

**Socio-economic Portrait
of the English-speaking
Community in Québec
and its Regions**

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Urbanisation, Culture et Société

Mars 2008

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www.obsjeunes.qc.ca

Distribution:
Institut national de la recherche scientifique
Urbanisation, Culture et Société
385 rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal (Québec) H2X 1E3

Phone: (514) 499-4000
Fax: (514) 499-4065
www.ucs.inrs.ca

Research project funded by Canada Economic Development

This handbook is a translation of Parenteau, Philippe, Marie-Odile Magnan et Caroline V. Thibault, *Portrait socio-économique de la communauté anglophone au Québec et dans ses régions*, Institut national de la recherche scientifique Urbanisation Culture et Société, Québec, 2006, xxviii, 246 pages.

ISBN 978-2-89575-130-4
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Executive Summary

Study aims

This socio-economic portrait aims to improve our knowledge of Québec's English-speaking community. This community is herein defined by mother tongue, mother tongue being *the first language learned and still understood at the time of the census* (Statistics Canada).

Methodology

The data are from different data banks and research reports, all of which are based on Statistics Canada censuses. At the time that this report is being written, the latest census is the one from 2001. The data banks and reports use two ways to classify answers to questions about mother tongue. When the answer is both English and French, the respondents are classified either as *English* or *French* or as *French and English*. This difference in data processing has a minor impact on the results. The classifications are explained in detail in the "Methodology" section.

The situation of English-speakers is compared, when appropriate, to that of French-speakers and sometimes to that of people who speak other languages. In this report, the terms *English-speakers*, *French-speakers*, and *Speakers of other languages* identify individuals by mother tongue.

Socio-economic portrait of English-speakers in Québec – overview

Québec's English-speaking population: 1971-2001

In the 2001 census, Québec had 591,378 individuals who spoke English as their mother tongue. From 1971 to 2001, the English-speaking population dropped by 25% and its share of Québec's population fell from 13.1% to 8.3%. Meanwhile, the French-speaking population held relatively steady, rising from 80.7% to 82.5%. Speakers of other languages almost doubled and their share of the total population rose from 6.2% in 1971 to 10.3% in 2001.

Interprovincial migration and immigration

Québec's English-speakers largely declined in number because of net interprovincial out-migration between 1971 and 2001.¹ Between 1996 and 2001, 53,300 English-speakers left Québec for other provinces, while only 24,100 came to Québec from other provinces.

¹ Latest data are from the Statistics Canada 2001 census.

In addition, only 8,205 English-speakers came from other countries to settle in Québec during the same period.

Territorial concentration and dispersion

Three-quarters of Québec's English-speaking population (74.6%) are concentrated entirely in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Montréal. Another 7.7% inhabit areas adjoining the Montréal CMA, i.e., the non-metropolitan portions of Montérégie, Laurentides, and Lanaudière. Thus, over 82% of Québec's English-speakers inhabit the Montréal CMA and its periphery. The other 18% mostly live in the Gatineau CMA (5.7%) and Estrie (3.7%). Elsewhere, they are mainly concentrated in Outaouais outside the Gatineau CMA (2.2%), Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.6%), and the Québec City CMA (1.5%).

Nearly 82% of English-speakers inhabit urban centres with 10,000 or more inhabitants (census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs)). The English-speaking population makes up 8.3% of Québec's urban population (CMA/CA) and 4.8% of the non-urban population (rural areas and towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants).

English-speakers account for about 12% of the total population in the Montréal and Gatineau CMAs. Other areas with significant proportions are Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (9.3% of the region's population), Estrie (7.6%), and Côte-Nord (5%).

Among municipalities with 5,000 or more people, English-speakers formed the majority (over 50%) in Hampstead, Montréal-Ouest, Westmount, Pointe-Claire, Beaconsfield, and Côte-Saint-Luc in the Montréal area and in Lac-Brome in Montérégie.

Age structure

The median age of English-speakers in 2001 (37.2 years old) was 1.5 years lower than that of French-speakers (38.7 years old). Proportionately more were in the 0-19 and 60 + age groups. The proportion in the 20-39 age group has been declining in recent years, falling from 32.4% in 1991 to 27.5% in 2001. It is the 25-34 year-olds who have been the most prone to leave the province since 1991. The median age has risen by nearly two years among English-speakers since 1991—an aging trend that may continue into the future.

Education

English-speakers are better educated than French-speakers. Proportionately more have completed at least CEGEP or university (51% versus 38.8%). Almost twice as few have less than Grade 9 (8% versus 15.1% of French-speakers).

Occupations and job market

English-speakers tend to work in sales and services (21.8%), as do French-speakers (22.9%). Proportionately more work in business, finance, and administrative (21.2% versus 18.2% of French-speakers) and management (13.4% versus 8.8%). These occupations usually require a high educational level.

English-speakers do not fare quite as well in the job market as do French-speakers. In 2001, their employment rate was two percentage points lower (58% versus 60% of French-speakers) and their unemployment rate higher by one percentage point (8.7% versus 7.7%). In their job market performance, English-speakers vary by region, generally differing more from French-speakers in the Montréal area and the outlying regions (see explanations below).

Income

Despite a higher unemployment rate, English-speakers generally earn higher incomes than do French-speakers. Their mean income in 2001 was over \$4,500 higher (\$31,693 versus \$27,145 of French-speakers). Proportionately twice as many earned over \$75,000 (6.6% versus 3.4% of French-speakers).

The gap between the two language groups is lower in median income (\$21,619 versus \$21,166 for French-speakers). This is because English-speakers have more individuals with very high incomes. In addition, English-speakers have a higher share of income from sources other than employment or government transfers (15% versus 11% of French-speakers). This "Other income" category includes investment income, retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²

Languages

English-speakers are the language group with the most people who can converse in both French and English. In 2001, over 67% of English-speakers reported that they were bilingual in French and English, as compared to 51% of speakers of other languages and 37% of French-speakers. Bilingualism has risen among English-speakers since 1996, when the rate was 63%.

Most English-speakers live with a spouse whose mother tongue is English. This is as true for men (61.3% have an English-speaking wife) as it is for women (60.7% have an English-speaking husband). Almost all (97.4%) use English at home. English is the mother tongue of almost all children under 18 who live in a family where both parents speak it as their mother tongue (97.3%).

² See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

The situation is different when French is the mother tongue of one of the two spouses. In these couples, less than 60% of English-speakers most often use English at home. Most children under 18 tend to speak French as their mother tongue (55.7%).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PORTRAIT OF QUÉBEC'S ENGLISH-SPEAKERS

We will divide Québec's English-speaking communities into three areas, in line with the regional geographic classification of Canada Economic Development.

1) Greater Montréal area

Over 82% of Québec's English-speakers are in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Montréal (75%) and in the adjacent regions of Montérégie, Laurentides, and Lanaudière. In the Montréal CMA, they make up nearly 13% of the total population.

In these regions, English-speakers are close to French-speakers in median age³ (e.g., 35.7 years old versus 37.8 years old in the Montréal CMA), although proportionately more are in younger age groups (0-19) and older age groups (60+).

In the greater Montréal area, English-speakers are better educated than French-speakers and more bilingual than the average for Québec's English-speakers. They tend to work more in management occupations than do French-speakers. They earn more on average than do French-speakers and a higher proportion have incomes over \$75,000.

In the Montréal CMA, however, English-speakers have a lower employment rate (58.9% versus 63.6% of French-speakers) and a higher unemployment rate (8.2% versus 6.2%). English-speakers who leave Québec tend to be those who are better educated and less subject to unemployment. Thus, within the English-speaking population, 25-34 year-olds were most likely to leave the province from 1996 to 2001 (15.8% out-flow rate). Finally the Montréal CMA took in 83% of the English-speaking immigrants who came to Québec between 1996 and 2001. These newcomers may have trouble integrating into the job market, especially if they cannot carry on a conversation in French or if their degrees are not recognized. Montréal CMA English-speakers nonetheless have an unemployment rate (8.2% in 2001) lower than the average unemployment rate of all Québec regions (8.7% in 2001).

2) Central regions

Of Québec's English-speaking population, nearly 13% inhabit the central regions, mainly Outaouais (6.3%; Gatineau CMA: 5.7%), Estrie (3.7%; Sherbrooke CMA: 1.3%) and Capitale-Nationale (1.6%; Québec City CMA: 1.5%). Relatively few (1.2%) inhabit the other central regions of Chaudière-Appalaches, Mauricie, and Centre-du-Québec.

³ This median age is the average of the median ages of the regional county municipalities in the Montréal CMA.

The Outaouais region has the second largest concentration of English-speakers (14.5% of the region's population), after Montréal Island (17.5%). As a whole, the socio-economic situation of its English-speakers is similar to that of its French-speakers. Over 17.3% of them work in public administration (French-speakers: 21.5%). The two groups have similar age structures and similar education, job market, and income indicators. The bilingualism rate among Outaouais English-speakers is lower than the Québec mean (61.9% versus 65.9%). Over 80% of them most often use English at work.

Proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers are 40 years of age or older in the regions of Estrie, Capitale-Nationale, Mauricie, and Centre-du-Québec. Whereas 13.6% of English-speakers are 60 years of age or older in all of Québec, the proportion is 28.5% in Mauricie, 24.2% in Estrie, 23.2% in Capitale-Nationale, and 19.2% in Centre-du-Québec.

In these regions, English-speakers are better educated than French-speakers and are notable for their high bilingualism rates (over 80%, except in Estrie (64.9%)). They mainly work in sales and services in most of these regions.

English-speakers vary from one region to the next in job-market performance. In Chaudière-Appalaches and Capitale-Nationale, their employment rates are higher than those of French-speakers and are the highest of all the central regions. In Centre-du-Québec too, their unemployment rate is lower than that of French-speakers. In all three regions, proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers earn over \$60,000 and fewer earn under \$20,000. Conversely, in Estrie and Mauricie, they have lower employment rates than do French-speakers and slightly higher unemployment rates. In Estrie, moreover, proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers earn under \$20,000.

3) Outlying regions

Less than 4% of Québec's English-speakers, i.e., 21,740 individuals, inhabit the regions of Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Côte-Nord, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, Bas-Saint-Laurent, and Nord-du-Québec. Over half the English-speakers of the outlying regions live in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (8,900 people or 1.6% of Québec's English-speakers) and Côte-Nord (4,850 or 0.8%). Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine has one of the highest proportions of English-speakers (9.3% of its population) among Québec's regions. In Côte-Nord, English-speakers are 5% of the population. The other regions have fewer than 2,200 English-speakers, whose proportion of the population ranges from 3.6% in Nord-du-Québec to only 0.4% in Bas-Saint-Laurent.

In the regions of Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Côte-Nord, the English-speaking and French-speaking populations have very similar age structures. Proportionately more English-speakers are 60 or over in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine than in Côte-Nord (23.3% versus 16%). In Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Côte-Nord, they are more

concentrated in farming, forestry, and fishing (18.2% and 11.6%) than are their French-speaking counterparts (10.9% and 4%).

These regions have the least educated English-speakers of all of Québec's regions. Over 25% have less than Grade 9. Fewer than half are bilingual.

In these two regions, English-speakers have employment rates lower than those of French-speakers. In Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, their unemployment rate in 2001 (29.5%) was almost eight percentage points higher than that of French-speakers (21.8%). A very high percentage of English-speakers in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Côte-Nord earn under \$20,000, i.e., 68% and 61.7% respectively, proportions higher than for their French-speaking counterparts (62.1% and 51.8%). English-speakers may not perform as well as French-speakers do job-wise and income-wise because more of them work in farming, forestry, and fishing. These industries are often seasonal and pay relatively low-paying. In Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, English-speakers are more numerous at the top and bottom of the age pyramid. This age structure may account for their lower rate of participation in the labour force, the youngest ones being students and the oldest ones being less active in the job market.

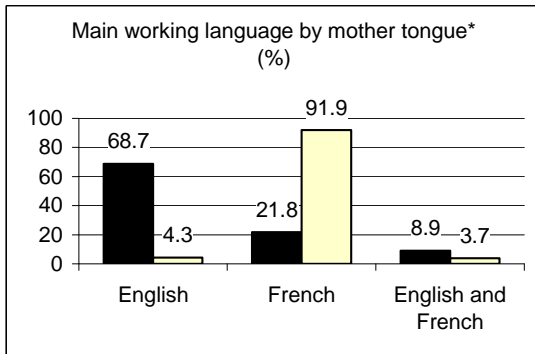
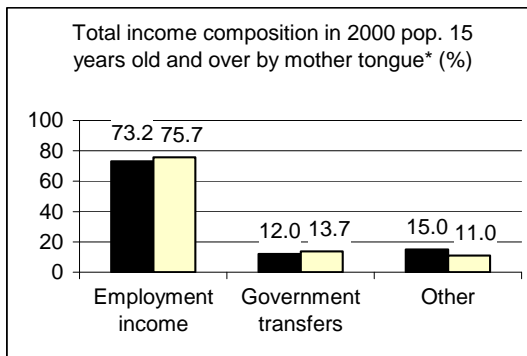
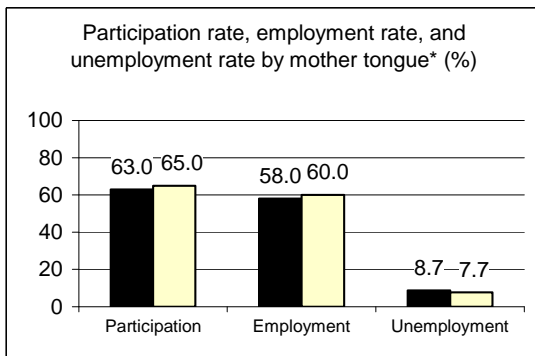
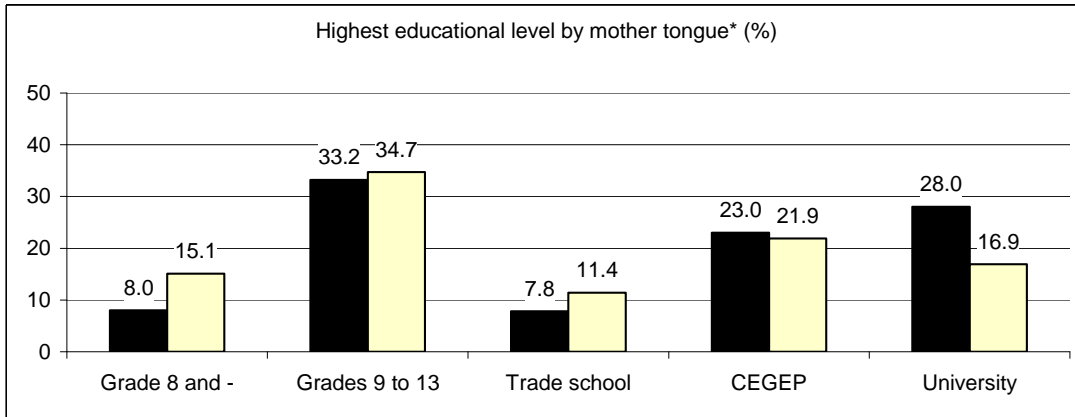
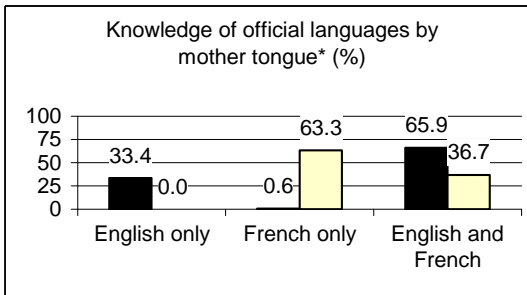
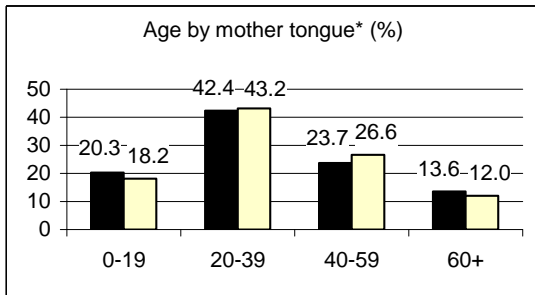
Regional Fact Sheets

Sixteen regional fact sheets are provided in this section. Each fact sheet presents seven indicators that comprehensively and succinctly portray each Québec's regional English-speaking communities, except for Montréal Island and Laval which are included in Montréal CMA. The indicators are taken from the portraits of Québec's regional English-speaking communities in the second part of this report. The fact sheets may be used to compare English-speaking communities from Québec's different regions and from the census metropolitan area. These communities may also be compared with French-speaking communities within the same regions.

All of Québec

English-speaking population / Total population: **572,090 / 7,125,580** **8.0%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **100.0%**

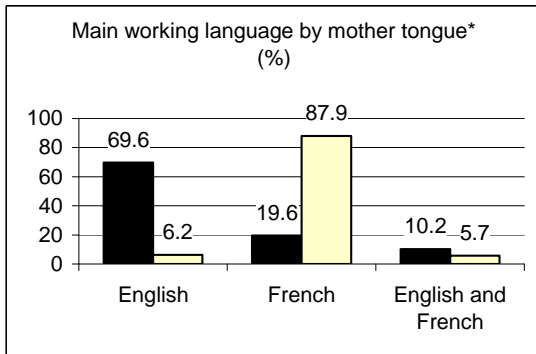
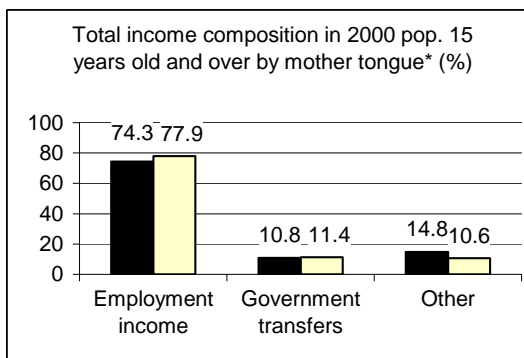
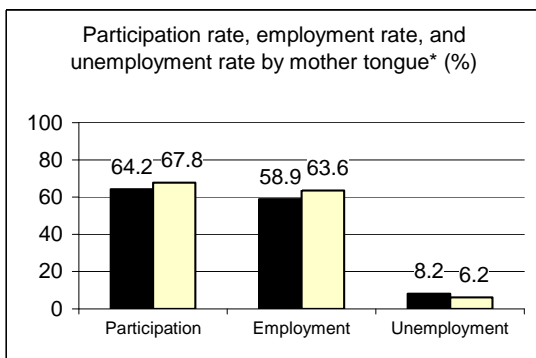
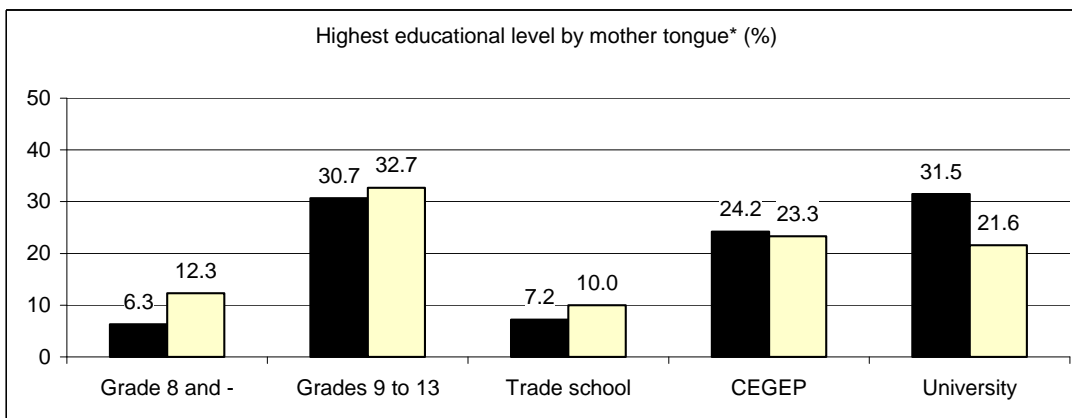
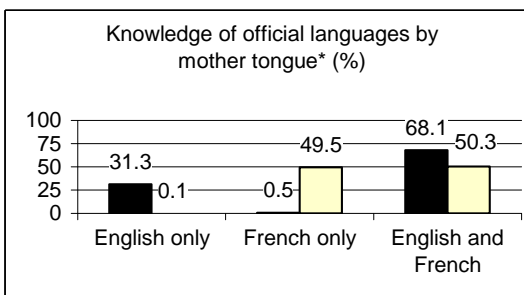
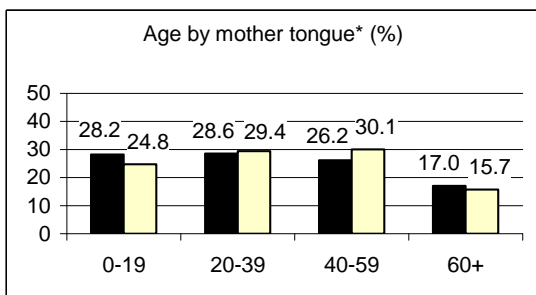


Main occupation of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	21.8
Business, finance, and administration	21.2
Management	13.4

* ■ English □ French

1. Montréal CMA

English-speaking population / Total population: **427,166 / 3,346,090** 12.8%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **74,7%*****



Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Business, finance, and administration	22.7
Sales and services	21.9
Management	14.4

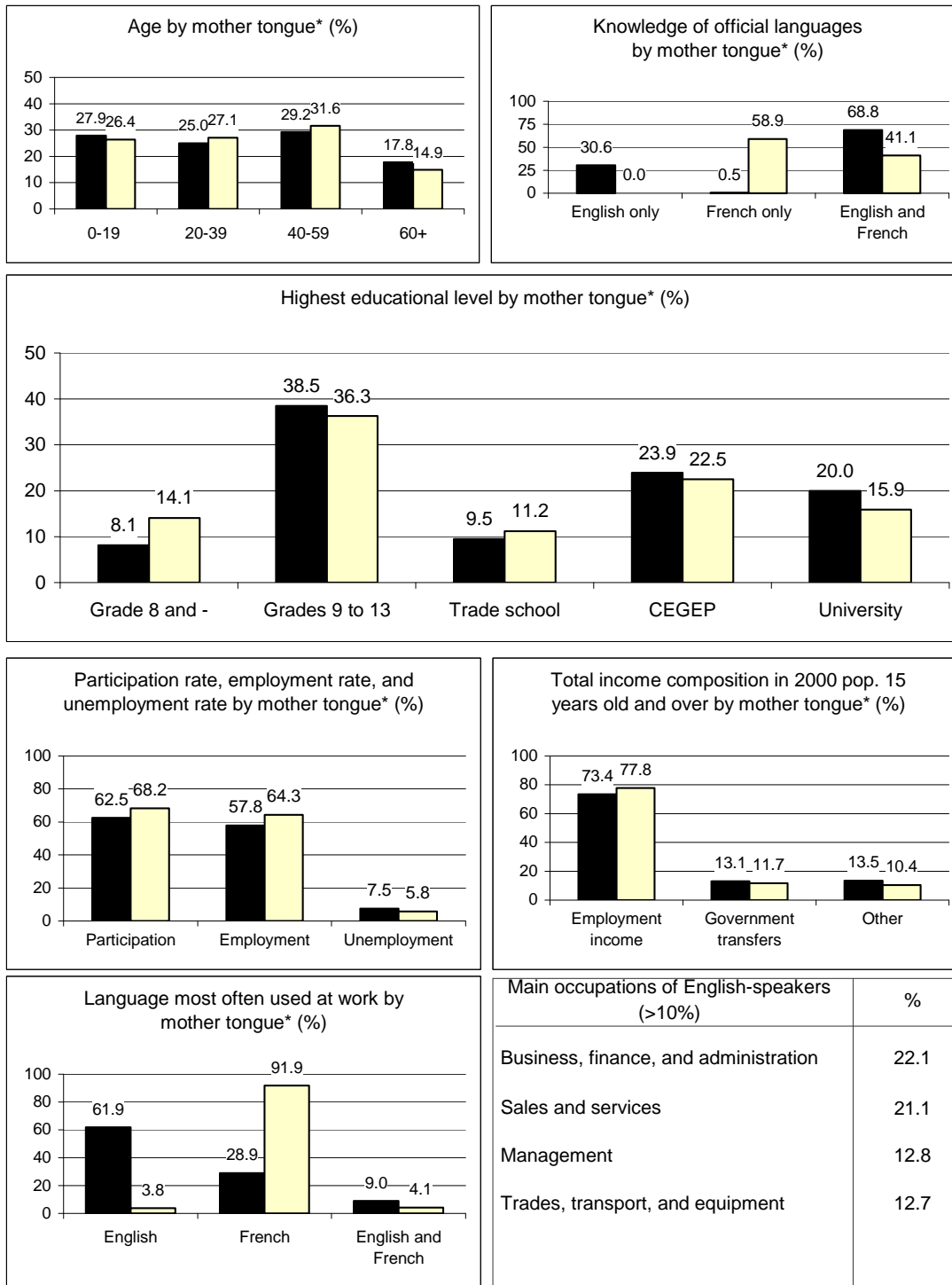
* ■ English ■ French

** Montréal area (06) : 312,245 / 1,782,380 17.5%
 *** Montréal area (06) : 54.6%

2. Montérégie

English-speaking population / Total population: **101,205 / 1,260,165** **8.0%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **17.7%**

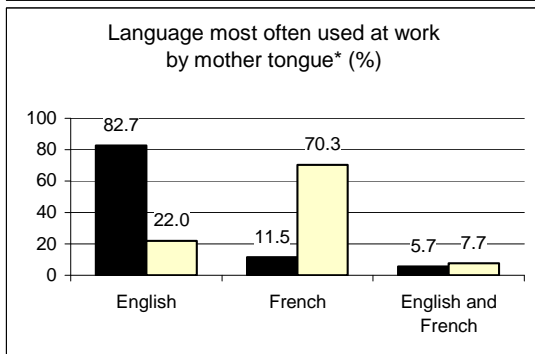
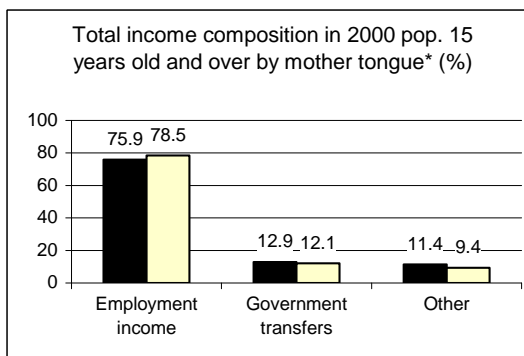
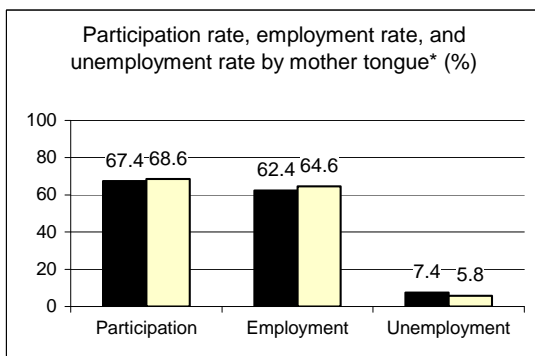
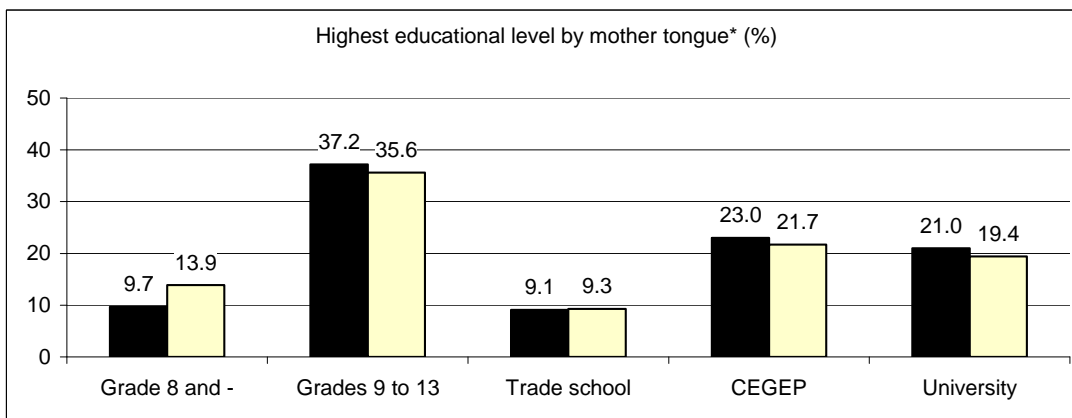
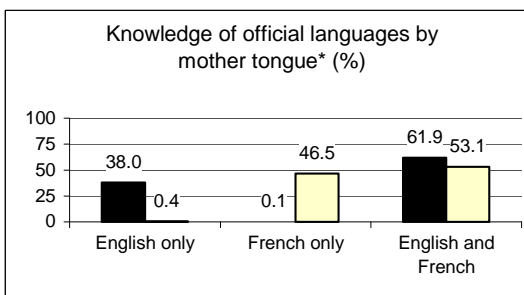
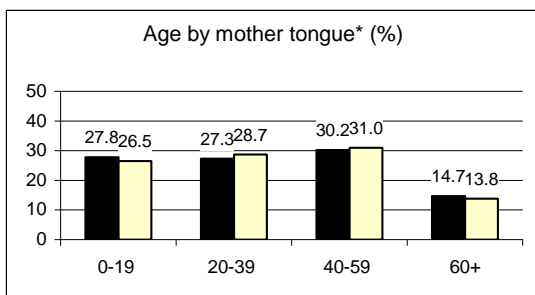


* ■ English ■ French

3. Outaouais

English-speaking population / Total population: **36,320 / 250,535** **14.5%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **6.3%**



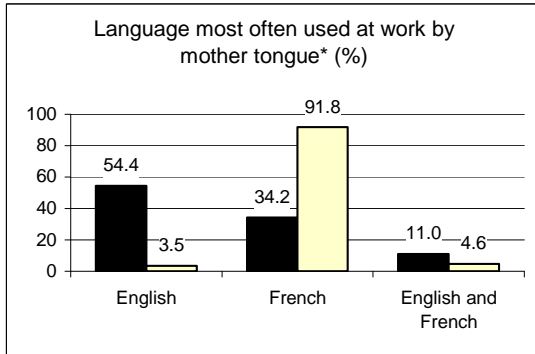
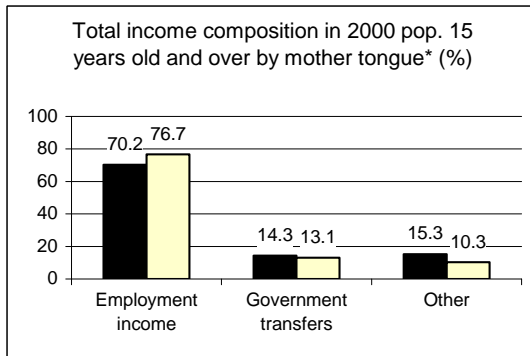
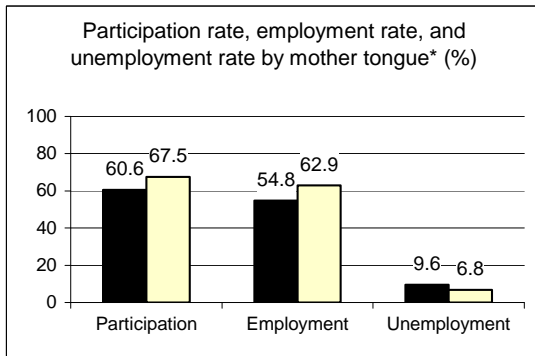
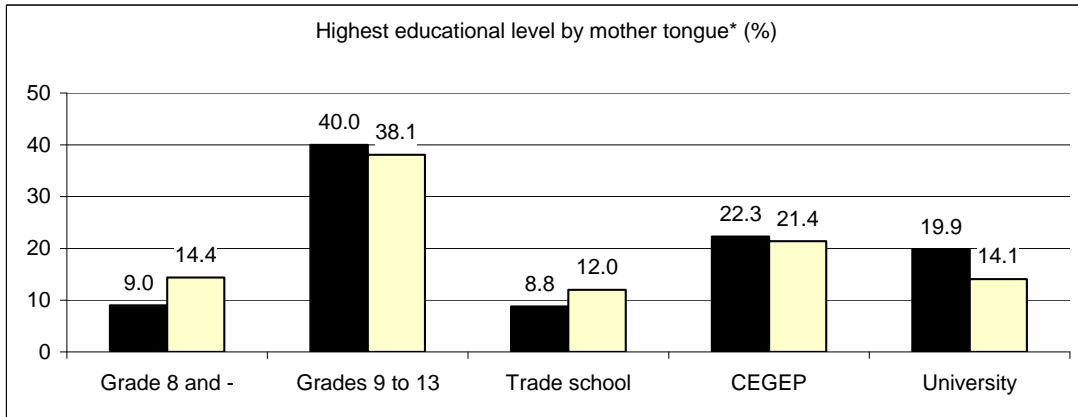
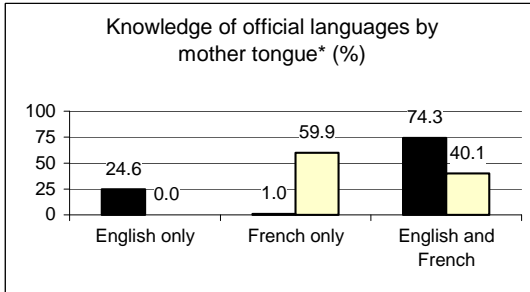
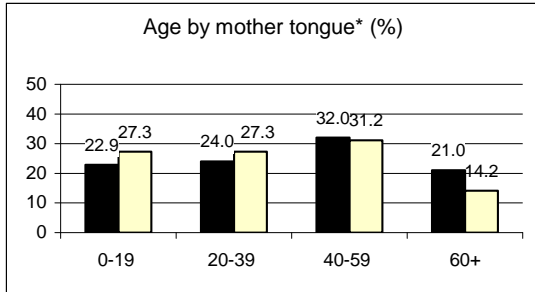
Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Business, finance, and administration	21.2
Sales and services	21.2
Trades, transport, and equipment	12.5
Management	11.8

* English (black bar) French (yellow bar)

4. Laurentides

English-speaking population / Total population: **24,765 / 454,525** **5.4%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **4.3%**

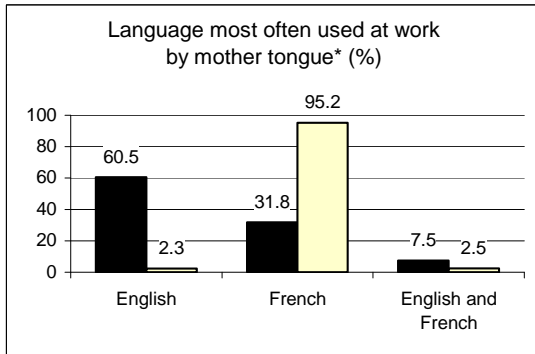
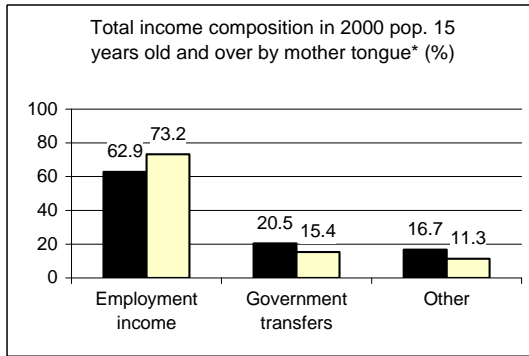
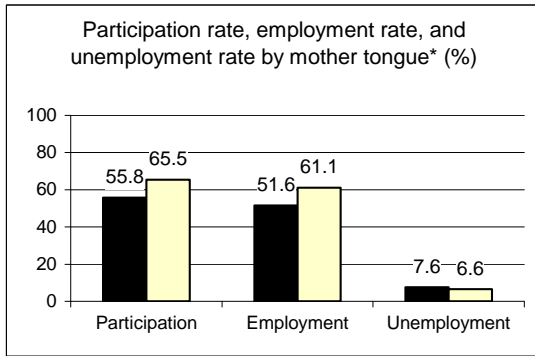
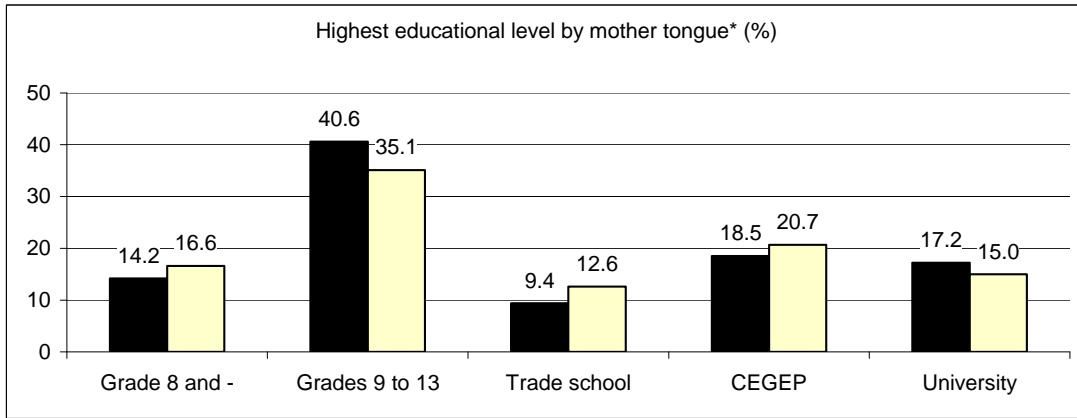
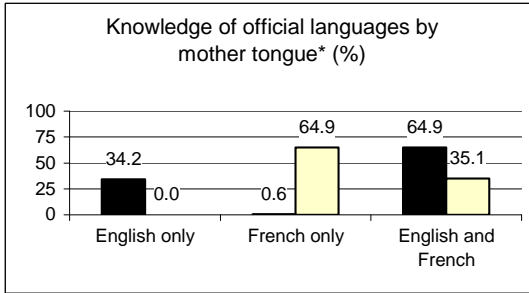
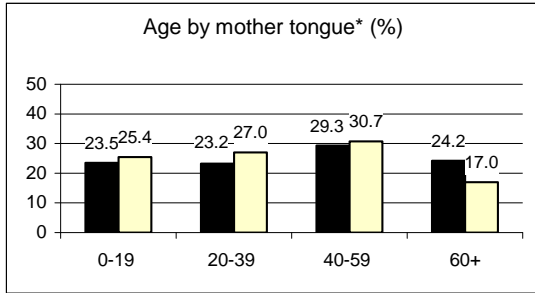


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	23.1
Business, finance, and administration	20.1
Management	14.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	13.9

* English (black bar) French (yellow bar)

5. Estrie

English-speaking population / Total population: **21,320 / 279,705** **7.6%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **3.7%**



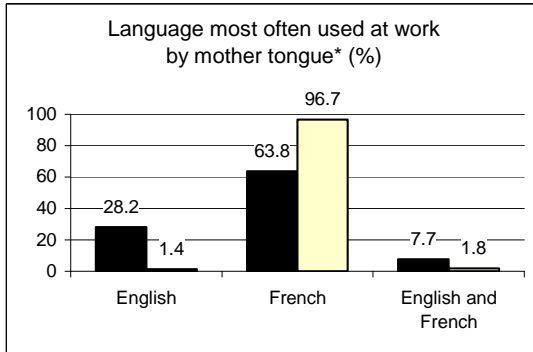
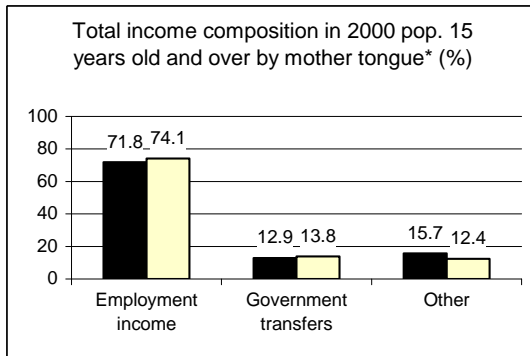
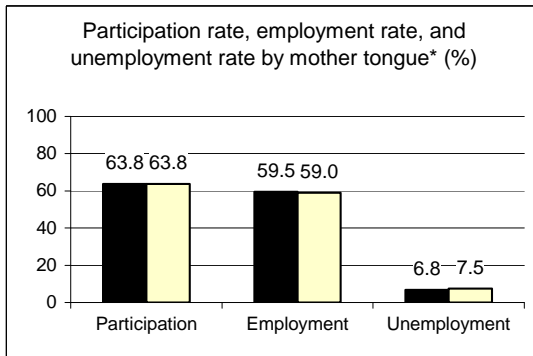
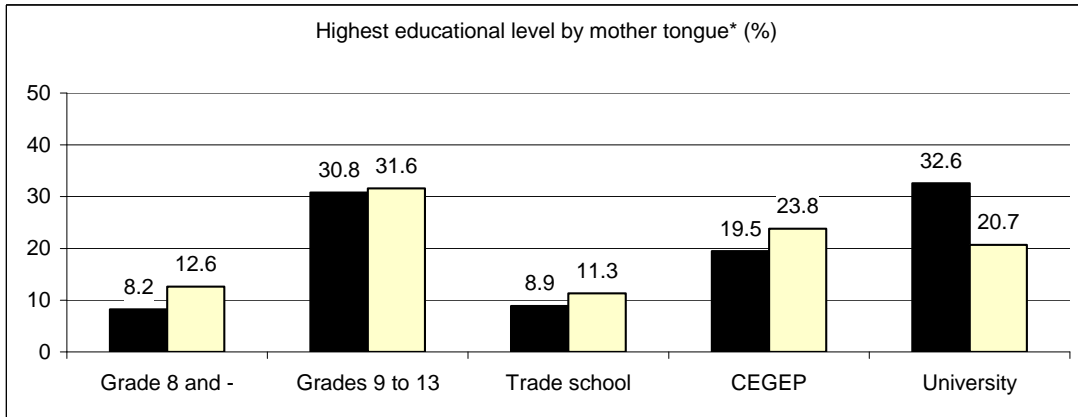
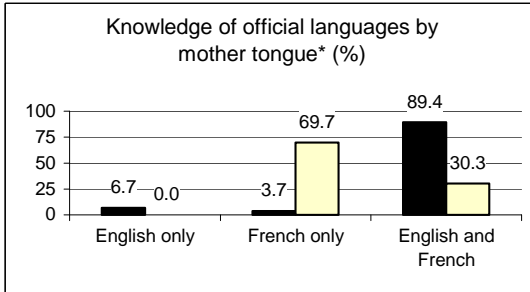
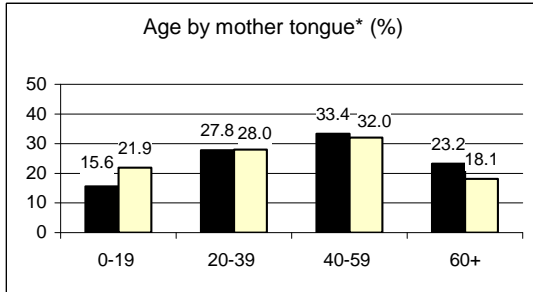
Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	20.8
Processing, manufacturing, and public utilities	14.2
Business, finance, and administration	14.1
Trades, transport, and equipment	14.0

* ■ English ■ French

6. Capitale-Nationale

English-speaking population / Total population: **9,265 / 628,510** **1.5%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **1.6%**

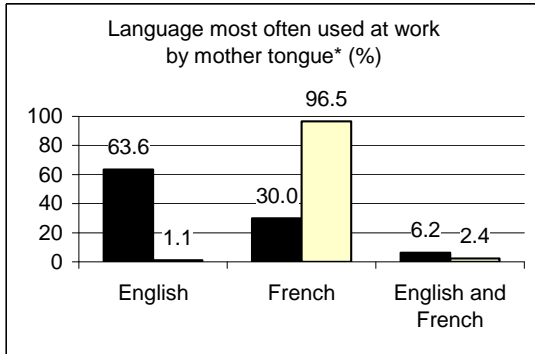
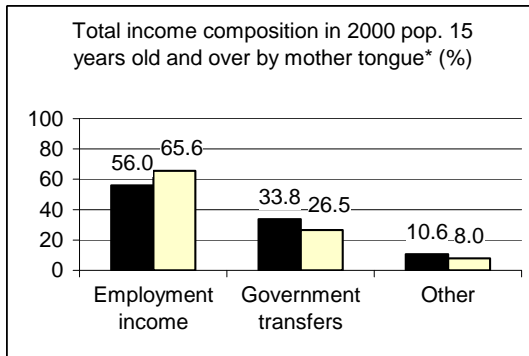
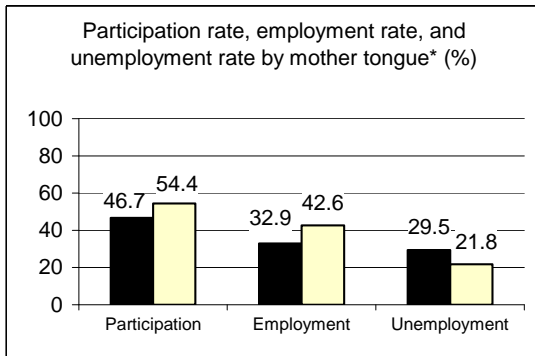
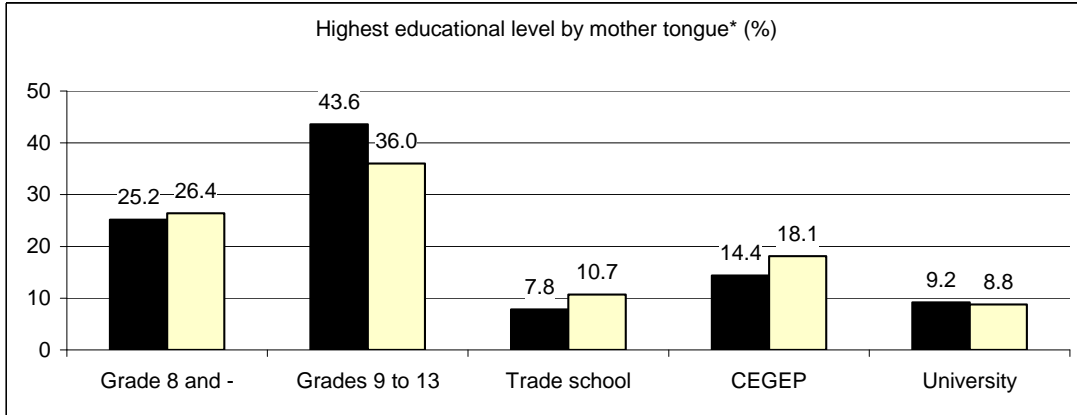
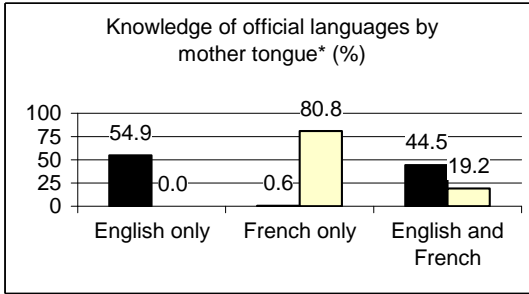
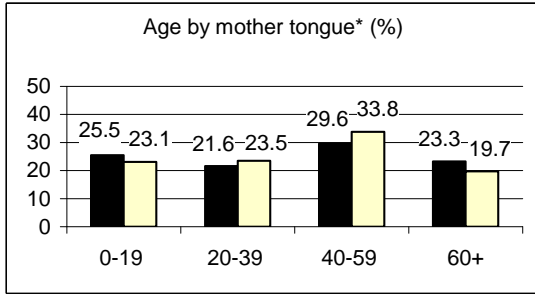


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	25.8
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	18.7
Business, finance, and administration	15.2
Management	10.8

* ■ English ■ French

7. Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine

English-speaking population / Total population: **8,905 / 95,460** **9.3%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **1.6%**

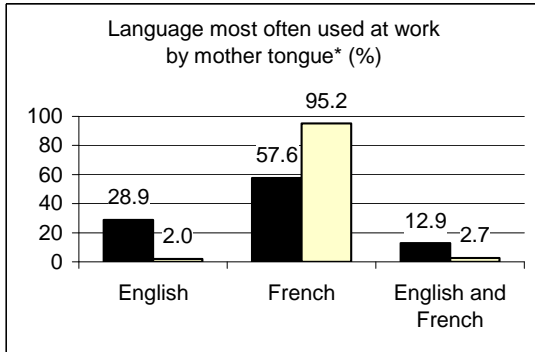
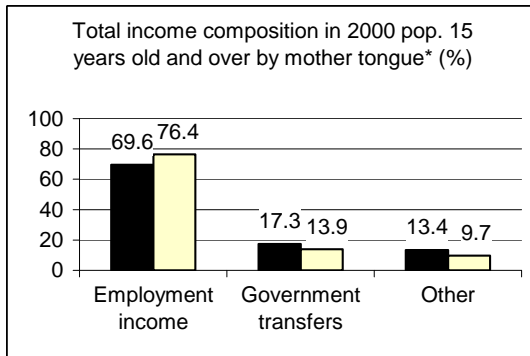
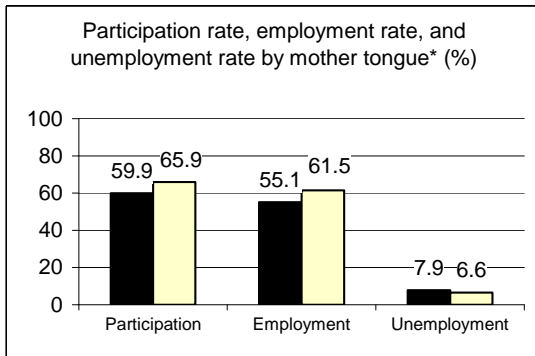
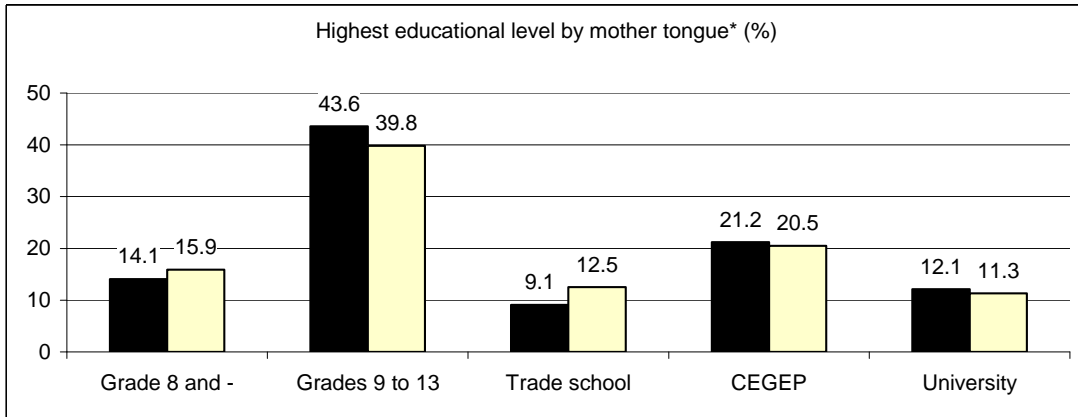
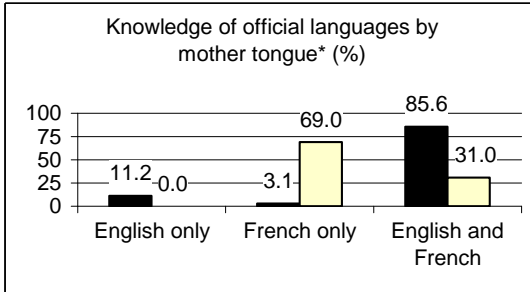
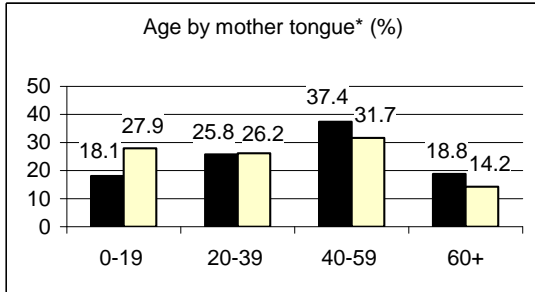


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	23.4
Resource industry occupations	17.4
Trades, transport, and equipment	16.6
Business, finance, and administration	11.2
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	10.7

* ■ English ■ French

8. Lanaudière

English-speaking population / Total population: **6,680 / 383,350** **1.7%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **1.2%**

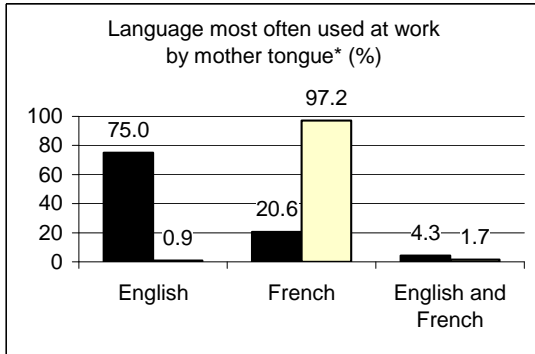
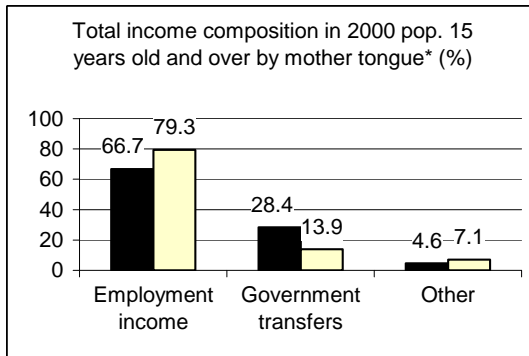
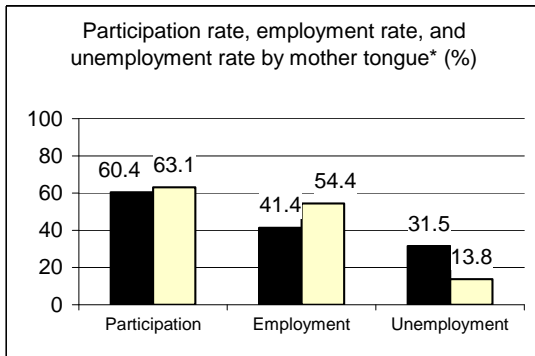
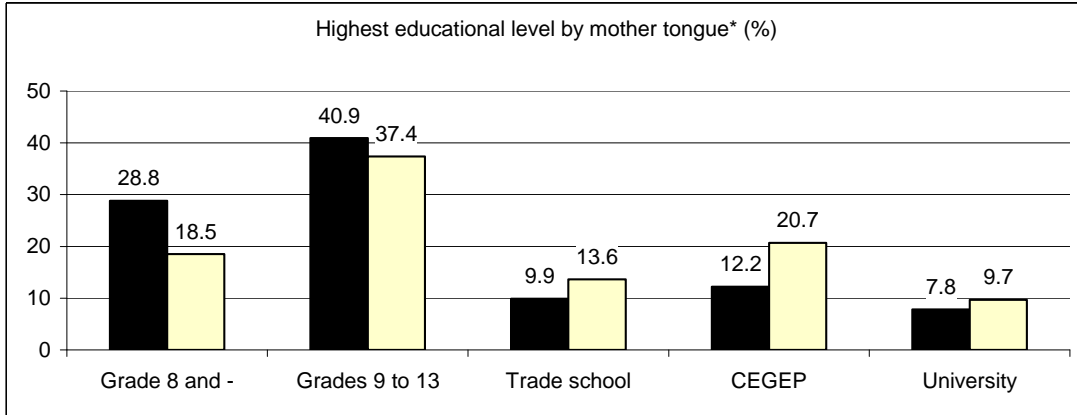
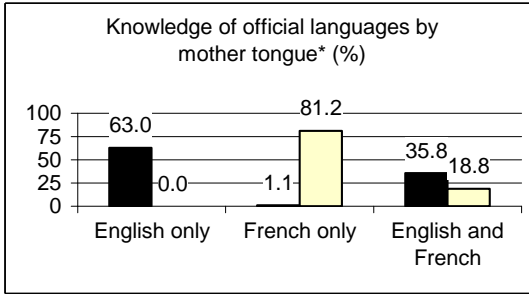
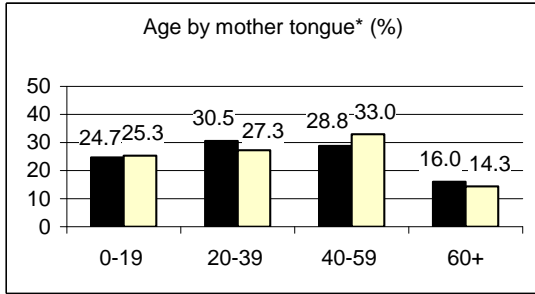


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Business, finance, and administration	22.1
Sales and services	21.0
Trades, transport, and equipment	18.6
Management	12.8

* ■ English □ French

9. Côte-Nord

English-speaking population / Total population: **4,850 / 96,910** **5.0%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.8%**

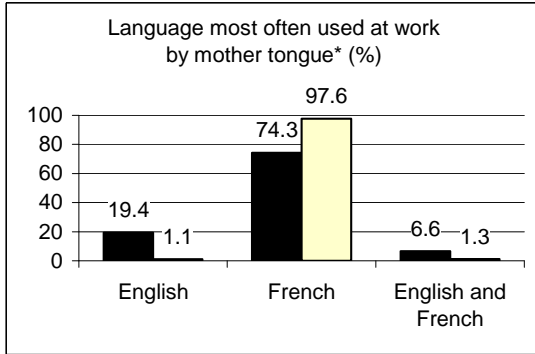
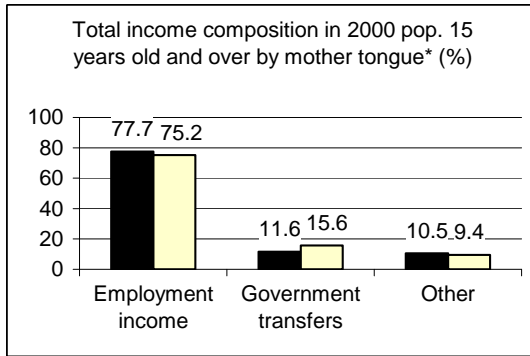
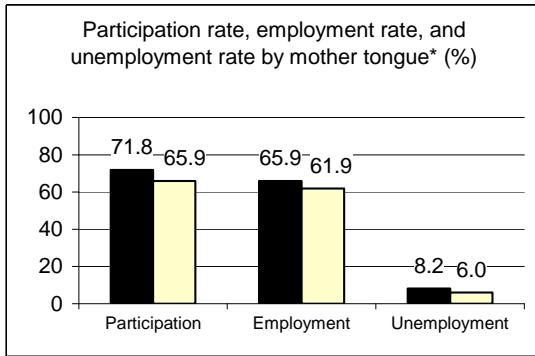
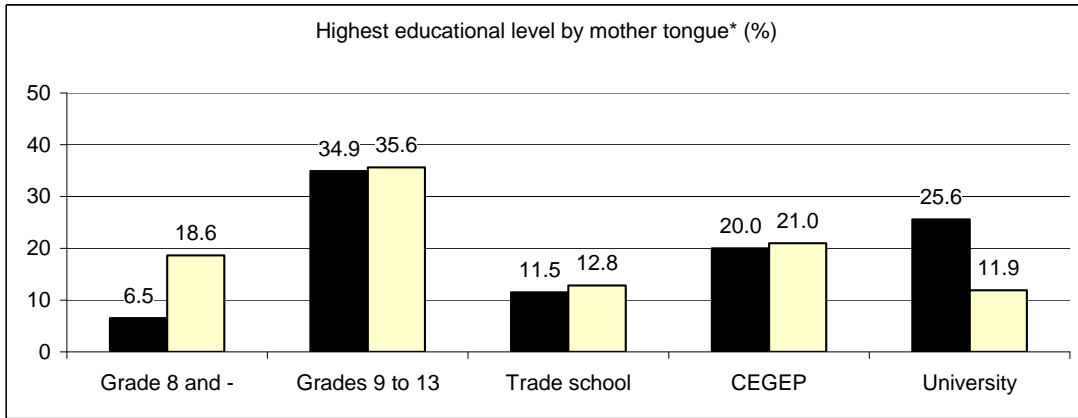
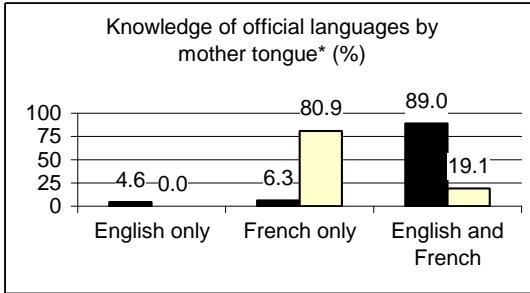
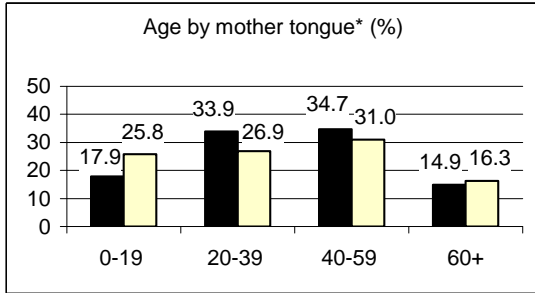


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	23.8
Trades, transport, and equipment	16.6
Resource industry occupations	13.2
Processing, manufacturing, and public utilities	11.9
Business, finance, and administration	11.0

* ■ English ■ French

10. Chaudière-Appalaches

English-speaking population / Total population: **2,625 / 376,565** **0.7%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.5%**



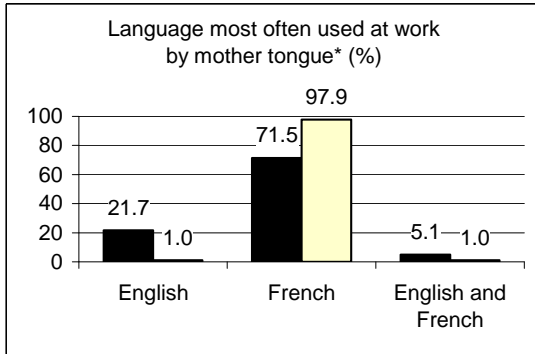
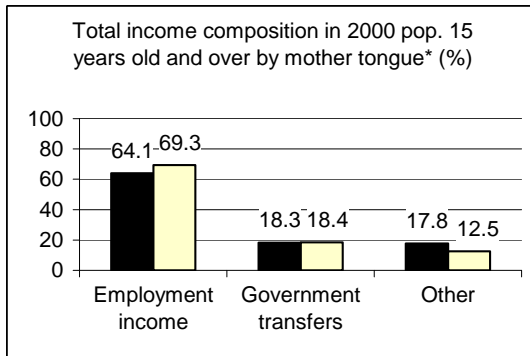
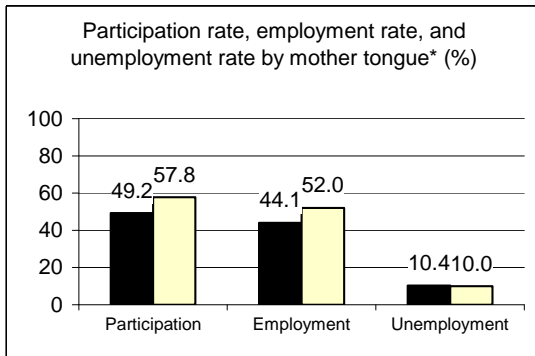
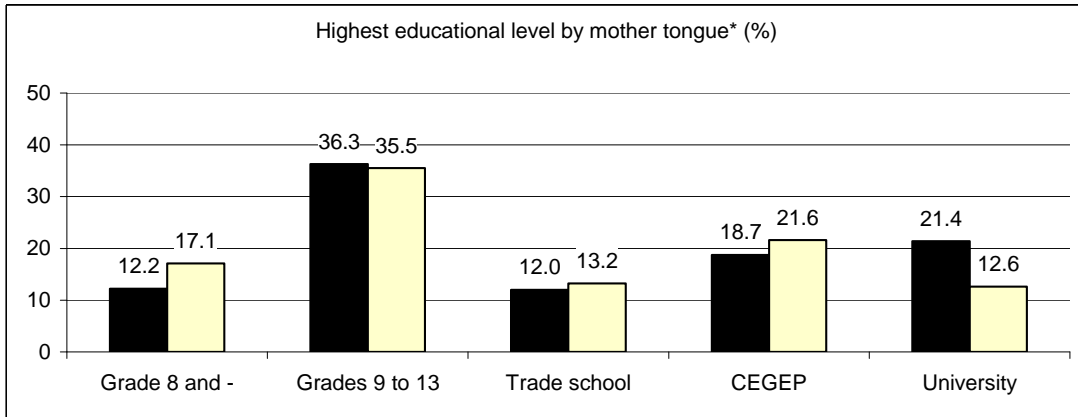
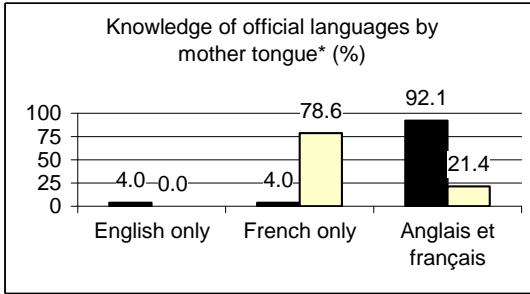
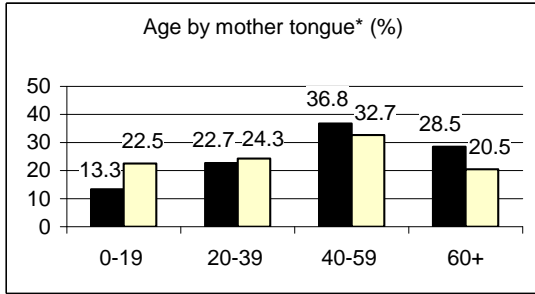
Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	23.3
Business, finance, and administration	20.5
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	12.1
Trades, transport, and equipment	11.5

* ■ English ■ French

11. Mauricie

English-speaking population / Total population: **2,405 / 249,700** **1.0%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.4%**

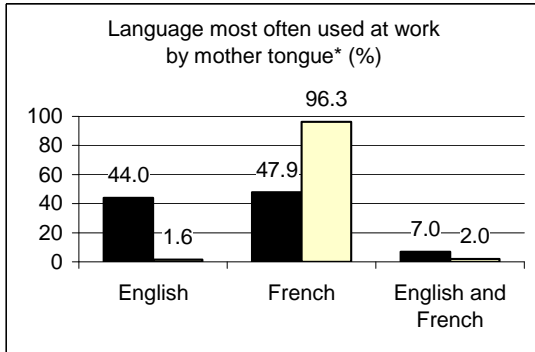
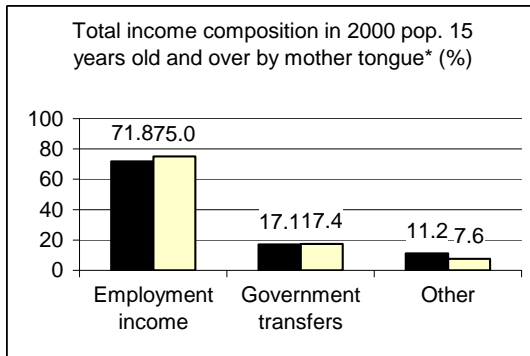
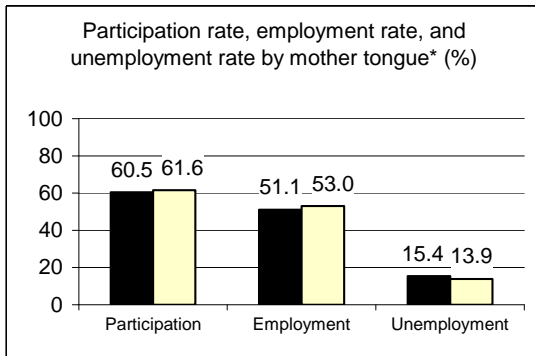
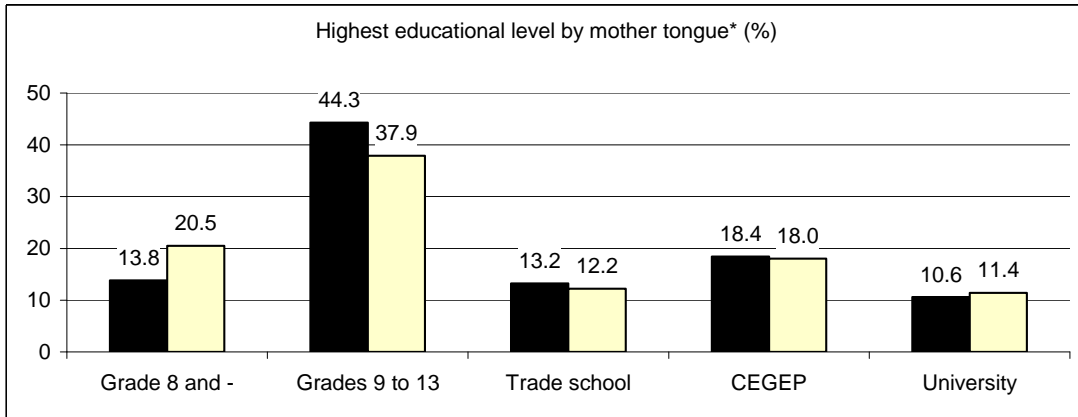
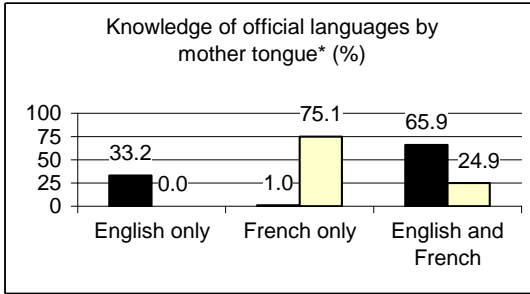
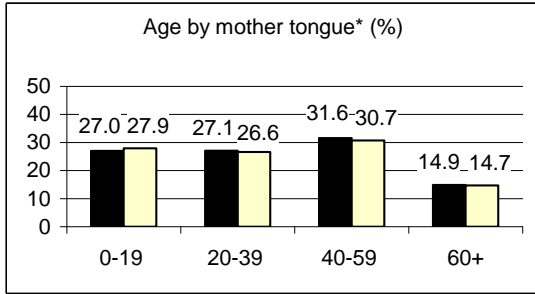


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	20.0
Sales and services	18.6
Business, finance, and administration	16.7
Trades, transport, and equipment	12.9
Management	10.5

* English (black bar) French (yellow bar)

12. Abitibi-Témiscamingue

English-speaking population / Total population: **2,140 / 144,345** **1.5%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.4%**



Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	21.7
Trades, transport, and equipment	14.9
Management	11.6
Business, finance, and administration	11.1
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	10.6

* ■ English ■ French

13. Centre-du-Québec

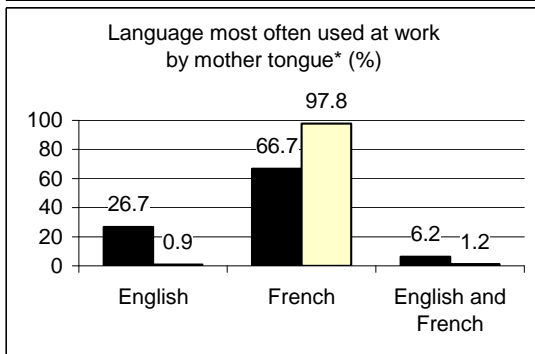
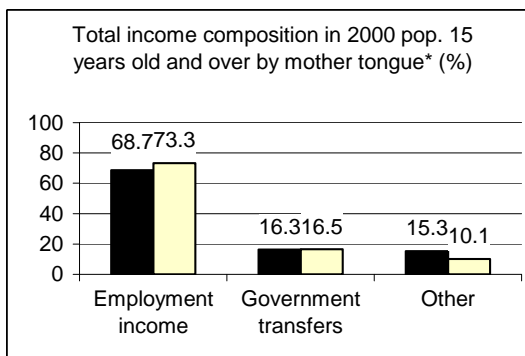
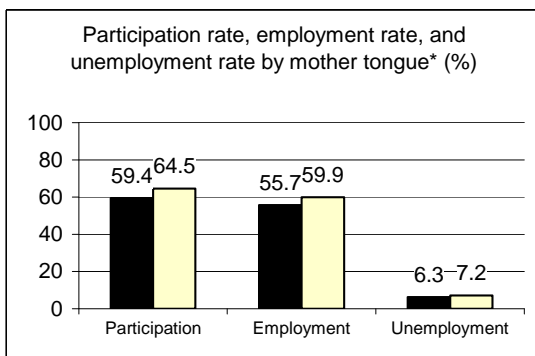
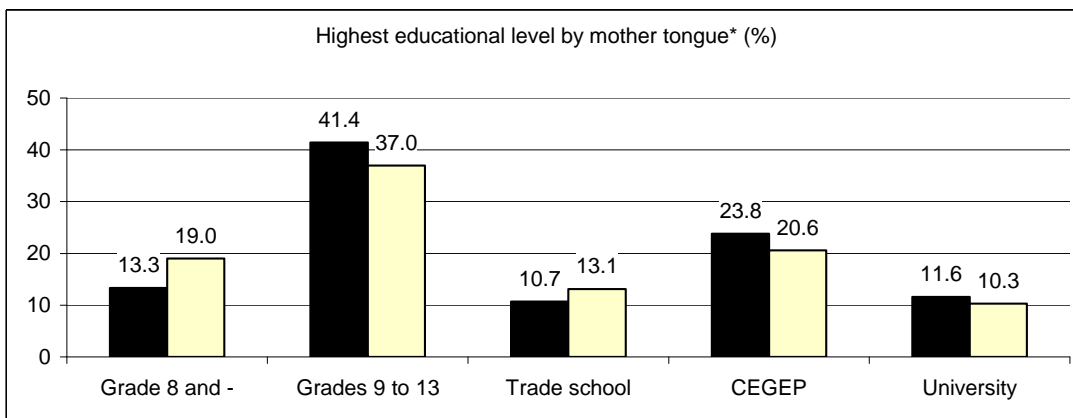
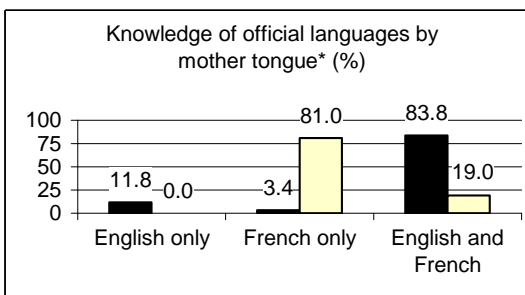
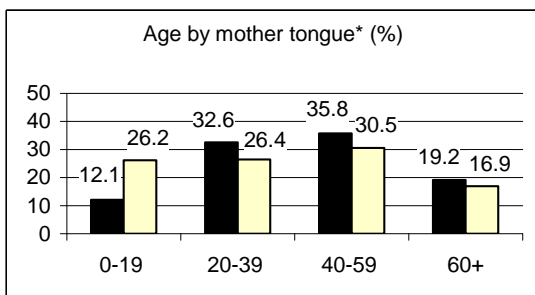
English-speaking population / Total population

1,900 / 213,355

0.9%

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population:

0.3%



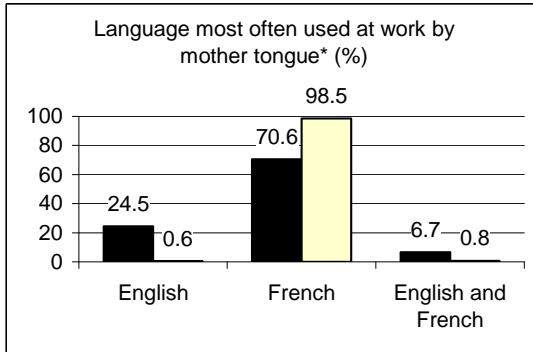
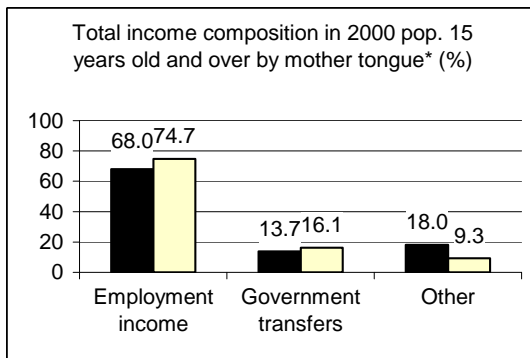
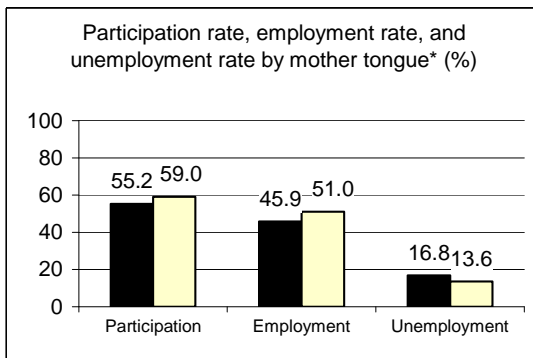
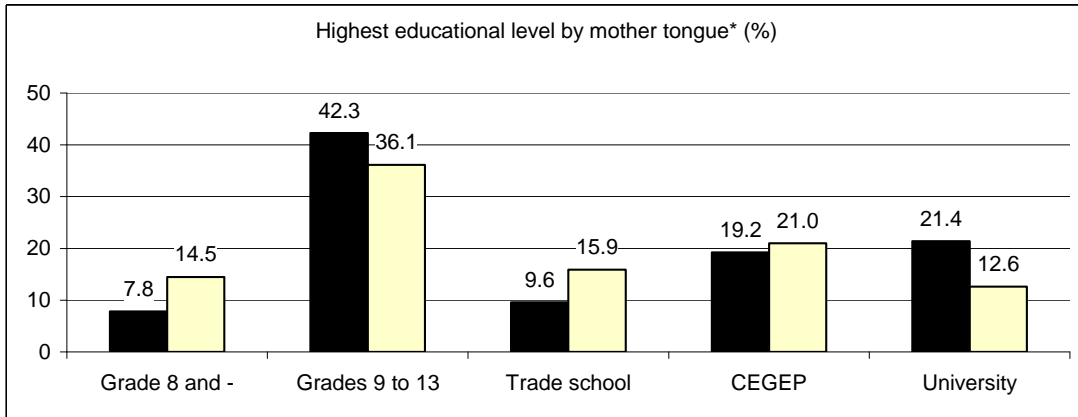
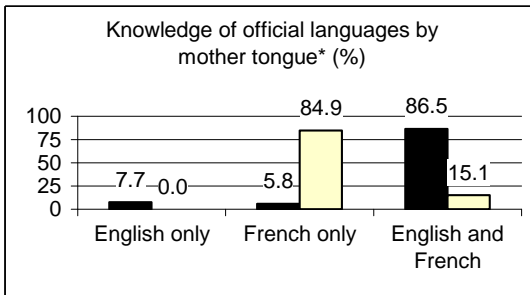
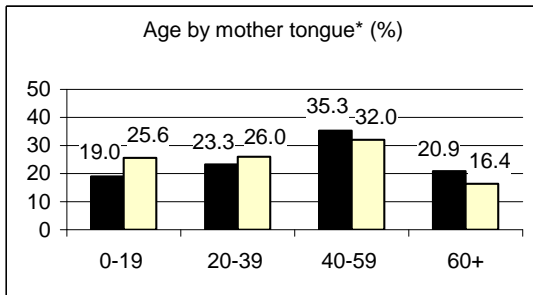
Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	18.6
Trades, transport, and equipment	17.1
Business, finance, and administration	15.1
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	13.1
Management	11.1

* English (black bar) French (yellow bar)

14. Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean

English-speaking population / Total population: **1,630 / 274,320** **0.6%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.3%**

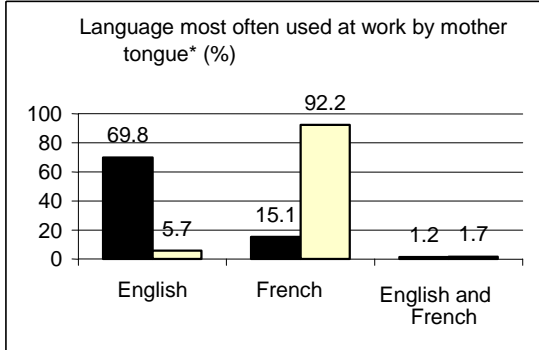
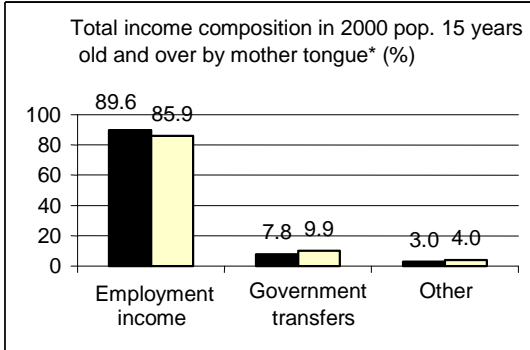
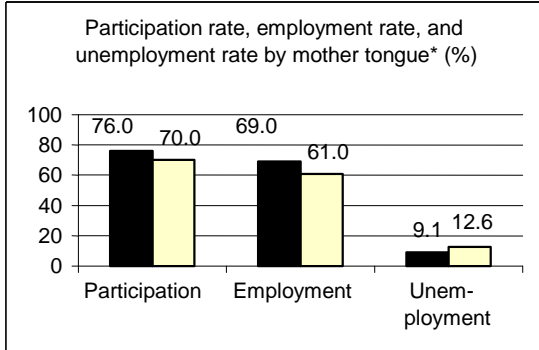
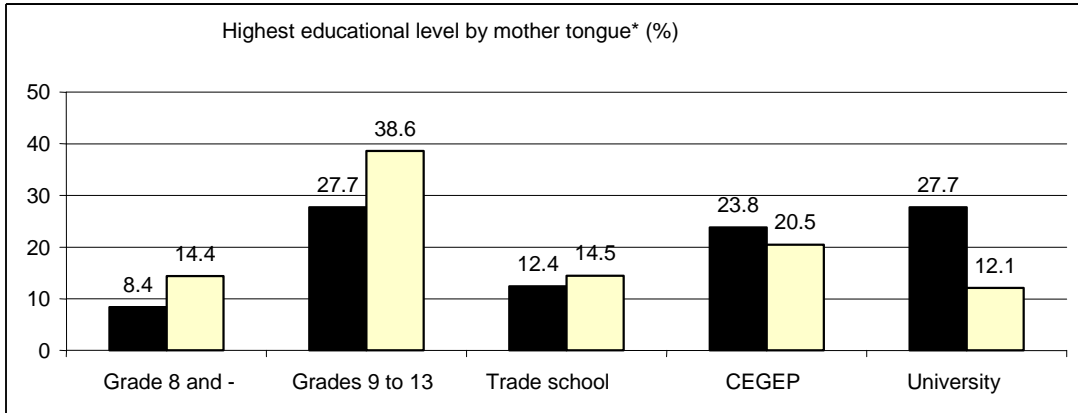
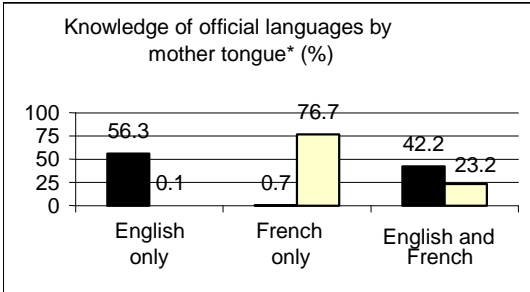
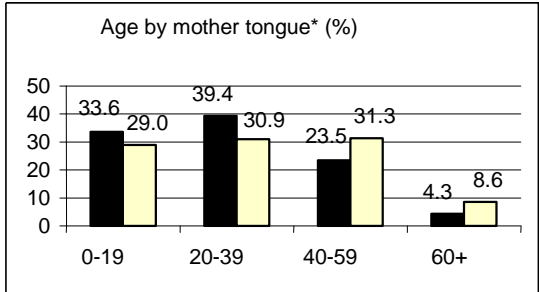


Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	23.2
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	18.5
Trades, transport, and equipment	15.9

* ■ English ■ French

15. Nord-du-Québec

English-speaking population / Total population: **1,385 / 38,475** **3.6%**
 Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.2%**



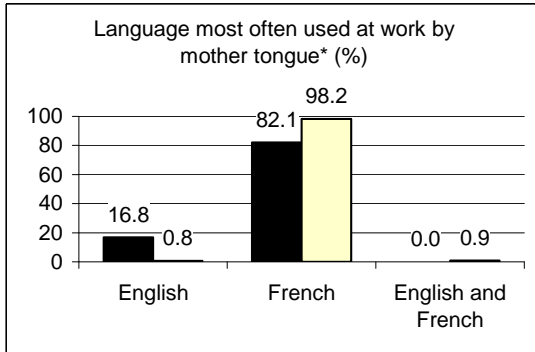
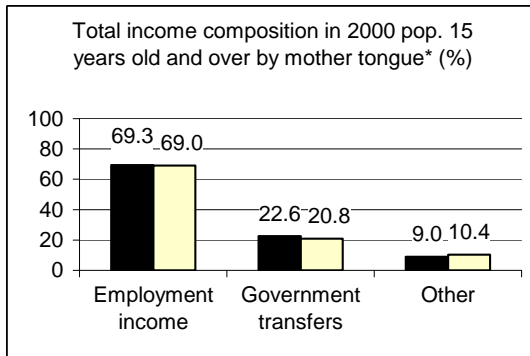
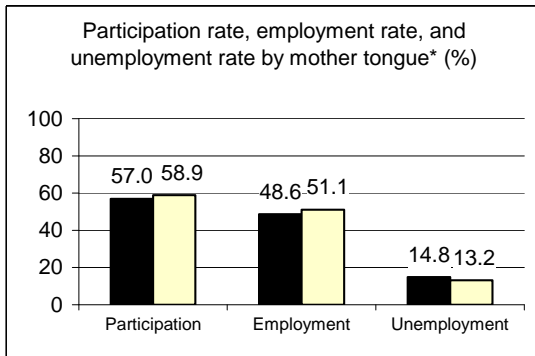
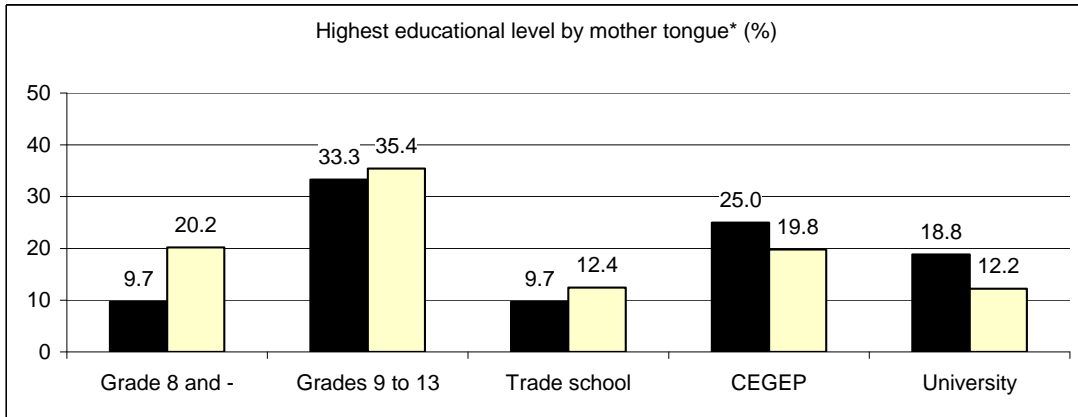
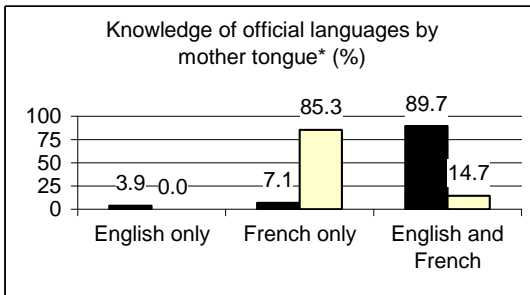
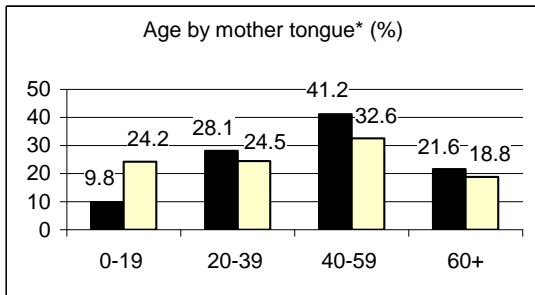
Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	28.9
Sales and services	19.7
Management	15.8
Business, finance, and administration	13.2
Trades, transport, and equipment	11.2

* ■ English ■ French

16. Bas-Saint-Laurent

English-speaking population / Total population: **765 / 195,540** **0.4%**

Proportion of Québec's English-speaking population: **0.1%**



Main occupations of English-speakers (>10%)	%
Sales and services	20.5
Business, finance, and administration	16.7
Social sciences, education, public administration, and religion	14.1
Trades, transport, and equipment	11.5
Processing, manufacturing, and public utilities	10.3

* ■ English ■ French

Introduction

The Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Québec (Canada Economic Development) contributes to the pursuit of the goals of the *Official Languages Act* by encouraging the vitality of anglophone communities and their participation in the economic development of Québec's regions.

Canada Economic Development commissioned this socio-economic portrait of Québec's English-speakers in order to update and improve its knowledge of this community and to provide the Agency's 14 business offices with up-to-date information on the socio-economic situation of the English-speaking communities in their respective territories.

There are several studies or databases on Québec's English-speaking community as defined by first spoken official language (Industry Canada, Canadian Heritage, Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages). This group had 919,000 people at the 2001 census, including 328,000 speakers of other languages (people whose mother tongue was neither French nor English) who had adopted English as their first spoken official language. There is little information available, however, about the situation of the subgroup of people whose mother tongue is English. Studying English-speakers whose mother tongue is English fills this gap and rounds out existing studies.

Methodology

The study has two parts: first, a portrait of the situation of Québec's English-speakers; and, second, a portrait of English-speakers in the administrative regions. The language groups are determined by Statistics Canada criteria: first language learned and still understood at the time of the census. Our terms "English mother-tongue language group," "English-speaking community," and "English-speaker" refer to individuals whose mother tongue is English.

The statistics are from different data banks and research reports, all of which are based on Canadian censuses. These different sources vary, however, in the way language groups are composed. This is mainly because of the different ways that these sources have processed multiple answers to the census question on mother tongue. As a result, language groups vary somewhat in size depending on how they are classified. There are two types of classification:

- Classification 1
 - **English:** respondents who reported English only or English and a non-official language;
 - **French:** respondents who reported French only or French and a non-official language;
 - **English and French:** respondents who reported both English and French, with or without another non-official language;
 - **Total:** all of the above groups, plus respondents who reported a non-official language as their sole mother tongue.
- Classification 2
 - **English:** respondents who reported English only or English and another language;⁴
 - **French:** respondents who reported French only or French and another language;

⁴ Multiple answers were distributed equally among the languages reported. For example, if 500,000 respondents reported French and English, 250,000 were considered to have reported French and 250,000 English. The same holds true for answers that reported a non-official language.

- **Non-official languages:** respondents who reported one or more non-official languages or a non-official language and an official language;
- **Total:** all of the groups mentioned.

The first classification is from the data file "Portrait of official language communities in Canada" by Statistics Canada. The second one is used by Statistics Canada (2002) in "Profile of languages in Canada: English, French and many others" and by Marmen and Corbeil (2004) in *Languages in Canada*, New Canadian Perspectives.

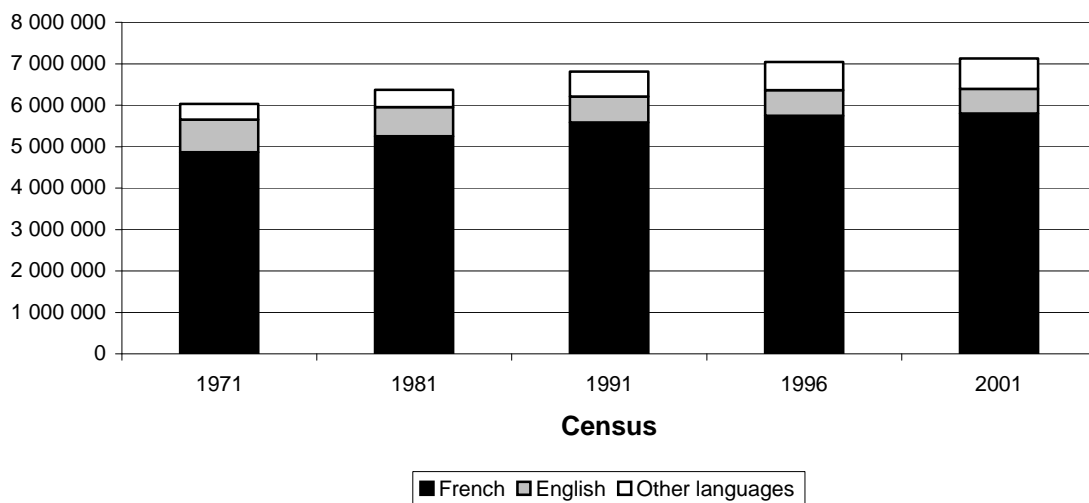
1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PORTRAIT OF QUÉBEC'S ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITY – OVERVIEW

In this first part, we trace a summary portrait of the socio-economic situation of Québec's English mother-tongue population. This portrait covers such issues as the size of this population, its geographic distribution, its age structure, its knowledge of different languages, mixed marriages and language transfers, economic well being, and interprovincial migration and immigration. Its highlights are presented in the Executive Summary.

1.1 Size of English-speaking population

This section deals with the size and distribution of the English-speaking population in the Province of Québec.

Chart 1.1.1 - Population of Québec by mother tongue, 1971 to 2001



Source: Appendix A1 — Table A1.1.

Québec's English-speakers declined proportionately between 1971 and 2001, falling from 13.1% to 8.3% of the Québec population, i.e., from 788,830 to 591,378 people. Meanwhile, Québec's total population grew steadily between 1971 and 2001, rising from

6,027,765 to 7,125,575. French-speakers remained proportionately about the same, between 80.7% and 82.5%. Speakers of other languages grew proportionately by four percentage points (from 6.2% to 10.3%), increasing from 372,525 to 732,175.

**Table 1.1.1 - Growth rate by mother tongue,¹
Québec, 1991, 1996, and 2001 censuses**

Growth rate	English	French	Non-official languages
1991-1996	-0.7	2.8	13.9
1996-2001	-4.9	1.1	7.4

¹ Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the languages reported.

Source: Statistics Canada (2002), *Profile of languages in Canada: English, French and many others*, 2001 census: analysis series, n° 96F0030XIF2001005, p. 27.

English-speakers are thus the only group that had negative growth rates for the periods 1991-1996 and 1996-2001. This negative growth seems to have even increased during the 1996-2001 period. This trend continued or even accelerated because of several factors: fertility; transmission of mother tongue from parents to children; international migration (immigration and emigration); and interprovincial migration (Marmen and Corbeil, 2004: 72). Some of these factors are presented in the following sections.

In contrast, French-speakers and speakers of other languages had positive growth rates for the same periods, despite net negative interprovincial migration.

1.2 Territorial distribution

This section describes how the population is distributed over Québec territory by mother tongue. More specifically, it describes how English-speakers are distributed in the different administrative regions, in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), in the census agglomerations (CAs), and in municipalities with 5,000 people or more.⁵

⁵ Each region is presented in detail in the second part of this report, except for the Laval region. The Montréal CMA – which includes the administrative regions of Montréal and Laval – is dealt with in greater depth in the second part of this report. The fact sheets at the beginning of this report provide an overview of each region.

Table 1.2.1 - Distribution of population by English mother tongue and by administrative region, Québec, 2001 census

Administrative regions	Total population	English-speakers ¹	% ² of English-speaking population by region	% ³ of Québec's English-speaking population
Montréal	1,782,830	312,245	17.5	54.6
Montréal	1,260,165	101,205	8.0	17.7
Outaouais	250,535	36,320	14.5	6.3
Laurentides	454,525	24,765	5.4	4.3
Laval	339,005	21,880	6.5	3.8
Estrie	279,705	21,320	7.6	3.7
Capitale-Nationale	628,510	9,265	1.5	1.6
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,460	8,905	9.3	1.6
Lanaudière	383,350	6,680	1.7	1.2
Côte-Nord	96,910	4,850	5.0	0.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	376,565	2,625	0.7	0.5
Mauricie	249,700	2,405	1.0	0.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	144,345	2,140	1.5	0.4
Centre du Québec	213,355	1,900	0.9	0.3
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	274,320	1,630	0.6	0.3
Nord-du-Québec	38,475	1,385	3.6	0.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	195,540	765	0.4	0.1
Total	7,125,580	572,090	8.0	

¹ Refers to people who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Percentages are based on the total population of the administrative region.

³ Percentages are based on the total population of Québec.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table 1.2.1 lists the 17 administrative regions in descending order of their proportion of Québec's English-speaking population (last column). Thus, more than half of Québec's English-speakers inhabit the Montréal administrative region (54.6%) and very few the Bas-Saint-Laurent region (0.1%). Over three-quarters of all English-speakers inhabit the regions of Montréal, Montréal, and Outaouais (78.6%).

The preceding column presents the English-speaking proportion of each administrative region. The highest proportions are in the administrative regions of Montréal (17.5% of the total population), Outaouais (14.5%), Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (9.3%), Montréal (8%), and Estrie (7.6%). Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine has one of the highest proportions of English-speakers (9.3%) despite having a low proportion of Québec's English-speaking population (1.6%).

**Table 1.2.2 - Distribution of population by mother tongue,¹
by census metropolitan area (CMA), and by census agglomeration (CA),
Québec, 2001 census**

	English		French	
	Number	% by CMA/CA	Number	% by CMA/CA
CMA				
Montréal	404,835	11.8	2,276,825	66.5
Gatineau	31,040	12.1	201,135	78.1
Québec City	8,310	1.2	652,315	95.5
Sherbrooke	7,485	4.9	138,100	89.8
Trois-Rivières	1,150	0.8	133,710	97.2
Saguenay	905	0.6	151,870	98.0
CMA subtotal	453,725		3,553,955	
CA				
St-Jean-sur-Richelieu	2,000	2.5	74,575	93.7
Cowansville	1,795	14.9	9,430	78.4
Granby	1,425	2.4	56,695	94.1
Lachute	1,365	11.7	9,805	84.3
Magog	1,140	5.1	20,550	91.2
Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	840	2.2	36,915	94.6
Val-d'Or	770	2.4	29,570	91.2
Rouyn-Noranda	705	1.9	34,490	95.0
Sept-Îles	695	2.6	23,350	86.6
Drummondville	580	0.8	66,515	97.2
Shawinigan	400	0.7	56,050	97.8
Saint-Hyacinthe	250	0.5	48,245	97.4
Sorel-Tracy	240	0.6	39,975	97.6
Rimouski	230	0.5	46,940	98.4
Joliette	220	0.6	34,640	96.7
Thetford Mines	215	0.8	25,665	97.5
Baie-Comeau	180	0.6	28,330	97.9
Amos	165	0.8	21,035	96.7
Saint-Georges	165	0.6	27,555	98.0
La Tuque	150	1.2	11,800	95.4
Victoriaville	130	0.3	40,470	98.1
Alma	125	0.4	29,700	98.6
Rivière-du-Loup	70	0.3	22,055	98.7
Dolbeau-Mistassini	40	0.3	14,740	99.1
Matane	35	0.2	16,075	98.9
CA subtotal	13,930		825,170	
CMA and CA total	467,655		4,379,125	

¹ Refers to people who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 95F0334XCB01004.

The English mother-tongue population is mainly concentrated in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Montréal and Gatineau. In Montréal this concentration corresponds to a total population of 404,835 people and in Gatineau to 31,040. English-speakers account for respectively 11.8% and 12.1% of the populations of these CMAs. The numbers and proportions are lower in the other CMAs, notably Saguenay, Trois-Rivières, and Québec City, which are 0.6%, 0.8%, and 1.2% English-speaking.

The CAs of Cowansville (14.9%) and Lachute (11.7%) are proportionately about as English-speaking as the CMAs of Montréal and Gatineau, although their English-speaking communities are much smaller. If we only consider the number of English-speakers per census agglomeration, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu is the one with the highest total (2,000 English-speakers), closely followed by Cowansville (1,795 English-speakers) and Lachute (1,365 English-speakers).

Table 1.2.3 - Distribution of population by English mother tongue in Québec, 2001 census

Regions	English mother tongue pop' ¹ (n)	% Québec total
Montréal CMA	404,835	74.6
Montréal CMA periphery: Laurentides, Lanaudière, and Montérégie outside Montréal CMA	41,625	7.7
Gatineau CMA	31,040	5.7
Estrie	19,825	3.7
Outaouais outside Gatineau CMA	11,910	2.2
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,470	1.6
Québec City CMA	8,310	1.5
Other regions	16,880	3.1
Total	542,895	100.0

¹ Refers to people who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 95F0334XCB01004.

In short, three-quarters of Québec's English-speaking population (74.6%) are concentrated solely in the Montréal CMA. Another 7.7% inhabit adjoining areas, i.e., portions of Montérégie, Laurentides, and Lanaudière not included in the Montréal CMA. Thus, over 82% of Québec's English-speakers inhabit the Montréal CMA and its periphery. The other 18% mostly live in the Gatineau CMA (5.7%) and Estrie (3.7%).

Elsewhere, there are English-speaking concentrations especially in non-metropolitan Outaouais (2.2%), Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (1.6%), and the Québec City CMA (1.5%).

Table 1.2.4 - The 25 municipalities with 5,000 or more people with the highest proportions of English-speakers in Québec, 2001 census

Municipalities	Total	English-speakers	
	population	Number	%
Hampstead	6,975	4,425	63.4
Montréal-Ouest	5,160	3,195	61.9
Westmount	19,385	11,790	60.8
Pointe-Claire	29,060	16,850	58.0
Beaconsfield	19,195	10,810	56.3
Lac-Brome	5,295	2,910	54.9
Côte-Saint-Luc	29,155	14,635	50.2
Chelsea	6,035	2,910	48.3
Dollard-des-Ormeaux	47,850	22,475	47.0
Dorval	17,425	8,100	46.5
Kirkland	20,420	8,885	43.5
La Pêche	6,370	2,520	39.6
Saint-Lazare	12,895	4,895	38.0
Greenfield Park	16,860	6,190	36.7
Pierrefonds	54,305	19,770	36.4
Pincourt	10,065	3,510	34.9
Aylmer	35,825	11,375	31.8
Roxboro	5,625	1,780	31.7
LaSalle	73,105	20,760	28.4
Châteauguay	40,600	11,210	27.6
Mont-Royal	18,395	4,875	26.5
Lachine	39,325	8,850	22.5
Deux-Montagnes	16,995	3,380	19.9
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	8,530	1,600	18.8
Verdun	59,485	11,090	18.6

Source: Statistics Canada (2002), *Profile of languages in Canada: English, French and many others*, 2001 census: analysis series, n° 96F0030XIE2001005, p. 37.

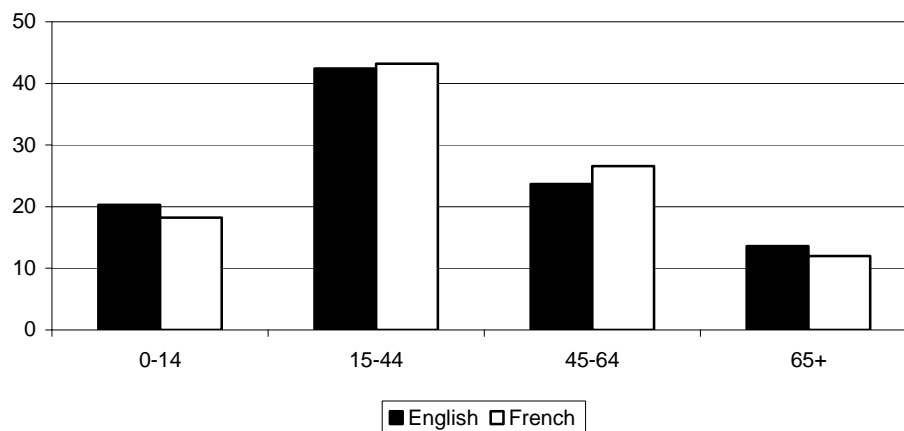
The previous table (Table 1.2.4) lists the 25 municipalities that have 5,000 or more people and the highest proportions of English-speakers. The ones with an English-speaking majority are Hampstead (63.4%), Montréal-Ouest (61.9%), Westmount (60.8%), Pointe-Claire (58%), Beaconsfield (56.3%), Lac-Brome (54.9%), and Côte-Saint-Luc (50.2%). The municipalities with the most English-speakers (over 19,000) are

Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Pierrefonds, and LaSalle, although they are less than 50% English-speaking.

1.3 Age structure

This section describes the age structure of Québec's English-speaking population and how it has changed over time.

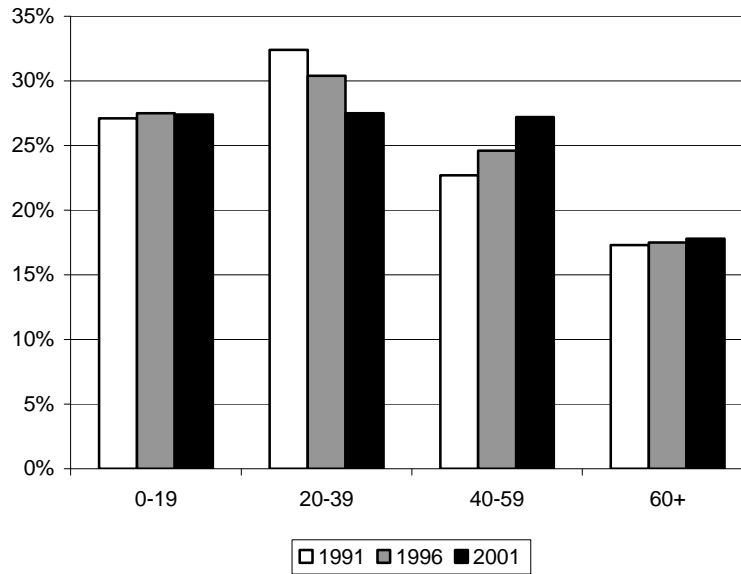
Chart 1.3.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age group, Québec, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.2.

Proportionately more English-speakers are in the 0-14 age group (20.3% versus 18.2% of French-speakers) and the 65 + age group (13.6% versus 12%). The reverse is true for the 15-44 age group (42.4% versus 43.2% of French-speakers) and the 45-64 age group (23.7% versus 26.6%). The gap between the two language groups is widest among 45-64 year-olds (23.7% of English-speakers versus 26.6% of French-speakers).

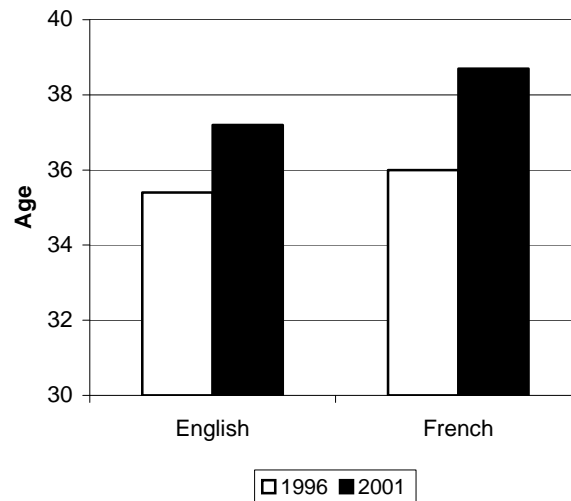
**Chart 1.3.2 - English mother-tongue population
by age structure, 1991-2001 censuses (%)**



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.3.

English-speakers have seen their numbers shrink over the past fifteen years or so, their numbers falling from 626,183 in 1991 to 591,378 in 2001. Meanwhile, their population has been aging. Their numbers in the 20-39 age group fell from 32.4% in 1991 to 27.5% in 2001, while the 40-59 age group held a larger place in their age structure in 2001 than in 1991 (respectively 27.2% and 22.7%). The 0-19 and 60+ age groups remained very stable (i.e., respectively about 27% and 17%).

Chart 1.3.3 - Variation in median age by mother tongue, Québec, 1996 and 2001 censuses



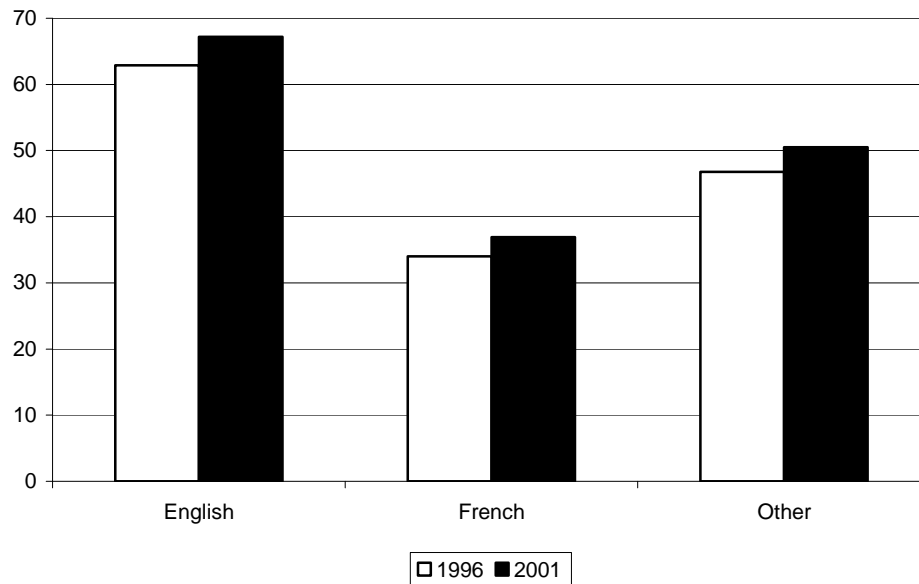
Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.4.

The median age also shows this gradual and noticeable aging of the English-speaking population. It rose from 35.4 in 1996 to 37.2 in 2001. This phenomenon, however, is less pronounced than among French-speakers, whose median age rose from 36 to 38.7. The median age of the English-speaking community (37.2) in 2001 remained lower than that of the French-speaking community (38.7).

1.4 Language knowledge and use

This section compares bilingualism rates among English-speakers, French-speakers, and speakers of other languages.

Chart 1.4.1 - French-English bilingualism by language group, Québec, 1996 and 2001 censuses (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.5.

English-speakers are the language group with the most people who can speak in both French and English. In 2001, 67.2% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 50.5% of speakers of other languages and 36.9% of French-speakers. Nonetheless, proficiency in French and English increased between 1996 and 2001 for all language groups.

1.5 Mixed marriages and language transfers

This section deals with the issue of mixed marriages and language transfers, specifically the statistical breakdown for spouses with different mother tongues, for the mother tongue of children under 18 in these households, and for the language used at home.

Table 1.5.1 - Wives whose mother tongue is English by husband's mother tongue in husband-wife families, Québec, 2001 census

Husband's mother tongue	English-speaking wives ¹	
	Number	% ²
English	71,360	61.3
French	33,775	29.0
Non-official language	9,850	8.4
English and French	970	0.8
English and non-official language	365	0.3
French and non-official language	90	0.1
English, French, and non-official language	60	0.1
Total	116,465	100.0

¹ Refers to wives who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

² The percentages are based on the total population of wives whose mother tongue is English.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 95F0334XCB01006

For 61.3% of married women whose mother tongue is English, the husband's mother tongue is also English. For 29%, the husband's mother tongue is French.

Table 1.5.2 - Husbands whose mother tongue is English by wife's mother tongue in husband-wife families, Québec, 2001 census

Wife's mother tongue	English-speaking husbands ¹	
	Number	% ²
English	71,360	60.7
French	36,760	31.3
Non-official language	7,990	6.8
English and French	995	0.8
English and non-official language	365	0.3
French and non-official language	70	0.1
English, French, and non-official language	10	0.0
Total	117,545	100.0

¹ Refers to husbands who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

² Percentages are based on the total population of husbands whose mother tongue is English.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 95F0334XCB01006.

For 60.7% of married men whose mother tongue is English, the wife's mother tongue is also English. For 31.3%, the wife's mother tongue is French. The percentages are very similar for men and women.

Table 1.5.3 - Mother tongue of children under 18 living in a husband-wife family by mother tongue of parents,¹ Québec, 2001 census

Mother tongue of parents	Mother tongue of children	
	English	French
Both English	97.3	1.7
One French, the other English	33.1	55.7

¹ Refers to single answers to the question on mother tongue.

Source: Marmen, Louise, and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada, 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 82.

Among children under 18 who live in a family where both parents speak English as their mother tongue, 97.3% also speak English as their mother tongue. Only 1.7% speak French as their mother tongue. The percentage rises to 55.7% where one parent's mother tongue is English and the other's is French. In this situation, 33.1% speak English as their mother tongue.

Table 1.5.4 - English as language most often used at home among married English-speakers by spouse's mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Spouse's mother tongue ¹	Most often uses English at home ² %
English	97.4
French	59.0
Other	94.8

¹ Only single answers to the question on mother tongue have been used.

² Includes all answers where English is one of the languages reported.

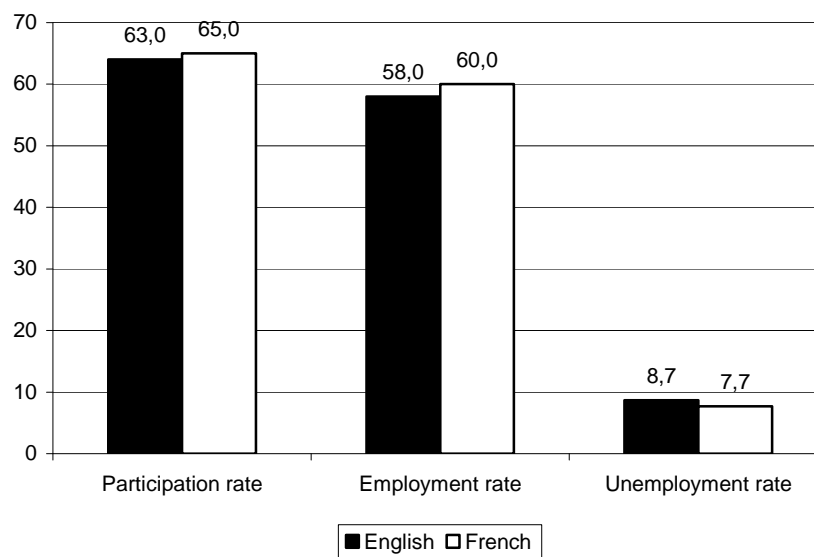
Source: Marmen, Louise and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada, 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 115.

Among English-speakers with English mother-tongue spouses, over 97% say that they most often use English at home. The proportion falls to 59% among those with French mother-tongue spouses.

1.6 Socio-economic well being

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of Québec's English-speakers: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; economically active population and occupation; highest educational level; and total income, mean income, and median income.

Chart 1.6.1 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.6.

English-speakers do not fare quite as well in the labour market as do French-speakers. Their participation and employment rates are somewhat lower (63% versus 65% of French-speakers and 58% versus 60%). They also have a higher unemployment rate (8.7% versus 7.7% of French-speakers).

Table 1.6.1 - Economically active population 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Québec, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Management	37,650	13.4	265,670	8.8
Business, finance, and administrative	59,470	21.2	546,235	18.2
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	20,020	7.1	184,295	6.1
Health care	13,425	4.8	175,760	5.9
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	26,355	9.4	248,835	8.3
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	12,925	4.6	88,280	2.9
Sales and services	61,300	21.8	686,645	22.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	26,530	9.5	463,505	15.4
Primary industry occupations	6,500	2.3	95,795	3.2
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	16,420	5.9	247,200	8.3
Total	280,590	100.0	3,002,200	100.0

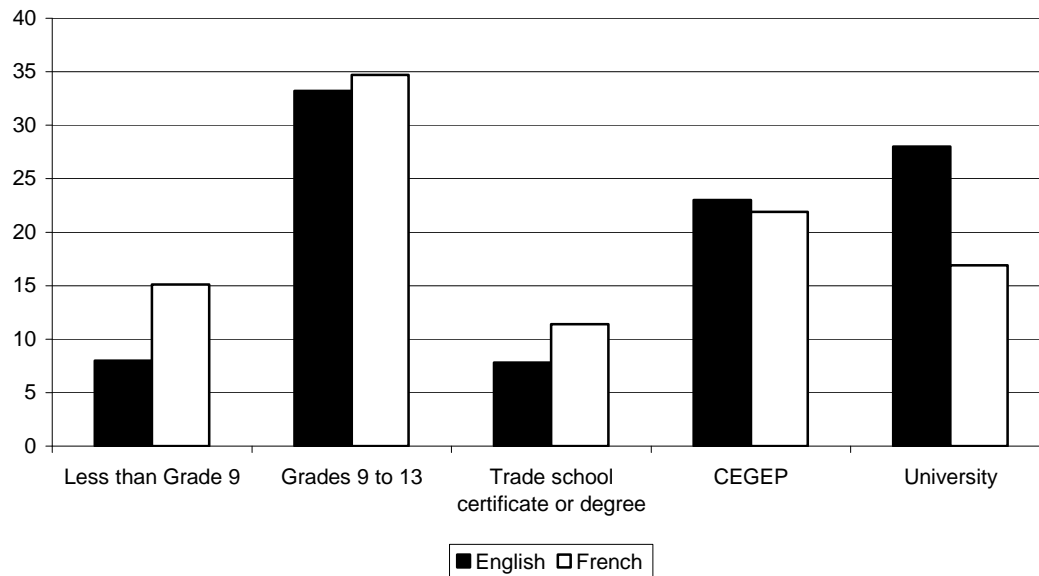
¹ Refers to people who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to people who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: *business, finance, and administrative* (21.2% versus 18.2% of French-speakers), *management* (13.4% versus 8.8%), *social science, education, public administration and religion* (9.4% versus 8.3%), and *natural and applied sciences and related occupations* (7.1% versus 6.1%). French-speakers tend to work in *health care* (5.9% versus 4.8% of English-speakers), *trades, transport, and equipment* (15.4% versus 9.5%), and *processing, manufacturing, and utilities* (8.3% versus 5.9%). As we will see further on, it is not surprising that English-speakers, being better educated, work in occupations that require more education.

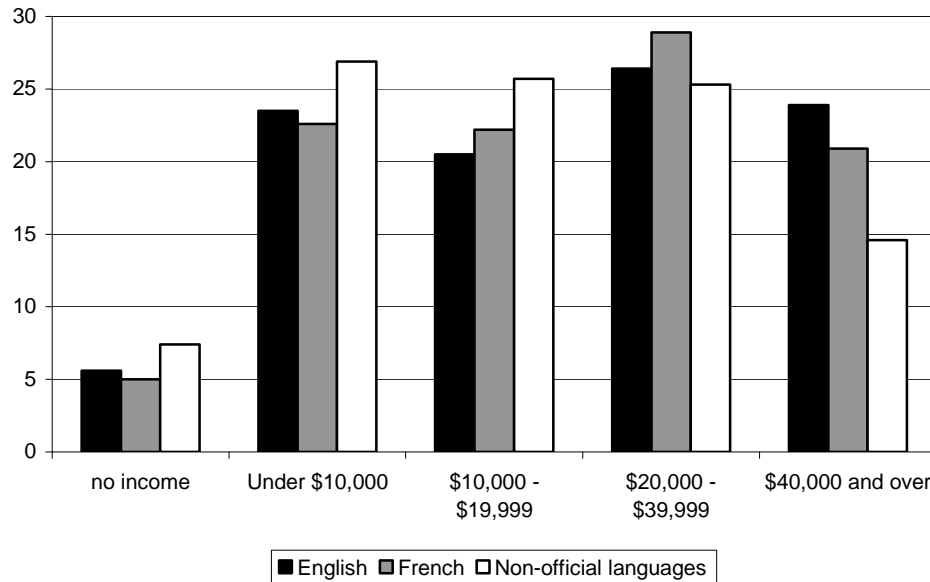
Chart 1.6.2 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.7.

English-speakers are better educated than the majority French-speaking population; 28% of them have gone to university versus 16.9% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 23% of them versus 21.9% of French-speakers. Proportionately fewer English-speakers have less than Grade 9 (8% versus 15.1% of French-speakers), an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (33.2% versus 34.7%), or a trade school certificate or degree (7.8% versus 11.4%).

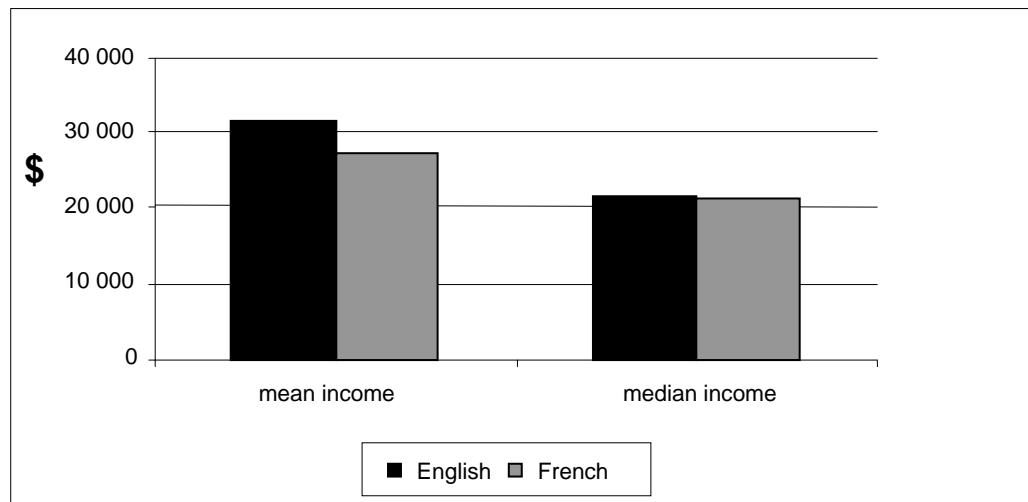
Chart 1.6.3 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.8.

Among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn more than or equal to \$40,000. Proportionately more speakers of other languages earn less than \$20,000. French-speakers are likelier than other language groups to earn between \$20,000 and \$39,999. Speakers of other languages are thus the poorest language group. French-speakers are about average and English-speakers have the highest incomes.

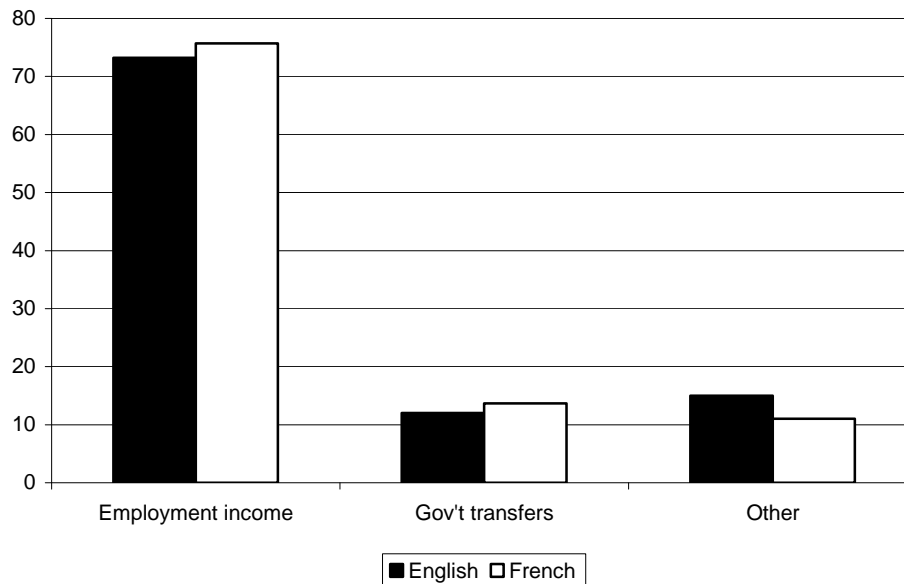
Chart 1.6.4 - Mean and median total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.9.

Mean and median incomes are higher among English-speakers than among French-speakers. English-speakers have a mean income of \$31,693 whereas French-speakers have a mean income of \$27,145. The gap is narrower for median income: \$21,619 for English-speakers and \$21,166 for French-speakers. English-speakers have a higher mean than median because they have more people with very high incomes (\$75,000 or over).

Chart 1.6.5 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue,¹ Québec, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A1 – Table A1.10.

English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (73.2% versus 75.7%) and receive less government transfers (12% versus 13.7%). They receive more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (15% versus 11%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.⁶

1.7 Migration and immigration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from Québec. It presents data on interprovincial migration, interregional migration, immigration, and intentions to migrate.

⁶ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

1.7.1 Interprovincial migration

Table 1.7.1.1 - Interprovincial migration between Québec and other provinces and territories by mother tongue, 1996-2001 censuses

	Mother tongue ¹			Total	% English-speakers
	English	French	Non-official languages		
From Québec to other provinces	53,300	39,700	26,700	119,700	44.5
From other provinces to Québec	24,100	30,800	7,600	62,400	38.6
Net interprovincial migration	-29,200	-8,900	-19,100	-57,300	51.0

¹ Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the reported languages.

Source: Marmen, Louise, and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada, 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 104.

Proportionately more people migrate to the rest of Canada among English-speakers than among the other language groups. Between 1996 and 2001, 53,000 of them left Québec for other provinces, whereas only 24,100 came from other Canadian provinces to settle in Québec. Thus, English-speakers had the most negative net interprovincial migration of all language groups: -29,200. In comparison, 39,700 French-speakers left Québec for other provinces while 30,800 came from other Canadian provinces to settle in Québec (net interprovincial migration = -8,900). Finally, 26,700 speakers of other languages left Québec for other provinces while 7,600 came from other Canadian provinces to settle in Québec (net interprovincial migration = -9,100). Altogether, 57,300 people left Québec for other Canadian provinces during this period and half were English-speaking (51%). Nonetheless, only English-speakers had a negative growth rate.⁷ Thus, the impact of their negative net migration was not offset by the other factors that could affect the number of English-speakers in Québec.

⁷ See Table 1.1.1.

Table 1.7.1.2 - Migration flows between Québec and the rest of Canada by English mother tongue¹ and by age for the 1996-2001 period

Age groups	In-flow	Out-flow	Net flow
5-14	3,525	9,515	-5,990
15-24	4,920	7,200	-2,280
25-34	6,960	12,855	-5,895
35-44	4,105	9,220	-5,115
45-54	2,110	5,770	-3,600
55-64	965	3,175	-2,210
65+	720	4,290	-3,570
Total	23,305	52,025	-28,660

¹ Refers to people who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 97F0008XCB2001005 (data compiled by the population and research branch of the Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration).

For the 1996-2001 period, net migration of English-speakers to Québec was negative. This negative balance was more marked for the 5-14 (-5,990), 25-34 (-5,895), and 35-44 (-5,115) age groups. The 55-64 (-2,210) and 15-24 (-2,280) age groups had a lower negative balance. In terms of absolute numbers, the 25-34 age group had the most people leaving (12,855).

Table 1.7.1.3 - Rate of out-flow (%) from Québec to the rest of Canada by English mother tongue and by age for the periods 1991-1996 and 1996-2001

	Age groups	Out-flow rate ³	
		1991-1996	1996-2001
English ¹	5-14	9.6	11.6
	15-24	8.9	9.3
	25-34	14.8	15.8
	35-44	9.5	9.5
	45-54	5.6	6.7
	55-64	5.0	5.3
	65+	3.9	4.2
	Total	8.3	8.9
Total population ²	5-14	1.7	2.1
	15-24	1.7	1.8
	25-34	3.0	3.4
	35-44	1.7	2.0
	45-54	1.0	1.2
	55-64	0.8	0.8
	65+	0.7	0.7
	Total	1.6	1.7

¹ Refers to people who gave one answer (i.e., English) to the question on mother tongue.

² The total includes people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue.

³ The rates are based on Québec's population at the beginning of the period, i.e., census respondents in 1991 for 1991-1996 out-flow rates and census respondents in 1996 for 1996-2001 out-flow rates, while taking into account that the people in the denominator were five years younger at the beginning of the period.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 census, 93F0028XDB96000 and 2001 census, 97F0008XCB2001005 (data compiled by the population and research branch of the Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration).

English-speakers left Québec for the rest of Canada between 1991 and 1996 at an out-flow rate of 8.3% and between 1996 and 2001 at an out-flow rate of 8.9%, as compared to 1.6% and 1.7% for the total population. Within the English-speaking population, the 25-34 year-olds (15.8% out-flow rate) and the 5-14 year-olds (11.6% out-flow rate) were the most prone to leave the province. The 5-14 year-olds may have had a high out-flow rate because they were following their parents (among 25-34 and 35-44 year-olds), who had a high out-flow rate to the rest of Canada (respectively 15.8% and 9.5%). Those who were 65 years old or over (4.2% out-flow rate) and the 55-64 year-olds (5.3% out-flow rate) were less prone to leave the province. Nonetheless, they still had much higher out-flow rates than did the same age groups in the total population (respectively 0.7% and 0.8%).

Table 1.7.1.4 - Population 1 year-old and over by mobility 1 year before and by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	491,165	86.8	4,988,375	87.0
People who have moved	74,405	13.2	743,555	13.0
Non-migrants	38,610	6.8	390,980	6.8
Migrants	35,795	6.3	352,580	6.2
Internal migrants	31,300	5.5	338,745	5.9
Intraprovincial migrants	22,435	4.0	327,580	5.7
Interprovincial migrants	8,860	1.6	11,170	0.2
External migrants	4,495	0.8	13,835	0.2
Total	565,570	100.0	5,731,930	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table 1.7.1.5 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	329,205	61.2	3,391,440	61.8
People who have moved	208,795	38.8	2,095,925	38.2
Non-migrants	105,670	19.6	1,070,050	19.5
Migrants	103,125	19.2	1,025,875	18.7
Internal migrants	91,240	17.0	990,010	18.0
Intraprovincial migrants	67,580	12.6	959,695	18.5
Interprovincial migrants	23,660	4.4	30,315	0.6
External migrants	11,885	2.2	35,865	0.7
Total	538,005	100.0	5,487,370	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who reported English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who reported French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the "one year old and over" population by mobility one year before the census (Table 1.7.1.4) and the "five years old and over" population by mobility five years before (Table 1.7.1.5), we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec, more inclined to have migrated from a

Canadian province to Québec, and more inclined to have migrated from another country to Québec.

1.7.2 Immigration

**Table 1.7.2.1 - Composition of immigrant population by mother tongue,¹
Québec, 2001 census**

Territory	Mother tongue		
	English (%)	French (%)	Non-official languages (%)
<i>Québec</i>	10.7	19.5	69.9
Montréal CMA	10.4	16.4	73.2
Rest of Québec	12.5	41.8	45.7

¹ Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the reported languages.

Source: Marmen, Louise and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada, 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 92.

Québec's immigrant population accounted for 9.9% of the total population in 2001 (Marmen and Corbeil, 2004: 92). Most of these immigrants had a language other than English or French as their mother tongue (69.9%). English mother-tongue speakers made up 10.7% of the immigrant population; French mother-tongue speakers, 19.5%. This proportion (English-speaking immigrants) is somewhat higher in the rest of Québec than in the Montréal CMA.

Table 1.7.2.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	% ²
United States	1,675	20.4
Central America and South America	300	3.7
Caribbean and Bermuda	1,340	16.2
Europe	1,325	16.1
Africa	600	7.3
Asia	2,900	35.3
Oceania and other	70	0.9
Total	8,205	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Percentages are based on the total population of immigrants whose mother tongue is English.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Statistics Canada reports that 8,205 English-speaking immigrants came to Québec between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in Asia (35.3%), the United States (20.4%), the Caribbean and Bermuda (16.2%), and Europe (16.1%).

1.8 Conclusion

What overall portrait does this study paint of Québec's English-speaking community? First, for about thirty years, this community has been declining as a proportion of Québec's total population. Meanwhile, the French-speaking community has held relatively steady and speakers of other languages have increased proportionately. Three-quarters of Québec's English-speaking population (74.6%) are concentrated entirely in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Montréal. Another 7.7% inhabit adjoining areas, i.e., the non-metropolitan portions of Montérégie, Laurentides, and Lanaudière. Thus, over 82% of Québec's English-speakers inhabit the Montréal CMA and its periphery. The other 18% mostly inhabit the Gatineau CMA (5.7%) and Estrie (3.7%). Some regions have significant proportions of English-speakers. This is the case with Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (9.3%), Estrie (7.6%), Laval (6.5%), Laurentides (5.4%), and Côte-Nord (5%). Several municipalities with 5,000 or more people are over 50% English-speakers, i.e., Hampstead, Montréal-Ouest, Westmount, and Pointe-Claire.

There are proportionately more individuals 0-14 years old or 65 years old or over among English-speakers than among French-speakers. The median age of English-speakers has

gone up by over two years in recent years, an indication that the population is aging. It is still, however, lower than that of French-speakers.

English-speakers are the language group that is most able to speak in both French and English. A higher proportion of them, in comparison to French-speakers and speakers of other languages, know French and English well enough to carry on a conversation. Nonetheless, between 1996 and 2001 all language groups had increases in the proportion that could converse in English and French.

When children are less than 18 years old and live in a family where both parents speak English as their mother tongue, 97% of them also have English as their mother tongue. The percentage falls to 33% when one parent's mother tongue is English and the other's is French. If the spouse's mother tongue is French, most English-speakers (59%) say they most often use English at home.

Generally, in Québec, English-speakers have somewhat lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers. Their unemployment rates are also somewhat higher. On the other hand, they have, as a whole, higher incomes than do French-speakers and speakers of other languages. This may be because they are better educated than the majority French-speaking population. Their occupations are more related to management and administrative.

2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PORTRAIT OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES IN QUÉBEC'S REGIONS

This second part of the study summarily portrays the socio-economic situation of English-speakers in each region of Québec, with comparison made to the region's French-speaking community. Where appropriate, inter-regional comparisons will be made on certain points to show how high or low the English-speaking community ranks in relation to other Québec English-speaking communities.

Section 2.1 first portrays the English-speaking community of the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA). There will then follow portraits of the English-speaking communities of Québec's administrative regions, except for the regions of Montréal and Laval included in the Montréal CMA. The regions will be presented in order of decreasing community size: from the region with the most English-speakers to the one with the fewest.

Each regional portrait will follow the same layout:

- Size of region's English-speaking population
- Territorial distribution of English-speaking population
- Migration
- Age structure of region's English-speakers
- Language knowledge and use of the region's English-speakers
- Socio-economic well being of the region's English-speakers. This section includes a series of subthemes: breakdown of English-speaking population by highest educational level, by participation rate, by employment rate, and by unemployment rate; National Occupational Classification by mother tongue; North American Industry Classification by mother tongue; and income by mother tongue
- An exception is made for the Montréal CMA. The section on socio-economic well being is preceded by a section on mixed marriages and language transfers.

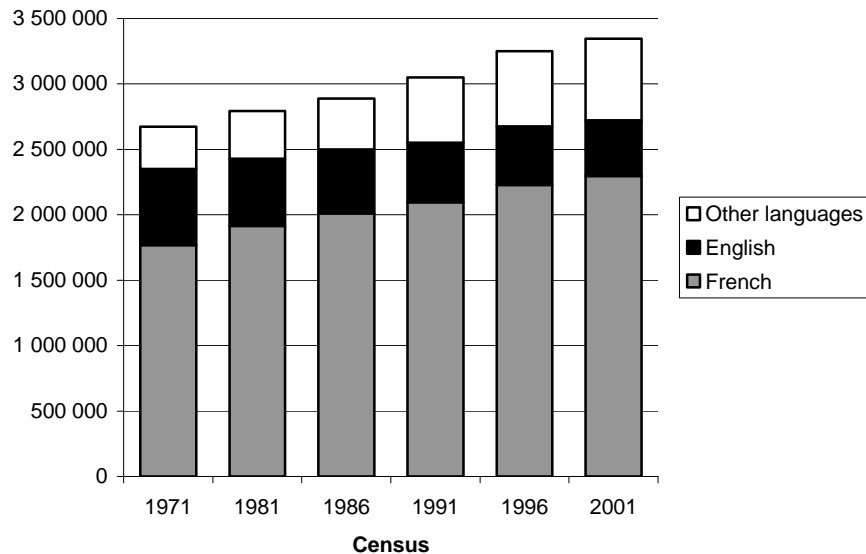
2.1 CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OF MONTRÉAL

The Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) includes Montréal and the other cities of Montréal Island, Laval, the northern periphery (as far as Saint-Placide, Saint-Jérôme, Mascouche, and l'Assomption), Longueuil, and the rest of the southern periphery (as far as Hudson, Beauharnois, Saint-Isidore, Saint-Constant, La Prairie, Chambly, Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Beloeil, and Varennes). The CMA thus encompasses the Montréal and Laval administrative regions and portions of the regions of Laurentides and Lanaudière (northern periphery) and Montérégie (southern periphery).

2.1.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Montréal CMA

This section deals with the size and distribution of the English-speaking population in the Montréal CMA, specifically its proportion of the total population and its demographic decline since 1971.

Chart 2.1.1.1 - Population of the Montréal CMA by mother tongue, 1971 to 2001

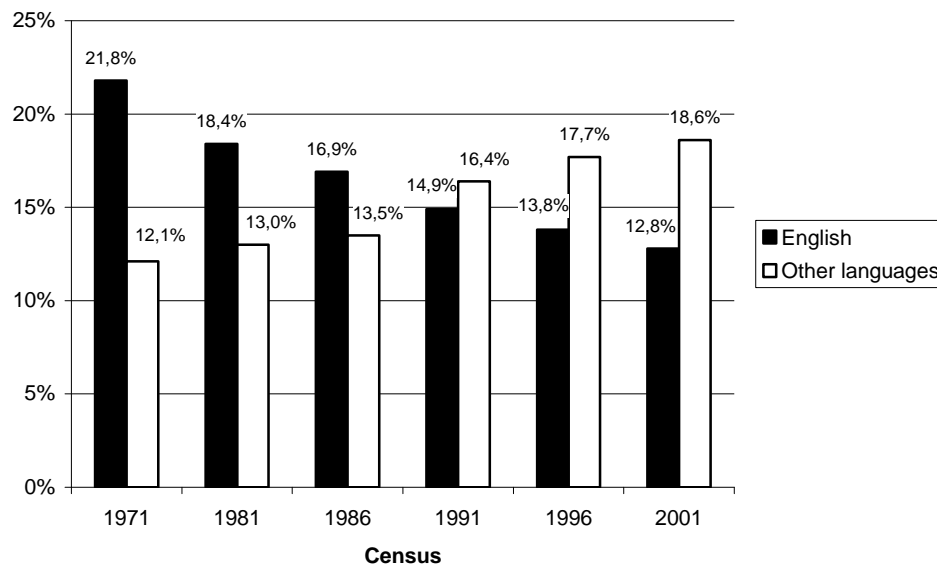


Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.1.

The Montréal CMA grew continuously in population between 1971 and 2001, increasing from 2,673,265 to 3,346,090. Its English-speaking proportion, however, decreased,

falling from 21.8% in 1971 to 12.8% in 2001. It has the third highest proportion after the administrative regions of Montréal (17.5%) and Outaouais (14.5%) (table 1.2.1). Meanwhile, the French-speaking proportion has increased somewhat, rising from 66.1% to 68.6%, whereas speakers of other languages have gone up about 6.5 percentage points (from 12.1% to 18.6%). These trends are shown in greater detail for English-speakers and speakers of other languages on the following chart.

Chart 2.1.1.2 - Proportions of English-speakers and speakers of other languages in the Montréal CMA (%), 1971 to 2001



Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.1.

2.1.2 Territorial distribution in the Montréal CMA

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population over the territory of the Montréal CMA. This territorial distribution will be presented by subregion, by borough of the former city of Montréal, and by municipality.

Table 2.1.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population in the Montréal CMA, by subregion, 2001 census (summary table)

Montréal CMA subregions	English mother-tongue population ¹ (n)	% in Montréal CMA
Montréal Island	312,240	73.9
Former City of Montréal (city limits in 2001)	111,800	26.5
West Island ²	95,340	22.6
LaSalle, Verdun	31,210	7.4
Côte-Saint-Luc, Hampstead, Montréal-Ouest	22,315	5.3
Westmount, Mont-Royal	16,435	3.9
Rest of Montréal Island	35,140	8.3
Laval	21,875	5.2
Northern periphery³	16,710	3.9
Deux-Montagnes, Saint-Eustache	4,720	1.1
Rosemère	2,105	0.5
Rest of the northern periphery	9,885	2.3
Southern periphery⁴	71,415	16.9
Châteauguay	10,975	2.3
Brossard	9,285	2.2
Greenfield Park	6,075	1.4
Saint-Hubert	5,575	1.3
Rest of the southern periphery	39,505	9.4
Total, Montréal CMA	422,240	100.0

¹ Refers to people who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Territory of the West Island Centre local de développement (CLD): Baie-d'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Dorval, Île-Bizard, Kirkland, Pierrefonds, Pointe-Claire, Roxboro, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Sainte-Geneviève, Senneville.

³ Metropolitan portions of the Laurentides and Lanaudière regions.

⁴ Metropolitan portion of the Montérégie region.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table 2.1.2.2 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by borough of the former City of Montréal, 2001 census

Boroughs of former City of Montréal	English mother-tongue population¹ (n)	% in former City of Montréal
Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	46,645	43.9
Ville-Marie	11,630	11.0
Plateau-Mont-Royal	11,520	10.8
Sud-Ouest	10,590	10.0
Villeray—Saint-Michel—Parc-Extension	6,485	6.1
Ahuntsic—Cartierville	6,080	5.7
Rivière-des-Prairies—Pointe-aux-Trembles	5,255	4.9
Rosemont—La-Petite-Patrie	4,250	4.0
Mercier—Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	3,750	3.5
Total	106,205	100.0

¹ Refers to people who gave one answer to the census question on mother tongue

Sources: City of Montréal, Socio-economic profiles of City of Montréal boroughs, 2004 http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=2076.2454613&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL.

The Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) has three-quarters of Québec's English-speakers. Nearly three-quarters of Montréal CMA English-speakers (73.9%) are concentrated on Montréal Island, especially the island's central and western portions. Over a quarter (26.5%) of the CMA's English-speakers live within the limits of the former City of Montréal, mostly in the central boroughs of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (43.9% of the former city's English-speakers), Ville-Marie (11%), and Plateau—Mont-Royal (10.8%). About 25,000 English-speakers inhabit the former working-class neighbourhoods of the following boroughs: Sud-Ouest, Villeray—Saint-Michel—Park Extension, Rosemont—Petite-Patrie, and Hochelaga—Maisonneuve. These boroughs account for nearly 24% of all English-speakers of the former City of Montréal, i.e., around 6% of all CMA English-speakers. The West Island has nearly a quarter (22.6%) of all CMA English-speakers. Elsewhere on the island, there are significant concentrations in LaSalle—Verdun (7.4% of CMA English-speakers), Côte-Saint-Luc—Hampstead—Montréal-Ouest (5.3%), and Westmount—Mont-Royal (3.9%). Montréal's southern periphery, commonly called the South Shore, takes in about 17% of all CMA English-speakers, notably Châteauguay, Brossard, Greenfield Park, and Saint-Hubert. Relatively few English-speakers inhabit Laval (5.2% of the CMA total) and the northern periphery (3.9%).

Table 2.1.2.3 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population¹ by municipality, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Sub-region ²	Municipalities	Total population	English-speakers		
			Number	%	% Mtl CMA English
MI	Montréal	1,019,735	111,800	11.0	26.5
MI	Dollard-des-Ormeaux	47,850	22,560	47.1	5.3
MI	LaSalle	73,105	20,385	27.9	4.8
MI	Pierrefonds	54,310	19,715	36.3	4.7
MI	Pointe-Claire	29,060	16,685	57.4	4.0
MI	Côte-Saint-Luc	29,155	14,720	50.5	3.5
MI	Saint-Laurent	76,610	13,685	17.9	3.2
MI	Westmount	19,385	11,620	60.0	2.8
MI	Verdun	59,485	10,825	18.2	2.6
MI	Beaconsfield	19,195	10,690	55.7	2.5
MI	Kirkland	20,420	8,810	45.9	2.1
MI	Lachine	39,325	8,615	21.9	2.0
MI	Dorval	17,425	7,985	45.8	1.9
MI	Saint-Léonard	69,510	5,435	7.8	1.3
MI	Mont-Royal	18,400	4,815	26.2	1.1
MI	Hampstead	6,975	4,415	63.3	1.0
MI	Montréal-Nord	82,265	3,930	4.8	0.9
MI	Montréal-Ouest	5,160	3,180	61.6	0.8
MI	L'Île-Bizard	13,650	2,375	17.4	0.6
MI	Baie d'Urfé	3,805	2,030	53.4	0.5
MI	Outremont	22,690	1,805	8.0	0.4
MI	Roxboro	5,625	1,750	31.1	0.4
MI	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	4,500	1,700	37.8	0.4
MI	Anjou	37,690	1,495	4.0	0.4
MI	Sainte-Geneviève	3,155	595	18.9	0.1
MI	Senneville	970	445	45.9	0.1
MI	Montréal-Est	3,410	175	5.1	< 0.1
L	Laval	339,005	21,875	6.5	5.2
NP	Deux-Montagnes	16,995	3,260	19.2	0.8
NP	Rosemère	13,220	2,105	15.9	0.5
NP	Saint-Eustache	39,940	1,460	3.7	0.3
NP	Blainville	36,015	885	2.5	0.2
NP	Terrebonne	42,750	850	2.0	0.2
NP	Mascouche	29,285	835	2.9	0.2
NP	Boisbriand	26,670	820	3.1	0.2
NP	Sainte-Thérèse	23,865	775	3.2	0.2
NP	Lorraine	9,475	765	8.1	0.2
NP	Repentigny	54,255	655	1.2	0.2
NP	Mirabel	27,110	465	1.7	0.1
NP	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac	8,710	460	5.3	0.1
NP	Gore	1,255	400	31.9	0.1

Sub-region ²	Municipalities	Total population	English-speakers		
			Number	%	% Mtl CMA English
NP	La Plaine	15,675	335	2.1	0.1
NP	Lachenaie	21,710	290	1.3	0.1
NP	Saint-Jérôme	23,620	290	1.2	0.1
NP	Pointe-Calumet	5,595	225	4.0	0.1
NP	Saint-Colomban	7,510	200	2.7	< 0.1
NP	Bellefeuille	14,030	200	1.4	< 0.1
NP	L'Assomption	15,345	185	1.2	< 0.1
NP	Bois-des-Filion	7,575	185	2.4	< 0.1
NP	Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines	12,290	170	1.4	< 0.1
NP	Le Gardeur	17,530	150	0.9	< 0.1
NP	Saint-Antoine	11,330	150	1.3	< 0.1
NP	Saint-Joseph-du-Lac	4,885	130	2.7	< 0.1
NP	Lavaltrie	5,935	100	1.7	< 0.1
NP	Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie	5,150	95	1.8	< 0.1
NP	Oka	3,145	95	3.0	< 0.1
NP	Lafontaine	9,155	85	0.9	< 0.1
NP	Charlemagne	5,660	65	1.1	< 0.1
NP	Saint-Placide	1,540	15	1.0	< 0.1
NP	Saint-Sulpice	3,330	10	0.3	< 0.1
SP	Châteauguay	40,600	10,975	27.0	2.6
SP	Brossard	64,655	9,285	14.4	2.2
SP	Greenfield Park	16,860	6,075	36.0	1.4
SP	Saint-Hubert	75,190	5,575	7.4	1.3
SP	Saint-Lazare	12,895	4,765	36.9	1.1
SP	Pincourt	10,065	3,460	34.4	0.8
SP	Longueuil	126,760	3,385	2.7	0.8
SP	Saint-Lambert	20,655	3,300	16.0	0.8
SP	Hudson	4,785	3,120	65.2	0.7
SP	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	23,565	2,765	11.7	0.7
SP	Vaudreuil-Dorion	19,655	2,650	13.5	0.6
SP	Notre-Dame-de-l'île-Perrot	8,530	1,545	18.1	0.4
SP	Candiac	12,675	1,580	12.5	0.4
SP	L'Île Perrot	9,275	1,440	15.5	0.3
SP	Chambly	20,085	1,190	5.9	0.3
SP	Saint-Constant	22,490	1,165	5.2	0.3
SP	Boucherville	35,700	825	2.3	0.2
SP	La Prairie	18,500	780	4.2	0.2
SP	Sainte-Catherine	15,945	710	4.5	0.2
SP	Beloeil	18,795	705	3.8	0.2
SP	Mont-Saint-Hilaire	13,865	680	4.9	0.2
SP	Otterburn Park	7,860	670	8.5	0.2
SP	Saint-Julie	26,540	430	1.6	0.1
SP	Saint-Basile-le-Grand	12,380	400	3.2	0.1
SP	Varennes	19,520	375	1.9	0.1
SP	Mercier	9,415	370	3.9	0.1
SP	Léry	2,380	370	15.5	0.1

Sub-region ²	Municipalities	Total population	English-speakers		
			Number	%	% Mtl CMA English
SP	LeMoyne	4,830	305	6.3	0.1
SP	Terrasse-Vaudreuil	2,035	300	14.7	0.1
SP	Carignan	5,905	280	4.7	0.1
SP	Les Cèdres	5,110	280	5.5	0.1
SP	Delson	7,025	255	3.6	0.1
SP	Beauharnois	6,240	150	2.4	< 0.1
SP	Maple Grove	2,620	140	5.3	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Isidore	2,335	135	5.8	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu	4,115	130	3.2	< 0.1
SP	Melocheville	2,445	130	5.3	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Mathieu	1,965	125	6.4	< 0.1
SP	McMasterville	3,965	115	2.9	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Philippe	3,875	105	2.7	< 0.1
SP	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	890	90	10.1	< 0.1
SP	Richelieu	4,720	85	1.8	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Amable	7,265	75	1.0	< 0.1
SP	Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil	2,225	65	2.9	< 0.1
SP	Pointe-des-Cascades	915	40	4.4	< 0.1
SP	L'Île-Cadieux	125	20	16.0	< 0.1
Total		3,380,670	422,240	12.5	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² MI = Montréal Island, L = Laval, SP = southern periphery, and NP = northern periphery.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

The following Montréal CMA municipalities have over 50% English-speakers: Hudson (65.2%), Hampstead (63.3%), Montréal-Ouest (61.6%), Westmount (60%), Pointe-Claire (57.4%), Beaconsfield (55.7%), Baie d'Urfé (53.4%), and Côte-Saint-Luc (50.5%). All of them are in the central and western portions of the CMA, except for Hudson, which is in the southern periphery.

2.1.3 Migration

This section deals with English-speaking migration to and from the Montréal CMA. Migration and immigration data are presented.

Table 2.1.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English-speakers ¹		French-speakers ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	236,790	59.9	1,228,345	56.6
People who have moved	158,155	40.0	942,950	43.4
Non-migrants	84,235	21.3	477,145	22.0
Migrants	73,935	18.7	465,785	21.5
Internal migrants	63,620	16.1	439,645	20.2
Intraprovincial migrants	49,070	12.4	425,815	19.6
Interprovincial migrants	14,510	3.7	11,820	0.5
External migrants	10,355	2.6	26,155	1.2
Total	394,985	100.0	2,171,295	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over of the Montréal CMA by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers were less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec, more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec, and more inclined to have migrated from another country to Québec. Proportionately fewer English-speakers than French-speakers had moved in the previous five years.

Table 2.1.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Montréal CMA, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	1,245	17.0
Central America and South America	285	3.9
Caribbean and Bermuda	1,275	17.5
Europe	1,155	15.7
Africa	535	7.3
Asia	2,755	37.6
Oceania and other	50	0.8
Total	7,335	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

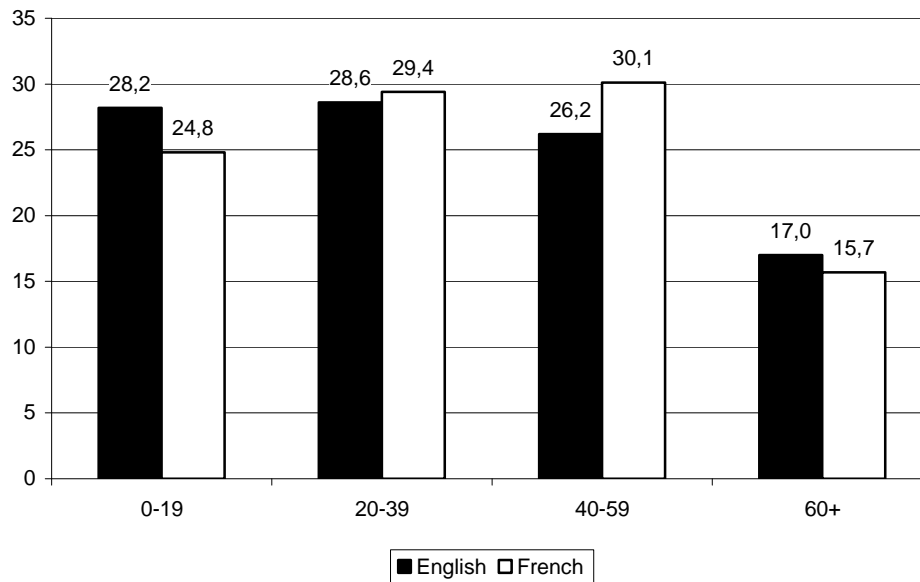
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers from another country who came between 1996 and 2001 were born mainly in Asia (37.6%), the Caribbean and Bermuda (17.5%), the United States (17%), and Europe (15.7%). The Montréal CMA took in 82.9% of all English-speaking immigrants who came to Québec between 1996 and 2001.

2.1.4 Age structure of Montréal CMA English-speakers

This section describes the age structure of the Montréal CMA English-speaking population.

Chart 2.1.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Montréal CMA, 2001 census (%)



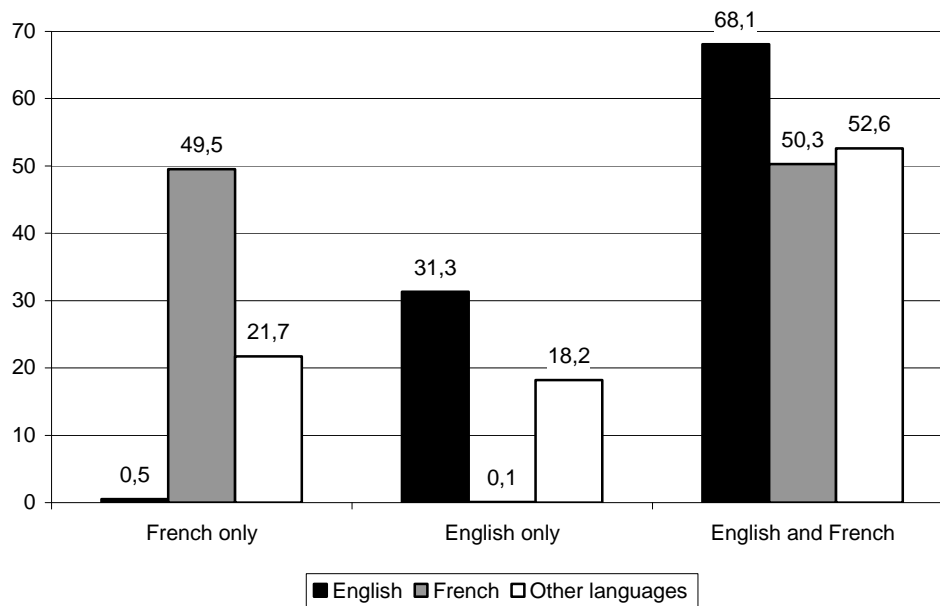
Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.2.

Proportionately more Montréal CMA English-speakers are in the 0-19 and 60+ age groups: 28.2% are 0 to 19 years old, as compared to 24.8% of French-speakers; 17% are 60 years old or over, as compared to 15.7% of French-speakers. Their median age (35.7) is lower than that of French-speakers (37.8). Montréal CMA English-speakers have the highest proportion of people under 40 out of all English-speaking communities in Québec. Only five other regions have a majority under 40, i.e., Côte-Nord, Outaouais, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Montérégie, and Chaudière-Appalaches.

2.1.5 Language knowledge and use in the Montréal CMA

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Montréal CMA English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Chart 2.1.5.1 - Population by knowledge of French and English and by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.3.

Montréal CMA English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 68.1% knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 52.6% of speakers of other languages, and 50.3% of French-speakers. Nearly a third knew only English (31.3%), versus half of French-speakers who knew only French (49.5%).

**Table 2.1.5.1 - Main working language by mother tongue,
Montréal CMA, 2001 census**

Main working language	Mother tongue						Total population	
	English		French		Non-official languages			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
English	161,486	69.6	82,411	6.2	125,073	36.5	368,970	19.4
French	45,593	19.6	1,166,058	87.9	142,695	41.6	1,354,345	71.2
French and English	23,711	10.2	75,273	5.7	44,531	13.0	143,515	7.5
Other	338	0.1	763	0.1	16,790	4.9	17,890	0.9
English and other	418	0.2	111	0.0	3,596	1.0	4,125	0.2
French and other	65	0.0	885	0.1	3,570	1.0	4,520	0.2
English, French, and other	489	0.2	1,552	0.1	6,894	2.0	8,935	0.5
Total workers	232,138	100.0	1,327,050	100.0	343,118	100.0	1,902,305	100.0

Source: Castonguay, C. (2003), "La vraie question linguistique : quelle est la force d'attraction réelle du français au Québec ? ", in M. Venne (ed.), *L'annuaire du Québec 2004*, Montréal, Fidès, p. 248.

In the Montréal CMA, the main working language is English for 69.6% of English-speakers, 36.5% of speakers of other languages, and 6.2% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 19.6% of English-speakers, 41.6% of speakers of other languages, and 87.9% of French-speakers. Only in the Montréal CMA and the Laurentides and Lanaudière regions are both English and French most often used at work by over 10% of English-speakers.

Table 2.1.5.2 - English use among English-speakers in different activities by age group, Montréal CMA, 1999

Activities	Age groups		
	18 to 29 (%)	30 to 64 (%)	65 or over (%)
Shopping centre	55.8	54.5	78.1
Small business	55.4	54.9	77.6
Bank	64.4	70.3	85.2
Newspaper	90.7	93.9	98.1
Television	95.8	97.2	97.3
Cinema	98.9	98.6	99.0
Government verbal	54.8	57.5	84.4
Government forms	74.1	77.3	91.1

Source: Jedwab, J. (2004), *Going forward: the evolution of Quebec's English-speaking community*, Report prepared for the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, p. 27 (from Paul Béland, *Le français, langue d'usage public au Québec en 1997 : rapport de recherche*, Government of Québec, Conseil de la langue française, 1999).

The 65+ age group is the one with the highest proportion using English during the following activities: shopping centre, small business, bank, newspaper, television, cinema, verbal communication with the government, and government forms. Young English-speakers 18 to 29 years old are less inclined to use English at the bank (64.4%), for reading the newspaper (90.7%), for watching TV (95.8%), for verbally communicating with the government (54.8%), or for filling out government forms (74.1%) than are English-speakers 30 to 64 years old or 65 years old or over.

2.1.6 Mixed marriages and language transfers in the Montréal CMA

This section deals with the issue of mixed marriages and language transfers, specifically the distribution of spouses with different mother tongues and the mother tongue of the children in these households.

Table 2.1.6.1 - Distribution of wives whose mother tongue is English by husband's mother tongue in husband-wife families, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Husband's mother tongue	English-speaking wives ¹	
	Number	%
English	52,130	65.2
French	17,940	22.5
Non-official language	8,850	11.1
English and French	510	0.6
English and non-official language	325	0.4
French and non-official language	85	0.1
English, French, and non-official language	50	0.1
Total	79,895	100.0

¹ Refers to wives who gave one answer to the question on mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 95F0334XCB01006.

For married women whose mother tongue is English, 65.2% have husbands whose mother tongue is also English and 22.5% have husbands whose mother tongue is French. For married men whose mother tongue is English, 64.3% have wives whose mother tongue is also English and 25.6% have wives whose mother tongue is French.

Table 2.1.6.2 - Mother tongue of children under 18 and living in a husband-wife family by mother tongue of parents,¹ Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Mother tongue of parents	Mother tongue of children ²	
	English %	French %
Both husband and wife speak English	97.1	1.8
Husband speaks English and wife speaks French	24.8	62.2
Husband speaks French and wife speaks English	48.3	39.6

¹ Refers to single answers to the question on mother tongue.

² Percentages are based on total population of children in each category of the "mother tongue of parents" variable.

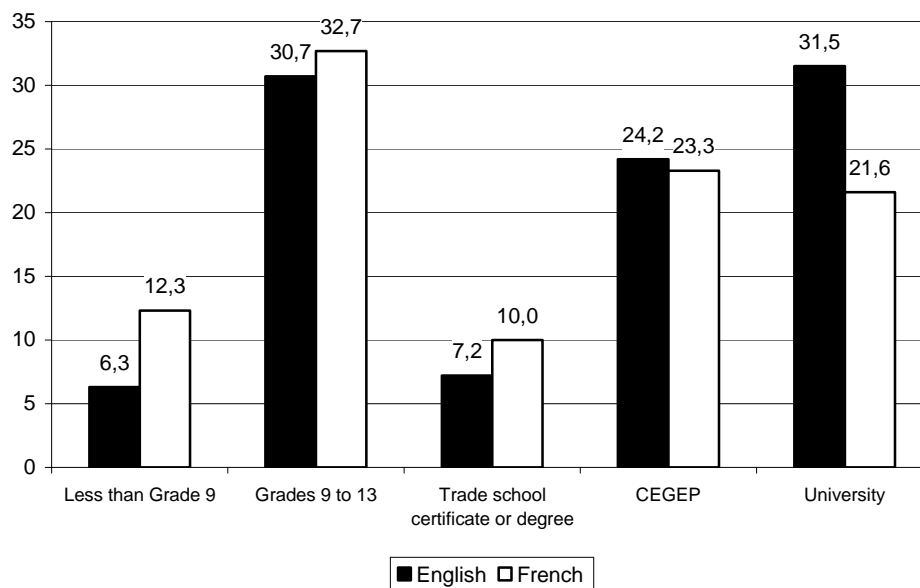
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 97F0007XCB01011.

When the children are under 18 and live in a family where both parents speak English as their mother tongue, 97.1% are also native English-speakers. The percentage falls to 48.3% when the wife's mother tongue is English and the husband's is French. It falls to 24.8% when the wife's mother tongue is French and the husband's is English.

2.1.7 Socio-economic well being of Montreal CMA English-speakers

This section deals with themes relating to the socio-economic well being of Montréal CMA English-speakers: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; economically active population and occupation; highest educational level; and total income, mean income, and median income.

**Chart 2.1.7.1 - Population 15 years old and over
by highest educational level and by mother tongue,
Montréal CMA, 2001 census (%)**

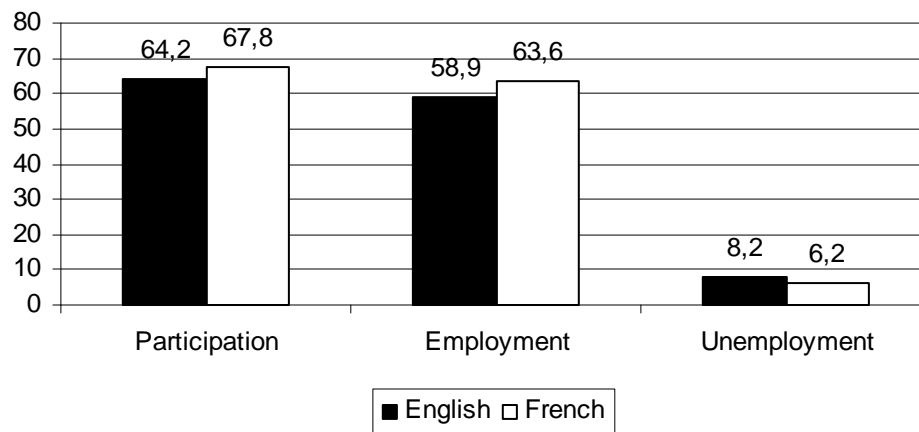


Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.5.

Montréal CMA English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 55.7% have a completed postsecondary degree, as compared to 44.9% of French-speakers. This proportion is the highest among all of Québec's regional English-speaking communities. Only in two other regions does the proportion of English-speakers with a

postsecondary degree exceed 50%, i.e., Capitale-Nationale (52.1%) and Nord-du-Québec (51.5%). Proportionately more French-speakers than English-speakers have less than Grade 9, an educational level between Grade 9 and Grade 13, or a trade school certificate or degree.

Chart 2.1.7.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census (%)



Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.4.

In the Montréal CMA, English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (64.2% versus 67.8% and 58.9% versus 63.6%). English-speakers also have a higher unemployment rate (8.2% versus 6.2% of French-speakers).

Table 2.1.7.1 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	30,015	4	126,250	2
Business, finance, and administrative	47,230	7	262,280	1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	15,960	7	89,030	2
Health care	10,645	1	72,030	8
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	19,205	2	107,510	87
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	10,740	2	51,590	2
Sales and services	45,460	9	277,940	4
Trades, transport, and equipment	16,605	2	165,580	3
Primary industry occupations	1040	5	9,820	8
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	10,690	1	78,125	3
Total	207,695	100.0	1,240,110	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montréal CMA, proportionately more English-speakers work in the following occupational categories: business, finance and administrative (22.7% versus 21.1%), management (14.4% versus 10.2%), social science, education, public administration, and religion (9.2% versus 8.7%), natural and applied sciences and related occupations (7.7% versus 7.2%), and art, culture, sport, and recreation (5.2% versus 4.2%). Proportionately more French-speakers work in health care (5.8% versus 5.1%), trades, transport, and equipment (13.3% versus 8.2%), and processing, manufacturing, and utilities (6.3% versus 5.1%).

Table 2.1.7.2 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	420	0.2	6,200	0.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	165	0.1	1,170	0.1
Utilities	220	0.1	11,530	0.9
Construction	5,265	2.5	56,575	4.6
Manufacturing	34,135	16.4	185,630	15.0
Wholesale trade	16,920	8.1	66,405	5.4
Retail trade	19,390	9.3	148,385	12.0
Transportation and warehousing	12,755	6.1	63,600	5.1
Information industry and cultural industry	9,550	4.6	50,440	4.1
Finance and insurance	9,620	4.6	56,470	4.6
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	3,950	1.9	20,710	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	20,500	9.9	96,330	7.8
Management of companies and enterprises	430	0.2	1,300	0.1
Administrative services, support services, waste management services, and remediation services	9,205	4.4	46,825	3.8
Educational services	17,810	8.6	83,790	6.7
Health care and social assistance	19,165	9.2	130,145	10.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,770	2.3	25,440	2.1
Accommodation and food services	11,565	5.6	60,870	4.9
Other services, except for public administration	8,250	4.0	57,985	4.7
Public administration	3,720	1.8	70,395	5.7
Total	207,685	100.0	1,240,055	100.0

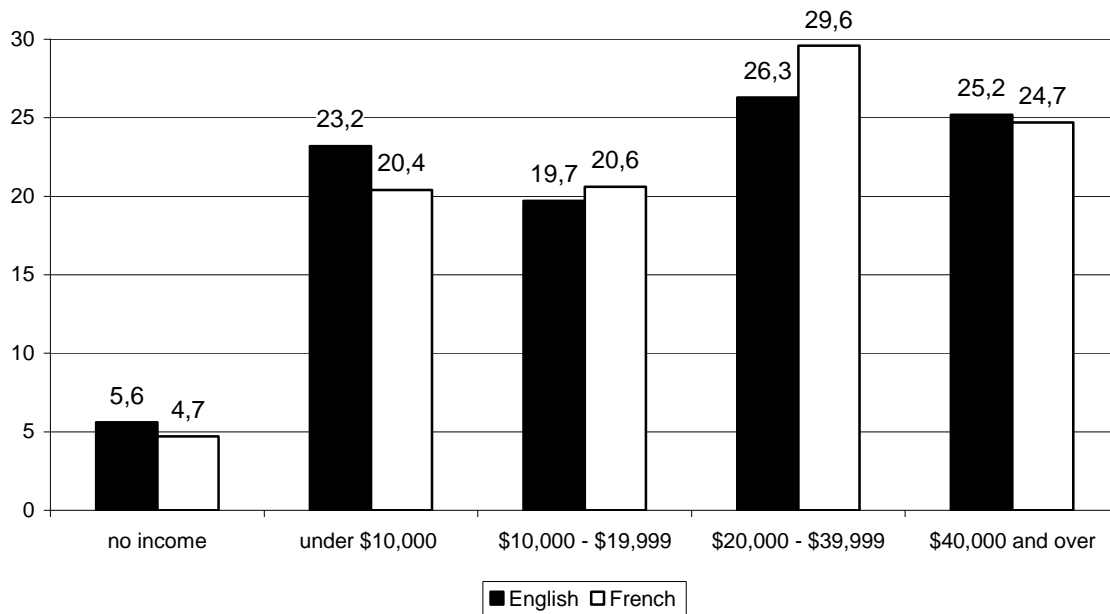
¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Proportionately more English-speakers work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (16.4% versus 15%), professional, scientific, and technical services (9.9% versus 7.8%), educational services (8.6% versus 6.7%), wholesale trade (8.1% versus 5.4%), and transportation and warehousing (6.1% versus 5.1%). Proportionately more French-speakers work in retail trade (12% versus 9.3%), public administration (5.7% versus 1.8%), and construction (4.6% versus 2.5%).

Chart 2.1.7.3 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census



Source: Appendix A2 – Table A2.6.

In the Montréal CMA, proportionately more English-speakers 15 years old or over earn over \$75,000 (7.6% versus 4.7% of French-speakers).⁸ Proportionately more, however, also earn under \$10,000.

⁸ See appendix Table A2.6

Table 2.1.7.3 - Mean and median total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Mean and median total income ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	\$	\$	\$
Mean income	33,490	29,967	29,179
Median income	22,582	23,832	22,236

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Both mean and median incomes were averaged over all RCMs making up the CMA, with each RCM mean and median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total CMA population. These statistics are used here as indicators.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montréal CMA, English-speakers have higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is slightly lower. Mean income is \$33,490 for English-speakers and \$29,967 for French-speakers. The gap is narrower for median income: \$22,582 for English-speakers and \$23,832 for French-speakers.

Table 2.1.7.4 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	74.3	77.9	76.4
Government transfers	10.8	11.4	12.3
Other	14.8	10.6	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition is computed from mean income compositions of all RCMs making up the CMA, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total CMA population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers receive less income from employment than do French-speakers (74.3% versus 77.9%). On the other hand, they receive less government transfers (10.8% versus 11.4%) but they receive more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (14.8% versus 10.6%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.⁹

2.2 MONTÉRÉGIE

This section deals with the English-speaking population of the Montérégie region.

2.2.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Montérégie region

The Montérégie region has 101,205 English-speakers out of a total population of 1,260,165. This proportion of 8% is one of the five highest among Québec's regions. Montérégie has 17.7% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.2.2 Territorial distribution in the Montérégie region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs (regional county municipality). The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

⁹ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

Table 2.2.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Montérégie, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	21,595	6,360	29.5
Brome-Missisquoi	44,830	10,140	22.6
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	101,290	19,715	19.5
Roussillon	137,195	16,560	12.1
Champlain	308,955	27,925	9.0
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	22,515	1,610	7.2
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	118,630	6,980	5.9
La Haute-Yamaska	77,535	2,975	3.8
Le Haut-Richelieu	99,630	3,775	3.8
Beauharnois-Salaberry	58,055	1,785	3.1
Lajemmerais	99,385	1,780	1.8
Rouville	29,490	505	1.7
Acton	14,830	140	0.9
Le Bas-Richelieu	49,205	405	0.8
Les Maskoutains	77,025	550	0.7
Total	1,260,165	101,205	8.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Le Haut-Saint-Laurent (29.5%), Brome-Missisquoi (22.6%), Vaudreuil-Soulanges (19.5%), Roussillon (12.1%), and Champlain (9%). The lowest proportions are in Les Maskoutains, Le Bas-Richelieu, and Acton (respectively with 0.7%, 0.8%, and 0.9%).

2.2.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Montérégie region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.2.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	62,615	65.4	638,910	61.9
People who have moved	33,210	34.7	393,295	38.1
Non-migrants	13,165	13.7	177,925	17.2
Migrants	20,010	20.9	215,375	20.9
Internal migrants	18,885	19.7	211,875	20.5
Intraprovincial migrants	15,690	16.4	207,480	20.1
Interprovincial migrants	3,190	3.3	4,375	0.4
External migrants	1,135	1.2	3,505	0.3
Total	95,800	100.0	1,032,205	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over of the Montérégie region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (16.4% versus 20.1%) and more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (3.3% versus 0.4%). They are also more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (1.2% versus 0.3%). Proportionately more French-speakers than English-speakers have moved in the last five years (38.1% versus 34.7% respectively).

Table 2.2.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Montérégie, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	180	29.5
Central America and South America	10	1.6
Caribbean and Bermuda	115	18.9
Europe	175	28.7
Africa	25	4.1
Asia	90	14.8
Oceania and other	10	1.6
Total	610	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 610 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Montérégie region between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in the United States (29.5%), Europe (28.7%), the Caribbean and Bermuda (18.9%), and Asia (14.8%). Montérégie took in 6.9% of the English-speaking immigrants who came to Québec between 1996 and 2001. This percentage is the second highest after that of the Montréal CMA with 82.9%. The third highest is that of Outaouais with 2.7%.

2.2.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Montérégie region

This section deals with the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Montérégie region.

Table 2.2.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Montérégie, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	5.3	5.5
5-9	7.4	7.1
10-14	8.0	7.0
15-19	7.1	6.8
0-19	27.9	26.4
20-24	5.9	6.4
25-29	4.6	5.6
30-34	6.1	6.5
35-39	8.4	8.6
20-39	25.0	27.1
40-44	8.5	9.2
45-49	7.7	8.3
50-54	7.2	7.6
55-59	5.8	6.3
40-59	29.2	31.6
60-64	4.7	4.5
65+	13.2	10.4
60+	17.8	14.9
Median age ³	38.5	38.1
Total	101,205	1,092,545

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Proportionately more English-speakers are 0-19 years old (27.9% versus 26.4% of French-speakers) or 60 or over (17.8% versus 14.9%). The reverse is true for the 20-39 (25% versus 27.1%) and 40-59 (22.2% versus 31.6%) age groups. The gap is widest in the last age group. The median age is slightly higher among English-speakers (38.5) than among French-speakers (38.1).

2.2.5 Language knowledge and use in the Montérégie region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Montérégie English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.2.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	30.6	0.0	3.2
French only	0.5	58.9	52.0
English and French	68.8	41.1	44.5
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.3

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 68.8% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 41.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.2.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
English	61.9	3.8
French	28.9	91.9
Non-official language	0.1	0.0
English and French	9.0	4.1
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.1	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, the main working language is English for 61.9% of English-speakers and 3.8% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 28.9% of English-speakers and 91.9% of French-speakers.

2.2.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Montérégie region

This section deals with themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Montérégie region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.2.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	6,525	8.1	123,735	14.1
Grades 9 to 13	30,885	38.5	319,005	36.3
Trade school certificate or degree	7,580	9.5	98,525	11.2
CEGEP	19,145	23.9	197,065	22.5
University	16,080	20.0	139,855	15.9
Total	80,210	100.0	878,185	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 20% of them have been to university, versus 15.9% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 23.9% of them and 22.5% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (14.1% versus 8.1% of English-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (11.2% versus 9.5%). Proportionately more English-speakers have an educational level between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (38.5% versus 36.3% of French-speakers).

Table 2.2.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	62.5	68.2
Employment rate	57.8	64.3
Unemployment rate	7.5	5.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers have a lower participation rate than do French-speakers (62.5% versus 68.2%). Similarly, their employment rate is lower (57.8% versus 64.3% of French-speakers) and their unemployment rate is higher (7.5% versus 5.8%).

Table 2.2.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 Montérégie statistics, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	% ²	Number	% ³
Management	6,270	12.8	55,335	9.4
Business, finance, and administrative	10,830	22.1	109,595	18.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3,395	6.9	36,270	6.2
Health care	2,005	4.1	32,320	5.5
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	3,205	6.5	41,930	7.1
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	1,420	2.9	13,970	2.4
Sales and services	10,335	21.1	128,855	21.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	6,210	12.7	95,635	16.2
Primary industry occupations	1,720	3.5	17,700	3.0
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	3,680	7.5	57,335	9.7
Total	49,010	100.0	588,935	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: business, finance, and administrative (22.1%), sales and services (21.1%), management (12.8%), and trades, transport, and equipment (12.7%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (21.9%), business, finance, and administrative (18.6%), and trades, transport, and equipment (16.2%).

Table 2.2.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Montérégie, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	1,575	3.2	16,805	2.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	105	0.2	875	0.1
Utilities	65	0.1	5,550	0.9
Construction	1,580	3.2	29,230	5.0
Manufacturing	10,045	20.5	120,490	20.4
Wholesale trade	3,410	7.0	29,765	5.0
Retail trade	4,265	8.7	69,520	11.8
Transportation and warehousing	4,065	8.3	30,475	5.2
Information industry and cultural industry	1,575	3.2	14,235	2.4
Finance and insurance	2,330	4.8	24,840	4.2
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	630	1.3	7,460	1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3,570	7.3	32,840	5.6
Management of companies and enterprises	50	0.1	505	0.1
Administrative services, support services, waste management services, and remediation services	1,845	3.8	18,335	3.1
Educational services	3,330	6.8	34,150	5.8
Health care and social assistance	3,670	7.5	56,530	9.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	850	1.7	9,435	1.6
Accommodation and food services	2,235	4.6	29,950	5.1
Other services, except for public administration	2,090	4.3	28,565	4.9
Public administration	1,685	3.4	29,405	5.0
Total	49,000	100.0	588,935	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (20.5%), retail trade (8.7%), transportation and warehousing (8.3%), health care and social assistance (7.5%), and professional, scientific, and

technical services (7.3%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (20.4%), retail trade (11.8%), health care and social assistance (9.6%), educational services (5.8%), and professional, scientific, and technical services (5.6%). But proportionately fewer French-speakers are in transportation and warehousing (5.2% versus 8.3% of English-speakers) while they are more present than English-speakers in retail trade (11.8% versus 8.7%).

Table 2.2.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
No income	5,180	6.5	44,700	5.1
\$4,999 and under	9,925	12.4	93,870	10.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8,610	10.7	91,585	10.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,455	10.6	95,465	10.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7,085	8.8	82,240	9.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	12,140	15.2	141,930	16.2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	9,865	12.3	120,160	13.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	6,165	7.7	79,765	9.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	4,295	5.4	52,580	6.0
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3,975	5.0	40,620	4.6
\$75,000 and over	4,360	5.4	35,265	4.0
Total	80,100	100.0	878,190	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	30,167	n/a	28,973	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	23,063	n/a	23,782	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Both mean and median incomes are averaged over all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. These statistics are used here as indicators.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In 2001, among people of the Montérégie region 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earned over \$60,000 (15.8% versus 14.6% of French-speakers). But proportionately more also earned \$19,999 or less or even no income at all (6.5% versus 5.1% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earned between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (39% versus 35.2% of English-speakers).

In Montérégie, English-speakers have higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is slightly lower. Mean income is \$30,167 for English-speakers and \$28,973 for French-speakers. Median income is \$23,063 for English-speakers and \$23,782 for French-speakers.

Table 2.2.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montérégie, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	73.4	77.8	77.3
Government transfers	13.1	11.7	12.0
Other	13.5	10.4	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to people who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to people who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Montérégie region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (73.4% versus 77.8%). They receive more government transfers (13.1% versus 11.7%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (13.5% versus 10.4%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁰

¹⁰ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.3 OUTAOUAIS

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Outaouais region.

2.3.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Outaouais region

The Outaouais region has 36,320 English-speakers out of a total population of 250,535, i.e., 14.5% of the total population. It has the second highest concentration of English-speakers after the Montréal administrative region (17.5%). The Montréal CMA has a proportion of 12.8%. The Outaouais region has 6.3% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.3.2 Territorial distribution in the Outaouais region

This section describes the territorial distribution of the English-speaking population in the Outaouais region. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.3.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Outaouais, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Pontiac	11,550	6,565	56.8
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	27,450	7,525	27.4
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	15,265	1,965	12.9
Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais	179,555	19,340	11.0
Papineau	16,715	925	5.5
Total	250,535	36,320	14.5

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Pontiac (56.8%) and Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais (27.4%). English-speakers make up 12.9% of La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and 11% of the Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais. The lowest proportion is in Papineau (5.5%).

2.3.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Outaouais region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.3.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	27,075	62.4	137,970	59.0
People who have moved	16,355	37.7	95,755	41.0
Non-migrants	6,760	15.6	49,480	21.2
Migrants	9,600	22.1	46,275	19.8
Internal migrants	9,095	20.9	45,060	19.3
Intraprovincial migrants	4,025	9.3	38,320	16.4
Interprovincial migrants	5,060	11.7	6,740	2.9
External migrants	505	1.2	1,225	0.5
Total	43,415	100.0	233,735	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Outaouais region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (9.3% versus 16.4%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (11.7% versus 2.9%), and more inclined also to have immigrated from another country to Québec (1.2% versus 0.5%). Proportionately fewer English-speakers have moved in the last five years (37.7% versus 41% of French-speakers).

Table 2.3.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Outaouais, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	55	23.4
Central America and South America	20	8.5
Caribbean and Bermuda	40	17.0
Europe	30	12.8
Africa	35	14.9
Asia	50	21.3
Oceania and other	10	4.3
Total	235	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 235 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Outaouais region between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in the United States (23.4%), Asia (21.3%), and the Caribbean and Bermuda (17%).

2.3.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Outaouais region

This section deals with the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Outaouais region.

Table 2.3.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Outaouais, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	5.3	5.6
5-9	7.6	7.1
10-14	7.9	7.2
15-19	7.0	6.6
0-19	27.8	26.5
20-24	5.8	6.3
25-29	5.7	6.3
30-34	7.3	7.0
35-39	8.6	9.2
20-39	27.3	28.7
40-44	9.3	9.6
45-49	7.7	8.6
50-54	7.5	7.2
55-59	5.6	5.6
40-59	30.2	31.0
60-64	4.4	4.1
65+	10.2	9.6
60+	14.7	13.8
Median age ³	37.2	37.3
Total	45,845	247,730

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, proportionately more English-speakers are 40 to 59 years old. This age group takes in 30.2% of them. This being said, the two language communities have similar age structures in the Outaouais region; 27.8% of English-speakers are in the 0-19 age group (versus 26.5% of French-speakers), 27.3% in the 20-39 age group (versus 28.7% of French-speakers), 30.2% in the 40-59 age group (versus 31% of French-speakers), and 14.7% in the 60+ age group (versus 13.8% of French-speakers). French-speakers have a median age similar (37.3) to that of English-speakers (37.2).

2.3.5 Language knowledge and use in the Outaouais region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the English-speaking community of the Outaouais region, specifically the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.3.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English¹	French²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	38.0	0.4	31.1
French only	0.1	46.5	7.9
English and French	61.9	53.1	60.6
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.4

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 61.9% knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 53.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.3.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	82.7	22.0
French	11.5	70.3
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	5.7	7.7
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, the main working language is English for 82.7% of English-speakers and 22% of French-speakers. This proportion is the highest among Québec's regional English-speaking communities. The second highest is that of Côte-Nord English-speakers (75%).

2.3.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Outaouais region

This section deals with themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Outaouais region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.3.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	3,525	9.7	27,660	13.9
Grades 9 to 13	13,505	37.2	70,665	35.6
Trade school certificate or degree	3,310	9.1	18,520	9.3
CEGEP	8,355	23.0	42,985	21.7
University	7,635	21.0	38,515	19.4
Total	36,310	100.0	198,340	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 21% of them have gone to university, as compared to 19.4% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 23% of them and 21.7% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers than English-speakers have less than Grade 9 or a trade school certificate or degree. Proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13.

Table 2.3.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	67.4	68.6
Employment rate	62.4	64.6
Unemployment rate	7.4	5.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers have a lower participation rate than do French-speakers (67.4% versus 68.6%). Similarly, their employment rate is lower (62.4% versus 64.6%) and their unemployment rate is higher (7.4% versus 5.8%).

Table 2.3.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Outaouais, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	2,835	11.8	12,815	9.6
Business, finance, and administrative	5,120	21.2	30,110	22.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,955	8.1	9,800	7.4
Health care	790	3.3	6,610	5.0
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	2,195	9.1	14,000	10.5
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	935	3.9	4,250	3.2
Sales and services	5,120	21.2	30,570	23.0
Trades, transport, and equipment	3,020	12.5	18,535	13.9
Primary industry occupations	1,285	5.3	2,205	1.7
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	855	3.5	4,220	3.2
Total	24,095	100.0	133,105	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: business, finance, and administrative (21.2%), sales and services (21.2%), trades, transport, and equipment (12.5%), and management (11.8%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (23%), business, finance, and administrative (22.6%), trades, transport, and equipment (13.9%), and social science, education, public administration, and religion (10.5%). The widest gaps between the two language groups are in primary industry occupations (*i.e.* 3.6 percentage points).

Table 2.3.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Outaouais, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1,140	4.7	2,240	1.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	55	0.2	125	0.1
Utilities	85	0.4	680	0.5
Construction	1,420	5.9	8,290	6.2
Manufacturing	1,865	7.7	9,155	6.9
Wholesale trade	560	2.3	3,190	2.4
Retail trade	2,135	8.9	14,415	10.8
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	4.2	4,855	3.6
Information industry and cultural industry	940	3.9	3,285	2.5
Finance and insurance	735	3.1	3,405	2.6
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	365	1.5	1,770	1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,785	7.4	6,255	4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	65	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	1,140	4.7	5,875	4.4
Educational services	1,430	5.9	10,015	7.5
Health care and social assistance	1,640	6.8	13,655	10.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	795	3.3	3,395	2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,530	6.4	7,400	5.6
Other services, except for public administration	1,290	5.4	6,465	4.9
Public administration	4,170	17.3	28,555	21.5
Total	24,090	100.0	133,110	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: public administration (17.3%), retail trade (8.9%), manufacturing (7.7%), and professional, scientific, and technical services (7.4%). The region has the highest proportion of English-speakers working in public administration. French-speakers tend to work in public administration (21.5%), retail trade (10.8%), health care and social assistance (10.3%), and educational services (7.5%). Proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers work in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (4.7% versus 1.7%), and in professional, scientific, and technical services (7.4% versus 4.7%). Proportionately more French-speakers than English-speakers work in public administration (21.5% versus 17.3%), and in health care and social assistance (10.3% versus 6.8%).

Table 2.3.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years and over by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	1,895	5.2	9,870	5.0
\$4,999 and under	4,210	11.6	19,445	9.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4,275	11.8	20,395	10.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,725	10.3	22,230	11.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3,180	8.8	16,880	8.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4,975	13.7	29,515	14.9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	4,635	12.8	27,290	13.8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	3,205	8.8	19,565	9.9
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,230	6.1	13,430	6.8
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2,125	5.9	11,855	6.0
\$75,000 and over	1,875	5.2	7,850	4.0
Total	36,320	100.0	198,335	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	29,971	n/a	29,602	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	23,830	n/a	25,134	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Both mean and median incomes are averaged over all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. These statistics are used here as indicators.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000. Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999. On the other hand, 47.7% of English-speakers 15 years old or over earn \$19,999 or less, versus 44.8% of French-speakers.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers have a slightly higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is lower. Mean income is \$29,971 for English-speakers and \$29,602 for French-speakers. Median income is \$23,830 for English-speakers and \$25,134 for French-speakers.

Table 2.3.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Outaouais, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	75.9	78.5	78.0
Government transfers	12.9	12.1	12.3
Other	11.4	9.4	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Outaouais region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (75.9% versus 78.5%). English-speakers receive a little bit more in government transfers (12.9%) than do French-speakers (12.1%). English-speakers receive more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (11.4% versus 9.4%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹¹

¹¹ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.4 LAURENTIDES

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Laurentides region.

2.4.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Laurentides region

The Laurentides region has 24,765 English-speakers out of a total population of 454,525, i.e., 5.4% of the region's population. It has 4.3% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.4.2 Territorial distribution in the Laurentides region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.4.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Laurentides, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Argenteuil	28,225	5,255	18.6
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	30,460	3,050	10.0
Deux-Montagnes	80,805	5,645	7.0
Les Laurentides	37,705	2,430	6.4
Thérèse-De Blainville	129,110	5,695	4.4
La Rivière-du-Nord	88,750	1,820	2.1
Mirabel	27,115	465	1.7
Antoine-Labelle	32,355	405	1.3
Total	454,525	24,765	5.4

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, the highest proportion of English-speakers is in the RCM of Argenteuil (18.6%). Deux-Montagnes and Les Laurentides are respectively 7% and 6.4%

English-speaking. The lowest proportions are in Antoine-Labelle and Mirabel (1.3% and 1.7%).

2.4.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Laurentides region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.4.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	15,510	65.5	230,150	58.9
People who have moved	8,180	34.5	160,645	41.1
Non-migrants	2,800	11.8	56,400	14.4
Migrants	5,365	22.6	104,250	26.7
Internal migrants	5,155	21.8	102,985	26.4
Intraprovincial migrants	4,420	18.6	101,080	26.9
Interprovincial migrants	745	3.1	1,905	0.5
External migrants	215	0.9	1,255	0.3
Total	23,700	100.0	390,790	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over of the Laurentides region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (18.6% versus 26.9%) and more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (3.1% versus 0.5% of French-speakers). They are also more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (0.9% versus 0.3%). Proportionately more French-speakers have moved in the last five years (41.1% versus 34.5% of English-speakers).

Table 2.4.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Laurentides, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	70	36.8
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	10	5.3
Europe	60	31.6
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	50	26.3
Oceania and other	10	5.3
Total	190	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 190 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Laurentides region between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in the United States (36.8%), Europe (31.6%), and Asia (26.3%).

2.4.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Laurentides region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Laurentides region.

Table 2.4.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Laurentides, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	4.3	5.7
5-9	6.1	7.7
10-14	6.4	7.4
15-19	6.2	6.5
0-19	22.9	27.3
20-24	5.0	5.7
25-29	4.0	5.4
30-34	6.0	6.8
35-39	9.0	9.4
20-39	24.0	27.3
40-44	8.8	9.7
45-49	8.6	8.2
50-54	8.2	7.2
55-59	6.4	6.1
40-59	32.0	31.2
60-64	4.8	4.5
65+	16.1	9.7
60+	21.0	14.2
Median age ³	42.1	37.8
Total	24,765	414,700

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Proportionately more English-speakers are 60 years old or over (21% versus 14.2% of French-speakers) or 40 to 59 years old (32% versus 31.2% of French-speakers). Proportionately fewer are 0 to 19 years old (22.9% versus 27.3%) or 20 to 39 years old (24% versus 27.3%). The gap is widest in the 60+ age group. The median age is thus much higher among English-speakers (42.1) than among French-speakers (37.8).

2.4.5 Language knowledge and use in the Laurentides region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Laurentides English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.4.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	24.6	0.0	1.8
French only	1.0	59.9	55.3
English and French	74.3	40.1	42.7
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.1

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 74.3% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 40.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.4.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
English	54.4	3.5
French	34.2	91.8
Non-official language	0.0	0.1
English and French	11.0	4.6
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.1	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, the main working language is English for 54.4% of English-speakers and 3.5% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 34.2% of English-speakers and 91.8% of French-speakers. As with the Lanaudière region and the Montréal CMA, over 10% of English-speakers most often use both English and French at work.

2.4.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Laurentides region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Laurentides region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.4.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	1,850	9.0	47,285	14.4
Grades 9 to 13	8,260	40.0	124,895	38.1
Trade school certificate or degree	1,820	8.8	39,325	12.0
CEGEP	4,605	22.3	70,380	21.4
University	4,115	19.9	46,250	14.1
Total	20,640	100.0	328,140	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 19.9% of them have been to university, as compared to 14.1% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 22.3% of them and 21.4% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (14.4%) or a trade school certificate or degree (12%), versus 9% and 8.8% of English-speakers. Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (40% versus 38.1% of French-speakers).

Table 2.4.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

	English ¹ %	French ² %
Participation rate	60.6	67.5
Employment rate	54.8	62.9
Unemployment rate	9.6	6.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers have a lower participation rate than do French-speakers (60.6% versus 67.5%). Similarly, they have a lower employment rate (54.8% versus 62.9% of French-speakers) and a higher unemployment rate (9.6% versus 6.8% of French-speakers).

Table 2.4.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Laurentides, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	1,815	14.9	22,035	10.1
Business, finance, and administrative	2,440	20.1	36,805	16.9
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	770	6.3	12,005	5.5
Health care	330	2.7	12,230	5.6
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	790	6.5	15,805	7.3
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	345	2.8	4,440	2.0
Sales and services	2,800	23.1	54,195	24.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	1,680	13.9	36,975	17.0
Primary industry occupations	465	3.8	5,270	2.4
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	725	5.9	17,500	8.1
Total	12,120	100.0	217,260	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (23.1%), business, finance, and administrative (20.1%), management (14.9%), and trades, transport, and equipment (13.9%). French-speakers are also concentrated in these occupations (respectively 24.9%, 16.9%, 10.1%, and 17%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in the management and business sectors and proportionately more French-speakers work in sales and services and in trades, transport, and equipment.

Table 2.4.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Laurentides, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	325	2.7	4,545	2.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	40	0.3	490	0.2
Utilities	35	0.3	1,910	0.9
Construction	580	4.8	13,865	6.4
Manufacturing	2,355	19.4	36,860	17.0
Wholesale trade	1,000	8.2	11,265	5.2
Retail trade	1,190	9.8	29,355	13.5
Transportation and warehousing	1,020	8.4	12,870	5.9
Information industry and cultural industry	325	2.7	4,420	2.0
Finance and insurance	365	3.0	6,505	3.0
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	230	1.9	3,405	1.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	755	6.2	10,270	4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	35	0.3	105	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	475	3.9	6,545	3.0
Educational services	870	7.2	13,565	6.2
Health care and social assistance	625	5.1	21,595	9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	385	3.2	4,695	2.2
Accommodation and food services	780	6.4	14,530	6.7
Other services, except for public administration	495	4.1	10,190	4.7
Public administration	265	2.2	10,265	4.7
Total	12,125	100.0	217,260	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (19.4%), retail trade (9.8%), transportation and warehousing

(8.4%), and educational services (7.2%). French-speakers tend to work in manufacturing (17%), retail trade (13.5%), and health care and social assistance (9.9%).

Table 2.4.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	1,190	5.8	17,285	5.3
\$4,999 and under	2,435	11.8	35,770	10.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,335	11.3	36,315	11.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,360	11.4	37,370	11.4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,020	9.8	33,540	10.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3,025	14.7	52,750	16.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,605	12.6	44,020	13.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,505	7.3	27,835	8.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,125	5.5	18,820	5.7
\$60,000 to \$74,999	905	4.4	13,040	4.0
\$75,000 and over	1,105	5.4	11,475	3.5
Total	20,630	100.0	328,145	100.0
Mean income (\$)³	29,913	n/a	27,613	n/a
Median income (\$)³	21,555	n/a	22,397	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, among respondents 15 years old or over at the 2001 census, proportionately more English-speakers earned over \$60,000 (9.8% versus 7.5% of French-speakers). Proportionately more also earned \$19,999 or less (50.1% versus 48.9% of French-speakers) or no income at all (5.8% versus 5.3% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earned between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (43.7% versus 40.1% of English-speakers).

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers have higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is slightly lower. Mean income is \$29,913 for

English-speakers and \$27,613 for French-speakers. Median income is \$21,555 for English-speakers and \$22,397 for French-speakers.

Table 2.4.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Laurentides, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	70.2	76.7	76.0
Government transfers	14.3	13.1	13.3
Other	15.3	10.3	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Laurentides region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (70.2% versus 76.7%). They receive more government transfers (14.3% versus 13.1%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (15.3% versus 10.3%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹²

¹² See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.5 ESTRIE

This section deals with the English-speaking population in the Estrie region.

2.5.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Estrie region

The Estrie region has 21,320 English-speakers out of a total population of 279,705. It is 7.6% English-speaking. This proportion is one of the five highest among Québec's regions and is almost identical to Montérégie's. Estrie has 3.7% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.5.2 Territorial distribution in the Estrie region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.5.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Estrie, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Memphrémagog	41,200	7,865	19.1
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,020	2,490	11.8
Le Val-Saint-François	27,690	2,310	8.3
Coaticook	16,225	1,205	7.4
La Région-Sherbrookoise	137,940	6,720	4.9
Asbestos	14,230	490	3.4
Le Granit	21,400	240	1.1
Total	279,705	21,320	7.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Memphrémagog (19.1%), Le Haut-Saint-François (11.8%), and Coaticook (7.4%). The lowest proportion is in Le Granit (1.1%).

2.5.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Estrie region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.5.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	12,975	63.8	142,115	59.8
People who have moved	7,355	36.2	95,400	40.2
Non-migrants	3,285	16.2	45,660	19.2
Migrants	4,060	20.0	49,755	20.9
Internal migrants	3,860	19.0	48,660	20.5
Intraprovincial migrants	3,245	16.0	47,565	20.0
Interprovincial migrants	610	3.0	1,075	0.5
External migrants	195	1.0	1,090	0.5
Total	20,320	100.0	237,520	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Estrie region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (16% versus 20%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (3% versus 0.5%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (1% versus 0.5%). Proportionately more French-speakers have moved in the last five years (40.2% versus 36.2% of English-speakers).

Table 2.5.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Estrie, 2001 census

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	55	37.9
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	10	6.9
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	60	41.4
Oceania and other	10	6.9
Total	145	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 145 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Estrie region between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in Asia (41.4%) and the United States (37.9%).

2.5.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Estrie region

This section describes the age structure of the Estrie English-speaking population.

Table 2.5.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Estrie, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	4.7	5.3
5-9	6.1	6.5
10-14	5.7	6.8
15-19	7.0	6.9
0-19	23.5	25.4
20-24	4.9	7.3
25-29	5.1	5.8
30-34	5.9	6.1
35-39	7.3	7.8
20-39	23.2	27.0
40-44	7.5	8.5
45-49	6.8	8.3
50-54	8.0	7.6
55-59	6.7	6.4
40-59	29.3	30.7
60-64	5.1	4.7
65+	19.1	12.3
60+	24.2	17.0
Median age ³	42.5	38.6
Total	21,320	250,715

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers are in the 60+ age group (24.2% versus 17%). Proportionately fewer are 0 to 19 years old (23.5% versus 25.4%), 20 to 39 years old (23.2% versus 27%), or 40 to 59 years old (29.3% versus 30.7%). The gap is widest in the 60+ age group. The median age is higher among English-speakers (42.5) than among French-speakers (38.6).

2.5.5 Language knowledge and use in the Estrie region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Estrie English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.5.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	34.2	0.0	2.8
French only	0.6	64.9	59.0
English and French	64.9	35.1	38.0
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.2

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 64.9% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 35.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.5.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
English	60.5	2.3
French	31.8	95.2
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	7.5	2.5
English and non-official language	0.1	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, the main working language is English for 60.5% of English-speakers and 2.3% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 31.8% of English-speakers and 95.2% of French-speakers

2.5.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Estrie region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Estrie region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.5.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	2,530	14.2	34,035	16.6
Grades 9 to 13	7,230	40.6	71,785	35.1
Trade school certificate or degree	1,680	9.4	25,675	12.6
CEGEP	3,295	18.5	42,225	20.7
University	3,065	17.2	30,600	15.0
Total	17,800	100.0	204,345	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 17.2% of them have been to university, versus 15% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 20.7% of French-speakers and 18.5% of English-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (16.6%) or a trade school certificate or degree (12.6%), versus 14.2% and 9.4% of English-speakers. Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (40.6%, versus 35.1% of French-speakers).

Table 2.5.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	55.8	65.5
Employment rate	51.6	61.1
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers have a lower participation rate than do French-speakers (55.8% versus 65.5%). Similarly, they have a lower employment rate (51.6% versus 61.1% of French-speakers) and a higher unemployment rate (7.6% versus 6.6%).

Table 2.5.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Estrie, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	865	9.0	10,350	7.9
Business, finance, and administrative	1,365	14.1	18,420	14.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	310	3.2	6,040	4.6
Health care	470	4.9	8,110	6.2
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	785	8.1	10,755	8.2
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	245	2.5	2,645	2.0
Sales and services	2,005	20.8	27,845	21.2
Trades, transport, and equipment	1,350	14.0	20,985	16.0
Primary industry occupations	880	9.1	6,230	4.8
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	1,375	14.2	19,735	15.1
Total	9,650	100.0	131,110	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (20.8%), business, finance, and administrative (14.1%), processing, manufacturing, and utilities (14.2%) and trades, transport, and equipment (14%). French-speakers also tend to work in these occupations and are represented at similar rates: sales and services (21.2%), trades, transport, and equipment (16%), processing, manufacturing, and utilities (15.1%), and business, finance, and administrative (14%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in primary industry occupations (9.1% versus 4.8% of French-speakers).

Table 2.5.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Estrie, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	840	8.7	5,965	4.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	50	0.5	610	0.5
Utilities	20	0.2	380	0.3
Construction	320	3.3	6,810	5.2
Manufacturing	2,485	25.7	34,830	26.6
Wholesale trade	235	2.4	3,420	2.6
Retail trade	625	6.5	14,440	11.0
Transportation and warehousing	445	4.6	4,390	3.3
Information industry and cultural industry	120	1.2	1,560	1.2
Finance and insurance	295	3.0	3,315	2.5
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	75	0.8	1,230	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	290	3.0	5,085	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	40	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	560	5.8	3,265	2.5
Educational services	1,065	11.0	9,555	7.3
Health care and social assistance	880	9.1	14,160	10.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	240	2.5	1,590	1.2
Accommodation and food services	495	5.1	7,755	5.9
Other services, except for public administration	460	4.7	7,290	5.6
Public administration	200	2.1	5,440	4.1
Total	9,645	100.0	131,110	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (25.7%), educational services (11%), and health care and social assistance (9.1%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (26.6%) and health care and social assistance (10.8%). In addition, they are well represented in retail trade (11%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in educational services (11% versus 7.3% of French-speakers), and in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (8.7% versus 4.5%). Proportionately more French-speakers work in retail trade (11% versus 6.5% of English-speakers).

Table 2.5.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	995	5.6	10,140	5.0
\$4,999 and under	2,300	13.1	22,685	11.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,310	13.1	23,485	11.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,605	14.8	26,970	13.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,985	11.3	23,440	11.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,995	17.0	36,410	17.8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,920	10.9	26,820	13.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	950	5.4	14,775	7.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	670	3.8	9,025	4.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	450	2.6	5,795	2.8
\$75,000 and over	415	2.4	4,810	2.3
Total	17,605	100.0	204,330	100.0
Mean income (\$)³	23,305	n/a	24,874	n/a
Median income (\$)³	17,405	n/a	20,023	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, among respondents 15 years old or over at the 2001 census, proportionately fewer English-speakers earned over \$60,000 (5% versus 5.1% of French-speakers). Proportionately more earned \$19,999 or less (57.9% versus 52.3% of French-

speakers) or no income at all (5.6% versus 5%). Proportionately more French-speakers earned between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (42.5% versus 37.1% of English-speakers).

In the Estrie region, English-speakers have lower mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$23,305 for English-speakers and \$24,874 for French-speakers. The gap is wider for median income: \$17,405 for English-speakers and \$20,023 for French-speakers.

Table 2.5.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Estrie, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	62.9	73.2	72.3
Government transfers	20.5	15.4	15.9
Other	16.7	11.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Estrie region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (62.9% versus 73.2%). They receive more government transfers (20.5% versus 15.4%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (16.7% versus 11.3%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹³

¹³ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.6 CAPITALE-NATIONALE

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Capitale-Nationale region.

2.6.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Capitale-Nationale region

The Capitale-Nationale region has 9,265 English-speakers out of a total population of 628,510, i.e., 1.5% of the region's population. It has 1.6% of Québec's English-speaking population.

2.6.2 Territorial distribution in the Capitale-Nationale region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.6.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
La Jacques-Cartier	26,380	1,280	4.9
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec	501,840	7,345	1.5
La Côte-de-Beaupré	20,570	175	0.9
Portneuf	43,900	325	0.7
Charlevoix-Est	16,390	90	0.5
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,705	25	0.4
Charlevoix	12,725	25	0.2
Total	628,510	9,265	1.5

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of La Jacques-Cartier (4.9%) and the Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec (1.5%).

The lowest proportions are in Charlevoix, L'Île-d'Orléans, and Charlevoix-Est (respectively 0.2%, 0.4%, and 0.5%).

2.6.3 Migration

This section deals with the migration of English-speakers to and from the Capitale-Nationale region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.6.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	5,300	58.8	361,985	62.7
People who have moved	3,710	41.2	215,545	37.3
Non-migrants	1,375	15.3	111,475	19.3
Migrants	2,325	25.8	104,050	18.0
Internal migrants	2,120	23.5	100,935	17.5
Intraprovincial migrants	1,375	15.3	97,665	16.9
Interprovincial migrants	745	8.3	3,280	0.6
External migrants	215	2.4	3,115	0.5
Total	9,005	100.0	577,515	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over of the Capitale-Nationale region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (15.3% versus 16.9%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (8.3% versus 0.6%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (2.4% versus 0.5%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (41.2% versus 37.3% of French-speakers).

**Table 2.6.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹
who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth,
Capitale-Nationale, 1996-2001 censuses**

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	60	46.2
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	40	30.8
Africa	10	7.7
Asia	10	7.7
Oceania and other	10	7.7
Total	130	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 130 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Capitale-Nationale region between 1996 and 2001. They were born mainly in the United States (46.2%) and Europe (30.8%).

2.6.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Capitale-Nationale region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Capitale-Nationale region.

Table 2.6.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	2.6	4.6
5-9	4.1	5.6
10-14	4.7	5.7
15-19	4.2	6.0
0-19	15.6	21.9
20-24	6.3	7.5
25-29	5.0	6.3
30-34	7.3	6.3
35-39	9.3	8.0
20-39	27.8	28.0
40-44	9.2	8.9
45-49	7.7	8.6
50-54	8.4	7.9
55-59	8.1	6.6
40-59	33.4	32.0
60-64	6.1	4.8
65+	17.1	13.3
60+	23.2	18.1
Median age ³	43.9	40.1
Total	9,265	605,355

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, proportionately more English-speakers than French-speakers are in the 40-59 and 60+ age groups. These age groups respectively contain 33.4% and 23.2% of the English mother-tongue population (versus 32% and 18.1% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are in the 0-19 and 20-39 age groups (21.9% and 28% versus 15.6% and 27.8% of English-speakers). The median age is higher among English-speakers (43.9) than among French-speakers (40.1).

2.6.5 Language knowledge and use in the Capitale-Nationale region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Capitale-Nationale English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.6.5.1 - Population by knowledge of English and French and by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹ %	French ² %	Total population %
English only	6.7	0.0	68.0
French only	3.7	69.7	0.2
English and French	89.4	30.3	31.7
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.1

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 89.4% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 30.3% of French-speakers.

Table 2.6.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	28.2	1.4
French	63.8	96.7
Non-official language	0.1	0.1
English and French	7.7	1.8
English and non-official language	0.1	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.1	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, the main working language is English for 28.2% of English-speakers and 1.4% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 63.8% of English-speakers and 96.7% of French-speakers.

2.6.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Capitale-Nationale region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Capitale-Nationale region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.6.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	670	8.2	64,170	12.6
Grades 9 to 13	2,530	30.8	161,130	31.6
Trade school certificate or degree	730	8.9	57,660	11.3
CEGEP	1,600	19.5	121,060	23.8
University	2,675	32.6	105,195	20.7
Total	8,210	100.0	509,215	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 32.6% of them have been to university as compared to 20.7% of French-speakers. The region's proportion of English-speakers with a post-secondary educational level (CEGEP or university) is the second highest in Québec (52.1%) after Montréal CMA English-speakers (55.7%). CEGEP is the highest educational level for a somewhat higher proportion of French-speakers (23.8% versus 19.5% of English-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (12.6% versus 8.2%), an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (31.6% versus 30.8%), or a trade school certificate or degree (11.3% versus 8.9%).

Table 2.6.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	63.8	63.8
Employment rate	59.5	59.0
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.5

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers have participation and employment rates similar to those of French-speakers (63.8% for both and 59.5% versus 59%). Their employment rate is the fourth highest among all regional English-speaking communities. They also have a lower unemployment rate than do French-speakers (6.8% versus 7.5%). This is the second lowest unemployment rate of any Québec region.

Table 2.6.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	555	10.8	28,260	8.9
Business, finance, and administrative	785	15.2	61,650	19.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	350	6.8	25,590	8.1
Health care	225	4.4	22,195	7.0
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	965	18.7	30,225	9.5
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	265	5.1	9,885	3.1
Sales and services	1,330	25.8	82,440	26.0
Trades, transport, and equipment	430	8.3	39,045	12.3
Primary industry occupations	85	1.6	4,970	1.6
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	190	3.7	12,345	3.9
Total	5,145	100.0	316,590	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (25.8%), social science, education, public administration, and religion (18.7%), business, finance, and administrative (15.2%), and management (10.8%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (26%), business, finance, and administrative (19.5%), and trades, transport, and equipment (12.3%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in social science, education, public administration, and religion (18.7% versus 9.5% of French-speakers) and management (10.8% versus 8.9% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in business, finance, and administrative (19.5% versus 15.2% of English-speakers) and trades, transport, and equipment (12.3% versus 8.3% of English-speakers).

Table 2.6.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	70	1.4	4,620	1.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	25	0.5	525	0.2
Utilities	20	0.4	1,685	0.5
Construction	145	2.8	12,610	4.0
Manufacturing	570	11.1	30,040	9.5
Wholesale trade	230	4.5	11,490	3.6
Retail trade	335	6.5	37,085	11.7
Transportation and warehousing	225	4.4	12,275	3.9
Information industry and cultural industry	120	2.3	5,925	1.9
Finance and insurance	135	2.6	13,455	4.2
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	40	0.8	4,255	1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	370	7.2	20,015	6.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	175	0.1
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	225	4.4	10,610	3.3
Educational services	850	16.5	21,525	6.8
Health care and social assistance	350	6.8	37,800	11.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	120	2.3	6,450	2.0
Accommodation and food services	340	6.6	24,380	7.7
Other services, except for public administration	185	3.6	17,200	5.4
Public administration	760	14.8	44,465	14.0
Total	5,145	100.0	316,595	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: educational services (16.5%), public administration (14.8%), and manufacturing (11.1%). French-speakers also tend to work in public administration (14%), as well as in health care and social assistance (11.9%) and retail trade (11.7%). The widest gaps between the two language groups are in educational services, retail trade, and health care (respectively 9.7, 5.2, and 5.1 percentage points).

Table 2.6.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	400	5.1	25,610	5.0
\$4,999 and under	790	10.0	55,630	10.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	850	10.8	58,710	11.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	985	12.5	60,905	11.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	640	8.1	50,260	9.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,065	13.5	81,125	15.9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	925	11.7	67,785	13.3
\$40,000 to \$49,999	830	10.5	43,075	8.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	560	7.1	26,265	5.2
\$60,000 to \$74,999	460	5.8	22,755	4.5
\$75,000 and over	450	5.7	17,115	3.4
Total	7,895	100.0	509,220	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	31,232	n/a	27,320	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	24,597	n/a	21,695	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (11.5% versus 7.9% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn under \$19,999 (49.2% versus 46.5% of English-speakers) or between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (42.9% versus 42.8%). After Nord-du-Québec, the Capitale-Nationale region has the second highest proportion of English-speakers with incomes higher than or equal to \$20,000 (59.5%) among all of Québec's English-speaking communities.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$31,232 for English-speakers and \$27,320 for French-speakers. The gap is similar for median income: \$24,597 for English-speakers and \$21,695 for French-speakers.

Table 2.6.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Capitale-Nationale, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	71.8	74.1	73.9
Government transfers	12.9	13.8	13.8
Other	15.7	12.4	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Capitale-Nationale region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (71.8% versus 74.1%). They receive less government transfers (12.9% versus 13.8%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (15.7% versus 12.4%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁴

¹⁴ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.7 GASPÉSIE—ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

2.7.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region

The Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region has 8,905 English-speakers out of a total population of 95,460, i.e., 9.3% of the region's population. It has 1.6% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.7.2 Territorial distribution in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.7.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Avignon	14,965	2,340	15.6
Bonaventure	17,990	2,525	14.0
La Côte-de-Gaspé	18,270	1,840	10.1
Le Rocher-Percé	19,170	1,430	7.5
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,570	720	5.7
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,495	50	0.4
Total	95,460	8,905	9.3

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Avignon (15.6%), Bonaventure (14%), and La Côte-de-

Gaspé (10.1%). English-speakers are 7.5% of Le Rocher-Percé and 5.7% of Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The lowest proportion is in La Haute-Gaspésie (0.4%).

2.7.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.7.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	6,330	74.6	62,545	76.7
People who have moved	2,140	25.3	19,000	23.3
Non-migrants	1,325	15.6	11,270	13.8
Migrants	825	9.7	7,720	9.5
Internal migrants	815	9.6	7,650	9.4
Intraprovincial migrants	500	5.9	7,270	8.9
Interprovincial migrants	300	3.5	390	0.5
External migrants	10	0.1	55	0.1
Total	8,485	100.0	81,535	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (5.9% versus 8.9%) and more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (3.5% versus 0.5% of French-speakers). They are, with those of Côte-Nord, the least mobile of all Québec English-speakers. Nearly three-quarters of them have never moved.

Both language groups have immigrated from other countries to Québec at the same rate (0.1%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (25.3% versus 23.3% of French-speakers).

Table 2.7.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	25	71.4
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	10	28.6
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	30	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 25 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region between 1996 and 2001. They were mostly born in the United States (71.4%).

2.7.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 2.7.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	4.8	4.2
5-9	6.2	5.8
10-14	7.2	6.4
15-19	7.3	6.6
0-19	25.5	23.1
20-24	4.8	4.9
25-29	4.5	4.6
30-34	5.5	5.8
35-39	6.7	8.2
20-39	21.6	23.5
40-44	7.1	9.6
45-49	8.5	9.2
50-54	7.9	8.3
55-59	6.1	6.7
40-59	29.6	33.8
60-64	5.5	5.3
65+	17.8	14.4
60+	23.3	19.7
Median age ³	41.7	41.8
Total	8,905	85,115

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 40-59 age group, which takes in 29.6% of the English-speaking population. This being said, the region's two language groups are quite similar in their age structures, with only a few divergences; 25.5% of English-speakers are in the 0-19 age group (versus 23.1% of French-speakers), 21.6% in the 20-39 age group (versus 23.5% of French-speakers), 29.6% in the 40-59 age group (versus 33.8% of French-speakers), and 23.3% in the 60+ age group (versus 19.7% of French-speakers). Moreover, median age is similar among English-speakers (41.7) and French-speakers (41.8).

2.7.5 Language knowledge and use in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the English-speaking community of Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.7.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	54.9	0.0	5.7
French only	0.6	80.8	72.2
English and French	44.5	19.2	22.1
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 44.5% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 19.2% of French-speakers. Two other regions, Nord-du-Québec and Côte-Nord, have bilingualism rates of less than 50% among English-speakers.

Table 2.7.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	63.6	1.1
French	30.0	96.5
Non-official language	0.2	0.0
English and French	6.2	2.4
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, the main working language is English for 63.6% of English-speakers and 1.1% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 30% of English-speakers and 96.5% of French-speakers.

2.7.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.7.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	1,835	25.2	18,750	26.4
Grades 9 to 13	3,175	43.6	25,610	36.0
Trade school certificate or degree	570	7.8	7,625	10.7
CEGEP	1,050	14.4	12,910	18.1
University	7,015	9.2	6,235	8.8
Total	7,285	100.0	71,115	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 9.2% of them have been to university as compared to 8.8% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 18.1% of French-speakers and 14.4% of English-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (26.4% versus 25.2% of English-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (10.7% versus 7.8%). Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (43.6% versus 36% of French-speakers).

Table 2.7.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	46.7	54.4
Employment rate	32.9	42.6
Unemployment rate	29.5	21.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (46.7% versus 54.4% and 32.9% versus 42.6%). Their unemployment rate is also higher (29.5% versus 21.8% of French-speakers). This is the second highest unemployment rate of all regions for English-speakers and the highest for French-speakers. The region's English-speakers also have the lowest employment rate of all regions.

Table 2.7.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	135	4.2	2,610	7.1
Business, finance, and administrative	360	11.2	4,515	12.2
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	110	3.4	1,465	4.0
Health care	120	3.7	2,640	7.2
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	345	10.7	3,215	8.7
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	65	2.0	735	2.0
Sales and services	755	23.4	9,060	24.6
Trades, transport, and equipment	535	16.6	6,025	16.3
Primary industry occupations	560	17.4	3,860	10.5
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	205	6.4	2,730	7.4
Total	3,220	100.0	36,855	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (23.4%), primary industry occupations (17.4%), trades, transport, and equipment (16.6%), business, finance, and administrative (11.2%), and social science, education, public administration, and religion (10.7%). Proportionately more French-speakers work in health care (7.2% versus 3.7% of English-speakers) and management (7.1% versus 4.2% of English-speakers). Proportionately more English-speakers work in primary industry occupations (17.4% versus 10.5% of French-speakers) and social science, education, public administration, and religion (10.7% versus 8.7% of French-speakers).

Table 2.7.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	585	18.2	4,050	10.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	10	0.3	210	0.6
Utilities	10	0.3	410	1.1
Construction	115	3.6	1,960	5.3
Manufacturing	355	11.0	4,230	11.5
Wholesale trade	45	1.4	730	2.0
Retail trade	175	5.4	4,365	11.8
Transportation and warehousing	190	5.9	1,695	4.6
Information industry and cultural industry	20	0.6	290	0.8
Finance and insurance	40	1.2	955	2.6
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	40	1.2	250	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	30	0.9	755	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	100	3.1	720	1.9
Educational services	260	8.1	2,305	6.3
Health care and social assistance	380	11.8	5,245	14.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	55	1.7	825	2.2
Accommodation and food services	315	9.8	2,790	7.6
Other services, except for public administration	195	6.1	2,290	6.2
Public administration	305	9.5	2,835	7.7
Total	3,215	100.0	36,875	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (18.2%), health care and social assistance (11.8%), manufacturing (11%), accommodation and food services (9.8%) and public administration (9.5%). The region has the highest proportion of English-speakers working in health care and social assistance. French-speakers tend to work in health care and social assistance (14.2%), retail trade (11.8%), manufacturing (11.5%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (10.9%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (18.2% versus 10.9% of French-speakers), educational services (8.1% versus 6.3%), accommodation and food services (9.8% versus 7.6%), and public administration (9.5% versus 7.7%).

Proportionately more French-speakers work in health care and social assistance (14.2% versus 11.8% of English-speakers) and retail trade (11.8% versus 5.4%).

Table 2.7.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	555	7.7	4,715	6.6
\$4,999 and under	1,015	14.0	9,250	13.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,220	16.9	10,380	14.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,370	18.9	11,870	16.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	760	10.5	7,935	11.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,005	13.9	10,660	15.0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	525	7.3	7,120	10.0
\$40,000 to \$49,999	255	3.5	4,010	5.6
\$50,000 to \$59,999	210	2.9	2,390	3.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	185	2.6	1,715	2.4
\$75,000 and over	105	1.5	1,715	1.5
Total	7,230	100.0	71,110	100.0
Mean income (\$)³	19,786	n/a	21,355	n/a
Median income (\$)³	14,269	n/a	15,903	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately fewer English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (7% versus 7.3% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (30.6% versus 24.7% of English-speakers). Proportionately more English-speakers are in the poorest income bracket (68% of them earn under \$19,999 annually versus 62.1% of French-speakers) or earn no income at all (7.7% versus 6.6% of French-speakers). The proportion of English-speakers with incomes under \$20,000 is the highest for all of Québec's regional English-speaking communities. Bas-Saint-Laurent and Côte-Nord follow closely with proportions of 64.3% and 61.7% respectively.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers have lower mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$19,786 for English-speakers and \$21,355 for French-speakers. The gap is similar for median income: \$14,269 for English-speakers and \$15,903 for French-speakers.

**Table 2.7.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population
15 years old and over by mother tongue,
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, 2001 census**

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	56.0	65.6	64.9
Government transfers	33.8	26.5	27.1
Other	10.6	8.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (56% versus 65.6%). They also receive more government transfers (33.8% versus 26.5%). This proportion is the highest among all of Québec's English-speaking communities. French-speakers receive more income classified as "Other" than do English-speakers (10.6% versus 8%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁵

¹⁵ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.8 LANAUDIÈRE

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Lanaudière region.

2.8.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Lanaudière region

The Lanaudière region has 6,680 English-speakers out of a total population of 383,350, i.e., 1.7% of the region's total population. It has 1.2% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.8.2 Territorial distribution in the Lanaudière region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.8.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Lanaudière, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Matawinie	42,600	1,810	4.2
Les Moulins	109,420	2,310	2.1
D'Autray	37,580	495	1.3
Montcalm	38,285	455	1.2
L'Assomption	103,205	1,130	1.1
Joliette	52,260	480	0.9
Total	383,350	6,680	1.7

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Matawinie (4.2%) and Les Moulins (12.1%). Joliette, L'Assomption, Montcalm, and D'Autray have the lowest proportions (respectively 0.9%, 1.1%, 1.2%, and 1.3%).

2.8.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Lanaudière region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.8.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	4,410	67.7	228,055	65.5
People who have moved	2,105	32.3	120,275	34.5
Non-migrants	750	11.5	46,835	13.4
Migrants	1,350	20.7	73,435	21.1
Internal migrants	1,320	20.2	72,960	20.9
Intraprovincial migrants	1,220	18.7	72,325	20.8
Interprovincial migrants	85	1.3	625	0.2
External migrants	30	0.5	475	0.1
Total	6,525	100.0	348,340	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Lanaudière region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (18.7% versus 20.8%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (1.3% versus 0.2%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (0.5% versus 0.1%). Proportionately fewer English-speakers have moved in the last five years (32.3% versus 34.5% of French-speakers).

Table 2.8.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Lanaudière, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	35	77.8
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	10	22.2
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	45	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 45 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Lanaudière region between 1996 and 2001. They were mostly born in the United States (77.8%) and Asia (22.2%).

2.8.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Lanaudière region

This section describes the age structure of the Lanaudière English-speaking population.

Table 2.8.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	2.2	5.5
5-9	4.5	7.7
10-14	6.2	7.8
15-19	5.1	6.9
0-19	18.1	27.9
20-24	4.9	5.6
25-29	4.6	5.0
30-34	6.5	6.4
35-39	9.8	9.1
20-39	25.8	26.2
40-44	11.2	9.8
45-49	9.4	8.4
50-54	10.1	7.3
55-59	6.7	6.2
40-59	37.4	31.7
60-64	4.8	4.5
65+	14.0	9.7
60+	18.8	14.2
Median age ³	43.4	38.0
Total	6,680	368,440

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 40-59 and 60+ age groups, which take in 37.4% and 18.8% of the English-speaking population (versus 31.7% and 14.2% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are in the 0-19 and 20-39 age groups (27.9% and 26.2% versus 18.1% and 25.8% of English-speakers). The median age is thus higher among English-speakers (43.4) than among French-speakers (38).

2.8.5 Language knowledge and use in the Lanaudière region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Lanaudière English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.8.5.1 - Population by knowledge of French and English and by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English¹ %	French² %	Total population %
English only	11.2	0.0	0.3
French only	3.1	69.0	67.0
English and French	85.6	31.0	32.5
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.2

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 85.6% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 31% of French-speakers.

Table 2.8.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	28.9	2.0
French	57.6	95.2
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	12.9	2.7
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.3	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, the main working language is English for 28.9% of English-speakers and 2% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 57.6% of English-speakers and 95.2% of French-speakers. Out of all Québec regions, Lanaudière has the highest proportion of English-speakers who most often use both official languages (12.9%). Only in the Laurentides region and the Montréal CMA are both languages also most often used at work by over 10% of English-speakers.

2.8.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Lanaudière region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Lanaudière region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.8.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	820	14.1	46,205	15.9
Grades 9 to 13	2,525	43.6	115,885	39.8
Trade school certificate or degree	530	9.1	36,560	12.5
CEGEP	1,230	21.2	59,650	20.5
University	700	12.1	32,830	11.3
Total	5,790	100.0	291,135	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 12.1% of them have been to university as compared to 11.3% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 21.2% of them and 20.5% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (15.9% versus 14.1% of English-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (12.5% versus 9.1%). Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (43.6% versus 39.8% of French-speakers).

Table 2.8.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	59.9	65.9
Employment rate	55.1	61.5
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (59.9% versus 65.9% and 51.1% versus 61.5%). English-speakers also have a higher unemployment rate (7.9% versus 6.6% of French-speakers).

Table 2.8.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	430	12.8	16,500	8.8
Business, finance, and administrative	740	22.1	33,140	17.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	140	4.2	8,040	4.3
Health care	110	3.3	10,245	5.5
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	190	5.7	13,225	7.0
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	65	1.9	3,235	1.7
Sales and services	705	21.0	43,355	23.1
Trades, transport, and equipment	625	18.6	38,075	20.3
Primary industry occupations	65	1.9	5,810	3.1
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	250	7.5	16,065	8.6
Total	3,355	100.0	187,690	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: business, finance, and administrative (22.1%), sales and services (21%), and trades, transport, and equipment (18.6%). French-speakers tend to work in the same occupations but in somewhat different proportions, i.e., sales and services (23.1%), trades, transport, and equipment (20.3%), and business, finance, and administrative (17.6%).

Table 2.8.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	70	2.1	5,530	2.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0.0	260	0.1
Utilities	10	0.3	1,670	0.9
Construction	245	7.3	13,705	7.3
Manufacturing	670	20.0	33,560	17.9
Wholesale trade	240	7.2	9,225	4.9
Retail trade	355	10.6	25,630	13.7
Transportation and warehousing	215	6.4	9,550	5.1
Information industry and cultural industry	105	3.1	3,165	1.7
Finance and insurance	110	3.3	6,795	3.6
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	50	1.5	2,665	1.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	150	4.5	7,475	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	95	0.1
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	90	2.7	5,510	2.9
Educational services	135	4.0	10,905	5.8
Health care and social assistance	250	7.5	19,575	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	60	1.8	2,705	1.4
Accommodation and food services	235	7.0	9,430	5.0
Other services, except for public administration	220	6.6	10,645	5.7
Public administration	110	3.3	9,575	5.1
Total	3 345	100.0	187,680	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (20%), retail trade (10.6%), and health care and social assistance (7.5%). French-speakers tend to work in the same industries, i.e., manufacturing (17.9%), retail trade (13.7%), and health care and social assistance (10.4%), but in different proportions. The gap between the two language groups is widest in retail trade (3.1 percentage points).

Table 2.8.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	380	6.5	17,580	6.0
\$4,999 and under	575	9.9	34,110	11.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	645	11.1	32,935	11.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	695	12.0	33,365	11.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	630	10.9	28,335	9.7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	950	16.4	46,445	16.0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	695	12.0	39,310	13.5
\$40,000 to \$49,999	425	7.3	24,735	8.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	305	5.3	15,035	5.2
\$60,000 to \$74,999	310	5.3	11,295	3.9
\$75,000 and over	200	3.4	7,960	2.7
Total	5,795	100.0	291,140	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	27,815	n/a	26,344	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	22,126	n/a	21,918	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (8.7% versus 6.6% of French-speakers), under \$19,999 (50.4% versus 50.2%), or no income at all (6.5% versus 6%). Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (43.2% versus 41% of English-speakers).

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$27,815 for English-speakers and \$26,344 for French-speakers. The gap is very narrow for median income: \$22,126 for English-speakers and \$21,918 for French-speakers.

Table 2.8.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Lanaudière, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	69.6	76.4	76.1
Government transfers	17.3	13.9	14.1
Other	13.4	9.7	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Lanaudière region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (69.6% versus 76.4%). They receive more government transfers (17.3% versus 13.9% of French-speakers) and more income classified as "Other" (13.4% versus 9.7%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁶

¹⁶ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.9 CÔTE-NORD

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Côte-Nord region.

2.9.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Côte-Nord region

The Côte-Nord region has 4,850 English-speakers out of a total population of 96,910, i.e., 5% of the region's population. It has 0.8% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.9.2 Territorial distribution in the Côte-Nord region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.9.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Minganie—Basse-Côte-Nord	12,215	3,470	28.4
Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau	38,530	1,095	2.8
Manicouagan	33,375	245	0.7
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,790	40	0.3
Total	96,910	4,850	5.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, the highest proportion of English-speakers is in the RCM of Minganie—Basse-Côte-Nord (28.4%). The lowest proportions are in La Haute-Côte-Nord and Manicouagan (respectively 0.3% and 0.7%).

2.9.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Côte-Nord region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.9.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	3,455	75.3	53,960	68.2
People who have moved	1,140	24.8	25,110	31.8
Non-migrants	555	12.1	17,105	21.6
Migrants	585	12.7	8,005	10.1
Internal migrants	560	12.2	7,955	10.1
Intraprovincial migrants	435	9.5	7,750	9.8
Interprovincial migrants	130	2.8	205	0.3
External migrants	20	0.4	45	0.1
Total	4,590	100.0	79,080	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Côte-Nord region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (9.5% versus 9.8%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (2.8% versus 0.3% of French-speakers), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (0.4% versus 0.1%). Proportionately fewer English-speakers have moved in the last five years (24.8% versus 31.8% of French-speakers). In comparison with English-speakers of other regions, Côte-Nord English-speakers are, with those of Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, the least mobile of all Québec English-speakers. Three-quarters of them have never moved.

Table 2.9.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Côte-Nord, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	0	0.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	10	100.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 10 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Côte-Nord region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were born in Asia.

2.9.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Côte-Nord region

This section describes the age structure of the Côte-Nord English-speaking population.

Table 2.9.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	5.6	5.4
5-9	5.2	6.4
10-14	6.6	6.6
15-19	7.4	6.9
0-19	24.7	25.3
20-24	5.3	6.1
25-29	6.3	5.7
30-34	8.7	6.5
35-39	10.3	9.0
20-39	30.5	27.3
40-44	8.2	9.8
45-49	8.2	9.0
50-54	6.7	8.0
55-59	5.6	6.2
40-59	28.8	33.0
60-64	4.4	4.7
65+	11.5	9.6
60+	16.0	14.3
Median age ³	37.5	38.5
Total	4,850	83,535

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 20-39 and 60+ age groups. These age groups take in 30.5% and 16% of the English-speaking population (versus 27.3% and 14.3% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old (25.3% versus 24.7% of English-speakers) or 40 to 59 years old (33% versus 28.8%). The median age is lower among English-speakers (37.5) than among French-speakers (38.5).

2.9.5 Language knowledge and use in the Côte-Nord region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Côte-Nord English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.9.5.1 - Population by knowledge of English and French and by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English¹ %	French² %	Total population %
English only	63.0	0.0	3.7
French only	1.1	81.2	76.4
English and French	35.8	18.8	19.1
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 35.8% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 18.8% of French-speakers. Two other regions, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Nord-du-Québec, have English-speaking communities with bilingualism rates of less than 50%.

Table 2.9.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
English	75.0	0.9
French	20.6	97.2
Non-official language	0.0	0.1
English and French	4.3	1.7
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, the main working language is English for 75% of English-speakers and 0.9% of French-speakers. This proportion is the second highest among all of Québec's regional English-speaking communities. The highest is that of Outaouais English-speakers (82.7%).

2.9.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Côte-Nord region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Côte-Nord region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.9.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	1,160	28.8	12,640	18.5
Grades 9 to 13	1,645	40.9	25,490	37.4
Trade school certificate or degree	400	9.9	9,270	13.6
CEGEP	490	12.2	14,150	20.7
University	315	7.8	6,645	9.7
Total	4,025	100.0	68,200	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers are less educated than the French-speaking majority; 7.8% of them have been to university as compared to 9.7% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 12.2% of them and 20.7% of French-speakers. Proportionately more English-speakers have less than Grade 9 or an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13. Proportionately more French-speakers have a trade school certificate or degree (13.6% versus 9.9% of English-speakers). The proportion of English-speakers with a post-secondary education is the lowest among all of Québec's regional English-speaking communities.

Table 2.9.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	60.4	63.1
Employment rate	41.4	54.4
Unemployment rate	31.5	13.8

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (60.4% versus 63.1% and 41.4% versus 54.4%). Their unemployment rate is also much higher (31.5% versus 13.8% of French-speakers). This is the region where the unemployment rate is highest among English-speakers.

Table 2.9.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	150	6.4	2,850	6.8
Business, finance, and administrative	260	11.0	5,465	13.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	45	1.9	2,335	5.6
Health care	85	3.6	2,235	5.3
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	240	10.2	3,465	8.3
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	15	0.6	690	1.6
Sales and services	560	23.8	9,985	23.8
Trades, transport, and equipment	390	16.6	9,075	21.7
Primary industry occupations	310	13.2	1,785	4.3
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	280	11.9	3,985	9.5
Total	2,355	100.0	41,880	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (23.8%), trades, transport, and equipment (16.6%), and primary industry occupations (13.2%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (23.8%), trades, transport, and equipment (21.7%), and business, finance, and administrative (13%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in primary industry occupations (13.2% versus 4.3% of French-speakers) and proportionately more French-speakers work in trades, transport, and equipment (21.7% versus 16.6% of English-speakers).

Table 2.9.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	275	11.6	1,665	4.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	105	4.4	3,175	7.6
Utilities	10	0.4	1,240	3.0
Construction	200	8.5	2,130	5.1
Manufacturing	295	12.5	6,630	15.8
Wholesale trade	20	0.8	860	2.1
Retail trade	215	9.1	5,050	12.1
Transportation and warehousing	220	9.3	1,970	4.7
Information industry and cultural industry	35	1.5	500	1.2
Finance and insurance	60	2.5	920	2.2
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	0	0.0	455	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10	0.4	880	2.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	40	1.7	750	1.8
Educational services	260	11.0	2,485	5.9
Health care and social assistance	210	8.9	4,360	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	1.3	645	1.5
Accommodation and food services	230	9.7	3,210	7.7
Other services, except for public administration	80	3.4	2,215	5.3
Public administration	45	1.9	2,730	6.5
Total	2,365	100.0	41,880	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (11.6%), manufacturing (12.5%), and educational services (11%). French-speakers tend to work mainly in manufacturing (15.8%), retail trade (12.1%), and health care and social assistance (10.4%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (11.6% of English-speakers versus 4% of French-speakers).

Table 2.9.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	300	8.0	5,225	7.7
\$4,999 and under	480	12.7	9,145	13.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	520	13.8	7,835	11.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	595	15.8	7,630	11.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	430	11.4	5,445	8.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	645	17.1	8,735	12.8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	360	9.5	6,955	10.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	175	4.6	5,115	7.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	135	3.6	4,580	6.7
\$60,000 to \$74,999	100	2.7	4,815	7.1
\$75,000 and over	50	1.3	2,735	4.0
Total	3,770	100.0	68,205	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	21,489	n/a	28,056	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	16,909	n/a	21,506	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately much fewer English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (4% versus 11.1% of French-speakers) and proportionately more earn under \$19,999 (61.7% versus 51.8% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn an income between \$20,000 and \$49,999 (37.2% versus 34.8% of English-speakers).

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers have lower mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$21,489 for English-speakers and \$28,056 for French-speakers. The gap is also very wide for median income: \$16,909 for English-speakers and \$21,506 for French-speakers.

Table 2.9.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Côte-Nord, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	66.7	79.3	77.9
Government transfers	28.4	13.9	15.5
Other	4.6	7.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Côte-Nord region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (66.7% versus 79.3%). They receive more government transfers (28.4% versus 13.9%) and less income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (4.6% versus 7.1%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁷

¹⁷ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.10 CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Chaudière-Appalaches region.

2.10.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Chaudière-Appalaches region

The Chaudière-Appalaches region has 2,625 English-speakers out of a total population of 376,565, i.e., 0.7% of the region's population. It has 0.5% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.10.2 Territorial distribution in the Chaudière-Appalaches region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.10.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
L'Amiante	42,250	465	1.1
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	78,275	785	1.0
Bellechasse	28,900	260	0.9
Desjardins	51,115	295	0.6
Les Etchemins	17,300	100	0.6
Beauce-Sartigan	46,950	290	0.6
Lotbinière	26,330	145	0.6
La Nouvelle-Beauce	25,350	125	0.5
Montmagny	22,870	65	0.3
Robert-Cliche	18,285	60	0.3
L'Islet	18,940	35	0.2
Total	376,565	2,625	0.7

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of L'Amiante (1.1%) and Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (1%). L'Islet, Montmagny, and Robert-Cliche have the lowest proportions (respectively 0.2%, 0.3%, and 0.3%).

2.10.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Chaudière-Appalaches region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.10.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	1,665	64.3	252,990	71.7
People who have moved	915	35.3	99,605	28.2
Non-migrants	365	14.1	48,290	13.7
Migrants	560	21.6	51,305	14.6
Internal migrants	545	21.0	50,660	14.4
Intraprovincial migrants	435	16.8	49,910	14.2
Interprovincial migrants	95	3.7	745	0.2
External migrants	60	2.3	660	0.2
Total	2,590	100.0	352,600	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Chaudière-Appalaches region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (16.8% versus 14.2%), to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (3.7% versus 0.2%), and to have immigrated from another country to Québec (2.3% versus 0.2%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (35.3% versus 28.2% of French-speakers).

**Table 2.10.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹
who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth,
Chaudière-Appalaches, 1996-2001 censuses**

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	25	100.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	25	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 25 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Chaudière-Appalaches region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were born in the United States.

2.10.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Chaudière-Appalaches region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Table 2.10.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	1.9	5.2
5-9	5.5	6.4
10-14	5.5	6.9
15-19	5.0	7.3
0-19	17.9	25.8
20-24	5.9	6.9
25-29	5.9	5.7
30-34	9.9	6.1
35-39	12.2	8.1
20-39	33.9	26.9
40-44	10.1	8.8
45-49	9.5	8.4
50-54	8.8	7.7
55-59	6.3	6.1
40-59	34.7	31.0
60-64	4.4	4.5
65+	10.5	11.8
60+	14.9	16.3
Median age ³	40.2	38.5
Total	2,625	372,090

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 20-39 and 40-59 age groups. These age groups take in 33.9% and 34.7% of the English-speaking population (versus 26.9% and 31% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old or 60 or over (25.8% and 16.3% versus 17.9% and 14.9% of English-speakers). The median age is higher among English-speakers (40.2) than among French-speakers (38.5).

2.10.5 Language knowledge and use in the Chaudière-Appalaches region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Chaudière-Appalaches English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.10.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	4.6	0.0	0.0
French only	6.3	80.9	80.1
English and French	89.0	19.1	19.9
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 89% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 19.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.10.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	19.4	1.1
French	74.3	97.6
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	6.6	1.3
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.6	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, the main working language is English for 19.4% of English-speakers and 1.1% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 74.3% of English-speakers and 97.6% of French-speakers.

2.10.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Chaudière-Appalaches region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Chaudière-Appalaches region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.10.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	150	6.5	56,465	18.6
Grades 9 to 13	805	34.9	107,950	35.6
Trade school certificate or degree	265	11.5	38,910	12.8
CEGEP	460	20.0	63,670	21.0
University	590	25.6	36,155	11.9
Total	2,305	100.0	303,180	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 25.6% of them have been to university as compared to 11.9% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 21% of French-speakers and 20% of English-speakers. Proportionately fewer English-speakers have less than Grade 9 (6.5% versus 18.6% of French-speakers), an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (34.9% versus 35.6%), or a trade school certificate or degree (11.5% versus 12.8%).

Table 2.10.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	71.8	65.9
Employment rate	65.9	61.9
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers have higher participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (71.8% versus 65.9% and 65.9% versus 61.9%). These rates are the second highest after those of Nord-du-Québec English-speakers. Their unemployment rate, however, is higher than that of French-speakers (8.2% versus 6%).

Table 2.10.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	155	9.6	14,185	7.2
Business, finance, and administrative	330	20.5	30,195	15.4
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	60	3.7	10,065	5.1
Health care	65	4.0	10,850	5.5
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	195	12.1	13,215	6.7
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	30	1.9	3,110	1.6
Sales and services	375	23.3	40,685	20.7
Trades, transport, and equipment	185	11.5	34,475	17.5
Primary industry occupations	55	3.4	12,345	6.3
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	125	7.8	27,510	14.0
Total	1,610	100.0	196,620	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (23.3%), business, finance, and administrative (20.5%), social science, education, public administration, and religion (12.1%), and trades, transport, and equipment (11.5%). French-speakers tend to work in the same occupations but in somewhat different proportions, i.e., sales and services (20.7%), trades, transport, and equipment (17.5%), and business, finance, and administrative (15.4%), as well as in processing, manufacturing, and utilities (14%).

Table 2.10.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	95	5.9	12,895	6.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	40	2.5	1,395	0.7
Utilities	0	0.0	550	0.3
Construction	30	1.9	10,425	5.3
Manufacturing	390	24.2	49,330	25.1
Wholesale trade	85	5.3	6,600	3.4
Retail trade	110	6.8	20,575	10.5
Transportation and warehousing	125	7.8	8,555	4.4
Information industry and cultural industry	10	0.6	1,815	0.9
Finance and insurance	45	2.8	8,905	4.5
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	10	0.6	1,340	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	75	4.7	6,905	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	145	0.1
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	45	2.8	4,405	2.2
Educational services	205	12.7	10,970	5.6
Health care and social assistance	135	8.4	19,540	9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	1.9	1,970	1.0
Accommodation and food services	95	5.9	10,285	5.2
Other services, except for public administration	55	3.4	10,170	5.2
Public administration	50	3.1	9,880	5.0
Total	1,610	100.0	196,605	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (24.2%), educational services (12.7%), and health care and social assistance (8.4%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (25.1%) and health care and social assistance (9.9%), as well as in retail trade (10.5%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in educational services (7.1 percentage points, with English-speakers having the higher proportion).

Table 2.10.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	50	3.7	16,870	5.6
\$4,999 and under	155	11.4	35,665	11.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	150	11.0	36,275	12.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	7.0	39,105	12.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	125	9.2	32,640	10.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	210	15.4	53,695	17.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	225	16.5	41,620	13.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	155	11.4	22,135	7.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	115	8.5	11,605	3.8
\$60,000 to \$74,999	80	5.9	8,085	2.7
\$75,000 and over	40	2.9	5,515	1.8
Total	1,360	100.0	303,190	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	29,224	n/a	24,056	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	25,411	n/a	20,029	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (8.8% versus 4.5% of French-speakers) or between \$20,000 and \$59,999. Proportionately more French-speakers earn under \$19,999 (53.1% versus 42.3% of English-speakers) or no income at all (5.6% versus 3.7%).

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$29,224 for English-speakers and \$24,056 for French-speakers. The gap is also wide for median income: \$25,411 for English-speakers and \$20,029 for French-speakers.

Table 2.10.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Chaudière-Appalaches, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	77.7	75.2	75.2
Government transfers	11.6	15.6	15.6
Other	10.5	9.4	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Chaudière-Appalaches region, English-speakers receive proportionately more income from employment than do French-speakers (77.7% versus 75.2%). They receive fewer government transfers (11.6% versus 15.6%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (10.5% versus 9.4%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁸

¹⁸ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.11 MAURICIE

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Mauricie region.

2.11.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Mauricie region

The Mauricie region has 2,405 English-speakers out of a total population of 249,700, i.e., 1% of the region's population. It has 0.4% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.11.2 Territorial distribution in the Mauricie region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.11.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Mauricie, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	15,715	205	1.3
Francheville	135,535	1,435	1.1
Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	63,215	580	0.9
Maskinongé	22,665	135	0.6
Mékinac	12,570	50	0.4
Total	249,700	2,405	1.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of Le Haut-Saint-Maurice (1.3%) and Francheville (1.1%). The lowest proportions are in Mékinac, Maskinongé, and Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie (respectively 0.4%, 0.6%, and 0.9%).

2.11.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Mauricie region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.11.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	1,290	54.9	154,835	66.8
People who have moved	1,060	45.1	77,030	33.2
Non-migrants	395	16.8	40,085	17.3
Migrants	670	28.5	36,955	15.9
Internal migrants	625	26.6	36,545	15.8
Intraprovincial migrants	530	22.6	36,065	15.6
Interprovincial migrants	100	4.3	485	0.2
External migrants	35	1.5	400	0.2
Total	2,350	100.0	231,860	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Mauricie region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (22.6% versus 15.6%), to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (4.3% versus 0.2%), and to have immigrated from another country to Québec (1.5% versus 0.2%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (45.1% versus 33.2% of French-speakers).

Table 2.11.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Mauricie, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants Number
United States	n/a
Central America and South America	n/a
Caribbean and Bermuda	n/a
Europe	n/a
Africa	n/a
Asia	n/a
Oceania and other	n/a
Total	10

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 10 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Mauricie region between 1996 and 2001. Because so few came, the data on their place of birth are unavailable for reasons of confidentiality and anonymity.

2.11.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Mauricie region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Mauricie region.

Table 2.11.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Mauricie, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	2.5	4.2
5-9	2.9	5.6
10-14	2.1	6.0
15-19	5.8	6.6
0-19	13.3	22.5
20-24	4.2	6.4
25-29	5.4	4.8
30-34	5.8	5.3
35-39	7.3	7.8
20-39	22.7	24.3
40-44	7.9	9.3
45-49	8.3	8.8
50-54	9.8	7.9
55-59	10.8	6.8
40-59	36.8	32.7
60-64	6.7	5.3
65+	21.8	15.2
60+	28.5	20.5
Median age ³	48.6	41.8
Total	2,405	242,095

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 40-59 and 60+ age groups. These age groups take in 36.8% and 28.5% of the English-speaking population (versus 32.7% and 20.5% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old or 20 to 39 (22.5% and 24.3% versus 13.3% and 22.7% of English-speakers). The median age is thus higher among English-speakers (48.6) than among French-speakers (41.8).

2.11.5 Language knowledge and use in the Mauricie region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Mauricie English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

**Table 2.11.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French
by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census**

Knowledge of French and English	English¹ %	French² %	Total population %
English only	4.0	0.0	0.1
French only	4.0	78.6	77.3
English and French	92.1	21.4	22.3
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.3

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 92.1% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation, as compared to 21.4% of French-speakers. This proportion is the highest among Québec's regional English-speaking communities.

Table 2.11.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	21.7	1.0
French	71.5	97.9
Non-official language	0.9	0.0
English and French	5.1	1.0
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, the main working language is English for 21.7% of English-speakers and 1% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 71.5% of English-speakers and 97.9% of French-speakers.

2.11.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Mauricie region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Mauricie region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.11.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	275	12.2	34,755	17.1
Grades 9 to 13	815	36.3	72,235	35.5
Trade school certificate or degree	270	12.0	26,895	13.2
CEGEP	420	18.7	44,075	21.6
University	480	21.4	25,685	12.6
Total	2,245	100.0	203,655	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 21.4% of them have been to university as compared to 12.6% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 21.6% of French-speakers and 18.7% of English-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (17.1% versus 12.2% of English-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (13.2% versus 12%). Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (36.3% versus 35.5% of French-speakers).

Table 2.11.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	49.2	57.8
Employment rate	44.1	52.0
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (49.2% versus 57.8% and 44.1% versus 52%). But they have a lightly higher unemployment rate (10.4% versus 10% of French-speakers).

Table 2.11.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Mauricie, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	110	10.5	8,790	7.7
Business, finance, and administrative	175	16.7	18,240	16.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	30	2.9	5,330	4.7
Health care	20	1.9	7,165	6.3
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	210	20.0	8,920	7.8
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	30	2.9	1,940	1.7
Sales and services	195	18.6	26,115	22.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	135	12.9	20,195	17.7
Primary industry occupations	30	2.9	3,935	3.5
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	100	9.5	13,235	11.6
Total	1,050	100.0	113,880	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: social science, education, public administration, and religion (20%), sales and services (18.6%), business, finance, and administrative (16.7%), and trades, transportation, and equipment (12.9%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (22.9%), trades, transport, and equipment (17.7%), and business, finance, and administrative (16%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in social science, education, public administration, and religion (20% versus 7.8% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in trades, transport, and equipment (17.7% versus 12.9% of English-speakers) and sales and services (22.9% versus 18.6%).

Table 2.11.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Mauricie, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	10	0.9	4,330	3.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0.0	130	0.1
Utilities	25	2.4	1,780	1.6
Construction	25	2.4	6,040	5.3
Manufacturing	195	18.5	24,360	21.4
Wholesale trade	40	3.8	3,520	3.1
Retail trade	80	7.6	13,635	12.0
Transportation and warehousing	30	2.8	4,705	4.1
Information industry and cultural industry	20	1.9	1,475	1.3
Finance and insurance	35	3.3	3,345	2.9
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	25	2.4	1,035	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	25	2.4	3,470	3.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	40	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	45	4.3	2,850	2.5
Educational services	215	20.4	7,485	6.6
Health care and social assistance	85	8.1	13,110	11.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	0.9	1,490	1.3
Accommodation and food services	40	3.8	7,750	6.8
Other services, except for public administration	55	5.2	6,115	5.4
Public administration	55	5.2	7,205	6.3
Total	1,055	100.0	113,890	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: educational services (20.4%), manufacturing (18.5%), health care and social assistance (8.1%), and retail trade (7.6%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (21.4%), retail trade (12%), and health care and social assistance (11.5%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in educational services and retail trade (respectively 13.8 and 4.4 percentage points).

Table 2.11.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
No income	145	7.8	12,510	6.1
\$4,999 and under	190	10.2	25,350	12.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	235	12.6	27,145	13.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	225	12.0	28,745	14.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	140	7.5	21,915	10.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	275	14.7	32,005	15.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	210	11.2	21,235	10.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	145	7.8	13,150	6.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	145	7.8	9,850	4.8
\$60,000 to \$74,999	105	5.6	7,425	3.6
\$75,000 and over	60	3.2	4,330	2.1
Total	1,870	100.0	203,655	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	28,719	n/a	23,895	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	22,490	n/a	17,958	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (8.8% versus 5.7% of French-speakers) or between \$20,000 and \$49,999 (41.5% versus 37.4%). Proportionately more French-speakers earn under \$19,999 (56.7% versus 50.1% of English-speakers).

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$28,719 for English-speakers and \$23,895 for French-speakers. The gap is also wide for median income: \$22,490 for English-speakers and \$17,958 for French-speakers.

Table 2.11.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Mauricie, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	64.1	69.3	69.2
Government transfers	18.3	18.4	18.5
Other	17.8	12.5	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Mauricie region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (64.1% versus 69.3%). They receive as much in government transfers (18.3% versus 18.4%) and more income classified as "Other" (17.8% versus 12.5%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.¹⁹

¹⁹ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.12 ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

2.12.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region

The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region has 2,140 English-speakers out of a total population of 144,345, i.e., 1.5% of the region's population. It has 0.4% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.12.2 Territorial distribution in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.12.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Témiscamingue	17,280	2,140	12.4
Vallée-de-l'Or	41,845	1,060	2.5
Rouyn-Noranda	39,260	905	2.3
Abitibi	24,270	230	0.9
Abitibi-Ouest	21,690	60	0.3
Total	144,345	2,140	1.5

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the highest proportion of English-speakers is in the RCM of Témiscamingue (12.4%). The lowest proportions are in Abitibi-Ouest and Abitibi (respectively 0.3% and 0.9%).

2.12.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.12.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	2,595	63.0	81,890	63.5
People who have moved	1,520	36.9	47,045	36.5
Non-migrants	880	21.4	27,640	21.4
Migrants	655	15.9	19,410	15.1
Internal migrants	625	15.2	19,300	15.0
Intraprovincial migrants	385	9.3	18,675	14.5
Interprovincial migrants	235	5.7	630	0.5
External migrants	30	0.7	105	0.1
Total	4,120	100.0	128,920	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are less inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (9.3% versus 14.5%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (5.7% versus 0.3%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (0.7% versus 0.1%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (36.9% versus 36.5% of French-speakers).

**Table 2.12.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹
who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth,
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 1996-2001 censuses**

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	0	0.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	10	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 10 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were born in Europe.

2.12.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region

This section describes the age structure of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue English-speaking population.

Table 2.12.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	6.5	5.7
5-9	7.7	7.1
10-14	6.5	7.4
15-19	6.3	7.7
0-19	27.0	27.9
20-24	5.8	6.2
25-29	6.0	5.6
30-34	7.1	6.3
35-39	8.2	8.6
20-39	27.1	26.6
40-44	8.9	9.6
45-49	9.3	8.4
50-54	7.5	7.1
55-59	5.9	5.6
40-59	31.6	30.7
60-64	3.9	4.1
65+	11.0	10.6
60+	14.9	14.7
Median age ³	36.4	37.5
Total	4,395	136,750

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 20-39, 40-59, and 60+ age groups. These age groups take in 27.1%, 31.6%, and 14.9% of the English-speaking population (versus 26.6%, 30.7%, and 14.7% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old (27.9% versus 27% of English-speakers). The median age is thus lower among English-speakers (36.4) than among French-speakers (37.5).

2.12.5 Language knowledge and use in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.12.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English¹	French²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	33.2	0.0	1.3
French only	1.0	75.1	71.8
English and French	65.9	24.9	26.8
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.1

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 65.9% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 24.9% of French-speakers.

Table 2.12.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	44.0	1.6
French	47.9	96.3
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	7.0	2.0
English and non-official language	0.5	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the main working language is English for 44% of English-speakers and 1.6% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 47.9% of English-speakers and 96.3% of French-speakers.

2.12.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.12.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	480	13.8	22,350	20.5
Grades 9 to 13	1,540	44.3	41,315	37.9
Trade school certificate or degree	460	13.2	13,340	12.2
CEGEP	640	18.4	19,650	18.0
University	370	10.6	12,405	11.4
Total	3,480	100.0	109,085	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers are less educated than the French-speaking majority; 10.6% of them have been to university as compared to 11.4% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 18.4% of English-speakers and 18% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (20.5% versus 13.8% of English-speakers). Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (44.3% versus 37.9% of French-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (13.2% versus 12.2%).

Table 2.12.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	60.5	61.6
Employment rate	51.1	53.0
Unemployment rate	15.4	13.9

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (60.5% versus 61.6% and 51.1% versus 53%). Their unemployment rate is also higher (15.4% versus 13.9% of French-speakers). It is the fourth highest unemployment rate among Québec's regions.

Table 2.12.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	230	11.6	5,065	7.8
Business, finance, and administrative	220	11.1	9,590	14.7
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	140	7.1	3,040	4.7
Health care	75	3.8	3,360	5.2
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	210	10.6	5,535	8.5
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	45	2.3	1,055	1.6
Sales and services	430	21.7	15,525	23.9
Trades, transport, and equipment	295	14.9	12,460	19.2
Primary industry occupations	135	6.8	5,915	9.1
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	175	8.8	3,520	5.4
Total	1,985	100.0	65,065	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (21.7%), trades, transport, and equipment (14.9%), management (11.6%), business, finance, and administrative (11.1%), and social science, education, public administration, and religion (10.6%). French-speakers also tend to work in sales and services (23.9%), trades, transport, and equipment (19.2%), and business, finance, and administrative (14.7%).

Table 2.12.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	75	3.8	4,615	7.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	155	7.8	4,310	6.6
Utilities	0	0.0	895	1.4
Construction	125	6.3	3,040	4.7
Manufacturing	400	20.2	7,690	11.8
Wholesale trade	75	3.8	2,745	4.2
Retail trade	165	8.3	8,250	12.7
Transportation and warehousing	50	2.5	3,595	5.5
Information industry and cultural industry	25	1.3	960	1.5
Finance and insurance	40	2.0	1,745	2.7
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	40	2.0	640	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	65	3.3	1,990	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	20	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	70	3.5	1,695	2.6
Educational services	160	8.1	4,530	7.0
Health care and social assistance	185	9.3	6,860	10.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25	1.3	745	1.1
Accommodation and food services	115	5.8	4,225	6.5
Other services, except for public administration	10	0.5	3,315	5.1
Public administration	180	9.1	3,185	4.9
Total	1,980	100.0	65,070	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (20.2%), health care and social assistance (9.3%), public administration (9.1%), and retail trade (8.3%). French-speakers tend to work in retail trade (12.7%), manufacturing (11.8%), and health care and social assistance (10.5%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in manufacturing (20.2% of English-speakers versus 11.8% of French-speakers).

Table 2.12.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	235	7.3	7,790	7.1
\$4,999 and under	390	12.1	14,140	13.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	410	12.7	13,230	12.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	455	14.1	14,250	13.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	320	9.9	10,515	9.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	475	14.7	15,260	14.0
\$30,000 to \$39,999	250	7.7	12,620	11.6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	195	6.0	8,505	7.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	105	3.3	5,580	5.1
\$60,000 to \$74,999	250	7.7	4,360	4.0
\$75,000 and over	125	3.9	2,815	2.6
Total	3,230	100.0	109,075	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	27,990	n/a	25,107	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	18,248	n/a	19,134	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (11.6% versus 6.6% of French-speakers), under \$19,999 (56.1% versus 54.9%), or no income at all (7.3% versus 7.1%). Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (38.5% versus 31.7% of English-speakers).

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers have higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is lightly lower. Mean income is \$27,990 for English-speakers and \$25,107 for French-speakers. Median income is \$18,248 for English-speakers and \$19,134 for French-speakers.

Table 2.12.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	71.8	75.0	74.7
Government transfers	17.1	17.4	17.5
Other	11.2	7.6	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (71.8% versus 75%) and as much in government transfers (17.1% versus 17.4%). They receive more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (11.2% versus 7.6%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²⁰

²⁰ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.13 CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Centre-du-Québec region.

2.13.1 Size of English-speaking population in Centre-du-Québec

The Centre-du-Québec region has 1,900 English-speakers out of a total population of 213,355, i.e., 0.9% of the region's population. It has 0.3% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.13.2 Territorial distribution in the Centre-du-Québec region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population over the territory of Centre-du-Québec, specifically how English-speakers are distributed in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.13.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Drummond	86,030	1,090	1.3
Arthabaska	62,670	440	0.7
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,835	160	0.7
L'Érable	23,200	130	0.6
Bécancour	18,620	80	0.4
Total	213,355	1,900	0.9

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, the highest proportion of English-speakers is in the RCM of Drummond (1.3%). The lowest proportion is in Bécancour (0.4%).

2.13.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Centre-du-Québec region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.13.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	975	52.4	131,130	66.4
People who have moved	895	48.1	66,355	33.6
Non-migrants	360	19.4	35,080	17.8
Migrants	525	28.2	31,270	15.8
Internal migrants	495	26.6	30,925	15.7
Intraprovincial migrants	415	22.3	30,295	15.3
Interprovincial migrants	75	4.0	635	0.3
External migrants	40	2.2	340	0.2
Total	1,860	100.0	197,475	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Centre-du-Québec region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (22.3% versus 15.3%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (4% versus 0.3%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (2.2% versus 0.2%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (48.1% versus 33.6% of French-speakers).

**Table 2.13.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹
who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth,
Centre-du-Québec, 1996-2001 censuses**

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	30	100.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	30	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 30 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Centre-du-Québec region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were from the United States.

2.13.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Centre-du-Québec region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Centre-du-Québec region.

Table 2.13.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	1.1	5.5
5-9	3.7	6.5
10-14	3.7	6.9
15-19	3.7	7.3
0-19	12.1	26.2
20-24	4.7	7.0
25-29	8.4	5.7
30-34	7.9	5.9
35-39	11.6	7.8
20-39	32.6	26.4
40-44	11.8	8.6
45-49	6.6	8.3
50-54	10.3	7.4
55-59	7.1	6.2
40-59	35.8	30.5
60-64	3.2	4.7
65+	16.1	12.3
60+	19.2	16.9
Median age ³	42.344.6	38.5
Total	1,900	208,975

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 20-39, 40-59, and 60+ age groups. These age groups take in 32.6%, 35.8%, and 19.2% of the English-speaking population (versus 26.4%, 30.5%, and 16.9% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old (26.2% versus 12.1% of English-speakers). The median age is thus higher among English-speakers (42.3) than among French-speakers (38.5).

2.13.5 Language knowledge and use in the Centre-du-Québec region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Centre-du-Québec English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.13.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	11.8	0.0	0.1
French only	3.4	81.0	79.9
English and French	83.8	19.0	19.9
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.1

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 83.8% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 19% of French-speakers.

Table 2.13.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	26.7	0.9
French	66.7	97.8
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	6.2	1.2
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, the main working language is English for 26.7% of English-speakers and 0.9% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 66.7% of English-speakers and 97.8% of French-speakers.

2.13.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Centre-du-Québec region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Centre-du-Québec region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.13.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	230	13.3	32,160	19.0
Grades 9 to 13	715	41.4	62,775	37.0
Trade school certificate or degree	185	10.7	22,260	13.1
CEGEP	410	23.8	34,955	20.6
University	200	11.6	17,395	10.3
Total	1,725	100.0	169,550	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 11.6% of them have been to university as compared to 10.3% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 23.8% of them and 20.6% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (19% versus 13.3% of English-speakers) or a trade school certificate or degree (13.1% versus 10.7%). Proportionately more English-speakers have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (41.4% versus 37% of French-speakers).

Table 2.13.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	59.4	64.5
Employment rate	55.7	59.9
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.2

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (59.4% versus 64.5% and 55.7% versus 59.9%). They have, however, a lower unemployment rate (6.3% versus 7.2% of French-speakers).

Table 2.13.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	110	11.1	8,055	7.5
Business, finance, and administrative	150	15.1	15,340	14.3
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	50	5.0	3,710	3.5
Health care	25	2.5	5,390	5.0
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	130	13.1	6,510	6.1
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	10	1.0	1,760	1.6
Sales and services	185	18.6	21,180	19.8
Trades, transport, and equipment	170	17.1	21,260	19.8
Primary industry occupations	80	8.0	7 745	7.2
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	75	7.5	16,235	15.1
Total	995	100.0	107,175	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (18.6%), trades, transport, and equipment (17.1%), business, finance, and administrative (15.1%), and social science, education, public administration, and religion (13.1%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (19.8%), trades, transport, and equipment (19.8%), and business, finance, and administrative (14.3%) in addition to processing, manufacturing, and utilities (15.1%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in social science, education, public administration, and religion (13.1% versus 6.1% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in processing, manufacturing, and utilities (15.1% versus 7.5% of English-speakers).

Table 2.13.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	80	8.0	8,290	7.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0.0	255	0.2
Utilities	10	1.0	770	0.7
Construction	30	3.0	5,905	5.5
Manufacturing	245	24.5	30,060	28.0
Wholesale trade	85	8.5	5,090	4.7
Retail trade	70	7.0	11,040	10.3
Transportation and warehousing	85	8.5	4,650	4.3
Information industry and cultural industry	15	1.5	690	0.6
Finance and insurance	25	2.5	2,915	2.7
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	0	0.0	785	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	30	3.0	3,115	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	40	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	10	1.0	2,095	2.0
Educational services	80	8.0	5,470	5.1
Health care and social assistance	65	6.5	9,845	9.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	1.0	1,215	1.1
Accommodation and food services	60	6.0	5,905	5.5
Other services, except for public administration	45	4.5	5,990	5.6
Public administration	45	4.5	3,020	2.8
Total	1,000	100.0	107,170	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: manufacturing (24.5%), wholesale trade (8.5%), transportation and warehousing (8.5%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (8%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (28%), as well as in retail trade (10.3%) and health care and social assistance (9.2%).

Table 2.13.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
No income	70	5.1	9,545	5.6
\$4,999 and under	185	13.5	20,605	12.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	175	12.8	20,900	12.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	170	12.4	23,470	13.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	170	12.4	20,190	11.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	205	15.0	30,070	17.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	150	10.9	21,100	12.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	95	6.9	10,545	6.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	80	5.8	5,920	3.5
\$60,000 to \$74,999	60	4.4	4,045	2.4
\$75,000 and over	40	2.9	3,130	1.8
Total	1,370	100.0	169,545	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	24,155	n/a	23,484	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	18,175	n/a	18,503	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (7.3% versus 4.2% of French-speakers) or under \$19,999 (56.2% versus 55.8% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (39.8% versus 38.6% of English-speakers).

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers have slightly higher mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is slightly lower. Mean income is \$24,155 for English-speakers and \$23,484 for French-speakers. Median income is \$18,175 for English-speakers and \$18,503 for French-speakers.

Table 2.13.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Centre-du-Québec, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	68.7	73.3	73.2
Government transfers	16.3	16.5	16.5
Other	15.3	10.1	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Centre-du-Québec region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (68.7% versus 73.3%). They receive as much in government transfers (16.3% versus 16.5%) and more income classified as "Other" (15.3% versus 10.1%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²¹

²¹ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.14 SAGUENAY—LAC-SAINT-JEAN

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region.

2.14.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region

The Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region has 1,630 English-speakers out of a total population of 274,320, i.e., 0.6% of the region's population. It has 0.3% of Québec's English-speaking population.

2.14.2 Territorial distribution in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs. The following table lists the RCMs by proportion of English-speakers (in descending order).

Table 2.14.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	164,810	1,215	0.7
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,155	120	0.4
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	50,940	220	0.4
Maria-Chapdelaine	26,415	75	0.3
Total	274,320	1,630	0.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, the highest proportion of English-speakers is in the RCM of Le Fjord-du-Saguenay (0.7%). The lowest proportion is in Maria-Chapdelaine (0.3%).

2.14.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.14.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	1,035	65.1	173,465	67.4
People who have moved	560	35.2	84,095	32.7
Non-migrants	210	13.2	53,490	20.8
Migrants	345	21.7	30,600	11.9
Internal migrants	315	19.8	30,265	11.8
Intraprovincial migrants	185	11.6	29,230	11.3
Interprovincial migrants	140	8.8	1,045	0.4
External migrants	30	1.9	345	0.1
Total	1,590	100.0	257,555	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (11.6% versus 11.3%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (8.8% versus 0.4%), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (1.9% versus 0.1%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (35.2% versus 32.7% of French-speakers).

**Table 2.14.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹
who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth,
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 1996-2001 censuses**

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	10	100.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 10 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were born in the United States.

2.14.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region

This section describes the age structure of the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean English-speaking population.

Table 2.14.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	2.5	4.9
5-9	5.8	6.1
10-14	5.2	6.8
15-19	5.5	7.9
0-19	19.0	25.6
20-24	1.8	7.2
25-29	6.1	5.2
30-34	7.1	5.4
35-39	8.3	8.1
20-39	23.3	26.0
40-44	8.9	9.6
45-49	9.8	8.8
50-54	10.1	7.5
55-59	6.4	6.1
40-59	35.3	32.0
60-64	3.4	4.7
65+	17.5	11.7
60+	20.9	16.4
Median age ³	42.9	39.1
Total	1,630	270,700

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the 40-59 and 60+ age groups. These age groups take in 35.3% and 20.9% of the English-speaking population (versus 32% and 16.4% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old or 20 to 39 (25.6% and 26% versus 19% and 23.3% of English-speakers). The median age is higher among English-speakers (42.9) than among French-speakers (39.1).

2.14.5 Language knowledge and use in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.14.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	7.7	0.0	0.1
French only	5.8	84.9	84.1
English and French	86.5	15.1	15.8
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 86.5% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 15.1% of French-speakers.

Table 2.14.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	24.5	0.6
French	70.6	98.5
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	6.7	0.8
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, the main working language is English for 24.5% of English-speakers and 0.6% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 70.6% of English-speakers and 98.5% of French-speakers.

2.14.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.14.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	110	7.8	32,225	14.5
Grades 9 to 13	595	42.3	80,280	36.1
Trade school certificate or degree	135	9.6	35,430	15.9
CEGEP	270	19.2	46,710	21.0
University	300	21.4	27,940	12.6
Total	1,405	100.0	222,585	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 21.4% of them have been to university as compared to 12.6% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 21% of French-speakers and 19.2% of English-speakers. Proportionately fewer English-speakers than French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (7.8% versus 14.5%), proportionately more have an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (42.3% versus 36.1%), and proportionately fewer have a trade school certificate or degree (9.6% versus 15.9%).

Table 2.14.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	55.2	59.0
Employment rate	45.9	51.0
Unemployment rate	16.8	13.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (55.2% versus 59% and 45.9% versus 51%). Their unemployment rate is also higher (16.8% versus 13.6% of French-speakers). It is the third highest of all English-speaking communities of Québec.

Table 2.14.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	65	8.6	8,430	6.7
Business, finance, and administrative	65	8.6	18,855	14.9
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	65	8.6	6,705	5.3
Health care	35	4.6	6,990	5.5
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	140	18.5	10,700	8.5
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	20	2.6	1,955	1.5
Sales and services	175	23.2	32,280	25.6
Trades, transport, and equipment	120	15.9	25,155	19.9
Primary industry occupations	0	0.0	5,920	4.7
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	30	4.0	9,175	7.3
Total	755	100.0	126,140	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (23.2%), social science, education, public administration, and religion (18.5%), and trades, transport, and equipment (15.9%). French-speakers also tend to work in the same areas, but in somewhat different proportions, i.e., sales and services (25.6%) and trades, transport, and equipment (19.9%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in social science, education, public administration, and religion (18.5% versus 8.5% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in business, finance, and administrative (14.9% versus 8.6% of English-speakers).

Table 2.14.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	30	4.0	7,185	5.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0.0	495	0.4
Utilities	0	0.0	1,195	0.9
Construction	50	6.6	8,030	6.4
Manufacturing	125	16.6	21,095	16.7
Wholesale trade	10	1.3	3,980	3.2
Retail trade	45	6.0	16,490	13.1
Transportation and warehousing	25	3.3	5,345	4.2
Information industry and cultural industry	15	2.0	1,385	1.1
Finance and insurance	15	2.0	3,260	2.6
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	10	1.3	1,295	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	65	8.6	4,940	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	50	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	0	0.0	3,125	2.5
Educational services	135	17.9	9,520	7.5
Health care and social assistance	60	7.9	13,300	10.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	1.3	1,585	1.3
Accommodation and food services	45	6.0	8,565	6.8
Other services, except for public administration	30	4.0	7,475	5.9
Public administration	95	12.6	7,840	6.2
Total	755	100.0	126,140	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: educational services (17.9%), manufacturing (16.6%), and public administration (12.6%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (16.7%), as well as in retail trade (13.1%) and health care and social assistance (10.5%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in educational services (10.4 percentage points higher for English-speakers).

Table 2.14.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	95	9.5	19,180	8.6
\$4,999 and under	130	13.1	31,525	14.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	105	10.6	27,440	12.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	115	11.6	26,845	12.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	100	10.1	19,955	9.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80	8.0	29,990	13.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	80	8.0	23,875	10.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	115	11.6	16,695	7.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	45	4.5	12,210	5.5
\$60,000 to \$74,999	60	6.0	10,045	4.5
\$75,000 and over	65	6.5	4,830	2.2
Total	995	100.0	222,580	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	29,791	n/a	24,891	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	19,392	n/a	18,714	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn over \$60,000 (12.5% versus 6.7% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn under \$19,999 (56.2% versus 54.9% of English-speakers) or between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (37.2% versus 32.1% of English-speakers).

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$29,791 for English-speakers and \$24,891 for French-speakers. The gap is narrower for median income: \$19,392 for English-speakers and \$18,714 for French-speakers.

Table 2.14.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of the population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	68.0	74.7	74.6
Government transfers	13.7	16.1	16.1
Other	18.0	9.3	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean region, English-speakers receive proportionately less income from employment than do French-speakers (68% versus 74.7%). They receive fewer government transfers (13.7% versus 16.1%) and more income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (18% versus 9.3%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²²

²² See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.15 NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Nord-du-Québec region.

2.15.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Nord-du-Québec region

The Nord-du-Québec region has 1,385 English-speakers out of a total population of 38,475, i.e., 3.6% of the region's total population. It has 0.2% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.15.2 Territorial distribution in the Nord-du-Québec region

The Nord-du-Québec region has only one RCM: Nord-du-Québec. This RCM is thus home to the entire English-speaking population.

2.15.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Nord-du-Québec region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.15.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	585	46.4	9,825	62.1
People who have moved	675	53.6	5,985	37.8
Non-migrants	300	23.8	3,540	22.4
Migrants	375	29.8	2,445	15.5
Internal migrants	370	29.4	2,425	15.3
Intraprovincial migrants	210	16.7	2,345	14.8
Interprovincial migrants	160	12.7	75	0.5
External migrants	10	0.8	30	0.2
Total	1,260	100.0	15,815	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Nord-du-Québec region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (16.7% versus 14.8%), much more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (12.5% versus 0.5% of French-speakers), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (0.8% versus 0.2%). Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (53.6% versus 37.8% of French-speakers). They are the most mobile of all of Québec's English-speakers. Over half have already moved.

Table 2.15.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Nord-du-Québec, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants Number
United States	n/a
Central America and South America	n/a
Caribbean and Bermuda	n/a
Europe	n/a
Africa	n/a
Asia	n/a
Oceania and other	n/a
Total	10

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 10 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Nord-du-Québec region between 1996 and 2001. For reasons of confidentiality and anonymity, information on their place of birth is unavailable.

2.15.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Nord-du-Québec region

This section describes the age structure of the Nord-du-Québec English-speaking population.

Table 2.15.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	9.0	6.4
5-9	10.1	7.6
10-14	7.6	7.4
15-19	6.9	7.6
0-19	33.6	29.0
20-24	6.9	6.7
25-29	10.8	7.1
30-34	11.2	7.3
35-39	10.5	9.8
20-39	39.4	30.9
40-44	6.9	10.2
45-49	6.1	8.9
50-54	7.6	6.8
55-59	2.9	5.5
40-59	23.5	31.3
60-64	2.2	3.5
65+	2.2	5.1
60+	4.3	8.6
Median age	29.4	34.9
Total	1,385	16,905

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, proportionately more English-speakers are in the youngest age groups. Indeed, 33.6% of them are 0 to 19 years old (versus 29% of French-speakers) and 39.4% are 20 to 39 (versus 30.9%). Proportionately more French-speakers are 40 to 59 (31.3% versus 23.5% of English-speakers) or 60 or over (8.6% versus 4.3%). The median age is thus lower among English-speakers (29.4) than among French-speakers (34.9).

2.15.5 Language knowledge and use in the Nord-du-Québec region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Nord-du-Québec English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.15.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	56.3	0.1	31.0
French only	0.7	76.7	36.6
English and French	42.2	23.2	21.1
Neither English nor French	0.7	0.0	11.3

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 42.2% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 23.2% of French-speakers. The bilingualism rate is less than 50% in the English-speaking communities of two other regions: Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Côte-Nord.

Table 2.15.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
English	69.8	5.7
French	15.1	92.2
Non-official language	11.6	0.2
English and French	1.2	1.7
English and non-official language	1.2	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	1.7	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, the main working language is English for 69.8% of English-speakers and 5.7% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 15.1% of English-speakers and 92.2% of French-speakers.

2.15.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Nord-du-Québec region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Nord-du-Québec region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.15.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	85	8.4	1,905	14.4
Grades 9 to 13	280	27.7	5,120	38.6
Trade school certificate or degree	125	12.4	1,925	14.5
CEGEP	240	23.8	2,725	20.5
University	280	27.7	1,600	12.1
Total	1,010	100.0	13,275	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 27.7% of them have been to university, as compared to 12.1% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 23.8% of them and 20.5% of French-speakers. Out of all Québec regions, Nord-du-Québec has the third highest proportion of English-speakers with postsecondary degrees (51.5%) after the Montréal CMA (55.7%) and the Capitale-Nationale (52.1%). Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (14.4%), an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (38.6%), or a trade school certificate or degree (14.5%). The proportions for English-speakers are respectively 8.4%, 27.7%, and 12.4%.

Table 2.15.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	76.0	70.0
Employment rate	69.0	61.0
Unemployment rate	9.1	12.6

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers have a higher participation rate than do French-speakers (76% versus 70%). Their employment rate is also higher (69% versus 61% of French-speakers) and their unemployment rate is lower (9.1% versus 12.6%). They have the highest participation and employment rates of all communities in all Québec regions, including French-speaking communities, being just ahead of the Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Table 2.15.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	120	15.8	620	6.8
Business, finance, and administrative	100	13.2	1,140	12.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	20	2.6	480	5.2
Health care	15	2.0	495	5.4
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	220	28.9	885	9.7
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	20	2.6	135	1.5
Sales and services	150	19.7	2,020	22.1
Trades, transport, and equipment	85	11.2	1,850	20.2
Primary industry occupations	20	2.6	675	7.4
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	15	2.0	835	9.1
Total	760	100.0	9,145	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: social science, education, public administration, and religion (28.9%), sales and services (19.7%), management (15.8%), and business, finance, and administrative (13.2%). French-speakers tend to work in sales and services (22.1%) and trades, transport, and equipment (20.2%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in the management and social science categories (respectively 15.8% and 28.9% versus 6.8% and 9.7% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in trades, transport, and equipment (20.2% versus 11.2% of English-speakers).

Table 2.15.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	10	1.3	590	6.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	35	4.6	730	8.0
Utilities	20	2.6	105	1.1
Construction	20	2.6	305	3.3
Manufacturing	25	3.3	1,740	19.0
Wholesale trade	0	0.0	135	1.5
Retail trade	85	11.2	890	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	55	7.2	520	5.7
Information industry and cultural industry	10	1.3	65	0.7
Finance and insurance	10	1.3	120	1.3
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	10	1.3	25	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	15	2.0	140	1.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	10	1.3	165	1.8
Educational services	205	27.0	715	7.8
Health care and social assistance	75	9.9	995	10.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	1.3	70	0.8
Accommodation and food services	30	3.9	775	8.5
Other services, except for public administration	25	3.3	465	5.1
Public administration	105	13.8	580	6.3
Total	760	100.0	9,145	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: educational services (27%), public administration (13.8%), and retail trade (11.2%). The region has the highest proportion of English-speakers who work in educational services. French-speakers tend to work in manufacturing (19%), health care and social assistance (10.9%), and retail trade (9.7%). Proportionately more French-speakers work in manufacturing (19% versus 3.3% of English-speakers). Proportionately more English-speakers work in educational services (27% versus 7.8% of French-speakers).

Table 2.15.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	40	3.9	1,010	7.6
\$4,999 and under	115	11.3	1,645	12.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	6.9	1,405	10.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	9.4	1,325	10.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	75	7.4	865	6.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	120	11.8	1,570	11.8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	130	12.8	1,405	10.6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	130	12.8	1,350	10.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	115	11.3	1,205	9.1
\$60,000 to \$74,999	60	5.9	985	7.4
\$75,000 and over	55	5.4	510	3.8
Total	1,015	100.0	13,275	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	33,504	n/a	30,213	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	30,062	n/a	25,399	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Proportionately more English-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (48.7% versus 41.7% of French-speakers) and proportionately fewer earn under \$20,000 (35% versus 39.5%). Proportionately more French-speakers earn no income at all (7.6% versus 3.9% of English-speakers). Out of all Québec regions, Nord-du-Québec has the highest proportion of English-speakers who earn more than or equal to \$20,000 (61.1%). The Capitale-Nationale region has the second highest (59.5%).

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers have higher mean and median incomes than do French-speakers. Mean income is \$33,504 for English-speakers and \$30,213 for French-speakers. The gap is higher for median income: \$30,062 for English-speakers and \$25,399 for French-speakers.

Table 2.15.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Nord-du-Québec, 2001 census

Income composition	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	89.6	85.9	81.0
Government transfers	7.8	9.9	15.6
Other	3.0	4.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Nord-du-Québec region, English-speakers receive proportionately more income from employment than do French-speakers (89.6% versus 85.9%). They receive fewer government transfers (7.8% versus 9.9%) and less income classified as "Other" (3% versus 4% of French-speakers). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²³ This English-speaking community has the highest proportion of income from employment and the lowest from government transfers.

²³ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.16 BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

This section deals with the size of the English-speaking population in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

2.16.1 Size of English-speaking population in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region

The Bas-Saint-Laurent region has 765 English-speakers out of a total population of 195,540, i.e., 0.4% of the region's total population. It has 0.1% of Québec's English-speakers.

2.16.2 Territorial distribution in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region

This section describes the distribution of the English-speaking population in the region's different RCMs.

Table 2.16.2.1 - Distribution of English mother-tongue population by RCM, Bas Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

RCM	Total population	English ¹	
	Number	Number	% ²
La Mitis	18,700	140	0.7
Rimouski-Neigette	50,980	285	0.6
Rivière-du-Loup	31,040	120	0.4
Matane	22,065	65	0.3
Les Basques	9,580	30	0.3
Kamouraska	21,870	55	0.3
La Matapédia	19,395	35	0.2
Témiscouata	21,910	35	0.2
Total	195,540	765	0.4

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to the percentage of English-speakers in the total population per RCM.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, the highest proportions of English-speakers are in the RCMs of La Mitis (0.7%) and Rimouski-Neigette (0.6%). The lowest proportions are in La Matapédia and Témiscouata (0.2% in both cases).

2.16.3 Migration

This section deals with migration of English-speakers to and from the Bas-Saint-Laurent region. It will present data on migration and immigration.

Table 2.16.3.1 - Population 5 years old and over by mobility 5 years before and by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Mobility ³	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
People who have not moved	410	53.9	131,675	71.1
People who have moved	325	42.8	53,535	28.9
Non-migrants	75	9.9	27,995	15.1
Migrants	265	34.9	25,545	13.8
Internal migrants	220	28.9	25,365	13.7
Intraprovincial migrants	155	20.4	24,745	13.4
Interprovincial migrants	55	7.2	620	0.3
External migrants	40	5.3	190	0.1
Total	760	100.0	185,205	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ See Appendix B-2 for a definition of the terms used by Statistics Canada to define mobility.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

When we look at the population five years old and over in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region by mobility five years before the 2001 census and by mother tongue, we see that English-speakers are more inclined than French-speakers to have migrated within Québec (20.4% versus 13.4%), more inclined to have migrated from a Canadian province to Québec (7.2% versus 0.3% of French-speakers), and more inclined to have immigrated from another country to Québec (5.3% versus 0.1%). Out of all Québec regions, Bas-Saint-Laurent has the highest proportion of English-speaking external migrants for its English-speaking population. Proportionately more English-speakers have moved in the last five years (42.8% versus 28.9% of French-speakers).

Table 2.16.3.2 - Total population of English-speaking immigrants¹ who came between 1996 and 2001 by place of birth, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 1996-2001 censuses

Place of birth	Immigrants	
	Number	%
United States	25	100.0
Central America and South America	0	0.0
Caribbean and Bermuda	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Oceania and other	0	0.0
Total	25	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

According to Statistics Canada, 25 English-speaking immigrants came from abroad to the Bas-Saint-Laurent region between 1996 and 2001. All of them were born in the United States.

2.16.4 Age structure of English-speakers in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region

This section describes the age structure of the English-speaking population in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Table 2.16.4.1 - Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	1.3	4.6
5-9	1.3	5.7
10-14	1.3	6.6
15-19	5.9	7.3
0-19	9.8	24.2
20-24	6.5	6.5
25-29	5.2	5.1
30-34	9.2	5.4
35-39	7.2	7.5
20-39	28.1	24.5
40-44	13.1	9.2
45-49	11.1	8.9
50-54	9.8	8.1
55-59	7.2	6.4
40-59	41.2	32.6
60-64	7.2	4.8
65+	14.4	13.9
60+	21.6	18.8
Median age ³	44.3	40.7
Total	765	194,100

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, proportionately more English-speakers are 20-39, 40-59, and 60+. These age groups take in 28.1%, 41.2%, and 21.6% of the English-speaking population (versus 24.5%, 32.6%, and 18.8% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers are 0 to 19 years old (24.2% versus 9.8% of English-speakers). The median age is somewhat higher among English-speakers (44.3) than among French-speakers (40.7). The region's English-speakers have the lowest proportion of 0 to 19 year olds among Québec's English-speakers. Mauricie is the only other region where fewer than 40% of English-speakers are under 40.

2.16.5 Language knowledge and use in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region

This section deals with language knowledge and use in the Bas-Saint-Laurent English-speaking community. It will address the issues of bilingualism and language used at work.

Table 2.16.5.1 - Knowledge of English and French by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English¹	French²	Total population
	%	%	%
English only	3.9	0.0	0.0
French only	7.1	85.3	84.7
English and French	89.7	14.7	15.2
Neither English nor French	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers are the most bilingual language group. In 2001, 89.7% of them knew both French and English well enough to carry on a conversation as compared to 14.7% of French-speakers.

Table 2.16.5.2 - Total population 15 years old and over who had worked since January 1, 2000 by language most often used at work and by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Language most often used at work	English ¹ %	French ² %
English	16.8	0.8
French	82.1	98.2
Non-official language	0.0	0.0
English and French	0.0	0.9
English and non-official language	0.0	0.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0
English, French, and non-official language	0.0	0.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, the main working language is English for 16.8% of English-speakers and 0.8% of French-speakers. Conversely, it is French for 82.1% of English-speakers and 98.2% of French-speakers. The region has the lowest proportion of English-speakers who most often use English at work, the next lowest being the Chaudière-Appalaches region (19.4%).

2.16.6 Socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region

This section presents themes relating to the socio-economic well being of English-speakers in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region: participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate; occupations and industrial sectors; highest educational level and total income.

Table 2.16.6.1 - Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	70	9.7	32,555	20.2
Grades 9 to 13	240	33.3	57,100	35.4
Trade school certificate or degree	70	9.7	20,045	12.4
CEGEP	180	25.0	32,025	19.8
University	135	18.8	19,625	12.2
Total	720	100.0	161,350	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers are better educated than the French-speaking majority; 18.8% of them have been to university as compared to 12.2% of French-speakers. CEGEP is the highest educational level for 25% of them and 19.8% of French-speakers. Proportionately more French-speakers have less than Grade 9 (20.2% versus 9.7% of English-speakers), an education between Grade 9 and Grade 13 (35.4% versus 33.3%), or a trade school certificate or degree (12.4% versus 9.7%).

Table 2.16.6.2 - Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	57.0	58.9
Employment rate	48.6	51.1
Unemployment rate	14.8	13.2

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In Bas-Saint-Laurent, English-speakers have lower participation and employment rates than do French-speakers (57.0% versus 58.9% and 48.6% versus 51.1%). They also have higher unemployment rate than do French-speakers (14.8% versus 13.2%).

Table 2.16.6.3 - Labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Occupations	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	20	5.1	6,785	7.4
Business, finance, and administrative	65	16.7	13,025	14.1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	30	7.7	4,105	4.5
Health care	20	5.1	6,155	6.7
Social science, education, public administration, and religion	55	14.1	7,765	8.4
Art, culture, sport, and recreation	0	0.0	1,800	2.0
Sales and services	80	20.5	21,725	23.6
Trades, transport, and equipment	45	11.5	15,615	16.9
Primary industry occupations	30	7.7	8,660	9.4
Processing, manufacturing, and utilities	40	10.3	6,490	7.0
Total	390	100.0	92,140	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers tend to work in the following occupational categories: sales and services (20.5%), business, finance, and administrative (16.7%), and social science, education, public administration, and religion (14.1%). French-speakers also tend to work in sales and services (23.6%) and business, finance, and administrative (14.1%), as well as in trades, transport, and equipment (16.9%). Proportionately more English-speakers work in social science, education, public administration, and religion (14.1% versus 8.4% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers work in trades, transport, and equipment (16.9% versus 11.5% of English-speakers).

Table 2.16.6.4 - Total labour force 15 years old and over by mother tongue and by North American Industry Classification System, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Industries	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	25	6.5	8,745	9.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	20	5.2	1,075	1.2
Utilities	0	0.0	550	0.6
Construction	30	7.8	3,970	4.3
Manufacturing	45	11.7	12,550	13.6
Wholesale trade	0	0.0	2,880	3.1
Retail trade	30	7.8	11,245	12.2
Transportation and warehousing	25	6.5	4,610	5.0
Information industry and cultural industry	25	6.5	2,130	2.3
Finance and insurance	20	5.2	2,715	2.9
Real estate services and rental and leasing services	10	2.6	855	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	20	5.2	2,555	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0	60	0.1
Administrative and support and waste-management and remediation services	0	0.0	2,000	2.2
Educational services	50	13.0	6,805	7.4
Health care and social assistance	25	6.5	11,175	12.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0	0.0	1,335	1.4
Accommodation and food services	20	5.2	6,295	6.8
Other services, except for public administration	40	10.4	5,660	6.1
Public administration	55	14.3	4,965	5.4
Total	385	100.0	92,145	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers tend to work in the following industrial sectors: public administration (14.3%), educational services (13%), and manufacturing (11.7%). French-speakers also tend to work in manufacturing (13.6%) as well as in retail trade (12.2%) and health care and social assistance (12.1%). The gap between the two language groups is widest in public administration (8.9 percentage points higher for English-speakers).

Table 2.16.6.5 - Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	10	3.6	10,235	6.3
\$4,999 and under	45	16.1	20,650	12.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	14.3	21,815	13.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	8.9	24,570	15.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	60	21.4	17,395	10.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	45	16.1	26,420	16.4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	30	10.7	18,120	11.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	15	5.4	9,765	6.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	0	0.0	5,800	3.6
\$60,000 to \$74,999	10	3.6	3,955	2.5
\$75,000 and over	0	0.0	2,650	1.6
Total	280	100.0	161,350	100.0
Mean income (\$) ³	20,718	n/a	22,380	n/a
Median income (\$) ³	17,958	n/a	17,253	n/a

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean or median income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean or median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, among respondents 15 years old or over, proportionately more English-speakers earn under \$19,999 (64.3% versus 58.6% of French-speakers). Proportionately more French-speakers earn between \$20,000 and \$59,999 (37.3% versus 32.2% of English-speakers) or over \$60,000 (4.1% versus 3.6%). Out of all Québec regions, Bas-Saint-Laurent has the second highest proportion of English-speakers who earn under \$20,000, after Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (68%) and before Côte-Nord (61.7%).

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers have lower mean income than do French-speakers whereas their median income is lightly higher. Mean income is \$20,718 for English-speakers and \$22,380 for French-speakers. Median income is \$17,958 for English-speakers and \$17,253 for French-speakers.

Table 2.16.6.6 - Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, 2001 census

Income composition ³	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	69.3	69.0	69.0
Government transfers	22.6	20.8	20.8
Other	9.0	10.4	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Mean income composition of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM mean being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is used here as an indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, English-speakers receive proportionately similar income from employment as do French-speakers (69.3% versus 69%). They receive more government transfers (22.6% versus 20.8%) and less income classified as "Other" than do French-speakers (9% versus 10.4%). The "Other" category includes investment income (dividends, interest, and other investment income), retirement pensions and annuities, and other pecuniary income.²⁴

²⁴ See Appendix B-1 for more details on income composition.

2.17 CONCLUSION

The Montréal CMA dominates any overall portrait of Québec's English-speaking community, in contrast to most other regions. It alone has 74.7% of English-speakers. Conversely, only 5.8% live in the ten regions that have the fewest English-speakers. The Outaouais region has the second highest concentration (14.5%) after Montréal Island (17.5%). There are also high proportions in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (9.3%), Montérégie (8%), and Estrie (7.6%). We examined this community region by region to identify specific regional characteristics. The following general features were found.

English-speaking communities, both small and large, are among the youngest communities wherever they make up over 5% of the regional populations. With regard to educational level, it is only in the Montréal CMA and the Capitale-Nationale and Nord-du-Québec regions that over 50% of English-speakers have postsecondary degrees. Employment, participation, and unemployment rates are also irregular among the three types of English-speaking communities, as is income.

When it comes to industries,²⁵ over 10% of each region's English-speakers work in the *Transportation* sector, except for Outaouais. In that region, as in Capitale-Nationale, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Nord-du-Québec, and Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, over 10% of English-speakers work in the *Public administration* sector. In addition, the *Educational services* sector is also very important in six regions, especially Nord-du-Québec and Mauricie. As a whole, English-speakers mainly work in the following occupational categories:²⁶ *Business, finance, and administrative, Sales and services, Management, Trades, transport, and equipment, and Social science, education, public administration, and religion.*

The highest rates of bilingualism are in the regions with the lowest proportions of English-speakers. In these regions as well, proportionately more English-speakers most often use French at work. These regions also have the lowest proportions of bilingual French-speakers. Wherever English-speaking communities exceed 5% of the regional population, over 50% of them most often use English at work. In Outaouais, over three-quarters of English-speakers most often use English at work.

Regions with over 20,000 English-speakers are the ones that attract the most English-speaking immigrants. In this, Capitale-Nationale comes sixth, as it does for the number of

²⁵ From the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 1997. For more information, consult the 2001 census dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop059.htm>.

²⁶ From the National Occupational Classification for 2001 statistics (NOC-S 2001). For more information, consult the 2001 census dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop090.htm>.

English-speakers. The Montréal CMA took in 82.9% of these immigrants, Montérégie 6.9%, and the other regions (Outaouais, Laurentides, Estrie, and Capitale-Nationale) between 1.5% and 2.7% each.

We cannot tell from the available data whether intraprovincial movements are from one region to another or only from one census subdivision to another.²⁷ The regions with the highest proportions of interprovincial migrants are Nord-du-Québec, Outaouais, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, and Capitale-Nationale. These are English-speakers who left a Canadian province for these regions during the five years before the 2001 census. As for external migrants, i.e., those who resided outside Canada five years previously, the highest proportions are in the Montréal CMA, Capitale-Nationale, and Centre-du-Québec.

²⁷ See the definition of mobility in Appendix B-2.

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Appendix A1 – Québec (province) Tables

**Table A1.1: Population by mother tongue,¹
Québec, 1971 to 2001 censuses**

Censuses	Total population	English		French		Non-official languages	
		Number	% ²	Number	% ²	Number	% ²
1971	6,027,765	788,830	13.1	4,866,410	80.7	372,525	6.2
1981	6,369,055	693,600	10.9	5,254,195	82.5	421,265	6.6
1991	6,810,305	626,200	9.2	5,585,650	82.0	598,455	8.8
1996	7,045,085	621,858	8.8	5,741,438	81.5	681,790	9.7
2001	7,125,575	591,378	8.3	5,802,022	81.4	732,175	10.3

¹ Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the languages reported.

² Percentages are based on the total population of the Province of Québec.

Source: Marmen, Louise and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada, 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 145.

**Table A1.2: Population by mother tongue and by age group,
Québec, 2001 census**

Age groups	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	% ³	Number	% ³
0-14	115,940	20.3	1,053,080	18.2
15-44	242,855	42.4	2,500,160	43.2
45-64	135,615	23.7	1,538,995	26.6
65+	77,675	13.6	696,430	12.0
Total	572,085	100.0	5,788,655	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ Percentages are based on the total English mother-tongue population.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

**Table A1.3: English mother-tongue population (%)¹
by age structure, 1991-2001 censuses**

Age groups	Censuses		
	1991	1996	2001
0-4	7.1	7.2	6.1
5-9	6.7	7.1	7.3
10-14	6.6	6.8	7.2
15-19	6.7	6.5	6.9
0-19	27.1	27.5	27.4
20-24	7.7	6.7	6.8
25-29	8.6	7.2	6.0
30-34	8.4	8.3	6.8
35-39	7.7	8.2	8.0
20-39	32.4	30.4	27.5
40-44	7.4	7.4	7.8
45-49	6.0	7.0	7.1
50-54	4.7	5.7	6.8
55-59	4.6	4.4	5.4
40-59	22.7	24.6	27.2
60-64	4.6	4.1	4.2
65+	13.3	13.4	13.6
60+	17.8	17.5	17.8
Median age	34.3	35.2	36.9
Total	626,183	621,846	591,378

¹ Respondents who reported two or more languages were distributed equally among the languages reported.

Source: Office québécois de la langue française (2005), *Les caractéristiques linguistiques de la population du Québec: profil et tendances 1991-2001*, Government of Québec, pp. 48-50-52.

**Table A1.4: Variation in median age by mother tongue,¹
Québec, 1996 and 2001 censuses**

Censuses	Mother tongue	
	English	French
1996	35.4	36.0
2001	37.2	38.7

¹ Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the languages reported.

Source: Statistics Canada (2002), *Profile of languages in Canada: English, French and many others*, 2001 census: analysis series, n° 96F0030XIF2001005, p. 29.

**Table A1.5: French-English bilingualism¹ by language group,²
Québec, 1996 and 2001 censuses**

Language groups	Censuses ³	
	1996	2001
English-speakers	62.9	67.2
French-speakers	34.0	36.9
Speakers of other languages	46.8	50.5

¹ Bilingualism is measured by the answer “English and French” to the following census question: Did this person know French or English well enough to carry on a conversation?

² Refers to people who gave one or more answers to the question on mother tongue. Multiple answers were distributed equally among the languages reported.

³ Percentages are based on the total population of each language group.

Source: Marmen, Louise and Jean-Pierre Corbeil (2004). *Languages in Canada – 2001 Census*, Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada, p. 60.

**Table A1.6: Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by
mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census**

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	63.0	65.0
Employment rate	58.0	60.0
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.7

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A1.7: Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	36,685	8.0	715,990	15.1
Grades 9 to 13	151,400	33.2	1,642,110	34.7
Trade school certificate or degree	35,705	7.8	539,295	11.4
CEGEP	104,690	23.0	1,036,040	21.9
University	127,660	28.0	802,140	16.9
Total	456,140	100.0	4,735,575	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A1.8: Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²		Non-official language	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
no income	25,610	5.6	253,295	5.3	47,200	7.4
\$4,999 and under	55,910	12.3	529,440	11.2	88,665	13.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	51,235	11.2	539,525	11.4	84,060	13.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51,210	11.2	577,405	12.2	91,225	14.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	42,545	9.3	474,725	10.0	73,825	11.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	67,545	14.8	758,870	16.0	99,505	15.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	52,990	11.6	612,750	12.9	62,650	9.8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	33,830	7.4	388,020	8.2	35,225	5.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	23,825	5.2	247,400	5.2	20,985	3.3
\$60,000 to \$74,999	21,460	4.7	194,810	4.1	17,145	2.7
\$75,000 and over	29,970	6.6	159,320	3.4	20,170	3.1
Total	456,140	100.0	4,735,575	100.0	640,635	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A1.9: Mean and median total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Mean and median total income	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	\$	\$	\$
Mean income	31,693	27,145	27,125
Median income	21,619	21,166	20,665

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A1.10: Composition of total income in 2000 of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Québec, 2001 census

Income composition	English ¹	French ²	Total population
	%	%	%
Employment income	73.2	75.7	75.1
Government transfers	12.0	13.7	13.9
Other	15.0	11.0	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Appendix A2 – Montréal CMA Tables

**Table A2.1: Population by mother tongue, Montréal CMA,
1991 to 2001 censuses**

Censuses	Total population	French		English		Other	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1971	2,673,265	1,767,870	66.1	581,605	21.8	323,795	12.1
1981	2,792,295	1,915,809	68.6	512,592	18.4	363,894	13.0
1986	2,887,855	2,009,615	69.6	488,903	16.9	389,333	13.5
1991	3,051,070	2,096,928	68.7	453,838	14.9	500,298	16.4
1996	3,250,940	2,228,337	68.5	447,302	13.8	575,302	17.7
2001	3,346,090	2,296,136	68.6	427,166	12.8	622,788	18.6

Source: Castonguay, C. (2005), *Les indicateurs généraux de vitalité des langues au Québec : comparabilité et tendances 1971-2001*, Office québécois de la langue française, p. 41.

Table A2.2: Population by mother tongue and by age structure, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Age groups	English ¹ %	French ² %
0-4	6.4	5.5
5-9	7.5	6.8
10-14	7.3	6.4
15-19	6.9	6.1
0-19	28.2	24.8
20-24	7.3	7.2
25-29	6.4	6.7
30-34	7.0	6.9
35-39	8.0	8.6
20-39	28.6	29.4
40-44	7.6	9.1
45-49	7.0	8.1
50-54	6.5	7.1
55-59	5.1	5.8
40-59	26.2	30.1
60-64	4.0	4.3
65+	13.1	11.5
60+	17.0	15.7
Median age ³	35.7	37.8
Total	424,150	2,340,790

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

³ The median is computed from median ages of all RCMs making up the region, with each RCM median being weighted for the RCM's proportion of the total regional population. This statistic is an indicator of median age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A2.3: Population by knowledge of French and English and by mother tongue,¹ Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Knowledge of French and English	English	French	Other languages
	%	%	%
English only	31.3	0.1	18.2
French only	0.5	49.5	21.7
English and French	68.1	50.3	52.6
Neither English nor French	0.1	0.0	7.5

¹ Wherever respondents gave two or more answers, they are distributed equally among the mother tongues reported.

Source: Office québécois de la langue française (2005), *Les caractéristiques linguistiques de la population du Québec : profil et tendances 1991-2001*, Government of Québec, p. 28.

Table A2.4: Participation rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

	English ¹	French ²
	%	%
Participation rate	64.2	67.8
Employment rate	58.9	63.6
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.2

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A2.5: Population 15 years old and over by highest educational level and by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Highest educational level	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than Grade 9	20,960	6.3	229,870	12.3
Grades 9 to 13	102,260	30.7	610,695	32.7
Trade school certificate or degree	24,075	7.2	187,395	10.0
CEGEP	80,440	24.2	436,515	23.3
University	104,915	31.5	404,355	21.6
Total	332,580	100.0	1,868,895	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Table A2.6: Total income of population 15 years old and over by mother tongue, Montréal CMA, 2001 census

Income	English ¹		French ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
no income	18,620	5.6	89,685	4.7
\$4,999 and under	41,345	12.4	193,310	10.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35,895	10.7	196,855	10.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35,625	10.7	211,925	11.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	30,125	9.0	181,300	9.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	48,870	14.6	301,870	15.9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	39,225	11.7	259,865	13.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	25,145	7.5	174,220	9.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	17,795	5.3	113,375	6.0
\$60,000 to \$74,999	16,160	4.8	90,835	4.8
\$75,000 and over	25,335	7.6	89,410	4.7
Total	334,140	100.0	1,902,650	100.0

¹ Refers to respondents who answered English only or English and another non-official language.

² Refers to respondents who answered French only or French and another non-official language.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, 94F0040XCB.

Appendix B – Definitions

B-1 Income composition chart



Source: Statistics Canada, Dictionary of 2001 census (Internet version), <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Products/Reference/dict/pop028.htm>

B-2 Definition of Mobility

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the movers category, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called **migration status**.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in five years earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD five years earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**external migrants**).

Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one in which they resided five years earlier, in the same province.

Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day were living in a different census subdivision than the one in which they resided five years earlier, in a different province.

Special note: Mobility ([1 year or] 5 years before) includes people [1 year or] 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada. For more information, consult the 2001 census dictionary, number 92-378-XIF or 92-378-XPF in the catalogue.

Source: Statistics Canada.