

CHSSN

*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 CHÂTEAUGUAY-MERCIER (16041)**

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock

**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 la Montérégie	CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier
FOLS - English speakers	number	155,630	26,110	16,463
	percentage	11.0%	13.6%	24.3%
FOLS - French speakers	number	1,267,970	167,330	51,660
	percentage	89.5%	87.0%	76.4%
Total population	number	1,417,485	192,270	67,650
	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 la Montérégie, there were 155,630 English speakers, representing 11.0% of the regional population.
- There were 26,110 English speakers living in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory where they represented 13.6% of the population. This share is much higher than the overall regional share for English speakers.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 16,463 English speakers where they represented 24.3% of the population. This proportion is much higher than that represented by English speakers across the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	155,630	1,267,970	26,110	167,330	16,463	51,660
0-14 years	25,815	216,550	4,755	31,455	3,013	8,700
15-24 years	19,240	161,955	3,548	22,400	2,380	6,995
25-44 years	43,150	321,150	7,213	44,265	4,318	12,550
45-64 years	45,635	392,880	7,208	50,185	4,393	15,935
65+ years	21,790	175,440	3,385	19,020	2,358	7,490

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 la Montérégie, there were 25,815 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is similar to the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 4,755 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 18.2% of the population. The proportion of children in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This proportion is higher than the level for English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 3,013 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 18.3% of the population. This share is similar to that exhibited by English-speaking children across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the share in the CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier French-speaking majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 21,790 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 14.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 3,385 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they accounted for 13.0% of the population. This share is lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of seniors in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 2,358 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.3% of the population. This share is similar to that of English-speaking seniors across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population of CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Population 15+ by total income	129,820	1,051,420	21,358	135,880	13,445	42,955
Less than \$20,000	52,945	383,570	8,640	47,090	5,883	15,575
\$20,000 - \$49,999	46,193	405,285	7,893	51,140	5,113	17,025
\$50,000 +	30,683	262,560	4,828	37,650	2,453	10,360

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 la Montérégie in 2011, there were 52,945 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 40.8% 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 la Montérégie region.
- There were 8,640 English speakers with income under \$20k in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represent 40.5% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is similar to that displayed by the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon'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 Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 5,883 English speakers with income under \$20k where they account for 43.8% of the population. This share is higher than that experienced by English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 30,683 English speakers with income over \$50k who represented 23.6% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 4,828 English speakers with income over \$50k living in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represented 22.6% of the population. This proportion was similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 2,453 English-speaking high earners where they represent 18.2% of the population. This share is lower than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	129,815	1,051,420	21,358	135,880	13,445	42,960
Total persons in households with at least one census family	112,328	868,930	18,983	118,245	12,003	36,920
Married spouses, common-law partners	79,683	631,070	12,990	84,865	7,805	26,180
Lone parents	6,770	57,920	1,303	7,630	915	2,520
Children in families with two parents present	16,800	114,140	3,093	17,210	2,118	5,260
Children in families with one parent present	6,328	48,185	1,093	6,180	833	2,005
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	1,863	10,780	320	1,540	205	675
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	883	6,825	185	810	130	265
Total persons in non-census family households	17,488	182,490	2,368	17,625	1,448	6,040
Living with relatives	1,093	7,695	155	805	65	360
Living with non-relatives only	2,148	23,920	220	2,395	125	770
Living alone	14,255	150,870	1,965	14,390	1,238	4,870
<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 la Montérégie, there were 112,328 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 86.5% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 18,983 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they comprise 88.9% of the population. This share is similar to that displayed by the English-speaking population across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 12,003 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 89.3% of the population. This share is similar to that accounted for by English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 6,770 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 5.2% 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 la Montérégie region.
- There were 1,303 English speakers living in lone-parent families in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 6.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the RSS de la Montérégie English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 915 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is higher than 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 Châteauguay-Mercier English-speaking population is higher than the proportion we find for English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.

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 la Montérégie, there were 14,255 English speakers living alone. This group represents 11.0% 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 la Montérégie region.
- There were 1,965 English speakers living alone in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 9.2% of the population. This level is lower than that displayed by the regional English speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon English speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 1,238 English speakers living alone where they represent 9.2% of the population. This share is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon. The proportion of those living alone in the CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	15,505	107,120	2,450	10,300	1,800	2,895
0-14 years	2,453	17,080	495	1,715	385	485
15-24 years	13,053	90,040	1,958	8,590	1,413	2,420
25-44 years	4,530	26,015	730	2,275	520	685
45-64 years	4,835	36,880	678	3,595	485	1,090
65+ years	1,213	11,310	130	1,050	85	175

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 la Montérégie, there were 15,505 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 10.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 2,450 English speakers living below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represent 9.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon is lower than the proportion for the region's English speakers in general.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 1,800 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 10.9% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The

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>

proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 2,453 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 9.5% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 495 English-speaking children living below LICO in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 10.4% 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 much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that displayed by English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 385 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 12.8% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is much higher 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 Jardins-Roussillon.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 1,213 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 5.6% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is lower than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 130 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 3.8% 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 much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is much lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the region.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 85 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 3.6% of the English-speaking senior population. This is much higher 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 lower than the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	13,053	90,040	1,958	8,590	1,413	2,420
Total persons in households with at least one census family	8,825	46,635	1,455	5,055	1,065	1,365
Married spouses, common-law partners	4,848	25,700	808	2,785	558	820
Lone parents	1,380	8,205	220	830	175	225
Children in families with two parents present	1,078	4,570	183	605	145	85
Children in families with one parent present	985	4,925	158	535	120	125
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	425	2,600	80	235	45	75
Total persons in non-census family households	4,230	43,410	495	3,520	350	1,045
Living with relatives	103	1,115	40	125	35	0
Living with non-relatives only	718	8,445	75	720	35	240
Living alone	3,405	33,845	380	2,675	270	795

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 la Montérégie, there were 8,825 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 7.9% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in this region living below LICO in census family households.
- There were 1,455 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represent 7.7% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to that found in the regional English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 1,065 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.9% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher 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 higher than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 1,380 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 20.4% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie living in lone parent families.
- There were 220 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 16.9% 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 Jardins-Roussillon is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking territory's population is lower than that found in the regional English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 175 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 19.1% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is much higher than 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 Jardins-Roussillon territory.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 3,405 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 23.9% 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 380 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 19.3% 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 similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is lower than that experienced by the RSS de la Montérégie's English-speaking population.

- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 270 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 21.8% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is much 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon 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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	129,815	1,051,420	21,358	135,880	13,445	42,960
	25-44 years	43,150	321,150	7,210	44,275	4,323	12,555
	45-64 years	45,638	392,875	7,213	50,185	4,393	15,935
High school diploma or less	Total	54,873	471,260	9,755	62,330	6,860	20,735
	25-44 years	11,625	86,240	2,100	11,200	1,520	3,300
	45-64 years	18,985	165,915	3,285	22,865	2,220	7,345
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	14,330	179,925	2,880	24,565	2,033	8,495
	25-44 years	5,315	68,155	1,138	9,630	848	3,185
	45-64 years	5,343	73,640	1,043	10,050	670	3,575
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	23,950	178,735	4,180	22,615	2,513	6,955
	25-44 years	9,015	69,425	1,703	9,635	970	2,740
	45-64 years	8,353	66,250	1,328	7,830	795	2,445
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	6,845	50,575	923	6,075	438	1,935
	25-44 years	2,608	15,640	408	2,430	223	770
	45-64 years	2,575	22,085	328	2,430	170	775
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	29,815	170,915	3,620	20,300	1,598	4,840
	25-44 years	14,583	81,680	1,860	11,380	758	2,540
	45-64 years	10,383	64,975	1,220	7,010	548	1,805
High school diploma or less	Total	42.3%	44.8%	45.7%	45.9%	51.0%	48.3%
	25-44 years	26.9%	26.9%	29.1%	25.3%	35.2%	26.3%
	45-64 years	41.6%	42.2%	45.5%	45.6%	50.5%	46.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	11.0%	17.1%	13.5%	18.1%	15.1%	19.8%
	25-44 years	12.3%	21.2%	15.8%	21.8%	19.6%	25.4%
	45-64 years	11.7%	18.7%	14.5%	20.0%	15.3%	22.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	18.4%	17.0%	19.6%	16.6%	18.7%	16.2%
	25-44 years	20.9%	21.6%	23.6%	21.8%	22.4%	21.8%
	45-64 years	18.3%	16.9%	18.4%	15.6%	18.1%	15.3%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	4.5%	3.3%	4.5%
	25-44 years	6.0%	4.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	6.1%
	45-64 years	5.6%	5.6%	4.5%	4.8%	3.9%	4.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	23.0%	16.3%	16.9%	14.9%	11.9%	11.3%
	25-44 years	33.8%	25.4%	25.8%	25.7%	17.5%	20.2%
	45-64 years	22.8%	16.5%	16.9%	14.0%	12.5%	11.3%

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 la Montérégie, there were 54,873 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 42.3% 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 lower than the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over across the region.
- There were 9,755 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 45.7% 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 similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the territory's English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 6,860 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 51.0% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie region, there were 11,625 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.9% 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 similar to that found in the regional French-speaking majority population in the same age cohort.
- There were 2,100 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they account for 29.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region in the same age cohort.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 1,520 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 35.2% 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 Jardins-Roussillon territory.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 18,985 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 41.6% 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 3,285 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory where they account for 45.5% 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 similar to the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the RSS de la Montérégie region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 2,220 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50.5% of the English-speaking population. This is 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 29,815 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 23.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 3,620 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory where they account for 16.9% 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 higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by the RSS de la Montérégie region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 1,598 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.9% of the English-speaking population. This is higher 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 Jardins-Roussillon.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 14,583 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 33.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population across the region.
- There were 1,860 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represent 25.8% 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 similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 758 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17.5% of the English-speaking population. This is 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 Jardins-Roussillon.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie region, there were 10,383 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 22.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the RSS de la Montérégie region's French-speaking majority population.
- There were 1,220 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in CSSS Jardins-Roussillon where they represent 16.9% 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 higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much lower than that exhibited by the region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 548 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.5% of the English-speaking population. This level is higher 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 Jardins-Roussillon.

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 la Montérégie		CSSS Jardins-Roussillon		CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	129,815	1,051,420	21,358	135,880	13,445	42,960
In the labour force	85,315	710,200	14,173	96,360	8,490	28,815
Employed	78,748	670,450	13,028	91,595	7,705	26,970
Unemployed	6,565	39,740	1,145	4,765	780	1,845
Out of the labour force	44,505	341,225	7,188	39,515	4,960	14,145

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 la Montérégie, there are 6,565 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. The unemployment rate of the region's English speakers is much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- There are 1,145 unemployed English speakers in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory where they experience an unemployment rate of 8.1%. The unemployment rate of the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is similar to that experienced by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 780 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.

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 la Montérégie, there were 44,505 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 34.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is higher than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over.
- There were 7,188 English speakers out of the labour force in the CSSS Jardins-Roussillon territory where they comprise 33.7% 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 similar to that exhibited by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Châteauguay-Mercier, we find 4,960 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.9% 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 out of the labour force in this territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Jardins-Roussillon.

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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