as a single, stacked variable. This means that the CHSSN dataset is less vulnerable to suppression of data for reasons of confidentiality as there are fewer cross-tabulations available and fewer resulting data cells. The risk of suppression of data is particularly important for smaller populations at local geographies for which segmented data (ex. socio-economic status by age cohort for language groups) is unavailable due to confidentiality rules.

Tables and Graphs and Missing Values

For the purposes of confidentiality, Statistics Canada applies area suppression rules which holds back data for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. Income distributions and related statistics are suppressed if the population in a given geography is less than 250, or if the number of private households is less than 40.

In cases where the confidentiality rules lead to the suppression of the data, the particular table row (territory or age group) is hidden. In some cases, a zero (0) or dash (-) may be utilized to indicate that there is insufficient data.

Relative Indices

The indices described below feature a comparison of the percentages for characteristics displayed by a given population.

The **Minority-Majority Index** compares the value for the English-speaking population of a given region with that of the French-speaking population which shares the territory. A value greater than 1.00 means that the characteristic being measured is more likely to be reported by the minority English-speaking population while a value less than 1.00 means that it is less likely to be observed in the minority English-speaking population when compared to its Francophone majority.

The **Generation Index** and **Gender Index** compare the values for main generational and gender groups compared to the total English-speaking population. A generational index higher than 1.00 means that the particular age group is more likely to display the characteristic being studied than is the overall English-speaking population. A gender index higher than 1.00 means that females are more likely to display the characteristic being studied than the males in the English-speaking population. Values less than 1.00 means that the age group or females, as the case may be, are less likely to display the characteristic.

Key Demographic Characteristics

This part of the socio-demographic section presents data on demographic characteristics (size and weight of the language groups, age structure and place of birth) for age groups and gender where data is available.

The following tables refer to minority-majority, intergenerational and gender indices which are statistical measures designed to compare populations. For a full explanation of these indices, see the methodological notes in the introduction of this document.

Population Count and Age Structure

- In 2011, there were 2,430 English speakers in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé who comprised 12.6% of the population.
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côtede-Gaspé, the 15-24 years age cohort represented the lowest proportion of the population (7.8%), while the 45-64 years age cohort represented the highest proportion (36.4%).
- Females formed a larger share (51.0%) of the Englishspeaking population in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé than their male counterparts (49.0%).
- In CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) represented a much higher proportion of their total population (25.9%) than did French-speaking seniors (18.4%).

Age Structure and Gender, by Language Group, CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

				Formula and allowed			
		English s	peakers	French speakers			
age cohorts	Total	number	pct.	number	pct.		
Total	19,355	2,430	100.0%	16,925	100.0%		
0-14	2,460	240	9.9%	2,215	13.1%		
15-24 years	1,950	190	7.8%	1,760	10.4%		
25-44 years	4,040	480	19.8%	3,553	21.0%		
45-64 years	7,165	885	36.4%	6,280	37.1%		
65 years and over	3,735	630	25.9%	3,110	18.4%		
Male	9,495	1,190	49.0%	8,300	49.0%		
Female	9,865	1,240	51.0%	8,625	51.0%		
Indices	Minority-Ma	jority Index	Generation	and Gender In	dex (English)		
Total	1.0	00		1.00			
0-14	0.7	' 5		0.10			
15-24 years	0.7	' 5		0.08			
25-44 years	0.9)4		0.20			
45-64 years	0.9	98 0.36					
65 years and over	1.4	41 0.26					
Male	1.0	00		0.49			
Female	1.0	00		0.51			
Source: JPocock Research Con	sultina, based on d	lata from the 201	1 Census of Cana	ada. Statistics Car	nada. 100%		

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Age Structure

Seniors

- When we consider the proportion of seniors (65 and over) in the population, we find the proportion for the English-speaking population (13.5%) is lower than that of the French-speaking population (15.4%) in Quebec.
- For RSS de la Gaspésie -Îles-de-la-Madeleine, the proportion for the English-speaking population (19.9%) is similar to that of the French-speaking population (20.0%).
- For CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the proportion of seniors (65 and over) in the population for the English-speaking population (26.0%) is much higher than that of the French-speaking population (18.4%).

Age Structure, by Language Group CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Quebec, 2011												
CS	SS de La Côte-de-G	iaspé, RSS	de la Gasp	esie - lles	-de-la-Mac	leleine an	d Quebec,	2011				
Region	Language Group	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	65-74	75-84	85 and over		
	Total	7,815,955	1,257,560	978,705	2,034,125	2,350,525	1,195,045	685,790	386,120	123,135		
Quebec	English speakers	1,058,250	160,460	145,555	318,780	290,585	142,870	77,785	47,635	17,450		
	French speakers	6,684,123	1,071,025	831,770	1,707,560	2,046,030	1,027,750	598,458	327,913	101,380		
RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-	Total	93,215	12,050	9,635	18,945	33,945	18,645	10,690	5,925	2,030		
Madeleine	English speakers	9,945	1,595	1,085	2,110	3,175	1,980	1,095	645	240		
Mudelenie	French speakers	83,250	10,448	8,550	16,833	30,768	16,663	9,590	5,280	1,793		
CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	Total	19,355	2,460	1,950	4,040	7,165	3,735	2,090	1,265	380		
	English speakers	2,430	240	190	480	885	630	325	225	80		
	French speakers	16,925	2,215	1,760	3,553	6,280	3,110	1,765	1,045	300		
Doct of DCC do la Comásia	Total	73,860	9,590	7,685	14,905	26,780	14,910	8,600	4,660	1,650		
Rest of RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	English speakers	7,515	1,355	895	1,630	2,290	1,350	770	420	160		
iic3-de-id-ividdeleiiie	French speakers	66,325	8,233	6,790	13,280	24,488	13,553	7,825	4,235	1,493		
Quebec	English speakers (%)	100.0%	15.2%	13.8%	30.1%	27.5%	13.5%	7.4%	4.5%	1.6%		
Quebec	French speakers (%)	100.0%	16.0%	12.4%	25.5%	30.6%	15.4%	9.0%	4.9%	1.5%		
RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-	English speakers (%)	100.0%	16.0%	10.9%	21.2%	31.9%	19.9%	11.0%	6.5%	2.4%		
Madeleine	French speakers (%)	100.0%	12.5%	10.3%	20.2%	37.0%	20.0%	11.5%	6.3%	2.2%		
CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	English speakers (%)	100.0%	9.9%	7.8%	19.8%	36.5%	26.0%	13.4%	9.3%	3.3%		
C333 de La Cole-de-Gaspe	French speakers (%)	100.0%	13.1%	10.4%	21.0%	37.1%	18.4%	10.4%	6.2%	1.8%		
Rest of RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-	English speakers (%)	100.0%	18.0%	11.9%	21.7%	30.5%	18.0%	10.2%	5.6%	2.1%		
de-la-Madeleine	French speakers (%)	100.0%	12.4%	10.2%	20.0%	36.9%	20.4%	11.8%	6.4%	2.3%		
Source: IPocock Research Consulti	ing hased on data from th	ne 2011 Censu	s of Canada S	tatistics Cana	da 100% sami	nle Lanavage	concent is Fire	st Official La	navaae Snoke	en with		

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

- For the care-giver generation in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé (persons aged 45-64), we find the proportion for English speakers (36.5%) is similar to that of French speakers (37.1%).
- The proportion of English-speaking seniors in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé is much higher than the Rest of RSS de la Gaspésie Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Bilingualism

- An examination of English-French bilingualism levels in La Côte-de-Gaspé shows that the rate for the English-speaking population (61.0%) is much higher than the level shown by the French-speaking population (24.9%).
- In the English-speaking population, the 25-44 years age cohort (81.5%) reported the highest level of bilingualism when compared to the other age cohorts. The 65 years and over age cohort (35.9%) reported the lowest level of bilingualism.
- The bilingualism level for males (61.7%) is similar to the level reported by females (60.4%) in the English-speaking population.
- English-speaking seniors are much more likely to be bilingual (35.9%) then are French-speaking seniors (18.6%).
- In La Côte-de-Gaspé, the level of bilingualism in the seniors group (35.9%) is lower than the level for the total English-speaking population in the region.

Knowledge of Official Languages, by Language, by Age Group and Gender La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

	E	nglish speakers	s	French speakers			
Age Groups	Total	Unilingual	Bilingual	Total	Unilingual	Bilingual	
Total	1,630	640	995	15,890	11,940	3,950	
0-14	185	105	85	2,155	1,955	200	
15-24 years	115	35	80	1,715	1,125	590	
25-44 years	378	70	308	3,368	2,200	1,168	
45-64 years	545	180	370	5,905	4,435	1,465	
65 years and over	390	250	140	2,735	2,225	510	
Male	770	300	475	7,795	5,700	2,095	
Female	858	340	518	8,088	6,240	1,853	
Total	100.0%	39.3%	61.0%	100.0%	75.1%	24.9%	
0-14	100.0%	56.8%	45.9%	100.0%	90.7%	9.3%	
15-24 years	100.0%	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%	65.6%	34.4%	
25-44 years	100.0%	18.5%	81.5%	100.0%	65.3%	34.7%	
45-64 years	100.0%	33.0%	67.9%	100.0%	75.1%	24.8%	
65 years and over	100.0%	64.1%	35.9%	100.0%	81.4%	18.6%	
Male	100.0%	39.0%	61.7%	100.0%	73.1%	26.9%	
Female	100.0%	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%	77.2%	22.9%	
Indices	Min	ority-Majority In	dex	Generat	tion/Gender Inde	x (English)	
Total	1.00	0.52	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	
0-14	1.00	0.63	4.95	1.00	1.45	0.75	
15-24 years	1.00	0.46	2.02	1.00	0.78	1.14	
25-44 years	1.00	0.28	2.35	1.00	0.47	1.33	
45-64 years	1.00	0.44	2.74	1.00	0.84	1.11	
65 years and over	1.00	0.79	1.93	1.00	1.63	0.59	
Male	1.00	0.53	2.30	1.00	0.99	1.01	
Female	1.00	0.51	2.64	1.00	1.01	0.99	

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. The local geographies presented in this table are Census Divisions.

Born In Another Province

- When we consider the proportion of individuals in La Côte-de-Gaspé born in another province, we find that the proportion is much higher for the English-speaking population (9.8%) than for the French-speaking population (1.2%).
- In the English-speaking population, the 0-14 age cohort shows the highest tendency to be from outside Quebec (18.4%) when compared to the other age cohorts.
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in La Côtede-Gaspé are much less likely to have been born in another province (0.0%) than were French-speaking seniors (1.1%).

Born Outside Canada

- When we consider the proportion of individuals in La Côte-de-Gaspé born outside Canada, we find that the proportion is much higher for the English-speaking population (2.0%) than for the French-speaking population (0.8%).
- In the English-speaking population, the 25-44 age cohort shows the highest tendency to be from outside Quebec (2.7%) when compared to the other age cohorts.
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in La Côtede-Gaspé are much less likely to have been born outside Canada (0.0%) than were French-speaking seniors (0.7%).

Place of Birth, by Language, by Age Group La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

		English spo		French speakers					
Age Groups	Total	Born in province of residence	Born in another province	Born outside Canada	Total	Born in province of residence	Born in another province	Born outside Canada	
Total population	1,633	1,438	160	33	15,888	15,568	195	128	
0-14 years	190	155	35	-	2,155	2,120	20	-	
15-24 years	115	105	-	-	1,720	1,720	-	-	
25-44 years	378	305	60	10	3,368	3,265	70	35	
45-64 years	545	500	40	ı	5,905	5,770	75	60	
65 years and over	385	370	-	-	2,735	2,685	30	20	
Total population	100.0%	88.2%	9.8%	2.0%	100.0%	98.0%	1.2%	0.8%	
0-14 years	100.0%	81.6%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%	
15-24 years	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
25-44 years	100.0%	81.3%	16.0%	2.7%	100.0%	96.9%	2.1%	1.0%	
45-64 years	100.0%	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%	97.7%	1.3%	1.0%	
65 years and over	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	98.2%	1.1%	0.7%	
Indices		Minority-Majo	ority Index		Gen	eration Index (English speak	ers)	
Total population	1.00	0.90	7.99	2.51		1.00	1.00	1.00	
0-14 years	1.00	0.82	19.71	-		0.92	2.47	-	
15-24 years	1.00	1.00	1	ı		1.11	-	-	
25-44 years	1.00	0.84	7.70	2.57		0.93	0.96	1.02	
45-64 years	1.00	0.95	5.83	0.00		1.05	0.73	0.00	
65 years and over	1.00	1.02	0.00	0.00		1.13	0.00	0.00	

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 100% sample. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally. The local geographies presented in this table are Census Divisions.

Socio-economic

This section presents data on socio-economic characteristics (education, labour force status, income and low-income cut-off) by age group and gender where data is available.

Education level

Low Educational Attainment

- 65.5% of English speakers living in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé had not completed high school in 2011. This is higher than the proportion displayed by French speakers (50.1%).
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 65 years and over age cohort were the most likely to report a high school diploma as their highest educational attainment (82.6%), while the 25-44 years age cohort were the least likely to report this low level of educational attainment (42.4%).
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in CSSS de La Côtede-Gaspé were more likely to report a low educational attainment (82.6%) compared to French-speaking seniors in the same area (70.5%).

High Educational Attainment

- 7.0% of English speakers living in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé held a university bachelor's degree or above in 2011. This is much lower than the proportion displayed by French speakers (12.6%).
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 15-24 years age cohort were the least likely to hold a university bachelor's degree or above (0.0%), while the 25-44 years age cohort were the most likely to report this level of educational attainment (13.0%).

English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were much less likely to report a high level of educational attainment (2.6%) compared to French-speaking seniors in the same area (8.2%).

Educational Attainment, by Age Cohort and Language Group CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

	E	English speaker	·s	French speakers			
age cohorts	Population 15 years and over	High School Certification or less	University bachelor's degree or above	Population 15 years and over	High School Certification or less	University bachelor's degree or above	
Population 15+	1,978	1,295	138	14,470	7,250	1,820	
15-24 years	145	95	-	1,755	1,160	75	
25-44 years	460	195	60	3,525	1,175	785	
45-64 years	785	525	45	6,190	2,810	710	
65 years and over	575	475	15	2,980	2,100	245	
Population 15+	100.0%	65.5%	7.0%	100.0%	50.1%	12.6%	
15-24 years	100.0%	65.5%	0.0%	100.0%	66.1%	4.3%	
25-44 years	100.0%	42.4%	13.0%	100.0%	33.3%	22.3%	
45-64 years	100.0%	66.9%	5.7%	100.0%	45.4%	11.5%	
65 years and over	100.0%	82.6%	2.6%	100.0%	70.5%	8.2%	
Indices	Mino	ority-Majority	ndex	Generation	and Gender Ir	ndex (English)	
Population 15+		1.31	0.55		1.00	1.00	
15-24 years		0.99	0.00		1.00	0.00	
25-44 years		1.27	0.59		0.65	1.87	
45-64 years		1.47	0.50		1.02	0.82	
65 years and over		1.17	0.32		1.26	0.37	

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Labour Force Participation

Unemployed

- For CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé in 2011, the rate for the English-speaking population (22.3%) was much higher than that of the French-speaking population (10.7%).
- Within the Englishspeaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 15-24 years age cohort reported the lowest unemployment rate (0.0%), while the 45-64 years age cohort displayed the highest rate (25.6%).
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were much less likely to be unemployed (0.0%) compared to Frenchspeaking seniors in the same area (28.8%).

Labour Force Activity, by Age Cohort and Language Group CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé. 2011

CSSS de La Cole-de-Gaspe, 2011											
	English speakers French speakers										
age cohorts	Population 15 years and over	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Population 15 years and over	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	
Population 15+	1,978	898	698	200	1,080	14,470	8,725	7,790	935	5,745	
15-24 years	145	65	55	-	80	1,755	985	810	170	775	
25-44 years	460	368	295	70	95	3,525	2,990	2,805	200	525	
45-64 years	785	430	320	110	355	6,190	4,400	3,930	475	1,785	
65 years and over	575	25	15	-	550	2,980	330	235	95	2,650	
Population 15+	100.0%	45.4%	77.7%	22.3%	54.6%	100.0%	60.3%	89.3%	10.7%	39.7%	
15-24 years	100.0%	44.8%	100.0%	0.0%	55.2%	100.0%	56.0%	82.7%	17.3%	44.0%	
25-44 years	100.0%	79.5%	80.8%	19.2%	20.5%	100.0%	85.1%	93.3%	6.7%	14.9%	
45-64 years	100.0%	54.8%	74.4%	25.6%	45.2%	100.0%	71.1%	89.2%	10.8%	28.9%	
65 years and over	100.0%	4.3%	100.0%	0.0%	95.7%	100.0%	11.1%	71.2%	28.8%	88.9%	
Indices		Mi	nority-Majo	rity Index		Gene	ration and	Gender Inde	ex (English spea	akers)	
Population 15+		0.75	0.87	2.08	1.38		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
15-24 years		0.80	1.21	0.00	1.25		0.99	1.29	0.00	1.01	
25-44 years		0.93	0.87	2.88	1.37		1.75	1.04	0.86	0.38	
45-64 years		0.77	0.83	2.37	1.57		1.21	0.96	1.15	0.83	
65 years and over		0.39	1.40	0.00	1.08		0.10	1.29	0.00	1.75	

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

Out of the Labour Force⁴

- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 25-44 years age cohort were the least likely to be out of the labour force (20.5%), while the 65 years and over age cohort were the most likely (95.7%).
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were more likely to be out of the labour force (95.7%) compared to French-speaking seniors in the same area (88.9%).

⁴ This category refers to persons who were without work and who had neither actively looked for work in the past four weeks nor had a job to start within four weeks of the reference period.

Income

Low Income

- 48.6% of English speakers living in CSSS de La Côtede-Gaspé had reported income below \$20,000 in 2011. This is much higher than the proportion displayed by French speakers (39.8%).
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 25-44 years age cohort were the least likely to report an income below \$20,000 (26.4%), while the 65 years and over age cohort were the most likely to do so (100.0%).
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were more likely to have a low income (67.0%) compared to Frenchspeaking seniors in the same area (61.7%).

High Income

- Among English speakers living in CSSS de La Côtede-Gaspé, 8.4% had reported an income above \$50,000 in 2011. This is much lower than the proportion displayed by French speakers (17.0%).
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 15-24 years age cohort were the least likely to report an income above \$50,000 (0.0%), while the 25-44 years age cohort were the most likely to do so (13.8%).
- English-speaking seniors (65 years and over) in

Income, by Age Cohort and Language Group CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

		English s	peakers	French speakers				
age cohorts	Population 15 years and over	low income (less than \$20k)	middle income (\$20-50k)	high income (\$50k and over)	Population 15 years and over	low income (less than \$20k)	middle income (\$20-50k)	high income (\$50k and over)
Population 15+	1,978	955	845	165	14,470	5,750	6,230	2,455
15-24 years	145	145	-	-	1,755	1,475	250	30
25-44 years	460	115	260	60	3,525	630	2,000	870
45-64 years	785	290	420	70	6,190	1,800	3,085	1,310
65 years and over	575	385	155	35	2,980	1,840	900	240
Population 15+	100.0%	48.6%	43.0%	8.4%	100.0%	39.8%	43.2%	17.0%
15-24 years	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	84.0%	14.2%	1.7%
25-44 years	100.0%	26.4%	59.8%	13.8%	100.0%	18.0%	57.1%	24.9%
45-64 years	100.0%	37.2%	53.8%	9.0%	100.0%	29.1%	49.8%	21.1%
65 years and over	100.0%	67.0%	27.0%	6.1%	100.0%	61.7%	30.2%	8.1%
Indices		Minority-Ma	jority Index		Genera	tion Index	(English spe	eakers)
Population 15+		1.22	1.00	0.49		1.00	1.00	1.00
15-24 years		1.19	0.00	0.00		2.06	0.00	0.00
25-44 years		1.47	1.05	0.55		0.54	1.39	1.64
45-64 years		1.28	1.08	0.42		0.77	1.25	1.07
65 years and over		1.08	0.89	0.76		1.38	0.63	0.72

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were much less likely to have a high income (6.1%) compared to French-speaking seniors in the same area (8.1%).

Low-income Cut-Off⁵

- Within the senior population (65 years and over) of CLSC Avignon, English-speaking seniors were much more likely to be living below LICO (48.6%) when compared to French-speaking seniors (2.6%).6.5% of English speakers living in CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé were living below LICO in 2011. This is much higher than the proportion displayed by French speakers (5.1%).
- Within the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, the 65 years and over age cohort were the least likely to live below LICO (0.9%), while the 25-44 years age cohort were the most likely (10.4%).
- Within the senior population (65 years and over) of CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, English-speaking seniors were less likely to be living below LICO (0.9%) when compared to French-speaking seniors (1.3%).

Low-income Cut-off Status (LICO), by Age Cohort, Gender and Language CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé, 2011

	English speakers			French speakers			
age cohorts	Total Population	Non-low-income person (at or above LICO-AT)	Low-income person (below LICO-AT)	Total Population	Non-low-income person (at or above LICO-AT)	Low-income person (below LICO-AT)	
Total Population	2,213	2,070	143	16,738	15,880	855	
0-14 years	230	220	10	2,285	2,175	110	
15-24 years	145	135	10	1,755	1,670	90	
25-44 years	463	415	48	3,513	3,330	185	
45-64 years	785	715	70	6,190	5,765	425	
65 years and over	580	575	5	2,975	2,935	40	
Male	1,040	940	100	8,185	7,790	400	
Female	1,168	1,123	45	8,538	8,088	450	
Total Population	100.0%	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%	94.9%	5.1%	
0-14 years	100.0%	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%	95.2%	4.8%	
15-24 years	100.0%	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%	94.9%	5.1%	
25-44 years	100.0%	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%	94.7%	5.3%	
45-64 years	100.0%	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%	93.1%	6.9%	
65 years and over	100.0%	99.1%	0.9%	100.0%	98.7%	1.3%	
Male	100.0%	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%	95.1%	4.9%	
Female	100.0%	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%	94.7%	5.3%	
Indices	Minority-Majority Index			Generation and Gender Index			
Total Population	1.00	0.99	1.26		1.00	1.00	
0-14 years	1.00	1.00	0.90		1.02	0.67	
15-24 years	1.00	0.98	1.35		1.00	1.07	
25-44 years	1.00	0.95	1.97		0.96	1.60	
45-64 years	1.00	0.98	1.30		0.97	1.38	
65 years and over	1.00	1.00	0.64		1.06	0.13	
Male	1.00	0.95	1.97		0.97	1.49	
Female	1.00	1.01	0.73		1.03	0.60	

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally.

⁵ Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

Section 2
Priority Challenges
for English-speaking Seniors

Section 2 – Priority Challenges for English-speaking Seniors

QCGN-SIRA Seniors Survey

The Survey of Quebec's English-speaking seniors (2013) was conducted as part of a larger project entitled *Building research capacity related to Quebec's English-speaking seniors* (2012-2015) led by the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN)with the shared expertise of Quebec's English-speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN). For more on the project and the survey itself go to the following link: http://www.qcgn-seniors.org/surveys.html.

Methodological notes

Design and Data Collection

In keeping with the Participatory Action Approach (PAR) of the project, the survey was designed by the lead researcher in collaboration with a team of ten English-speaking seniors drawn from the sample population. Prior to distribution the survey was validated by an expert panel. The target population were English-speaking seniors 55 years of age and over residing in 8 administrative regions of Quebec that together include 96% of the English-speaking senior population. The regions included were Capitale –Nationale, Estrie, Montreal, Laval, Outaouais, Gaspé, Laurentides and Montérégie. Surveys were distributed online and in person through August and September of 2013 with a total of 820 surveys completed.

For the 55 years and over age category, respondents were divided into three sub-groups for reporting purposes. The 820 respondents were well-distributed among those aged 55-64 (24.1%); those aged 65-74 (37.1%) and the very elderly, aged 75 and over (38.8%).

Data preparation and dissemination

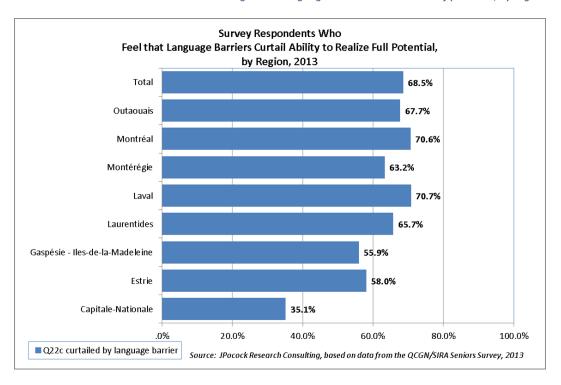
A comparison of the regional distribution of the survey respondents with the regional distribution of the English-speaking population of Quebec was performed in order to derive weights to align the survey with the population. Regional weights were applied to the survey data reported. No other weights were applied.

Key Findings from the QCGN-SIRA Seniors Survey

Language Barriers to Realization of Full Potential

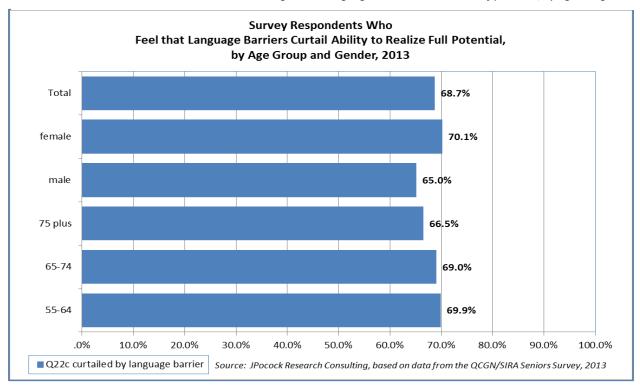
- According to the survey, 68.5% of Quebec's English-speaking seniors feel that their ability to realize their full potential is curtailed by language barriers.
- Seniors living in Laval (70.7%), Montreal (70.6%) and the Outaouais (67.7%) regions were the most likely to feel limited by language barriers.
- Among senior respondents living in the Gaspésie-lles-de-la-Madeleine region, 55.9% reported feeling that language barriers curtailed their ability to realize their full potential.

Figure 1 - Language barriers to realization of potential, by region



- 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.

Figure 2- - Language barriers to realization of potential, by age and gender



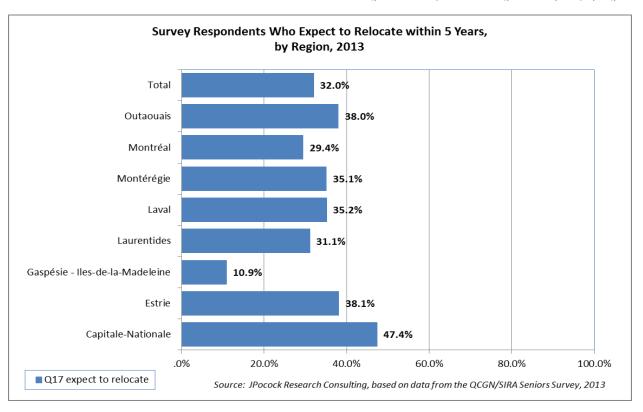
Priority Issues for English-speaking Seniors

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?

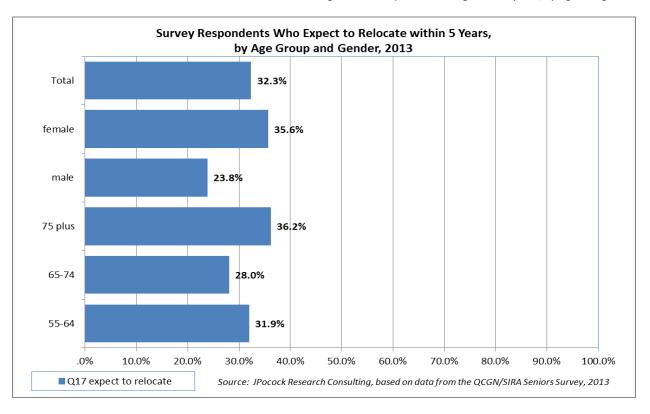
- Improved access to health and social services
- 2. Improved living arrangements for older adults
- The situation of vulnerable seniors (low socioeconomic status, overburdened caregivers, social isolation)

Anticipated Mobility

- Within the next five years, 32% of survey respondents expect to relocate.
- When this group was asked where they would likely relocate, 49% said within the same local area and 22.2% said out of the province.
- Respondents in Capitale-Nationale were the most likely to expect relocation (47.4%). Those in Gaspésie region the least likely (10.9%).
- Among the seniors planning to relocate, the main considerations in their decision were,
 - o the need for services in English
 - o increased need for support
 - downsizing for retirement
 - o desire to have family nearby

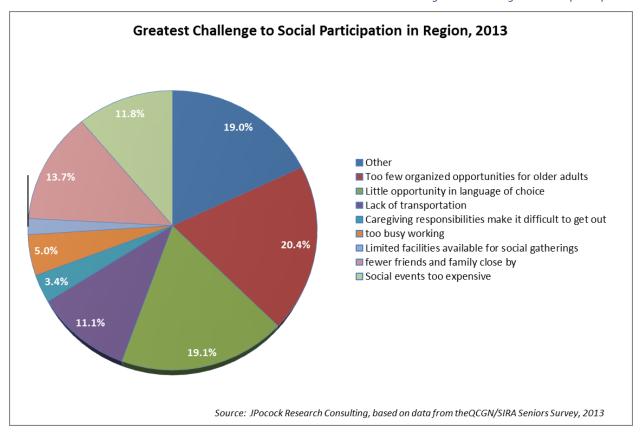


- Female respondents (35.6%) were more likely than males (23.8%) to expect to relocate.
- Among age groups, respondents aged 75 years and over (36.2%) show the strongest tendency to anticipate relocating in the next five years.



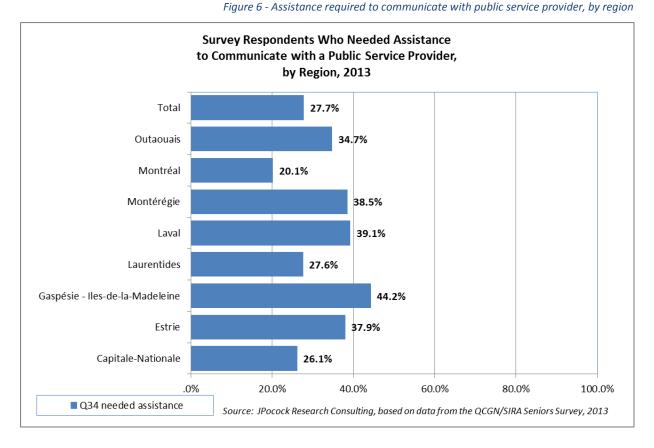
According to survey respondents, the greatest challenges to social participation for seniors are:

- 1. Too few organized opportunities for older adults
- 2. Little opportunity in language of choice
- 3. Expense of social events
- 4. Lack of transportation
- 5. Care-giving responsibilities make it difficult to get out

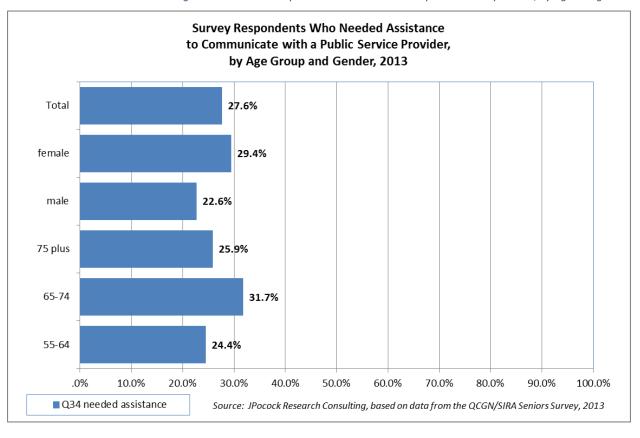


Communication with Public Service Providers

- According to the survey, 27.7% of English-speaking seniors need assistance when it comes to communicating with public service providers.
- Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine (44.2%), Laval (39.1%), Montérégie (38.5%) and Estrie (37.9%) show the highest levels of seniors needing assistance.
- The most frequently cited sources of assistance in communication with a public service provider are:
 - o Family member
 - Friend
 - o Spouse



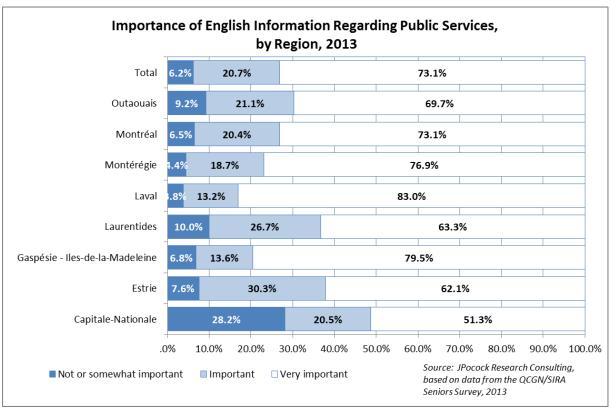
- The greatest need for assistance in communicating with a public service provider is found among senior women (29.4%) compared to men (22.6%).
- The 65-74 age group (31.7%) is more likely to need assistance in communicating than the other age cohorts.



Importance of English Information Regarding Public Services

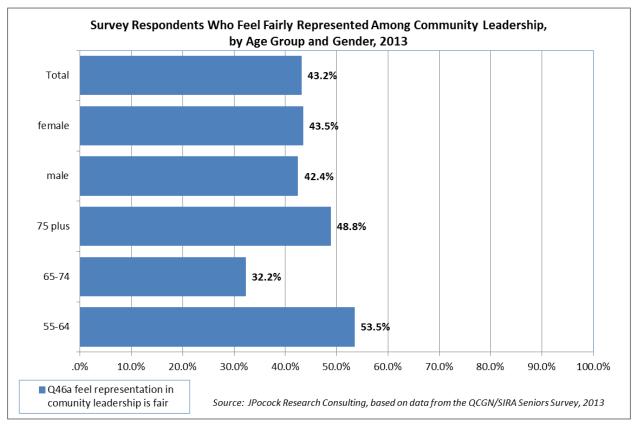
- Among survey respondents, 93.8% reported that Information in English regarding public services was important (20.7%) and very important (73.1%).
- Senior respondents residing in the Gaspésie-Iles-dela-Madeleine region regard English information on public services to be important (13.6%) and very important (79.5%).

Figure 8- Importance of information in English regarding public services, by region



Role of Seniors in Community Leadership

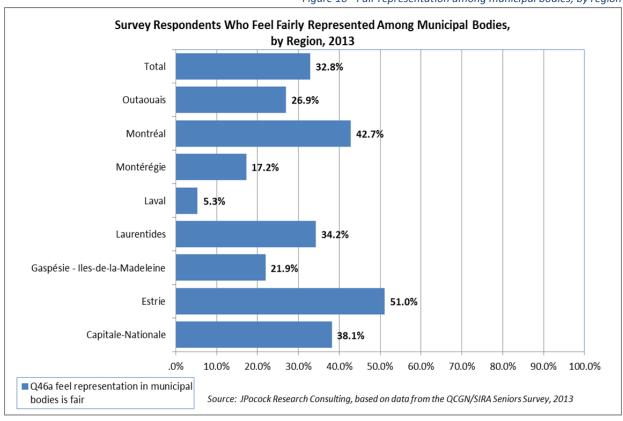
 When seniors are considered by age, the 65-74 age group are the least likely to feel fairly represented among community leadership.



Representation Among Municipal Bodies

- Among survey respondents, 32.8% 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% in Estrie to a low of 5.3% in Laval.
- In the Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine region, only 21.9% of seniors feel fairly represented among municipal bodies which is lower than the level reported by the total respondent sample.

Figure 10 - Fair representation among municipal bodies, by region



Section 3
Health and Social Well-being of English-speaking Seniors

Section 3 – Health and Social Well-being of English-speaking Seniors

Methodological Notes

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a cross-sectional survey that collects information related to a wide array of concerns about physical, mental/emotional and social well-being of the Canadian population. It surveys a large sample of respondents – approximately 98% of the Canadian population – aged 12 and over living in private dwellings in ten provinces and three territories.

Further details on the Canadian Community Health Survey may be found at: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226

The CHSSN report

The CHSSN report entitled, Canadian Community Health Survey (2011-2012). Findings related to the Mental and Emotional Health of Quebec's English-speaking Communities is forthcoming in the fall of 2015. This section of the profile draws on the CHSSN preparation of the CCHS dataset (see below) and presents tabulations for tables selected from their upcoming report. Upon release it will be posted at: http://chssn.org/document-center/chssn-publications/.

2011-2012 CCHS Sample

Given that the dataset available to CHSSN researchers was based on weighted values, it was not possible to determine precisely the number of English-speaking respondents in the sample of the 2011-2012 survey. To overcome this limitation, an estimate was developed using the following approach.

A table in the CCHS Data Dictionary provided the actual count of respondents by health region which showed 23,260 Quebec respondents distributed across 15 health regions. The next step was the development of a cross-tabulation of respondents by First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) and by region. The dual responses (English and French) were then assigned equally among the English-speaking and French-speaking groups. This provided a percentage for the English-speaking population in each health region. The estimated number of respondents for each health region was then calculated, as shown in the attached table.

From this analysis the researchers conclude that the number of English speakers captured in the CCHS sample is insufficient for the regions of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean, Chaudière-Appalaches and Lanaudière. They estimate that all other regions had at least 30 English-speaking respondents. For certain questions, the response rate is sufficiently small as to be unreliable for additional regions and they are excluded from reporting.

Based on these calculations, they estimate that there are 86 English-speaking respondents from the Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

⁶ The RSS Nord-du-Québec region was not included in this list of regions.

Estimated Count of English-speaking and French-speaking Respondents in the Canadian Community Health Survey Sample, 2011-2012

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Region	CCHS respondents	proportion of English- speaking respondents in the sample	estimated English- speaking respondents	proportion of French- speaking respondents in the sample	estimated French- speaking respondents	neither or not stated
RÉGION DU BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	1,184	7.1%	84	90.4%	1,070	29
RÉGION DU SAGUENAY - LAC-SAINT-JEAN	1,291	0.9%	11	96.9%	1,251	29
RÉGION DE LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE	1,809	3.0%	55	93.4%	1,690	64
RÉGION DE LA MAURICIE-CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	1,590	2.0%	31	94.2%	1,498	61
RÉGION DE L'ESTRIE	1,262	7.9%	100	87.5%	1,104	58
RÉGION DE MONTRÉAL	3,106	32.8%	1,017	62.1%	1,929	159
RÉGION DE L'OUTAOUAIS	1,217	15.9%	194	80.6%	981	43
RÉGION DE L'ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	1,143	4.2%	48	90.2%	1,030	65
RÉGION DE LA CÔTE-NORD	1,184	8.2%	97	85.1%	1,007	79
RÉG. DE LA GASPÉSIE-ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	1,151	7.4%	86	86.1%	992	74
RÉGION DE LA CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	1,444	0.6%	8	95.9%	1,384	52
RÉGION DE LAVAL	1,330	17.9%	238	78.6%	1,045	46
RÉGION DE LANAUDIÈRE	1,382	1.6%	22	92.1%	1,273	87
RÉGION DES LAURENTIDES	1,547	7.6%	117	87.5%	1,353	77
RÉGION DE LA MONTÉRÉGIE	2,620	10.8%	284	85.9%	2,249	87
Total for Quebec	23,260	13.6%	3,171	82.1%	19,101	989

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Note: Data for the "CCHS Respondents" column is taken from the CCHS 2011-2012 Data Dictionary, November 2013, Statistics Canada. The proportions for English and French speakers was calculated in a cross-tabulation by region and First Official Language Spoken.

Key Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey

General Health

Overall physical health is inextricably linked to mental and emotional health. Compromised health status and chronic conditions can lead to anxiety or other negative mood states and reduce access to the supportive relationships and social engagement that are essential to emotional well-being and resiliency. Improving our physical health can lead to an improved psychological status. For example, regular exercise is a powerful antidote to stress, anxiety and depression.

Table 1 - Health Status, by Region

- In 2011-2012, the proportion of persons who rated their health status as "excellent" reported by the English-speaking population of Quebec (21.9%) was similar to that of the French-speaking population (22.3%).
- For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (22.2%) was similar to that of the provincial English-speaking population (21.9%) and was much higher than the level for French speakers in the region (17.5%).

Persons Who Rated Their Heath Status as "Excellent" by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012							
Region Total Survey English French Respondents speakers speakers							
Bas-Saint-Laurent	24.4%	40.8%	23.4%				
Capitale-Nationale	23.2%	19.9%	23.3%				
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	23.0%	26.8%	22.9%				
Estrie	20.2%	10.2%	21.4%				
Montréal	22.0%	23.1%	21.9%				
Outaouais	22.8%	25.5%	21.8%				
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	21.3%	15.4%	21.5%				
Côte-Nord	20.2%	16.3%	21.3%				
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	17.6%	22.2%	17.5%				
Laval	19.5%	14.1%	19.8%				
Laurentides	26.2%	18.6%	27.0%				
Montérégie	21.9%	18.7%	22.4%				
Québec	Québec 22.2% 21.9% 22.3%						

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: GEN Q01 In general, how would you say your health is now? Is it...?

- Among English speakers, the 25-44 age cohort (26.7%) displayed the highest proportion of persons who rated their health status as "excellent" while the 65+ age cohort (16.4%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking males (22.6%) were somewhat more likely to have rated their health status as "excellent" compared to their female counterparts (21.2%). They were less likely to report excellent health than Francophone males.

Persons Who Rated Their Heath Status as "Excellent" by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

Total Respondents French speakers French speakers					
Age Groups 15-24 24.1% 22.6% 23.9% 25-44 26.5% 26.7% 26.7% 45-64 21.1% 19.1% 21.4% 65+ 14.3% 16.4% 14.1% Total 22.2% 21.9% 22.3% Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%				•	
Age Groups 25-44 26.5% 26.7% 26.7% 45-64 21.1% 19.1% 21.4% 65+ 14.3% 16.4% 14.1% Total 22.2% 21.9% 22.3% Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%		15+	22.1%	21.8%	22.2%
45-64 21.1% 19.1% 21.4% 65+ 14.3% 16.4% 14.1% Total 22.2% 21.9% 22.3% Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%		15-24	24.1%	22.6%	23.9%
65+ 14.3% 16.4% 14.1% Total 22.2% 21.9% 22.3% Gender Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%	Age Groups	25-44	26.5%	26.7%	26.7%
Total 22.2% 21.9% 22.3% Gender Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%		45-64	21.1%	19.1%	21.4%
Gender Male 23.4% 22.6% 23.6%		65+	14.3%	16.4%	14.1%
11010 25.170 22.070		Total	22.2%	21.9%	22.3%
Female 21.0% 21.2% 21.1%	Gender	Male	23.4%	22.6%	23.6%
		Female	21.0%	21.2%	21.1%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: GEN_Q01 In general, how would you say your health is now? Is it...?

General Mental Health

Mental or emotional health refers to our overall psychological well-being. It includes the way we feel about ourselves, the quality of our relationships, our sense of belonging and level of social integration, the sense of meaning and purpose in our activities and our ability to cope with the challenges of life. Access to mental health care information as well as prevention and treatment services is a key determinant of individual well-being and community vitality.

Table 3 - Mental Health Self-Assessment, by Region

•	In 2011-2012, the proportion of persons who felt their mental health was excellent
	reported by the English-speaking population of Quebec (35.3%) was lower than that
	of the French-speaking population (38.5%).

•	For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (35.1%) was similar
	to that of the provincial English-speaking population (35.3%) and was lower than the
	level for French speakers in the region (37.9%).

by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012					
Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers		
Bas-Saint-Laurent	38.0%	44.3%	38.0%		
Capitale-Nationale	41.8%	39.1%	42.4%		
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	37.5%	32.6%	38.2%		
Estrie	34.3%	28.4%	34.9%		
Montréal	36.4%	36.1%	37.5%		
Outaouais	34.9%	35.7%	35.7%		
Abitibi-Témis camingue	35.8%	28.9%	35.6%		
Côte-Nord	39.4%	26.2%	41.0%		
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	36.9%	35.1%	37.9%		
Laval	40.0%	43.2%	39.2%		
Laurentides	40.1%	31.2%	40.5%		
Montérégie	37.5%	31.2%	38.6%		
Québec	37.7%	35.3%	38.5%		

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: GEN_Q02C In general, would you say your mental health is ...?

- Among English speakers, the 65+ age cohort (39.9%) displayed the highest proportion of persons who felt their mental health was excellent while the 15-24 age cohort (31.3%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking females (36.9%) were more likely to feel their mental health was excellent than their male counterparts (33.7%).

Persons Who Felt Their Mental Health was "Excellent" by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	37.6%	35.2%	38.4%
	15-24	41.2%	31.3%	43.5%
Age Groups	25-44	35.5%	34.3%	36.0%
	45-64	38.5%	35.8%	39.2%
	65+	37.0%	39.9%	37.0%
	Total	37.7%	35.3%	38.5%
Gender	Male	39.3%	33.7%	40.6%
	Female	36.2%	36.9%	36.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: GEN_Q02C In general, would you say your mental health is ...?

- In 2011-2012, the proportion of persons who frequently felt happy reported by the English-speaking population of Quebec (28.4%) was lower than that of the French-speaking population (32.2%).
- For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (47.7%) was much higher than that of the provincial English-speaking population (28.4%) and was higher than the level for French speakers in the region (40.2%).

Persons Who Frequently Felt Happy						
by Language and Reg	by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012					
Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers			
Bas-Saint-Laurent	33.7%	44.4%	33.3%			
Capitale-Nationale	34.7%	19.2%	35.3%			
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	36.7%	29.7%	36.8%			
Estrie	30.2%	31.1%	30.2%			
Montréal	26.9%	27.8%	25.8%			
Outaouais	30.5%	24.8%	31.0%			
Abitibi-Témis camingue	34.4%	21.0%	34.4%			
Côte-Nord	36.4%	30.9%	36.8%			
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	40.3%	47.7%	40.2%			
Laval	26.7%	25.3%	27.4%			
Laurentides	31.3%	25.3%	32.1%			
Montérégie	33.6%	31.7%	34.0%			
Québec 31.7% 28.4% 32.2%						

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: PMH_Q01 In the past month, how often did you feel...happy?

- Among English speakers, the 65+ age cohort (32.8%) displayed the highest proportion of persons who frequently felt happy while the 45-64 age cohort (25.3%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking males (29.9%) were more likely to have frequently felt happy than their female counterparts (26.9%).

Persons Who Frequently Felt Happy
by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	31.7%	28.0%	32.2%
	15-24	28.9%	29.2%	28.9%
Age Groups	25-44	29.8%	27.9%	30.2%
	45-64	30.9%	25.3%	31.6%
	65+	39.4%	32.8%	40.5%
	Total	31.7%	28.4%	32.2%
Gender	Male	34.2%	29.9%	34.9%
	Female	29.3%	26.9%	29.6%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: PMH_Q01 In the past month, how often did you feel...happy?

- In 2011-2012, the proportion of persons who frequently felt satisfied with life reported by the English-speaking population of Quebec (47.1%) was lower than that of the French-speaking population (51.5%).
- For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (53.8%) was higher than that of the provincial English-speaking population (47.1%) and was lower than the level for French speakers in the region (63.4%).

by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012					
Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers		
Bas-Saint-Laurent	49.2%	40.0%	49.9%		
Capitale-Nationale	50.9%	34.7%	51.4%		
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	55.8%	48.3%	55.9%		
Estrie	48.2%	52.6%	48.1%		
Montréal	44.8%	45.0%	45.0%		
Outaouais	52.0%	48.9%	52.9%		
Abitibi-Témis camingue	58.2%	63.9%	57.7%		
Côte-Nord	60.6%	67.3%	60.6%		
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	62.7%	53.8%	63.4%		
Laval	48.2%	40.2%	49.7%		
Laurentides	52.6%	60.0%	52.1%		
Montérégie	52.8%	52.8%	52.8%		

Persons Who Frequently Felt Satisfied with Life

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: PMH_Q03 In the past month, how often did you feel...satisfied with your life?

Québec

50.8%

47.1%

51.5%

- Among English speakers, the 65+ age cohort (53.7%) displayed the highest proportion of persons who frequently felt satisfied with life while the 45-64 age cohort (42.8%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking males (48.6%) were more likely to have frequently felt satisfied with life than their female counterparts (45.6%).

Persons Who Frequently Felt Satisfied with Life
by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	50.5%	46.3%	51.2%
	15-24	48.5%	47.8%	48.8%
Age Groups	25-44	46.9%	45.6%	46.9%
	45-64	51.2%	42.8%	52.7%
	65+	57.8%	53.7%	58.7%
	Total	50.8%	47.1%	51.5%
Gender	Male	53.4%	48.6%	54.2%
	Female	48.3%	45.6%	48.9%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: PMH_Q03 In the past month, how often did you feel...satisfied with your life?

- Among respondents who were members of a voluntary organization or association, the level of active volunteers reported by English-speaking respondents (49.0%) was much higher than that reported among Frenchspeaking respondents (36.6%).
- For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (30.2%) was much lower than that of the provincial English-speaking population (49.0%) and was lower than the level for French speakers in the region (32.3%).

Active Volunteers (Those Who Volunteered at Least once a Week) by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012

Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
Bas-Saint-Laurent	28.4%	55.3%	26.5%
Capitale-Nationale	33.8%	10.6%	34.5%
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	35.2%	37.0%	36.5%
Estrie	34.3%	64.9%	31.6%
Montréal	48.2%	51.2%	45.7%
Outaouais	35.6%	42.5%	33.2%
Abitibi-Témis camingue	38.4%	26.3%	39.2%
Côte-Nord	32.6%	31.7%	31.9%
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	31.7%	30.2%	32.3%
Laval	42.0%	45.1%	41.6%
Laurentides	43.1%	35.8%	44.5%
Montérégie	36.3%	54.1%	33.0%
Québec	38.8%	49.0%	36.6%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012
Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: ORG_Q2 How often did you participate in meetings or activities of these groups in the past 12 months?

- Among respondents who were members of a voluntary organization or association, the 15-24 age cohort of English speakers displayed the highest level (65.1%) of active volunteers while the 45-64 age cohort (31.5%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking females (49.3%) were about equally as likely to be an active volunteer as their male counterparts (48.8%).

Active Volunteers (Those Who Volunteered at Least once a Week) by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	37.8%	47.8%	35.6%
	15-24	60.8%	65.1%	58.7%
Age Groups	25-44	33.4%	48.6%	29.9%
	45-64	30.6%	31.5%	30.9%
	65+	42.3%	61.9%	39.2%
	Total	38.8%	49.0%	36.6%
Gender	Male	37.5%	48.8%	35.2%
	Female	40.1%	49.3%	37.8%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Question: ORG_Q2 How often did you participate in meetings or activities of these groups in the past 12 months?

Social Integration and Belonging

Human beings are social creatures with an emotional need for relationships and positive connections to others. Aside from the mental stimulation and novelty that comes from social interaction, sharing similar enjoyments and beliefs contributes to a sense of belonging to a larger community. This is linked to a sense of meaning and purpose in life and the sense of control that comes from the potential to mobilize with like-minded others to effect social change.

Table 11 and 12 below present information on respondent scores to two statements: "There are people who enjoy the same social activities I do" and "I feel part of a group of people who share my attitudes and beliefs". Only the highest scores are presented here. A higher score reflects a higher level of perceived "Social Integration".

• In 2011-2012, the proportion of those who had received the highest possible "social integration" score reported by the English-speaking population of Quebec (39.3%) was lower than that of the French-speaking population (41.5%).

• For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (40.3%) was similar to that of the provincial English-speaking population (39.3%) and was similar to the level for French speakers in the region (40.6%).

Table 11 - Social Integration Score, by Region

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Social Integration" Score by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012									
Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers						
Bas-Saint-Laurent	30.1%	15.5%	31.6%						
Capitale-Nationale	45.3%	25.3%	47.1%						
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	37.0%	61.0%	37.3%						
Estrie	45.2%	43.4%	46.7%						
Montréal	37.7%	38.6%	39.6%						
Outaouais	44.7%	39.0%	47.3%						
Abitibi-Témis camingue	27.6%	20.2%	29.0%						
Côte-Nord	40.3%	45.4%	42.3%						
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	38.9%	40.3%	40.6%						
Laval	43.0%	38.4%	46.1%						
Laurentides	38.7%	48.9%	39.5%						
Montérégie	41.3%	39.0%	42.9%						
Québec	39.8%	39.3%	41.5%						

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDINT Social Provisions Scale - Social Integration. Based on questions SPS 02 and SPS 07.

- Among English speakers, the 15-24 age cohort (42.6%) displayed the highest proportion of those who had received the highest possible "social integration" score while the 65+ age cohort (31.3%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking females (41.6%) were more likely to have received the highest possible "social integration" score than their male counterparts (37.0%).

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Social Integration" Score by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	39.7%	39.4%	41.4%
Age Groups	15-24	46.6%	42.6%	48.7%
	25-44	45.5%	41.5%	47.5%
	45-64	37.9%	39.8%	39.3%
	65+	27.6%	31.3%	28.9%
	Total	39.8%	39.3%	41.5%
Gender	Male	36.1%	37.0%	37.5%
	Female	43.5%	41.6%	45.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDINT Social Provisions Scale - Social Integration. Based on questions SPS 02 and SPS 07.

Reliable Alliances

Table 13 and 14 below present information on respondent scores to two statements: "There are people I can depend on to help me if I really need it" and "There are people I can count on in an emergency". Only the highest scores are presented here. A higher score reflects a higher level of perceived "Reliable Alliance" which is defined as assurance that others can be counted on in times of stress.

Table 13 - Reliable Alliance Score, by Region

•	In 2011-2012, the proportion of those who received the highest possible
	"reliable alliance" score reported by the English-speaking population of
	Quebec (55.2%) was lower than that of the French-speaking population
	(59.3%).

• For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (56.1%) was similar to that of the provincial English-speaking population (55.2%) and was similar to the level for French speakers in the region (54.2%).

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Reliable Alliance" Score by Language and Region, Quebec, 2011-2012										
Region	Total Survey Respondents	English speakers	French speakers							
Bas-Saint-Laurent	43.3%	24.0%	45.8%							
Capitale-Nationale	63.9%	75.9%	65.8%							
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	54.2%	65.9%	55.5%							
Estrie	61.5%	59.1%	63.9%							
Montréal	53.1%	53.2%	56.6%							
Outaouais	61.8%	62.9%	63.9%							
Abitibi-Témis camingue	45.5%	39.8%	47.5%							
Côte-Nord	55.3%	44.1%	59.4%							
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	52.1%	56.1%	54.2%							
Laval	60.0%	59.1%	62.9%							
Laurentides	56.3%	59.9%	58.5%							
Montérégie	60.0%	54.7%	62.5%							
Québec	56.6%	55.2%	59.3%							

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDALL Social Provisions Scale - Reliable Alliance. Based on questions SPS 01 and SPS 10.

- Among English speakers, the 15-24 age cohort (61.7%) displayed the highest proportion of those who received the highest possible "reliable alliance" score while the 65+ age cohort (45.4%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking females (60.4%) were much more likely to have received the highest possible "reliable alliance" score than their male counterparts (49.8%).

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Reliable Alliance" Score by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

, , , ,				
		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	56.5%	55.2%	59.2%
	15-24	68.4%	61.7%	71.2%
Age Groups	25-44	65.2%	57.3%	68.9%
	45-64	52.3%	54.6%	54.6%
	65+	39.7%	45.4%	41.6%
Gender	Total	56.6%	55.2%	59.3%
	Male	52.2%	49.8%	55.0%
	Female	60.9%	60.4%	63.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDALL Social Provisions Scale - Reliable Alliance. Based on questions SPS_01 and SPS_10.

Reassurance of Worth

Table 15 and 16 below present information on respondent scores to two statements: "I have relationships where my competence and skill are recognized" and "There are people who admire my talents and abilities". Only the highest scores are presented here. A higher score reflects a higher level of perceived "Reassurance of Worth" which is defined as recognition of one's competence.

Table 15 - Reassurance of Worth Score, by Region

•	In 2011-2012, the proportion of those who received the highest possible
	"reassurance of worth" score reported by the English-speaking population of
	Quebec (40.7%) was lower than that of the French-speaking population
	(43.4%).

• For Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine, the level for English speakers (35.9%) was lower than that of the provincial English-speaking population (40.7%) and was lower than the level for French speakers in the region (42.9%).

Persons who keceived Highest Possible Reassurance of Worth Score									
by Language and	Region, Queb	ec, 2011-2012							
·									
	Total Survey	English	French						
Region	Respondents	speakers	speakers						
Bas-Saint-Laurent	31.6%	21.3%	32.3%						
Capitale-Nationale	46.8%	39.0%	46.9%						
Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec	38.3%	62.6%	37.3%						
Estrie	43.4%	39.3%	44.1%						
Montréal	39.9%	39.2%	40.8%						
Outaouais	48.2%	45.7%	48.5%						
Abitibi-Témis camingue	32.8%	15.8%	33.3%						
Côte-Nord	50.0%	50.1%	50.2%						
Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine	42.7%	35.9%	42.9%						
Laval	46.8%	41.6%	47.6%						
Laurentides	43.4%	52.3%	42.6%						
Montérégie	46.7%	39.6%	47.7%						
Québec	42.9%	40.7%	43.4%						

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Reassurance of Worth" Score

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDWOR Social Provisions Scale - Reassurance of Worth. Based on questions SPS_05 and SPS_09.

- Among English speakers, the 45-64 age cohort (45.4%)
 displayed the highest proportion of those who received the
 highest possible "reassurance of worth" score while the 65+
 age cohort (34.6%) had the lowest level.
- With respect to gender, English-speaking females (41.7%) were more likely to have received the highest possible "reassurance of worth" score than their male counterparts (39.7%).

Persons Who Received Highest Possible "Reassurance of Worth" Score by Language, Age Group and Gender, Province of Quebec, 2011-2012

		Total Respondents	English speakers	French speakers
	15+	43.0%	40.6%	43.5%
Age Groups	15-24	41.5%	40.1%	42.0%
	25-44	47.0%	38.9%	48.5%
	45-64	44.7%	45.4%	44.7%
	65+	32.7%	34.6%	32.5%
	Total	42.9%	40.7%	43.4%
Gender	Male	42.4%	39.7%	42.9%
	Female	43.3%	41.7%	43.8%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2015, based on data from the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada. Variable: SPSDWOR Social Provisions Scale - Reassurance of Worth. Based on questions SPS_05 and SPS_09.

Section 4
Selected Issues of English-speaking Seniors

Section 4 – Selected Issues for English-speaking Seniors

Methodological Notes

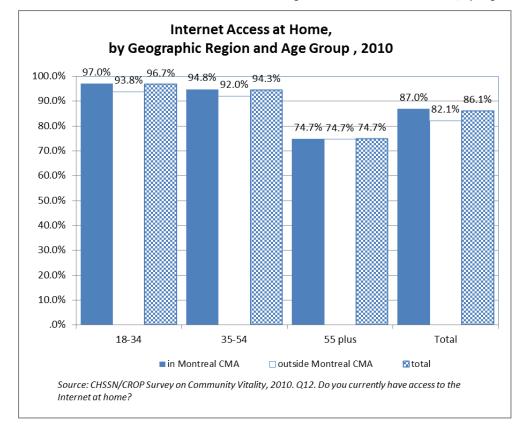
For the 2010 English *Survey on Community Vitality*, a total of 3,195 English-speaking Quebeckers aged 18 and over were interviewed over the telephone between February 9th, 2010 and March 31st, 2010. For the French study, a total of 1,001 French-speaking Quebecers aged 18 and over were interviewed over the telephone between March 15th and 31st, 2010. Data was weighted according to region, age and gender using data from the 2006 census. The study of the English-speaking community was divided into a) a panel study which was comprised of 1,001 respondents who had also participated in the 2005 study, and b) the main study of 2,194 randomly selected respondents from across Quebec. The panel study was used to validate the trends which emerged from the comparison of 2005 and 2010 findings.

For this profile, key findings are presented for age groups and gender and for the Census Metropolitan Area of Montreal (CMA) and for the rest of Quebec.

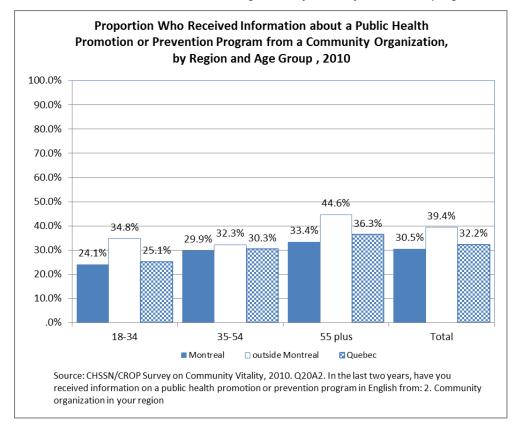
For the CHSSN report on English-language Health and Social Services Access in Quebec based on the 2010 *Survey on Community Vitality* go to http://chssn.org/pdf/En/2010-2011.pdf

A 2015 CHSSN Survey of Community Vitality has been conducted and CHSSN reporting on the findings is forthcoming in the fall of 2015.

- Overall, survey respondents living in the Montreal CMA were more likely to report having internet access at home (87%) when compared to those living outside this urban area (82.1%).
- Among English-speaking respondents aged 55+, respondents living in the urban Montreal CMA were about equally likely to have internet access at home as those living outside Montreal.



- 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%) when compared to those living in the greater Montreal area (30.5%).
- The 55+ age group living outside Montreal was much more likely (44.6%) to have received information from a community organization in their region compared to other age groups and compared to 55+ living in the Montreal CMA (33.4%).



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

Table 17 - 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%) in their region compared to those living in the more urban setting (37.5%).
- According to the survey, the English-speaking 55+ age group is more likely than other age groups to rely on public institutions for support in the event of illness (46.2% inside

	Source of Support in Case of Illness,											
by Region and Age Group, 2010												
region	in	side Mo	ntreal CN	ΛA	ou	tside Mo	ontreal CN	ΛA		То	tal	
age group	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 Commi	ınity Vital	ity, 2010.	Q40. If yo	u became	ill, who d	ther than	your spou	ise would	you likely	turn to fo	or support	?

- Montreal CMA and 51.7% outside Montreal CMA). The difference between age groups is most notable among respondents living in the Montreal area.
- The English-speaking 55+ age group demonstrate a greater tendency to turn to a community resource for support in the event of illness than other age groups (11.5% inside Montreal CMA and 10.8% outside Montreal CMA). Within the 55+ group, those aged 55-64(12%) and 65-74 (13.3%) reported the highest tendency to turn to a community resource.
- 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%) when in need of support in the case of illness.

Satisfaction with Access to Services in English

Table 18 - Satisfaction with Access to Services in English

Satisfaction with Access to Various Services in the Region in English												
by Region and Age Group, 2010												
region	in	side Mo	ntreal CN	1A	ou	tside Mo	ontreal CN	ΛA		To	tal	•
age group	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 developmpent 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	ource: CHSSN/CROP Survey on Community Vitality, 2010. Q15 l-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%) and the lowest to economic development programs (29.5%).
- 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%) while within Montreal CMA 73.5% of respondents indicated satisfaction.
- Among the 55+ age group, the highest levels of satisfaction for those living in the Montreal CMA are for services in continuing education (76.3%), legal services (62.3%) and sports and leisure (61.3%). The lowest level of satisfaction is with services in the area of economic development (33.7%)
- Among the 55+ group living outside the greater Montreal area, the highest levels of satisfaction are for access to services in English in employment (65.1%), economic development (58.9%) and health and social services (57.8%). The lowest level of satisfaction is with services in continuing education (32.2%).

Anticipated Need for Care and Housing

Table 19 - Anticipated Need for Senior Care or Housing Services

Anticipated Need for Senior Care or Housing Services													
by Region and Age Group, 2010													
region	ir	iside Mo	ntreal CN	ΛA	ou	tside Mo	ontreal CI	MA	Total				
sector age group	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/CROP 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?

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

- Among 55+ 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%) when compared with private homes or homecare services (70.1%).
- Among survey respondents living with in the Montreal CMA, 37.8% of the 55+ group anticipate requiring a public long term care institution and 49.4%% of the 55+ group living outside the greater Montreal area do so.
- Among respondents living within the Montreal CMA, 39.7% of the 55+ group anticipate requiring a public homecare program in the near future compared to 45% living outside the greater Montreal area.
- Among respondents living within the Montreal CMA, 30.9% of those 55% anticipate requiring a private residence/nursing home and 45% of this age group living outside the greater Montreal area do so.
- Among respondents living within Montreal CMA, 32.4% of the 55+group anticipate requiring private nursing services/homecare in the next five years compared to 45.2% of the 55+ group living outside the greater Montreal area.
- Importantly, among survey respondents, 88% of English-speaking women 55+ felt it would be very important to receive these services in English and 62.5% of men.

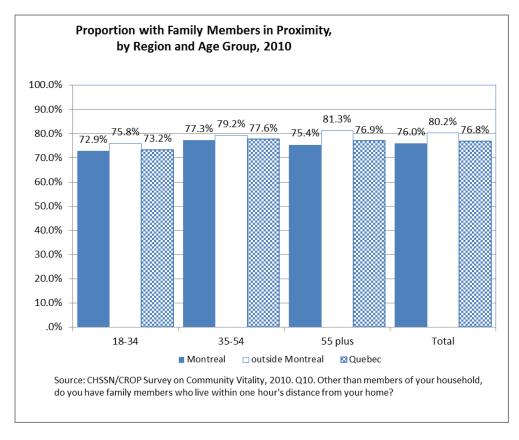
Social Engagement

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.

Family Members in Proximity

- According to the survey, English speakers living in the Montreal area (76%) are somewhat less likely than those living outside Montreal (80.2%) 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+, 75.4% of those living in the Montreal area have family living within one hour's distance and 81.3% of those outside of Montreal have family living in proximity.

Figure 13 - Family members near home



Awareness of Activities of Community Organizations

Table 20 - Awareness of Activities of Community Organization

Awareness of the Activities of Sectoral Community Organizations in the Region												
by Region and Age Group, 2010												
regio	region inside Montreal CMA outside Montreal CMA Total									tal		
sector age grou	p 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 ...

- According to the survey, English-speaking 55+ 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%) followed by arts and culture (30.9%), health and social services (18.4%) and economic development (15.3%).

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?

Reasons for Anticipated Departure from Quebec

Table 21 - Reasons for Expected Departure from Quebec

Reasons for Expected Departure from Quebec over the Next Five Years,													
by Detailled 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.

- 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%) followed by politics, language or discrimination (34.6%) and family, health or retirement (25.9%).
- 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%), politics, language or discrimination is the most frequently cited reason for the 35-54 age group (43.9%) and family, health and retirement is the primary reason among those 55+(51.7%).

Supporting Documents

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