

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

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and Social Services Network

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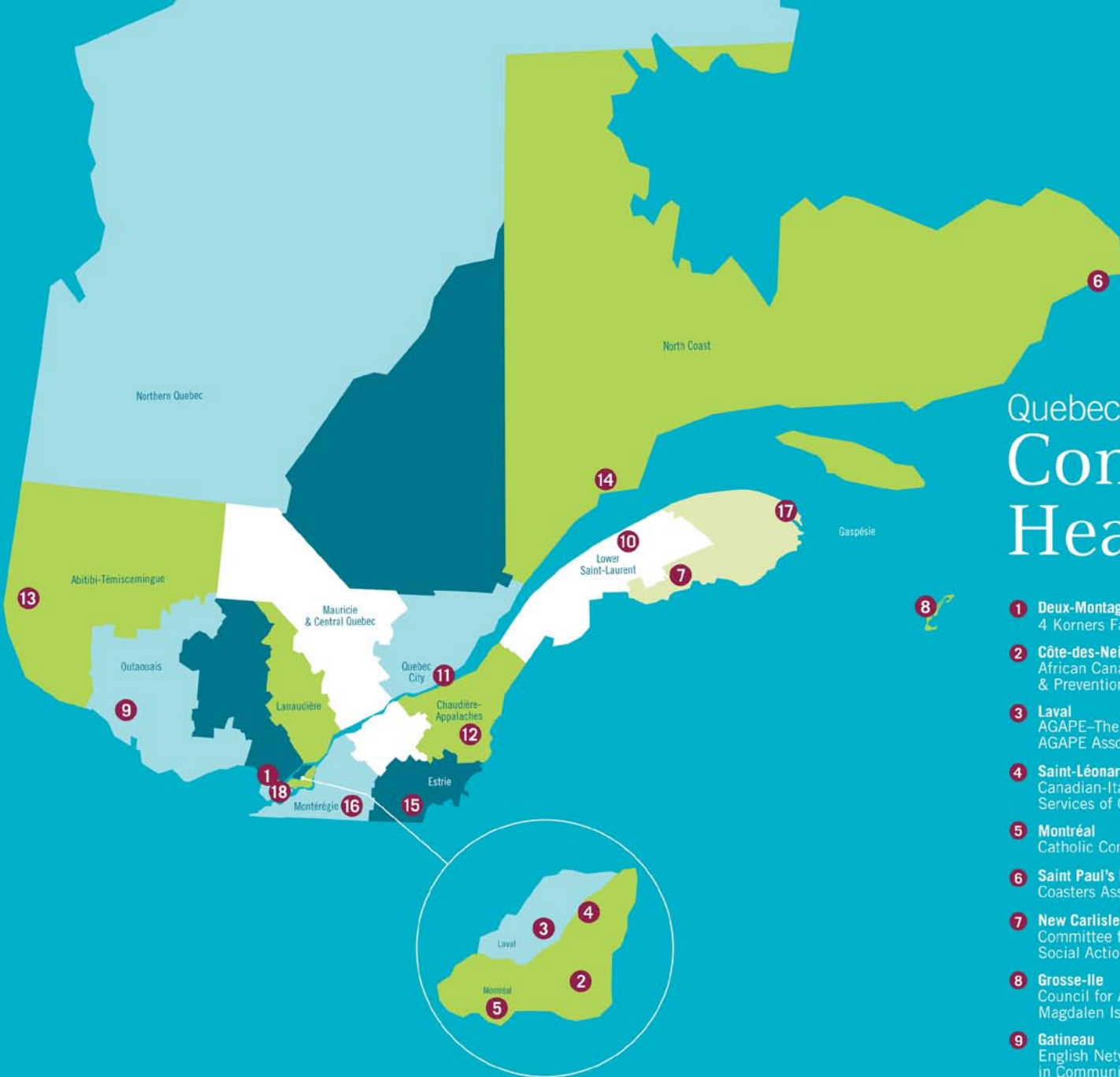


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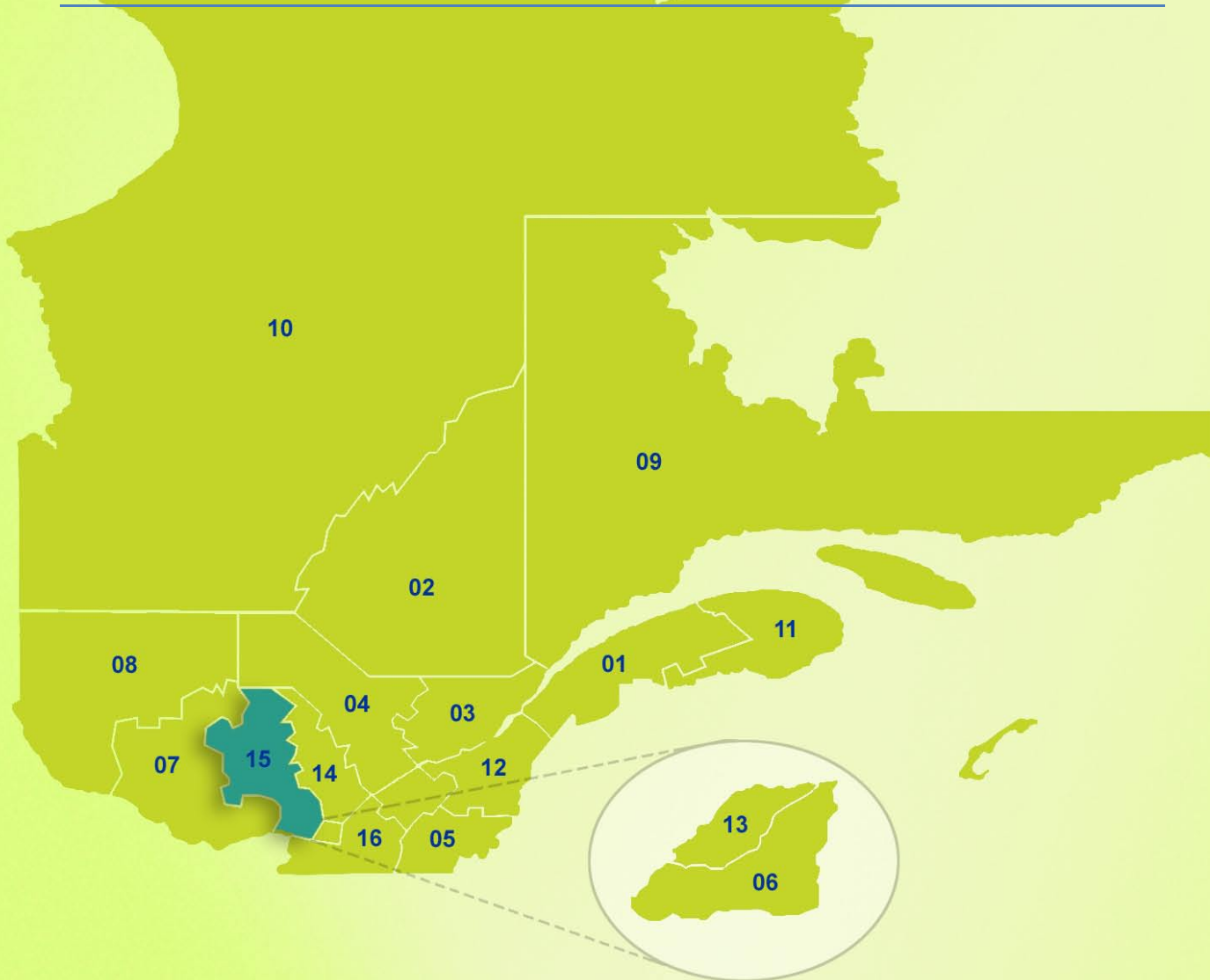




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korner's Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES¹

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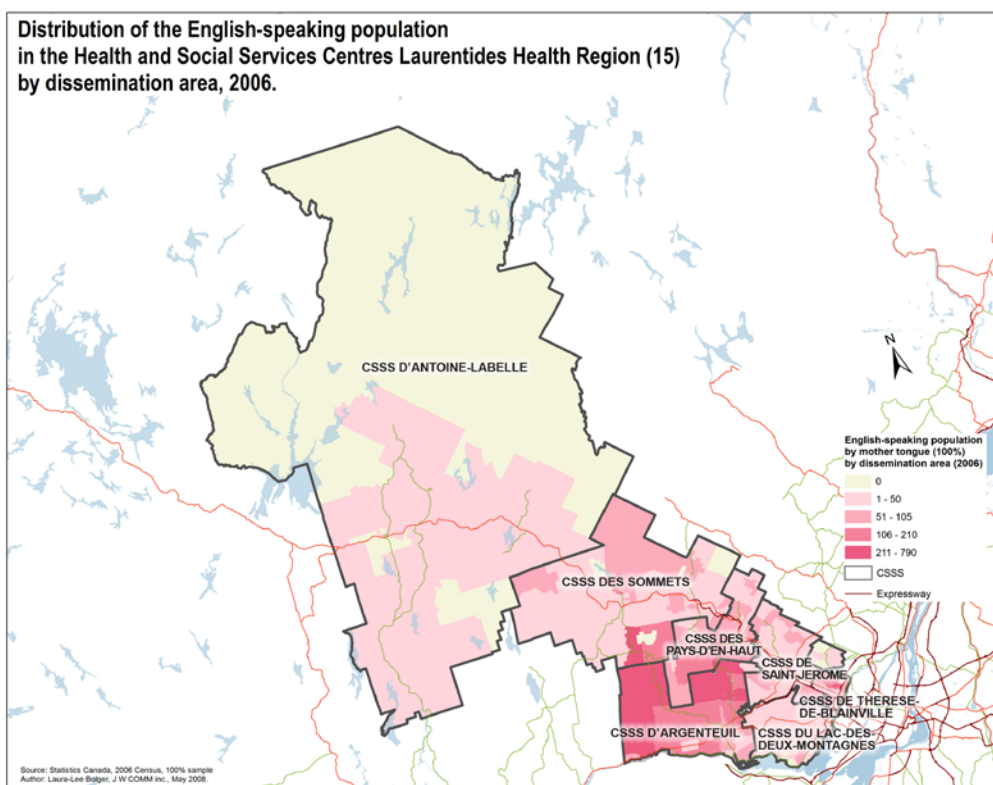
Demographic Profile of CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Saint-Jérôme

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Sommets



¹ Excluding *CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle*.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU LAC-DES-DEUX-MONTAGNES REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

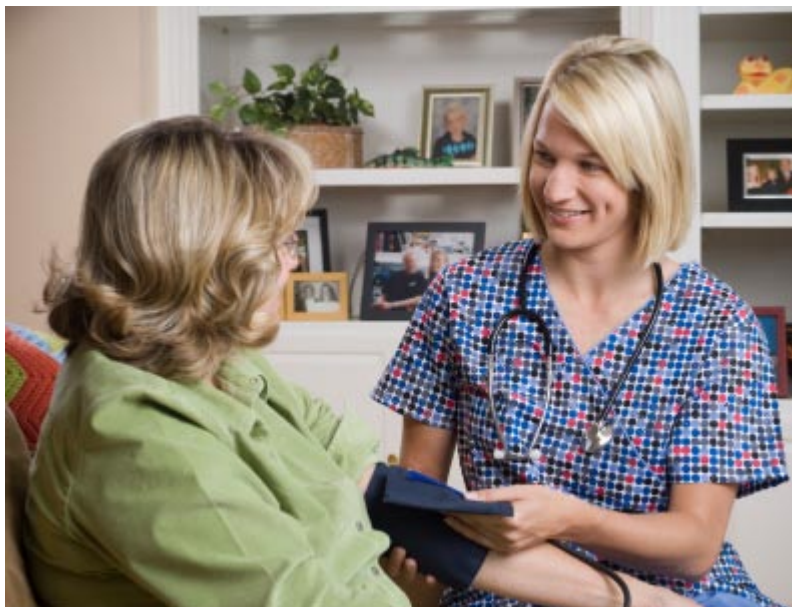
² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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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.⁵ 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		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	7,085
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	7.2%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	91,798
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	98,995
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 7,085 Anglophones where they represent 7.2% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	7,085	91,798
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	1,230	18,135
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	795	11,705
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	2,040	26,920
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	2,110	26,175
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	910	8,863

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	17.4%	19.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	11.2%	12.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	28.8%	29.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	29.8%	28.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	12.8%	9.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 7,085 Anglophones where they represent 7.2% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 910 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des- Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	5,855	73,663
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	1,525	15,878
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,825	24,883
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	1,535	18,730
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	970	14,170
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	26.0%	21.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	31.2%	33.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	26.2%	25.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	16.6%	19.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

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

the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,525 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 970 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.⁸ 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	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	7,085	91,798
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	7,080	91,613
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	6,165	80,415
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	5,280	69,333
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	885	11,080
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	910	11,195
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	110	1,508
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	85	2,005
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	715	7,685
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	87.0%	87.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	74.5%	75.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	12.5%	12.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	12.8%	12.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	10.1%	8.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ 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 families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 6,165 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 87% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 885 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 715 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

¹⁰ 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,370	10,803
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	320	2,285
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	150	1,280
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	325	2,520
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	345	2,760
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	230	1,958

¹⁰ 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>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	19.3%	11.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	26.0%	12.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	18.9%	10.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	15.9%	9.4%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	16.4%	10.5%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	25.3%	22.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,370 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 19.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The

proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 320 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 26% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 230 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 25.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,370	10,803
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	1,370	10,803
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	960	7,058
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	715	4,730
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	240	2,330
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	415	3,743
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	20	120
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	55	880
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	335	2,745
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	19.3%	11.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	19.4%	11.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	15.6%	8.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	13.5%	6.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	27.1%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	45.6%	33.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	18.2%	8.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	64.7%	43.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	46.9%	35.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 960 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 240 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 27.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 335 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 46.9% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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 members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac- des-Deux-Montagnes	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	5,850	73,663
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	2,040	26,925
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	2,110	26,175
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	3,250	37,688
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	800	9,158
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	1,210	13,436
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	705	13,320
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	340	6,130
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	250	5,135
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	1,025	11,838
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	475	5,970
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	355	3,855
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	210	3,083
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	85	1,213
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	80	1,325
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	665	7,730
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	340	4,453
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	215	2,433
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	55.6%	51.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	39.2%	34.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	57.3%	51.3%

¹¹ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac- des-Deux-Montagnes	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.1%	18.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	16.7%	22.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	11.8%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	17.5%	16.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	23.3%	22.2%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	16.8%	14.7%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	3.6%	4.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	3.8%	5.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	11.4%	10.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	16.7%	16.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	10.2%	9.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 3,250 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 55.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 800 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 39.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,210 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 57.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 665 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 340 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 215 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	6,780	86,630
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	3,975	52,710
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	710	10,970
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,760	22,050
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	330	908
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	129.1%	58.6%	60.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	10.5%	12.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	26.0%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

¹² 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 285 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 2,160 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	6,780	86,630
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	3,975	52,710
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	710	10,970
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,760	22,050
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	330	908
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	58.6%	60.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	10.5%	12.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	26.0%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 3,975 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 58.6%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 330 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE SAINT-JÉRÔME REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

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Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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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.¹⁸ 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		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	2,970
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	2.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	119,230
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	97.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	122,290
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,970 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	2,970	119,230
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	410	22,340
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	330	14,555
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	925	35,243
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	855	33,345

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	450	13,748
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	13.8%	18.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	11.1%	12.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	31.1%	29.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	28.8%	28.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	15.2%	11.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,970 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 450 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,890
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	605	21,933
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,025	35,655
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	515	23,513
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	410	15,788
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	23.6%	22.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	40.0%	36.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.1%	24.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	16.0%	16.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

²⁰ 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

the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 605 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 23.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 410 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.²¹ 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	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	2,970	119,230
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	2,925	118,003
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	2,425	100,073
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	2,120	85,948
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	305	14,125
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	500	17,935
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	70	1,655
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	80	2,838
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	340	13,435
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	98.5%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	81.6%	83.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	71.4%	72.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	10.3%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	16.8%	15.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	2.4%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	11.4%	11.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ 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 families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,425 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 305 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 340 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	395	13,955
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	60	2,403
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	75	1,840
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	115	3,520
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	95	4,103
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	50	2,090

²³ 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>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.3%	11.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	14.6%	10.8%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	22.7%	12.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	12.4%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	11.1%	12.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	11.1%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 395 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 13.3% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 60 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 14.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 50 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 11.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	395	13,955
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	395	13,955
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	255	7,958
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	165	4,673
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	90	3,288
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	145	5,990
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	150
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	55	1,340
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	85	4,500
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.3%	11.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	13.5%	11.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	10.5%	8.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	7.8%	5.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	29.5%	23.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	29.0%	33.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	9.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	68.8%	47.2%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	25.0%	33.5%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 255 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 90 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 85 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 25% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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 members²⁴.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,883
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	925	35,248
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	855	33,343
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,415	49,360
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	370	11,811
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	460	16,623
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	390	19,598
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	160	9,630
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	160	6,953
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	385	15,388
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	205	7,685
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	135	4,955
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	105	3,728
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	40	1,270
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	35	1,720
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	265	8,805
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	150	4,858
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	80	3,088
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	55.3%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	40.0%	33.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	53.8%	49.9%

²⁴ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	15.2%	20.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	17.3%	27.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	18.7%	20.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	15.0%	15.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	22.2%	21.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	15.8%	14.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.1%	5.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	10.4%	9.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	16.2%	13.8%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	9.4%	9.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 1,415 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 55.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 370 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 40% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 460 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 265 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 10.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 80 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.²⁵

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,883
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	1,690	66,285
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,560	62,548
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	130	3,738
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	870	30,598
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	66.0%	68.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	92.3%	94.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	7.7%	5.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	34.0%	31.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

²⁵ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 130 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 870 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 34% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	2,850	112,520
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	1,480	60,928
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	340	19,960
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	855	30,493
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	175	1,140
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	51.9%	54.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	11.9%	17.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	30.0%	27.1%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	6.1%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme we find 1,480 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.9%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.1%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE THÉRÈSE-DE BLAINVILLE REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

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(CHSSN)**

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁸ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁹

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³⁰ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁸ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁹ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³⁰ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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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.³¹ 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		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	9,550
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	6.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	132,080
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	142,230
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 9,550 Anglophones where they represent 6.7% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

³¹ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³²

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	9,550	132,080
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	1,970	28,788
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	1,370	17,310
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	2,840	38,860
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	2,460	35,823
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	910	11,300

³² Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	20.6%	21.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	14.3%	13.1%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	29.7%	29.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	25.8%	27.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	9.5%	8.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,970 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 20.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 910 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 9.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³³ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse- De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	1,830	22,033
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	2,490	30,763
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	1,560	24,370
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	1,700	26,128
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	24.1%	21.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	32.8%	29.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.6%	23.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	22.4%	25.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

³³ 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

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,830 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,700 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.³⁴ 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	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	9,550	132,080
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	9,535	131,810
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	8,725	117,118
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	7,865	101,593
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	865	15,525
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	810	14,690
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	115	1,685
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	155	2,595
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	540	10,413
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.8%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	91.4%	88.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	82.4%	76.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	9.1%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	8.5%	11.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	5.7%	7.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁴ 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 families³⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 8,725 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 91.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 865 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

³⁵ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 540 English-speakers living alone where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “strained circumstances”.³⁶ 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,245	13,110
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	315	2,713
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	140	1,723
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	340	3,195
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	260	3,235
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	190	2,245
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.0%	9.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	16.0%	9.4%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	10.2%	10.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	12.0%	8.2%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	10.6%	9.0%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	20.9%	19.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.

³⁶ 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>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,245 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 13% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 315 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 190 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 20.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,245	13,110
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	1,245	13,115
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	925	8,378
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	815	5,110
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	110	3,263
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	320	4,735
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	10	155
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	95	1,115
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	215	3,473
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	13.1%	9.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	10.6%	7.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	10.4%	5.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	12.7%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	39.5%	32.2%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	8.7%	9.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	61.3%	43.0%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	39.8%	33.4%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 925 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 12.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 215 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 39.8% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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 members³⁷.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	2,840	38,860
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	2,460	35,828
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	3,610	46,160
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	1,075	10,243
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	1,080	15,773
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	940	16,405
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	365	7,778
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	295	5,995
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	1,215	18,018
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	515	8,700
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	420	5,720
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	380	5,423
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	205	2,163
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	115	2,315
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	1,440	17,283
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	690	9,990
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	550	6,025
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	47.6%	44.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	37.9%	26.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	43.9%	44.0%

³⁷ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.4%	15.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	12.9%	20.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	12.0%	16.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	16.0%	17.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	18.1%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	17.1%	16.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	7.2%	5.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	19.0%	16.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	24.3%	25.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	22.4%	16.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 3,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 47.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,075 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 37.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,080 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 43.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,440 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 19% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.3% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much

higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.³⁸

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	5,140	75,723
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	4,960	72,230
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	180	3,495
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	2,440	27,570
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	67.8%	73.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	96.5%	95.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	3.5%	4.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	32.2%	26.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁸ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 180 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 3.5%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force³⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 2,440 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 32.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

³⁹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁰, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	9,020	124,255
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	5,540	75,133
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	1,100	15,845
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,945	31,668
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	430	1,608
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	61.4%	60.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	12.2%	12.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	21.6%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.8%	1.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁴⁰ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville we find 5,540 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 61.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 430 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.8%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES PAYS-D'EN-HAUT REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴²

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴² 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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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.⁴⁴ 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		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	4,095
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	11.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	31,995
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	88.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	36,110
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 4,095 Anglophones where they represent 11.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁴⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	4,095	31,995
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	510	4,130
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	320	2,833
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	840	7,203
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	1,400	12,458
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	1,025	5,373

⁴⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	12.5%	12.9%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	7.8%	8.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	20.5%	22.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	34.2%	38.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	25.0%	16.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 510 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,025 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 25% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays- d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,585	27,865
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	790	5,776
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,345	9,828
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	660	6,760
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	795	5,505
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	22.0%	20.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	37.5%	35.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	18.4%	24.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	22.2%	19.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁴⁶ 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

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 790 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 795 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.⁴⁷ 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	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	4,095	31,995
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	4,055	31,840
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	3,380	25,508
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	3,150	22,378
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	235	3,135
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	675	6,333
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	25	470
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	85	890
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	565	4,973
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.0%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	82.5%	79.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	76.9%	69.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	5.7%	9.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	16.5%	19.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	13.8%	15.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁷ 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 families⁴⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 3,380 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 82.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 235 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁴⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 565 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁹ 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	370	3,323
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	30	505
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	55	315
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	75	900
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	150	1,255
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	60	348
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.0%	10.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	5.9%	12.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	17.2%	11.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	8.9%	12.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	10.7%	10.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	5.9%	6.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.

⁴⁹ 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>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 370 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 9% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 30 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 60 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	370	3,323
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	370	3,320
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	220	1,790
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	150	1,100
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	70	685
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	150	1,540
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	45
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	45	395
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	105	1,095
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.0%	10.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	9.1%	10.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	6.5%	7.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	4.8%	4.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	29.8%	21.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	22.2%	24.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	9.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	52.9%	44.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	18.6%	22.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 220 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 6.5% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 70 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.8% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 105 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 18.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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 members⁵⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,590	27,870
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	840	7,208
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	1,395	12,450
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,530	11,760
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	220	2,208
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	550	4,718
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	430	4,140
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	115	1,430
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	190	1,935
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	510	4,868
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	160	1,500
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	210	2,358
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	270	2,250
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	70	518
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	120	1,095
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	845	4,840
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	275	1,558
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	325	2,353
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	42.6%	42.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	26.2%	30.6%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	39.4%	37.9%

⁵⁰ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.0%	14.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	13.7%	19.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	13.6%	15.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	14.2%	17.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	19.0%	20.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	15.1%	18.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	7.5%	8.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	8.3%	7.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	8.6%	8.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	23.5%	17.4%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	32.7%	21.6%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	23.3%	18.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,530 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 42.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 39.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 845 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 23.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 275 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 325 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 23.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher

than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.⁵¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,590	27,870
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	2,065	17,468
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,865	16,193
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	195	1,275
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	1,525	10,403
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	57.5%	62.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	90.3%	92.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	9.4%	7.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	42.5%	37.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁵¹ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 195 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.4%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force⁵²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,525 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁵² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	4,035	30,818
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	2,695	16,300
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	325	3,730
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	750	10,135
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	260	648
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	66.8%	52.9%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	8.1%	12.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	18.6%	32.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	6.4%	2.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut we find 2,695 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 66.8%. This is much higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 260 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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CHSSN

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES SOMMETS REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

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Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁵⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁵⁵

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.

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.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁵⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁵⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁵⁵ 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. Health 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 conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁵⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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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.⁵⁷ 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		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1506 - CSSS des Sommets
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	3,145
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	7.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	39,235
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	42,440
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 3,145 Anglophones where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁵⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	3,145	39,235
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	290	5,975
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	280	4,130
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	550	9,640
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	1,165	13,345
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	860	6,146

⁵⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	9.2%	15.2%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	8.9%	10.5%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	17.5%	24.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	37.0%	34.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	27.3%	15.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 290 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Sommets Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 860 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 27.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Sommets.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁵⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	725	7,593
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,100	14,493
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	570	7,223
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	455	3,950
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	25.4%	22.8%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	38.5%	43.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.0%	21.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	15.9%	11.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁵⁹ 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

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 725 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 455 Anglophone high earners where they represent 15.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.⁶⁰ 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	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	3,145	39,235
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	3,030	38,698
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	2,365	31,465
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	2,095	27,158
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	265	4,308
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	665	7,228
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	25	440
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	95	1,478
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	545	5,308
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	96.3%	98.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	75.2%	80.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	66.6%	69.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	8.4%	11.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	21.1%	18.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	3.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	17.3%	13.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁶⁰ 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 families⁶¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 2,365 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 75.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 265 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 8.4% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Sommets Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁶¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 545 English-speakers living alone where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁶² 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	295	4,588
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	15	685
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	30	420
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	75	945
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	130	1,940
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	45	598
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.4%	11.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	5.2%	11.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	10.7%	10.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	13.6%	9.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	11.2%	14.5%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	5.2%	9.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.

⁶² 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>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 295 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 9.4% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 15 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 5.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 45 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 5.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	295	4,588
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	295	4,588
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	110	2,410
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	85	1,430
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	20	985
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	190	2,173
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	35
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	45	588
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	145	1,550
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.4%	11.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	9.7%	11.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	4.7%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	4.1%	5.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	7.5%	22.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	28.6%	30.1%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	8.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	47.4%	39.8%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	26.6%	29.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 110 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 4.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 20 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 7.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent

families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 145 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 26.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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 members⁶³.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	550	9,643
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	1,165	13,340
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,185	16,933
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	210	3,473
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	395	6,503
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	335	6,520
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	60	2,530
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	160	2,735
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	490	4,515
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	145	1,805
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	190	1,685
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	135	1,675
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	10	465
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	55	795
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	705	3,620
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	125	1,375
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	375	1,635
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	41.5%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	38.2%	36.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	33.9%	48.7%

⁶³ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	11.7%	19.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	10.9%	26.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	13.7%	20.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	17.2%	13.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	26.4%	18.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	16.3%	12.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	1.8%	4.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	24.7%	10.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	22.7%	14.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	32.2%	12.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 1,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 41.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 210 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 38.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 395 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 705 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 24.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 125 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 375 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

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.⁶⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	1,515	20,575
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,395	18,808
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	120	1,770
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	1,340	12,685
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	53.1%	61.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	92.1%	91.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	7.9%	8.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	46.9%	38.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁶⁴ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 120 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.9%. This is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Sommets Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force⁶⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 1,340 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 46.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁶⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	3,070	37,530
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	2,130	22,170
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	400	5,508
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	380	9,355
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	170	485
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	69.4%	59.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	13.0%	14.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	12.4%	24.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	5.5%	1.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁶⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Sommets we find 2,130 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 170 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.5%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

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