

# 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

## Acknowledgements

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**Community Health  
and Social Services Network**

and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.

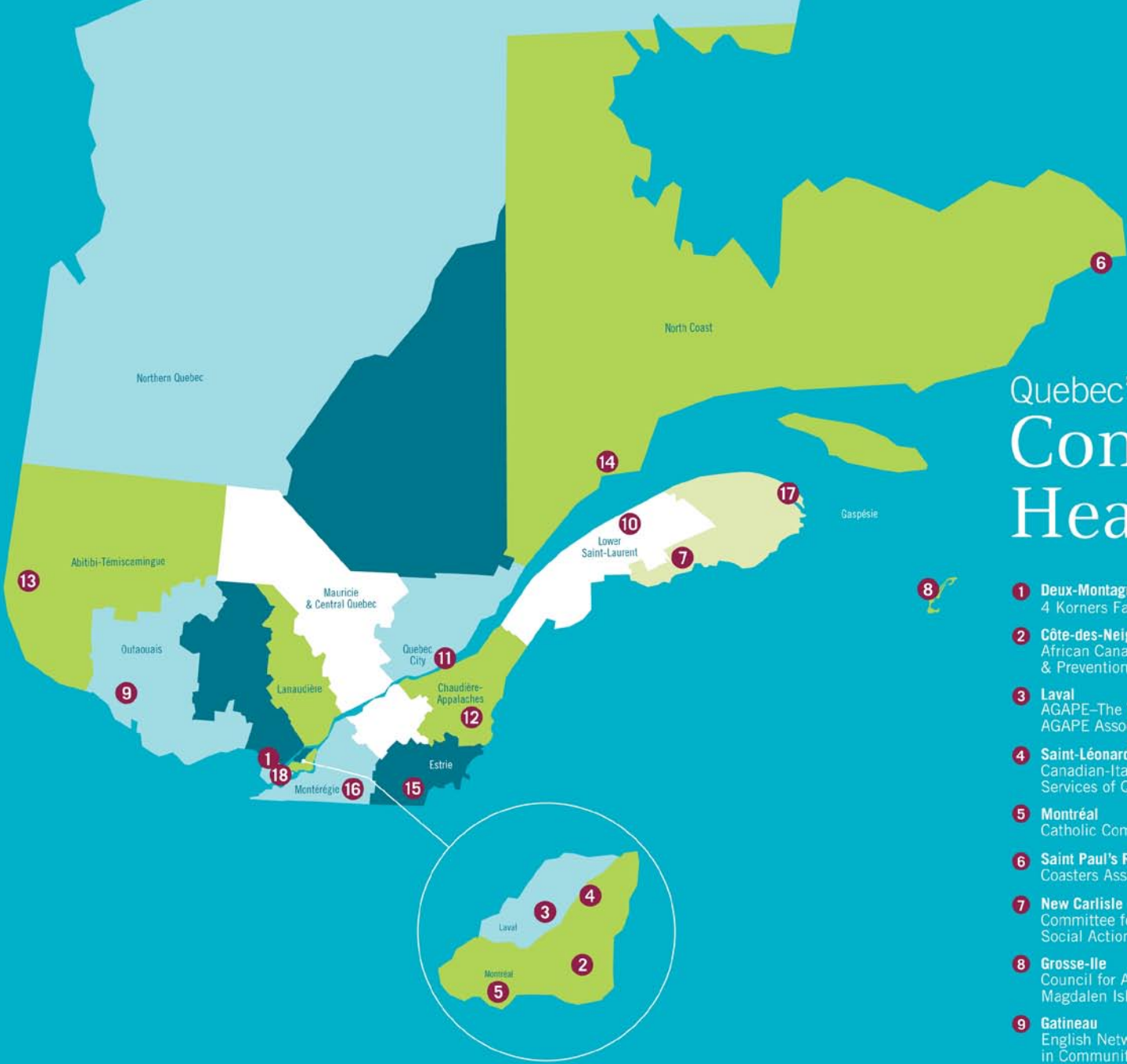


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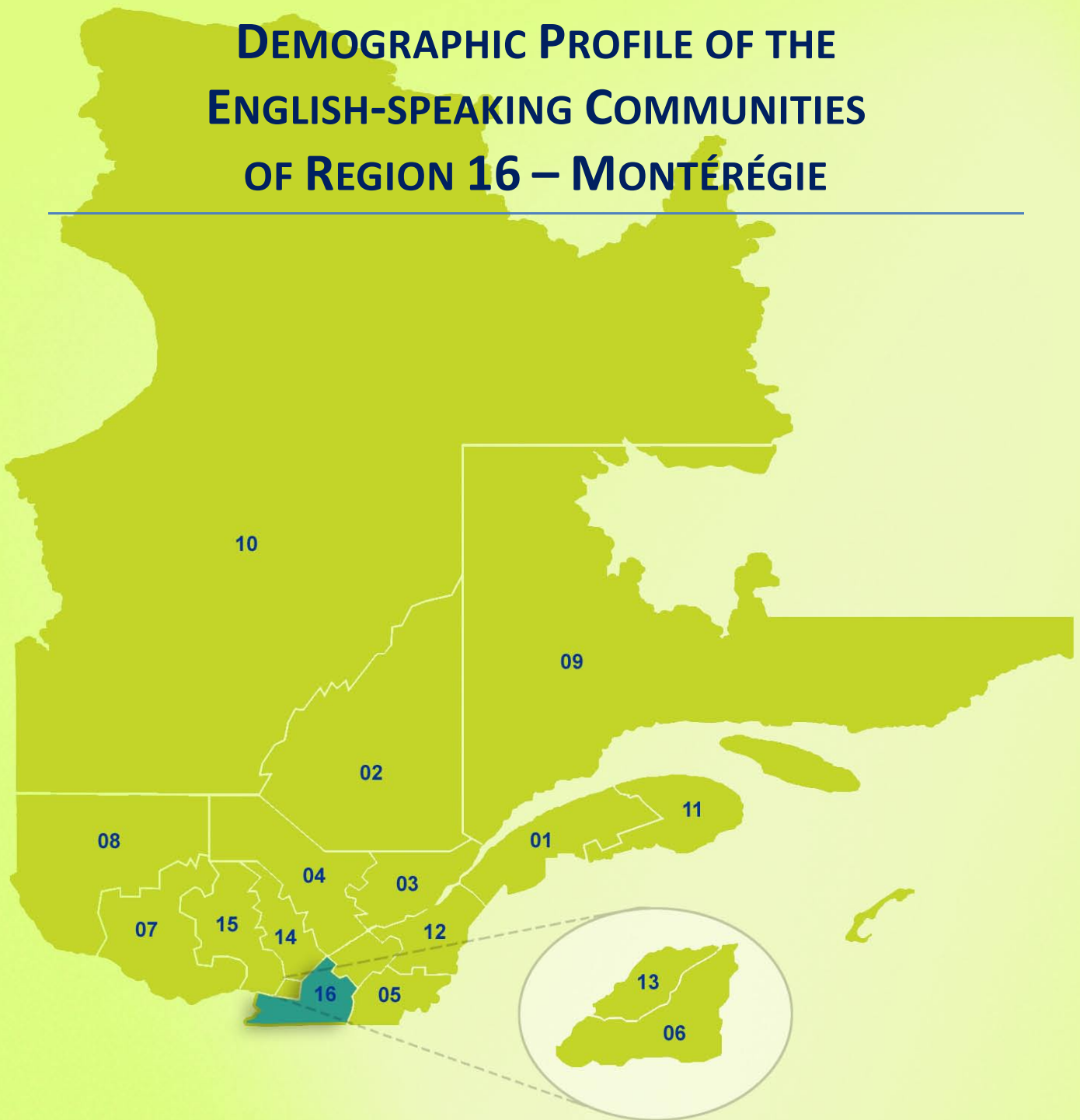


# Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**  
4 Korners 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 C3SS)

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE

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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

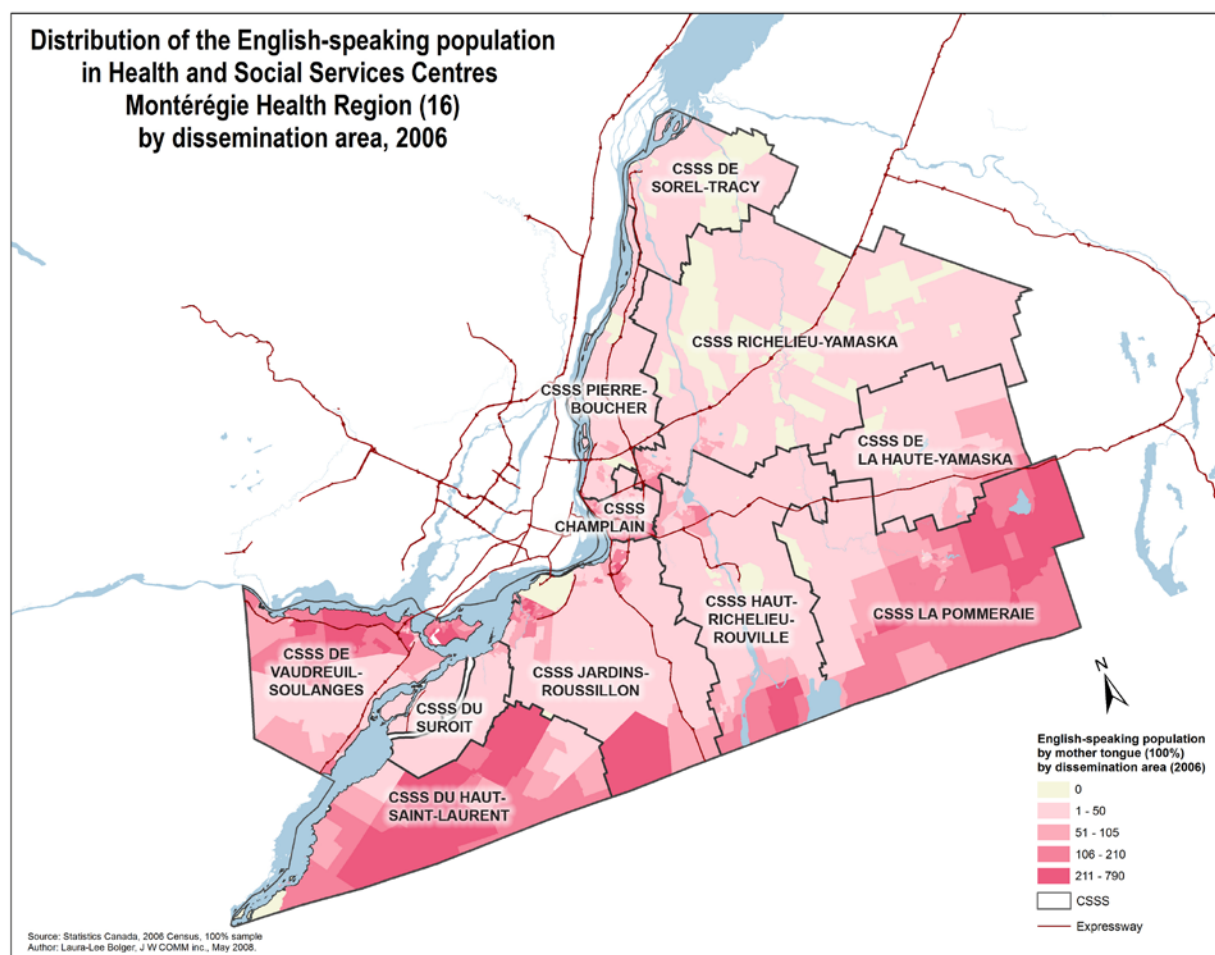
16 Montérégie

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE<sup>1</sup>

## Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS la Pommeraie

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska



<sup>1</sup> Excluding CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, which is covered in a separate document.



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

## **Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LA POMMERAIE REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE**

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**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke**

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**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.<sup>2</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>3</sup>

### ***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 Program<sup>4</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>2</sup> 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%.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](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.<sup>5</sup> 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	16 - RSS de la Montérégie	1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	143,645	11,120
	percentage	13.4%	10.7%	22.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,190,635	37,488
	percentage	85.7%	88.9%	77.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,339,790	48,635
	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 143,645 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 10.7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 11,120 Anglophones where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie.

<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	11,120	37,488
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	23,995	215,385	1,610	6,363
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	18,635	150,510	1,325	4,465
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	2,220	9,120
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	40,755	358,350	3,550	12,465
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	19,640	141,165	2,415	5,076

<sup>6</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	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%	16.7%	13.4%	14.5%	17.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	11.9%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.3%	27.3%	20.0%	24.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.4%	30.1%	31.9%	33.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	11.9%	21.7%	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.*

### 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 23,995 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 16.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,610 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS la Pommeraie 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 19,640 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 13.7% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 2,415 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS la Pommeraie.

### **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.<sup>7</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	119,650	975,250	9,510	31,125
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	31,690	212,723	2,555	7,133
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	40,545	337,343	4,080	12,193
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	25,405	238,635	1,800	7,528
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	22,010	186,556	1,080	4,278
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	26.5%	21.8%	26.9%	22.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	33.9%	34.6%	42.9%	39.2%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	24.5%	18.9%	24.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.4%	19.1%	11.4%	13.7%

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.

### **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 31,690 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 26.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that

<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 2,555 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 la Pommeraie.

### **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 22,010 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 18.4% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 1,080 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie 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.<sup>8</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraiie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	11,120	37,488
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	143,160	1,186,270	11,045	37,223
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	124,910	1,013,650	9,135	31,393
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	108,955	879,188	8,100	27,518
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	15,955	134,463	1,040	3,875
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	18,255	172,620	1,910	5,828
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	2,700	16,835	200	550
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	2,650	26,328	300	535
Living alone	119,655	856,350	12,905	129,455	1,410	4,745
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%	99.7%	99.6%	99.3%	99.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	87.0%	85.1%	82.1%	83.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.9%	73.8%	72.8%	73.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	9.4%	10.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.7%	14.5%	17.2%	15.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.0%	10.9%	12.7%	12.7%

*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.*

<sup>8</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)



### Living in census families<sup>9</sup>

- 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 124,910 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 87% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 9,135 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 82.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 la Pommeraie.

### 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 15,955 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 11.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,040 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.4% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS la Pommeraie. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS la Pommeraie Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

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<sup>9</sup> 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 12,905 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 9% 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 lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,410 English-speakers living alone where they represent 12.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 la Pommeraie.

## 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”.<sup>10</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	1,450	3,453
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	3,665	26,788	250	490
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	2,995	18,410	130	325
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	5,830	33,515	295	730
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	5,590	40,950	540	1,350
65+ years	25,060	165,208	2,860	24,378	235	558
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.0%	9.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.3%	16.8%	15.5%	7.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.1%	12.2%	9.8%	7.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.3%	13.3%	8.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.4%	15.2%	10.8%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	14.6%	17.3%	9.7%	11.0%

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.

## 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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 20,940 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 14.6% 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 la Pommeraiie, we find 1,450 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 lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.

### **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 3,665 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower 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 la Pommeraiie, we find 250 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 15.5% 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 de la Montérégie 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 2,860 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 14.6% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is 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 la Pommeraie, we find 235 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 9.7% 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 de la Montérégie 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	1,450	3,453
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	20,940	144,045	1,445	3,448
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	14,685	85,753	805	1,800
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	10,815	54,133	560	1,288
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	3,865	31,618	245	510
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	6,260	58,288	640	1,650
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	375	2,130	0	60
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	1,330	11,755	155	235
Living alone	49,585	325,655	4,555	44,410	485	1,355
<b>Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements</b>						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.0%	9.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.1%	9.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%	8.5%	8.8%	5.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.9%	6.2%	6.9%	4.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	24.2%	23.5%	23.6%	13.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.3%	33.8%	33.5%	28.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%	0.0%	10.9%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	50.2%	44.6%	51.7%	43.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.3%	34.3%	34.4%	28.6%

*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. 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 14,685 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 11.8% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 805 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.8% 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 de la Montérégie 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 3,865 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 24.2% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 245 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 23.6% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 4,555 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and 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 experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 485 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.4% 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 lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 members<sup>11</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	9,510	31,130
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	2,220	9,120
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	40,750	358,353	3,555	12,470
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	55,870	470,080	5,865	16,705
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	13,060	102,596	1,195	3,623
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	18,510	168,256	2,095	6,353
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	13,340	158,785	975	5,595
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	5,125	68,685	320	2,270
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	4,830	60,798	370	2,338
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	20,765	159,513	1,005	4,283
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	8,640	68,930	295	1,720
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	6,490	53,498	335	1,495
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	5,865	48,365	315	1,375
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	2,045	15,428	75	325
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	2,310	22,468	135	760
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	23,820	138,515	1,345	3,168
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	11,740	69,575	335	1,183
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	8,610	53,325	605	1,520
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.7%	48.2%	61.7%	53.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	32.2%	31.5%	53.8%	39.7%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.4%	47.0%	58.9%	50.9%

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.1%	16.3%	10.3%	18.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	12.6%	21.1%	14.4%	24.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.0%	10.4%	18.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.4%	16.4%	10.6%	13.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.3%	21.2%	13.3%	18.9%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.9%	9.4%	12.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	3.3%	4.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	3.4%	3.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	3.8%	6.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.9%	14.2%	14.1%	10.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	28.9%	21.4%	15.1%	13.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.1%	14.9%	17.0%	12.2%

*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.*

### 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 55,870 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 46.7% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 5,865 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 61.7% 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 de la Montérégie 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 13,060 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 32.2% 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 similar to 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 la Pommeraie, we find 1,195 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.8% 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 18,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 45.4% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 2,095 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.9% 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 23,820 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 19.9% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 1,345 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 14.1% 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 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 11,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 28.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is 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 la Pommeraie, we find 335 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.1% 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 8,610 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 21.1% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 605 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17% 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 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.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	9,510	31,130
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	77,695	666,705	5,545	20,638
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	72,235	632,788	5,195	19,690
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	5,460	33,910	350	950
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	41,955	308,548	3,965	10,493
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.9%	68.4%	58.3%	66.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.0%	94.9%	93.7%	95.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	6.3%	4.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.1%	31.6%	41.7%	33.7%

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.

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://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 5,460 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Montérégie where they experience an unemployment rate of 7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 la Pommeraie, we find 350 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS la Pommeraie Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

## Out of the labour force<sup>13</sup>

- 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 41,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 35.1% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 3,965 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 41.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

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<sup>13</sup> 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 vitality<sup>14</sup>, 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	136,935	1,128,275	10,770	35,693
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	85,110	695,815	7,460	22,910
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	18,185	194,593	1,460	5,145
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	24,425	219,530	1,430	7,288
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,210	18,333	420	353
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	62.2%	61.7%	69.3%	64.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.3%	17.2%	13.6%	14.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.8%	19.5%	13.3%	20.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	6.7%	1.6%	3.9%	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 85,110 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 62.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

<sup>14</sup> 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 la Pommeraie we find 7,460 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.3%. 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 de la Montérégie 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 9,210 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 6.7% 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 la Pommeraie, we find 420 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.9%. 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 de la Montérégie region.

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

## **Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA HAUTE-YAMASKA REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE**

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**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke**

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**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.<sup>15</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>16</sup>

### ***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 Program<sup>17</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>15</sup> 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%.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](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.<sup>18</sup> 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	16 - RSS de la Montérégie	1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	143,645	3,715
	percentage	13.4%	10.7%	4.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,190,635	82,643
	percentage	85.7%	88.9%	95.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,339,790	86,465
	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 143,645 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 10.7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 3,715 Anglophones where they represent 4.3% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie.

<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	3,715	82,643
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	23,995	215,385	530	14,733
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	18,635	150,510	450	10,723
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	820	22,320
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	40,755	358,350	1,155	25,023
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	19,640	141,165	760	9,845

<sup>19</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	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%	16.7%	13.4%	14.3%	17.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	12.1%	13.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.3%	27.3%	22.1%	27.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.4%	30.1%	31.1%	30.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	11.9%	20.5%	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.*

### 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 23,995 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 16.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 530 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska 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 19,640 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 13.7% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 760 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone



population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

## **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.<sup>20</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute- Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	119,650	975,250	3,185	67,910
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	31,690	212,723	690	14,943
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	40,545	337,343	1,300	26,440
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	25,405	238,635	655	16,875
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	22,010	186,556	540	9,648
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	26.5%	21.8%	21.7%	22.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	33.9%	34.6%	40.8%	38.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	24.5%	20.6%	24.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.4%	19.1%	17.0%	14.2%

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 31,690 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Montréal where they represent 26.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 690 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 la Haute-Yamaska.

### **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 22,010 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 18.4% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 540 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie 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.<sup>21</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	3,715	82,643
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	143,160	1,186,270	3,705	82,383
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	124,910	1,013,650	3,085	69,315
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	108,955	879,188	2,575	60,373
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	15,955	134,463	510	8,938
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	18,255	172,620	620	13,070
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	2,700	16,835	30	1,090
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	2,650	26,328	90	1,870
Living alone	119,655	856,350	12,905	129,455	505	10,118
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%	99.7%	99.6%	99.7%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	87.0%	85.1%	83.0%	83.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.9%	73.8%	69.3%	73.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	13.7%	10.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.7%	14.5%	16.7%	15.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.0%	10.9%	13.6%	12.2%

*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.*

<sup>21</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

### Living in census families<sup>22</sup>

- 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 124,910 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 87% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 3,085 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 83% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 la Haute-Yamaska.

### 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 15,955 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 11.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 510 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

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<sup>22</sup> 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 12,905 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 9% 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 lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 505 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

## 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”.<sup>23</sup> 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	545	10,115
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	3,665	26,788	140	1,618
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	2,995	18,410	50	1,135
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	5,830	33,515	115	2,178
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	5,590	40,950	135	3,430
65+ years	25,060	165,208	2,860	24,378	105	1,755
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.3%	16.8%	26.4%	11.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.1%	12.2%	11.1%	10.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.3%	14.0%	9.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.4%	11.7%	13.7%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	14.6%	17.3%	13.8%	17.8%

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. 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.

<sup>23</sup> 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 20,940 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 14.6% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 545 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14.7% 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 de la Montérégie.

### **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 3,665 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 140 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 26.4% 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 de la Montérégie 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 2,860 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 14.6% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 105 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.8% 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 de la Montérégie 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	545	10,115
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	20,940	144,045	545	10,110
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	14,685	85,753	315	5,735
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	10,815	54,133	205	3,785
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	3,865	31,618	110	1,945
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	6,260	58,288	230	4,375
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	375	2,130	10	110
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	1,330	11,755	40	770
Living alone	49,585	325,655	4,555	44,410	185	3,495
<b>Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements</b>						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%	8.5%	10.2%	8.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.9%	6.2%	8.0%	6.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	24.2%	23.5%	21.6%	21.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.3%	33.8%	37.1%	33.5%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%	33.3%	10.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	50.2%	44.6%	44.4%	41.2%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.3%	34.3%	36.6%	34.5%

*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.*



### **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 14,685 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 11.8% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 315 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.2% 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 de la Montérégie 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 3,865 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 24.2% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 21.6% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to 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 de la Montérégie 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 4,555 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and 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 experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 185 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 36.6% 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 de la Montérégie 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 members<sup>24</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	3,180	67,910
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	820	22,315
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	40,750	358,353	1,155	25,023
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	55,870	470,080	1,925	36,830
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	13,060	102,596	385	8,445
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	18,510	168,256	675	13,631
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	13,340	158,785	380	11,338
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	5,125	68,685	145	4,960
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	4,830	60,798	140	4,098
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	20,765	159,513	365	10,070
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	8,640	68,930	115	4,488
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	6,490	53,498	115	3,360
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	5,865	48,365	130	2,675
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	2,045	15,428	35	958
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	2,310	22,468	60	1,155
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	23,820	138,515	385	6,993
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	11,740	69,575	140	3,465
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	8,610	53,325	175	2,780
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.7%	48.2%	60.5%	54.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	32.2%	31.5%	47.0%	37.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.4%	47.0%	58.4%	54.5%

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://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		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.1%	16.3%	11.9%	16.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	12.6%	21.1%	17.7%	22.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.0%	12.1%	16.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.4%	16.4%	11.5%	14.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.3%	21.2%	14.0%	20.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.9%	10.0%	13.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.1%	3.9%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	5.2%	4.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.9%	14.2%	12.1%	10.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	28.9%	21.4%	17.1%	15.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.1%	14.9%	15.2%	11.1%

*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.*

### 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 55,870 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montréal where they account for 46.7% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 1,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60.5% 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 de la Montréal 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 13,060 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 32.2% 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 similar to 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 385 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 47% 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie 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 18,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 45.4% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 675 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.4% 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 23,820 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 19.9% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 12.1% 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 11,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 28.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 140 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17.1% 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 8,610 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 21.1% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.2% 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 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.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	3,180	67,910
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	77,695	666,705	1,820	46,410
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	72,235	632,788	1,720	44,163
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	5,460	33,910	105	2,250
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	41,955	308,548	1,360	21,500
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.9%	68.4%	57.2%	68.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.0%	94.9%	94.5%	95.2%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	5.8%	4.8%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.1%	31.6%	42.8%	31.7%

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.

<sup>25</sup> 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](http://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 5,460 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Montérégie where they experience an unemployment rate of 7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 105 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.8%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

## Out of the labour force<sup>26</sup>

- 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 41,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 35.1% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 1,360 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.8% 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 de la Montérégie region.

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<sup>26</sup> 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 vitality<sup>27</sup>, 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		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	136,935	1,128,275	3,575	78,095
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	85,110	695,815	2,060	44,003
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	18,185	194,593	665	18,135
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	24,425	219,530	675	14,848
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,210	18,333	180	1,113
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	62.2%	61.7%	57.6%	56.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.3%	17.2%	18.6%	23.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.8%	19.5%	18.9%	19.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	6.7%	1.6%	5.0%	1.4%

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.

## 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 85,110 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 62.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

<sup>27</sup> 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 la Haute-Yamaska we find 2,060 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 57.6%. 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 de la Montérégie 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 9,210 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 6.7% 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 la Haute-Yamaska, we find 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5%. 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 de la Montérégie region.

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