



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2013-2014

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
OF CLSC PARC-EXTENSION (06075)**

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**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

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Introduction

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹ (NPI) contributes to the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking communities by developing partnerships with the public health and social service system to improve, develop, and maintain access to a full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking language minority.

The Program, a measure of "Canada's Roadmap for Linguistic Duality", funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities that align with the territories served by Quebec's health and a social service centres (CSSS). A *community network* (often referred to as an *NPI network*) is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners within the health and social service sector. The network improves access to health and social services through collaboration with the public system, provision of information on community needs and priorities, support for the volunteer and community resources sector and the promotion of innovative services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

About the 2013-2014 report

This volume of the BDR series presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the CSSS territories of the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI). The information presented is drawn from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) and organized by province, region and CSSS territory. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.

Baseline Data Report Series

The Baseline Data Report Series is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders in developing strategies to improve the well-being of their constituencies. The Baseline Data Report 2013-2014 (BDR) is the eleventh volume in the series. The full series and data source for each is presented in the table in Appendix "A".

Determinants of Health

National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. The Public Health Agency of Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working

¹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.²

Suggested Readings

Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010). *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management
<http://www.thecanadianfacts.org/>

Raphael, D. (2009). *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press.

World Health Organization (2008). *Closing the gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Methodological Notes

Data Source and Constraints

This report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

It should be noted that there are differences between the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates and census counts. The 2011 Census of Population and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) both provide information on the Canadian population for various levels of geography and for numerous topics (e.g., demography, marital status, family and language) including characteristics associated with these topics. There are two reasons which explain the differences between the counts for the 2011 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey:

- the target population for the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them.
- the NHS estimates are derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling error and are also subject to potentially higher non-response error than in the census due to the survey's voluntary nature.

Given the limits to the NHS data mentioned above and due to the fact that cross-tabulations of small populations produce even smaller population counts which are unreliable for statistical analysis, profiles have not been produced for territories where the number of English speakers falls below 250 persons. In this 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report, profiles will be produced for 72

² Public Health Agency of Canada. "What Determines Health?" www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php Accessed March 2014.

CSSS territories and 83 CLSC territories. Data for individual sub-items (ex. Population living alone) is also suppressed when the count is less than 25.

Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province. First Official Language Spoken is derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Dual responses are divided equally among English-speaking and French-speaking groups.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

Geographic Regions

The 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report consists of a series of stand-alone documents which present key data for the CSSS and CLSC territories in Quebec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2013-2014 BDR are:

- Population size
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity
- Income
- Low-income cut-off (LICO)

Statistics Canada Definitions

While for the most part the meanings of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada dictionary for the National Household Survey³ may also be consulted.

³ <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>

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Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		RSS de Montréal	CSSS de La Montagne	CLSC Parc-Extension
FOLS - English speakers	number	610,705	109,355	15,818
	percentage	33.1%	50.7%	54.1%
FOLS - French speakers	number	1,266,845	111,345	13,765
	percentage	68.7%	51.7%	47.1%
Total population	number	1,844,495	215,530	29,250
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 610,705 English speakers, representing 33.1% of the regional population.
- There were 109,355 English speakers living in the CSSS de La Montagne territory where they represented 50.7% of the population. This share is much higher than the overall regional share for English speakers.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 15,818 English speakers where they represented 54.1% of the population. This proportion is higher than that represented by English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010). From 'multicultural health' to 'knowledge translation' – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php. See also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The strategy for meeting these needs by public agencies must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in a given territory requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	610,705	1,266,845	109,355	111,345	15,818	13,765
0-14 years	86,760	197,545	14,580	18,610	1,940	3,475
15-24 years	88,300	161,615	18,500	19,905	1,593	2,500
25-44 years	192,353	398,055	35,813	34,740	5,590	4,620
45-64 years	162,890	333,330	25,095	24,525	4,280	2,330
65+ years	80,403	176,300	15,358	13,565	2,423	835

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 86,760 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 14.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 14,580 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 13.3% of the population. The proportion of children in this territory's English-speaking population is much lower than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This proportion is lower than the level for English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 1,940 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 12.3% of the population. This share is lower than that exhibited by English-speaking children across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the share in the CLSC Parc-Extension French-speaking majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 80,403 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 15,358 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in CSSS de La Montagne where they accounted for 14.0% of the population. This share is higher than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal. The proportion of seniors in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 2,423 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.3% of the population. This share is much higher than that of English-speaking seniors across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population of CLSC Parc-Extension is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.⁵ For vulnerable low-income households language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole⁶.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Population 15+ by total income	523,950	1,069,305	94,773	92,730	13,883	10,285
Less than \$20,000	247,120	471,110	51,233	45,990	8,993	6,540
\$20,000 - \$49,999	170,213	383,210	26,418	25,280	4,418	3,200
\$50,000 +	106,615	214,985	17,123	21,465	470	545

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Income under \$20k

- Across the RSS de Montréal in 2011, there were 247,120 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 47.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 51,233 English speakers with income under \$20k in CSSS de La Montagne where they represent 54.1% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is higher than that displayed by the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in CSSS de La Montagne's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

⁵ Public Health Agency of Canada, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php#evidence> Accessed March 2014

⁶ Ibid

- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 8,993 English speakers with income under \$20k where they account for 64.8% of the population. This share is higher than that experienced by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in CLSC Parc-Extension.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 106,615 English speakers with income over \$50k who represented 20.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 17,123 English speakers with income over \$50k living in CSSS de La Montagne where they represented 18.1% of the population. This proportion was lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the RSS de Montréal. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is much lower than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in CSSS de La Montagne.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 470 English-speaking high earners where they represent 3.4% of the population. This share is much lower than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	523,950	1,069,300	94,773	92,730	13,883	10,290
Total persons in households with at least one census family	401,410	744,290	63,540	61,885	10,838	7,515
Married spouses, common-law partners	267,010	508,360	44,020	41,725	7,410	3,795
Lone parents	29,790	67,050	4,430	4,540	808	740
Children in families with two parents present	64,895	91,225	9,068	9,490	1,433	1,830
Children in families with one parent present	30,343	59,395	4,320	4,885	865	925
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	6,143	10,775	1,050	830	210	195
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	3,230	7,485	655	425	115	35
Total persons in non-census family households	122,540	325,010	31,228	30,850	3,050	2,775
Living with relatives	8,115	17,095	2,488	2,450	160	125
Living with non-relatives only	25,333	64,295	7,700	6,985	690	670
Living alone	89,100	243,630	21,043	21,415	2,208	1,985
<i>Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*. www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 401,410 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 76.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 63,540 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de La Montagne where they comprise 67.0% of the population. This share is lower than that displayed by the English-speaking population across the RSS de Montréal. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in CSSS de La Montagne's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 10,838 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 78.1% of the population. This share is higher than that accounted for by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the CLSC Parc-Extension English-speaking population is higher than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 29,790 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 5.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 4,430 English speakers living in lone-parent families in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 4.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in this territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the RSS de Montréal English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 808 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 5.8% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the CLSC Parc-Extension English-speaking population is lower than the proportion we find for English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 89,100 English speakers living alone. This group represents 17.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is much lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 21,043 English speakers living alone in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 22.2% of the population. This level is much higher than that displayed by the regional English speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS de La Montagne English speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 2,208 English speakers living alone where they represent 15.9% of the population. This share is much lower than that exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne. The proportion of those living alone in the CLSC Parc-Extension English speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	130,955	289,055	34,618	32,255	5,583	5,485
0-14 years	17,203	50,750	3,778	5,315	780	1,490
15-24 years	113,753	238,305	30,840	26,940	4,808	3,995
25-44 years	46,665	92,810	12,888	11,265	2,275	1,735
45-64 years	30,583	64,730	6,180	4,780	1,430	900
65+ years	10,405	31,060	2,328	1,910	475	270

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in "Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population" of this document.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 130,955 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 21.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 34,618 English speakers living below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne where they represent 31.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion in CSSS de La Montagne is much higher than the proportion for the region's English speakers in general.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 5,583 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 35.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is lower than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 17,203 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 19.8% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much lower than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 3,778 English-speaking children living below LICO in the CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 25.9% of the children in the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is much higher than that displayed by English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 780 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 40.2% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by children in the French-speaking majority in the same territory. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across CSSS de La Montagne.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 10,405 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 12.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is much lower than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 2,328 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 15.2% of the territory's English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking senior population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the region.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 475 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 19.6% of the English-speaking senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority senior population living below LICO in the same territory. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	113,753	238,305	30,840	26,940	4,808	3,995
Total persons in households with at least one census family	59,220	110,180	13,753	12,140	2,845	2,305
Married spouses, common-law partners	34,633	61,340	8,823	7,690	1,853	1,175
Lone parents	8,680	19,365	1,658	1,365	338	320
Children in families with two parents present	6,343	10,180	1,238	1,435	255	375
Children in families with one parent present	6,853	13,675	1,413	1,330	288	390
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	813	1,410	198	100	30	0
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	1,898	4,195	420	230	85	20
Total persons in non-census family households	54,525	128,120	17,083	14,795	1,955	1,690
Living with non-relatives only	16,078	35,435	5,685	4,880	510	460
Living alone	35,793	87,810	10,198	8,770	1,435	1,170

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in "Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements" in this document.

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 59,220 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 14.8% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in this region living below LICO in census family households.
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There were 13,753 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne where they represent 21.6% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS de La Montagne English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than that found in the regional English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 2,845 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 26.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is lower than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Montagne.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 8,680 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 29.1% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal living in lone parent families.
- There were 1,658 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 37.4% of the territory's English-speaking lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the English-speaking population of CSSS de La Montagne is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking territory's population is much higher than that found in the regional English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 338 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 41.8% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority lone-parent family population in the same territory. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 35,793 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 40.2% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the region's French-speaking majority population living alone.
- There were 10,198 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 48.5% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much higher than that experienced by the RSS de Montréal's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 1,435 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 65.0% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	523,950	1,069,300	94,773	92,730	13,883	10,290
	25-44 years	192,355	398,065	35,815	34,735	5,590	4,620
	45-64 years	162,895	333,330	25,093	24,520	4,280	2,335
High school diploma or less	Total	202,805	414,010	34,583	23,650	9,230	5,160
	25-44 years	46,245	86,030	8,480	5,255	2,945	1,595
	45-64 years	59,765	122,415	8,733	4,735	3,100	1,395
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	39,095	118,310	4,065	4,580	835	910
	25-44 years	14,445	48,170	1,578	1,905	405	490
	45-64 years	14,490	43,295	1,218	1,295	195	225
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	83,878	163,385	12,038	12,865	1,793	1,700
	25-44 years	31,860	67,060	4,683	3,800	885	840
	45-64 years	26,133	49,085	3,075	3,020	528	310
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	29,068	64,500	6,175	7,085	478	580
	25-44 years	11,728	27,050	2,438	2,930	283	375
	45-64 years	10,035	22,280	1,700	1,830	110	85
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	169,095	309,090	37,920	44,560	1,555	1,945
	25-44 years	88,080	169,745	18,630	20,855	1,078	1,325
	45-64 years	52,475	96,260	10,370	13,640	345	315
High school diploma or less	Total	38.7%	38.7%	36.5%	25.5%	66.5%	50.1%
	25-44 years	24.0%	21.6%	23.7%	15.1%	52.7%	34.5%
	45-64 years	36.7%	36.7%	34.8%	19.3%	72.4%	59.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	7.5%	11.1%	4.3%	4.9%	6.0%	8.8%
	25-44 years	7.5%	12.1%	4.4%	5.5%	7.2%	10.6%
	45-64 years	8.9%	13.0%	4.9%	5.3%	4.6%	9.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.0%	15.3%	12.7%	13.9%	12.9%	16.5%
	25-44 years	16.6%	16.8%	13.1%	10.9%	15.8%	18.2%
	45-64 years	16.0%	14.7%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	13.3%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	5.5%	6.0%	6.5%	7.6%	3.4%	5.6%
	25-44 years	6.1%	6.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.1%	8.1%
	45-64 years	6.2%	6.7%	6.8%	7.5%	2.6%	3.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	32.3%	28.9%	40.0%	48.1%	11.2%	18.9%
	25-44 years	45.8%	42.6%	52.0%	60.0%	19.3%	28.7%
	45-64 years	32.2%	28.9%	41.3%	55.6%	8.1%	13.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach. *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*, www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) (2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 202,805 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 38.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is similar to the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over across the region.
- There were 34,583 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 36.5% of the territory's English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the territory's English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 9,230 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 66.5% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de Montréal region, there were 46,245 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 24.0% of the regional English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is higher than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population in the same age cohort.
- There were 8,480 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in CSSS de La Montagne where they account for 23.7% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region in the same age cohort.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 2,945 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 52.7% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In the RSS de Montréal, there were 59,765 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 36.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the same age cohort of the regional French-speaking majority population.
- There were 8,733 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS de La Montagne territory where they account for 34.8% of the English-speaking population there. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by the RSS de Montréal region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 3,100 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 72.4% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS de La Montagne territory.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de Montréal, there were 169,095 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 32.3% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de Montréal region.
- There were 37,920 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the CSSS de La Montagne territory where they account for 40.0% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by the RSS de Montréal region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 1,555 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.2% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de Montréal, there were 88,080 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 45.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population across the region.
- There were 18,630 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de La Montagne where they represent 52.0% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in this territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 1,078 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 19.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- Across the RSS de Montréal region, there were 52,475 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 32.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is higher than that found in the same age cohort in the RSS de Montréal region's French-speaking majority population.
- There were 10,370 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in CSSS de La Montagne where they represent 41.3% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by the region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 345 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 8.1% of the English-speaking population. This level is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	RSS de Montréal		CSSS de La Montagne		CLSC Parc-Extension	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	523,950	1,069,300	94,773	92,730	13,883	10,290
In the labour force	334,508	685,875	55,870	58,610	7,130	6,255
Employed	301,225	620,090	49,255	51,925	5,983	5,230
Unemployed	33,283	65,785	6,613	6,680	1,140	1,020
Out of the labour force	189,445	383,435	38,903	34,125	6,758	4,035

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there are 33,283 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.9%. The unemployment rate of the region's English speakers is similar to the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- There are 6,613 unemployed English speakers in the CSSS de La Montagne territory where they experience an unemployment rate of 11.8%. The unemployment rate of the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the unemployment rate in the French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 1,140 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 16.0%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) (2009) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2nd Edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across the RSS de Montréal, there were 189,445 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 36.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is similar to that found in the regional French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over.
- There were 38,903 English speakers out of the labour force in the CSSS de La Montagne territory where they comprise 41.0% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Parc-Extension, we find 6,758 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 48.7% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS de La Montagne.

¹² The Statistics Canada category "[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf)" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Appendix “A” – Baseline Data Report Series

Year	Title	Data Source
2003-2004	Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities	2001 Census
2004-2005	Profiles of English-speaking Communities In Selected CLSC Territories	2001 Census
2005-2006	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2006-2007	Community Network Building	Case studies (qualitative interviews)
2007-2008	Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities	1998 Québec Health and Social Survey
2008-2009	Regional Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings	1996 and 2006 Census
2009-2010	Demographic Profiles of Quebec’s English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	1996 and 2006 Census
2010-2011	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2011-2012	Socio-economic Profiles of English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region	2006 Census of Canada
2012-2013	Quebec’s English-speaking Community Networks and their Partners in Public Health and Social Services	Survey of NPI groups and interviews
2013-2014	Demographic Profiles of the English-speaking Communities of Selected CSSS and CLSC Territories	2011 National Household Survey

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