
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES RTS DE LA MONTÉRÉGIE-CENTRE (1610)

BASED ON THE 2016 CENSUS OF CANADA

BASELINE DATA REPORT SERIES 2017-2018
PRODUCED BY DR. JOANNE POCOCK FOR THE
Community Health and Social Services Network



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Introduction

About the 2017-2018 report series

This volume of the Baseline Data Report (BDR) series presents demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the *Networking and Partnership Initiative* (NPI). The information presented is drawn from the 2016 Census of Canada and organized by province and RTS and RLS territories (see section below for regional definitions). The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec’s official language minority community.

Baseline Data Report Series

The Baseline Data Report Series is intended to serve as a resource for NPI sponsor organizations and their health and social service partners (e.g. CISSS/CIUSSS) to better understand the demographic factors, health determinants and language barriers affecting the English-speaking population in their region. A listing of the full series of BDRs from 2003 along with the data source for each volume is presented in Appendix “B”.

Determinants of Health

National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. The Public Health Agency of Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.¹

Language Barriers

Significant research has been conducted on the impact of language barriers on health, quality of healthcare and safety in recent years. In this approach, the study of linguistic differences between social actors in a health-related setting, such as language discordant encounters between patient and clinician who do not speak the same language, is prevalent. Studies include a focus upon the use of language production as a cue for social categorization and impression formation which impacts the evaluation and treatment of individuals seeking health and social services.

¹ Public Health Agency of Canada. “What Determines Health?” www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php
Accessed March 2014.

Suggested Readings

Bowen, S. (2015) for Société Santé en Français (SSF). *Impact of Language Barriers on Quality and Safety of Healthcare*. <http://santefrancais.ca/wp-content/uploads/SSF-Bowen-S.-Language-Barriers-Study-1.pdf>

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

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

Renata, Meuter, Cindy Gallois, Norman S. Segalowitz, Andrew Ryder and Julia Hocking. "Overcoming language barriers in healthcare: A protocol for investigating safe and effective communication when patients and clinicians use a second language." *BMC Health Services Research*. 2015; 15:371 published online 2015 Sept 10 doi:10.1186/s 12913-015-1024-8

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

Methodological Notes

Data Source

The information in this report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on data from the 2016 Census of Canada. The population included here are those in private householders, drawing on the long-form census which has a 25% sample of the Canadian population.

Linguistic definitions

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

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

Geographic Regions

The 2017-2018 Baseline Data Report consists of a series of stand-alone documents which present key data for the RTS and RLS territories in Quebec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents.

In 2015, as part of the re-organization of health services by the MSSS, a series of new health territories known as the RTS (réseau territorial de services) and the RLS (réseau local de service) were established.²

The RTS is the réseau territorial des services which corresponds to the territories covered by the CISSS and CIUSSS bodies that were created recently by the government.

The 25 RTS regions were based on the former RSS (région socio-sanitaire or health regions) territories with these important changes:

- The RSS Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeline was divided into RTS de la Gaspésie and RTS des Îles-de-la-Madeleine.
- The RSS Montréal was divided into five RTS regions.
- Part of the former RSS Montérégie territory was assigned to the Estrie region, newly named as RTS Estrie et Centre universitaire de Sherbrooke.
- The remaining area for RSS Montérégie was divided into three RTS territories.

As part of the 2015 re-organization, the territories of the former CSSS (Centre de santé et de services sociaux) were transformed into 96 RLS territories and many were re-named.

It is useful to note that many RLS territories are identical to CLSC territories while others are comprised of multiple CLSC territories.

The 166 CLSC territories remained unchanged although some were re-named.

² Appendix A of this document provides tables which set out the population and hierarchy of the new health geographic areas for a given RSS and its RTS and RLS territories.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2017-2018 BDR are:

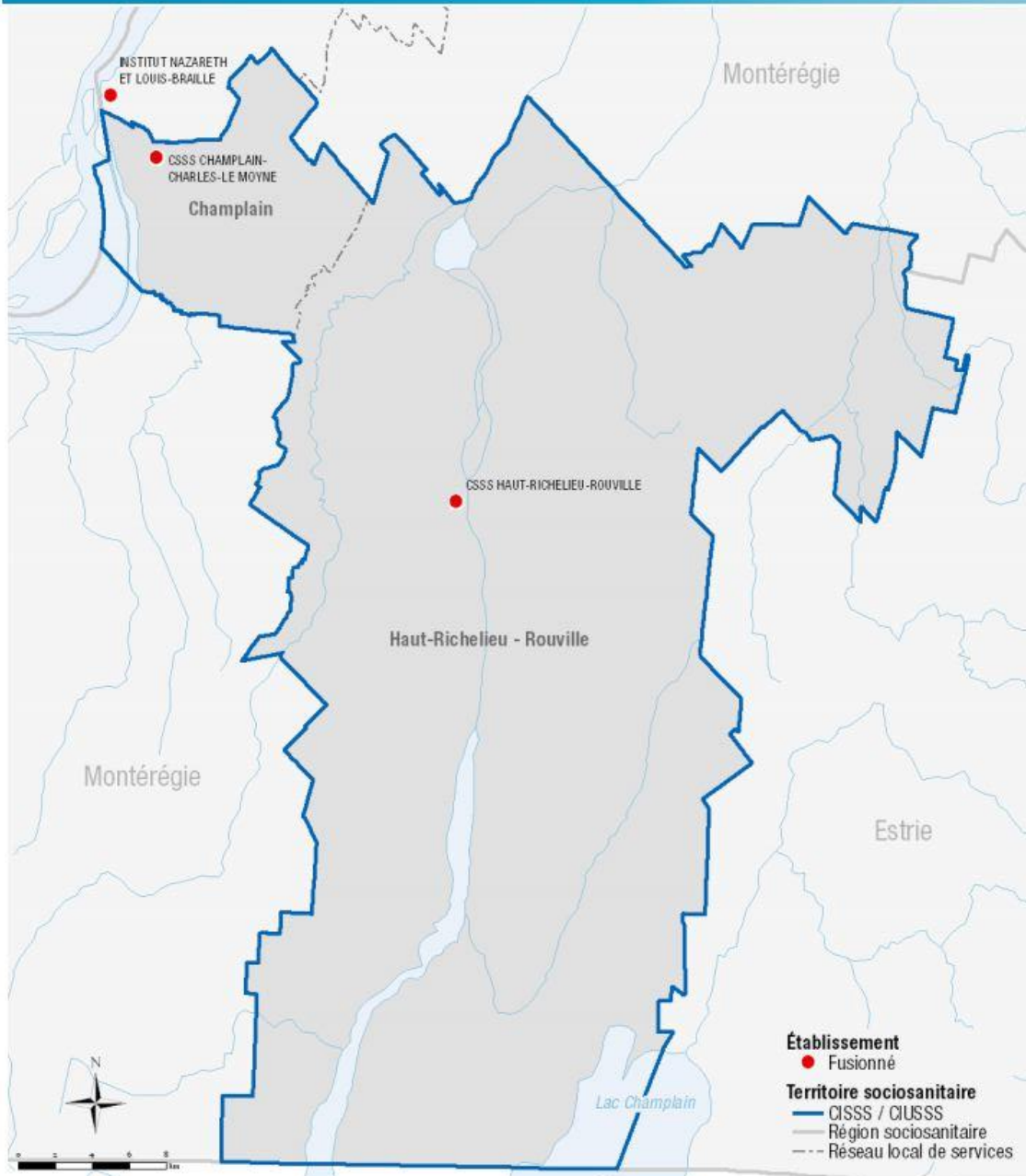
- Population size
- Age structure
- Household living arrangements
- Income
- Low-income cut-off (LICO)
- Educational attainment
- Labour force activity

Statistics Canada Definitions

While for the most part the meaning of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada dictionary for the 2016 Census may also be consulted.

Map of the Territory

16 Montérégie-Centre Établissements fusionnés



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Demographic Size

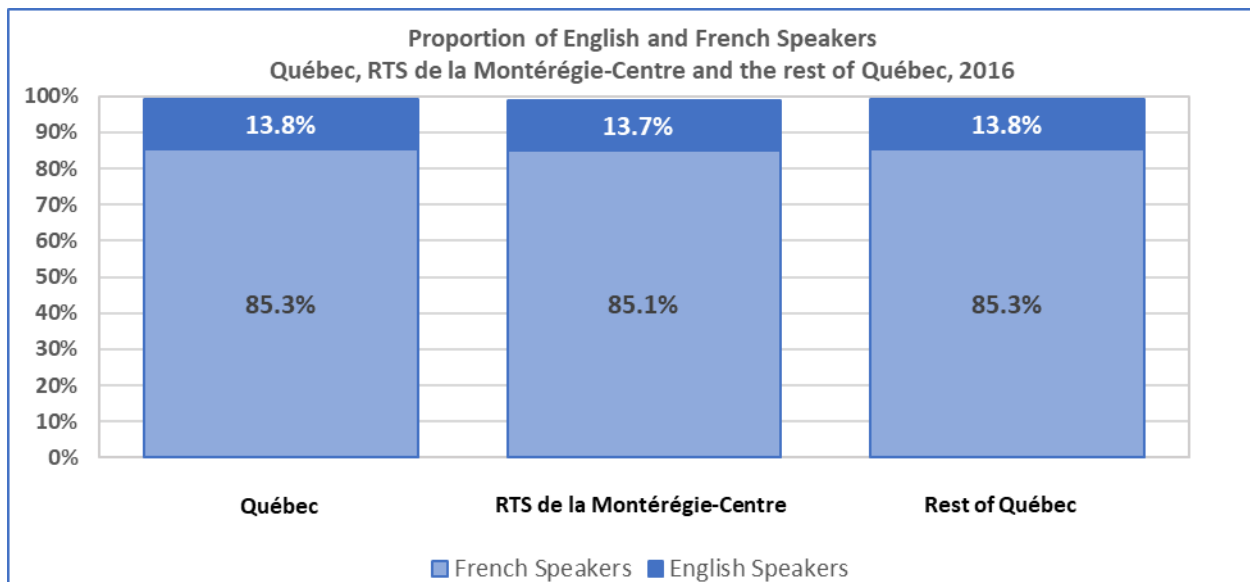
Quebec’s English speakers form one of Canada’s official language minority groups. Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including 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.³ 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

Size of Population		Québec	RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	Rest of Québec
FOLS - English speakers	number	1,097,925	53,570	1,044,355
	percentage	13.8%	13.7%	13.8%
FOLS - French speakers	number	6,795,280	332,790	6,462,490
	percentage	85.3%	85.1%	85.3%
Total population	number	7,965,450	391,170	7,574,280
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

³ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010). From ‘multicultural health’ to ‘knowledge translation’ – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php. See also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). “The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda”. *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 111-133.



- Across Québec, there were 1,097,925 English speakers, representing 13.8% of the provincial population.
- In 2016, there were 53,570 English speakers living in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they represented 13.7% of the population. This share is similar to the overall provincial share for English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 1,044,355 English speakers where they represented 13.8% of the population. This proportion is similar to that represented by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre territory.

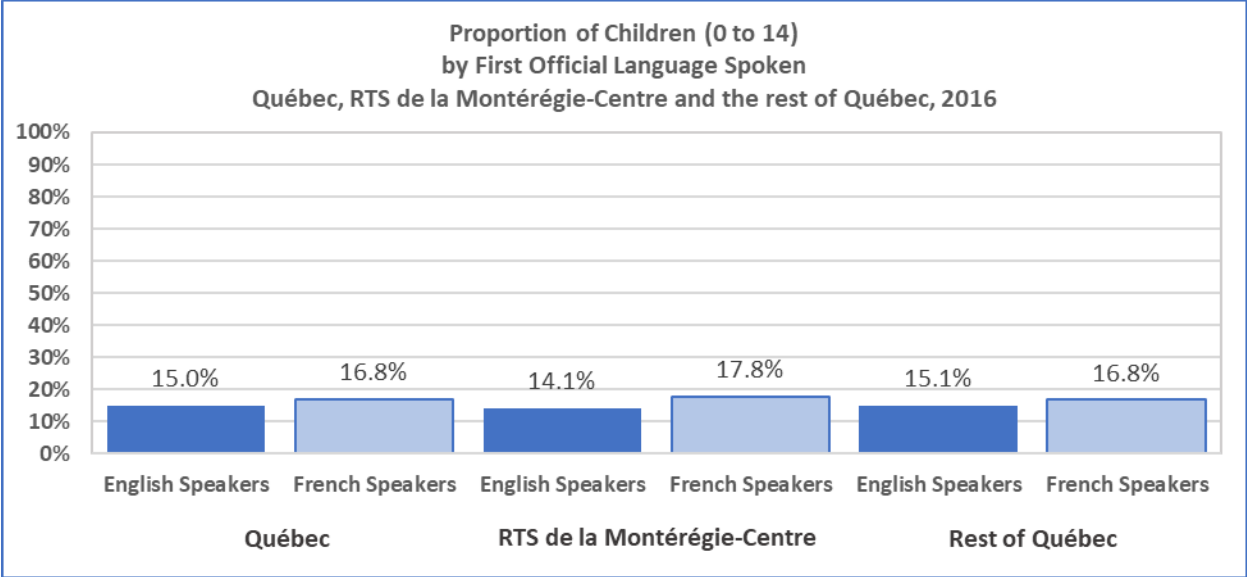
Age Structure

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

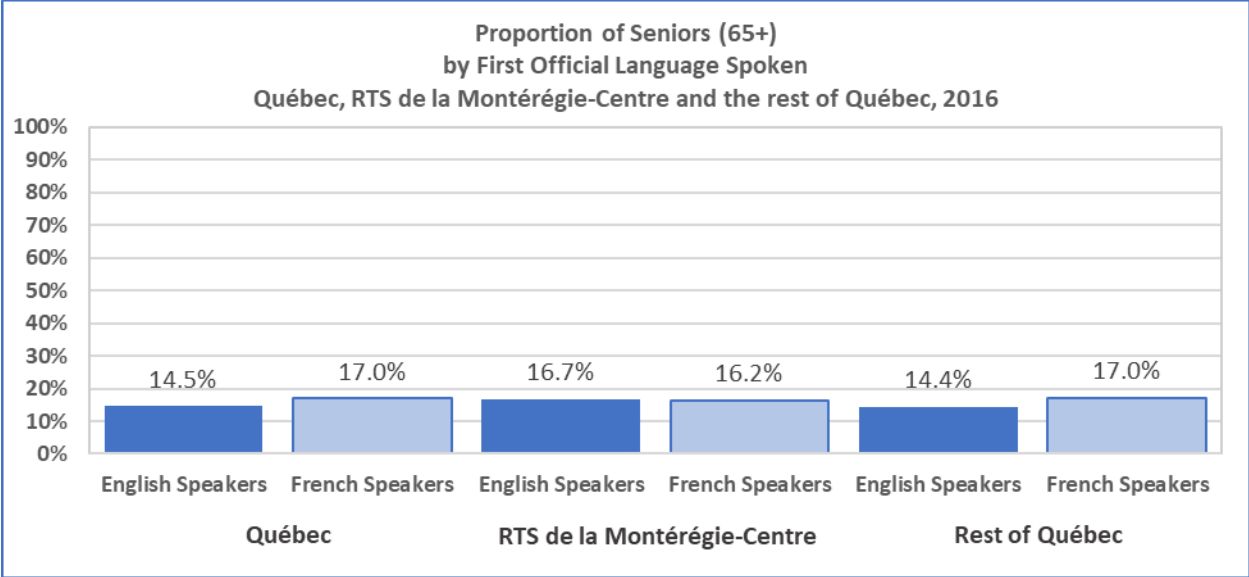
Age Structure of the Population	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie-Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	1,097,925	6,795,280	53,570	332,790	1,044,355	6,462,490
0-14 years	165,085	1,143,060	7,540	59,220	157,545	1,083,840
15-24 years	146,460	776,310	6,570	38,225	139,890	738,085
25-44 years	320,930	1,728,440	15,230	85,040	305,700	1,643,400
45-64 years	305,775	1,995,460	15,270	96,335	290,505	1,899,125
65+ years	159,670	1,152,005	8,965	53,975	150,705	1,098,030
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	15.0%	16.8%	14.1%	17.8%	15.1%	16.8%
15-24 years	13.3%	11.4%	12.3%	11.5%	13.4%	11.4%
25-44 years	29.2%	25.4%	28.4%	25.6%	29.3%	25.4%
45-64 years	27.9%	29.4%	28.5%	28.9%	27.8%	29.4%
65+ years	14.5%	17.0%	16.7%	16.2%	14.4%	17.0%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.



Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Québec, there were 165,085 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 15.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 7,540 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in RTS de la Montérégie-Centre where they account for 14.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the regional English-speaking population is much lower than their proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This proportion is lower than the level for English-speaking children across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 157,545 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 15.1% of the population. This share is higher than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the share in the rest of Québec's French-speaking majority population.



Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Québec, there were 159,670 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 14.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 8,965 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they accounted for 16.7% of the population. This share is higher than that of English-speaking seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the regional English-speaking population is similar to their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 150,705 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.4% of the population. This share is lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.⁴ For vulnerable low-income households, language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole⁵.

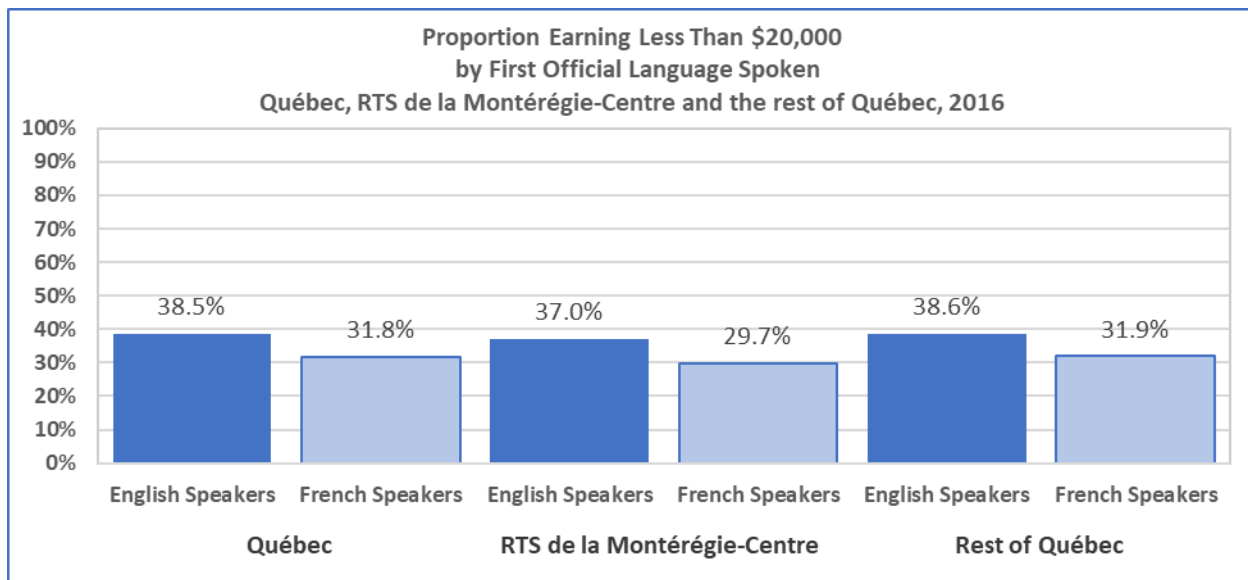
Table 3 - Income

Population by Income Group	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie- Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total Population 15+	932,835	5,652,215	46,035	273,575	886,800	5,378,640
Less than \$20,000	359,020	1,799,170	17,020	81,285	342,000	1,717,885
\$20,000 - \$49,999	328,605	2,235,010	16,820	103,950	311,785	2,131,060
\$50,000 +	245,210	1,618,025	12,200	88,350	233,010	1,529,675
Total Population 15+	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$20,000	38.5%	31.8%	37.0%	29.7%	38.6%	31.9%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	35.2%	39.5%	36.5%	38.0%	35.2%	39.6%
\$50,000 +	26.3%	28.6%	26.5%	32.3%	26.3%	28.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

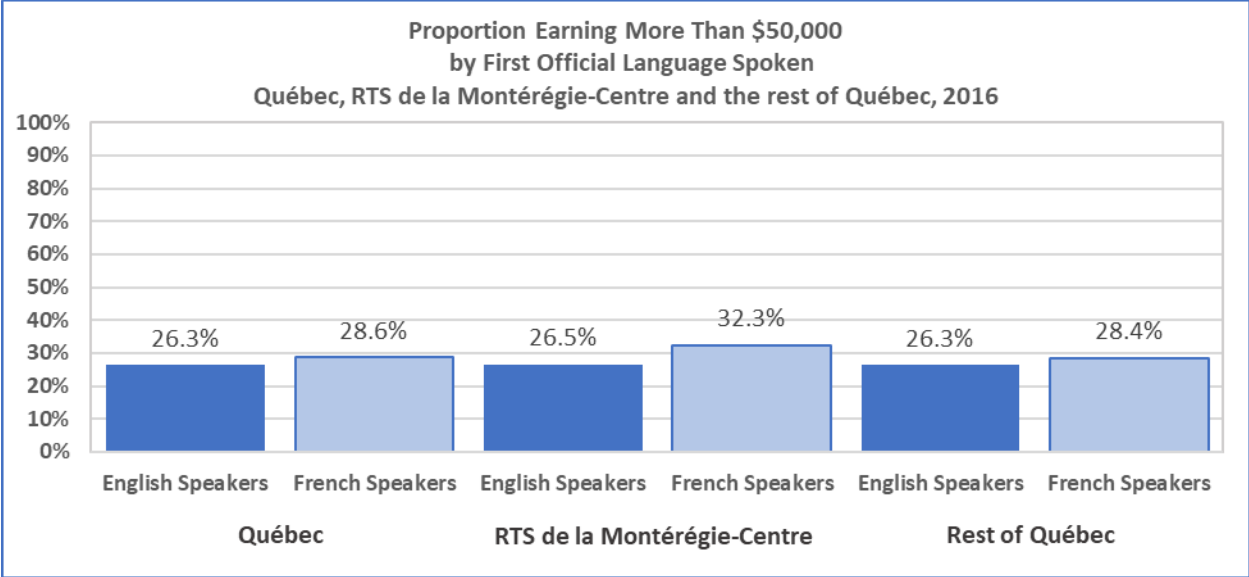
⁴ Public Health Agency of Canada, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php#evidence> Accessed March 2014.

⁵ *Ibid.*



Income under \$20k

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 359,020 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 38.5% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 17,020 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they represent 37.0% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is similar to that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the region's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 342,000 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k where they account for 38.6% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English speakers across RTS de la Montérégie-Centre. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.



Earning \$50k and over

- Across Québec, there were 245,210 English speakers aged 15+ with income over \$50k, who represented 26.3% of the English-speaking population in that age group. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 12,200 English speakers aged 15+ with income over \$50k living in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region, where they represented 26.5% of the population. This proportion was similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in the region.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 233,010 English-speaking high earners aged 15+, where they represent 26.3% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English-speaking high earners across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

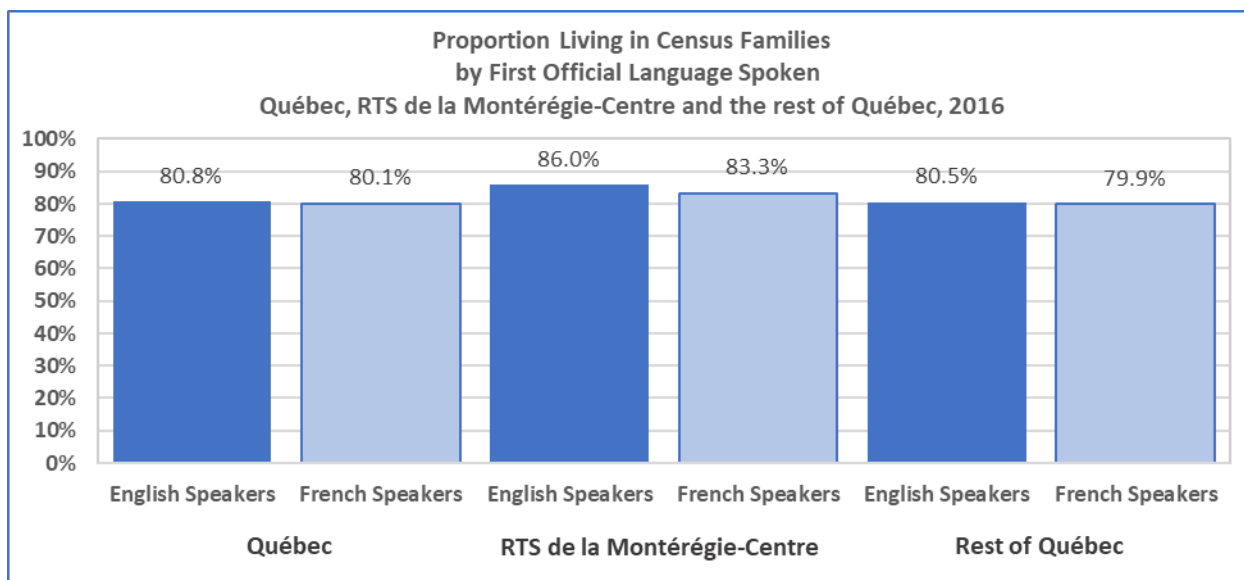
Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁶ 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	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie- Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	1,097,925	6,795,280	53,570	332,790	1,044,355	6,462,490
Total persons in census family households	886,705	5,443,560	46,050	277,230	840,655	5,166,330
Persons in two-parent households	750,650	4,640,895	39,545	236,695	711,105	4,404,200
Persons in single-parent households	136,050	802,660	6,505	40,535	129,545	762,125
Total persons in non-census family households	211,215	1,351,720	7,525	55,560	203,690	1,296,160
Living with relatives	23,435	116,660	1,230	5,380	22,205	111,280
Living with non-relatives only	40,935	213,270	1,005	8,130	39,930	205,140
Living alone	146,855	1,021,795	5,290	42,050	141,565	979,745
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total persons in census family households	80.8%	80.1%	86.0%	83.3%	80.5%	79.9%
Persons in two-parent households	68.4%	68.3%	73.8%	71.1%	68.1%	68.2%
Persons in single-parent households	12.4%	11.8%	12.1%	12.2%	12.4%	11.8%
Total persons in non-census family households	19.2%	19.9%	14.0%	16.7%	19.5%	20.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.7%	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%	3.2%
Living alone	13.4%	15.0%	9.9%	12.6%	13.6%	15.2%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

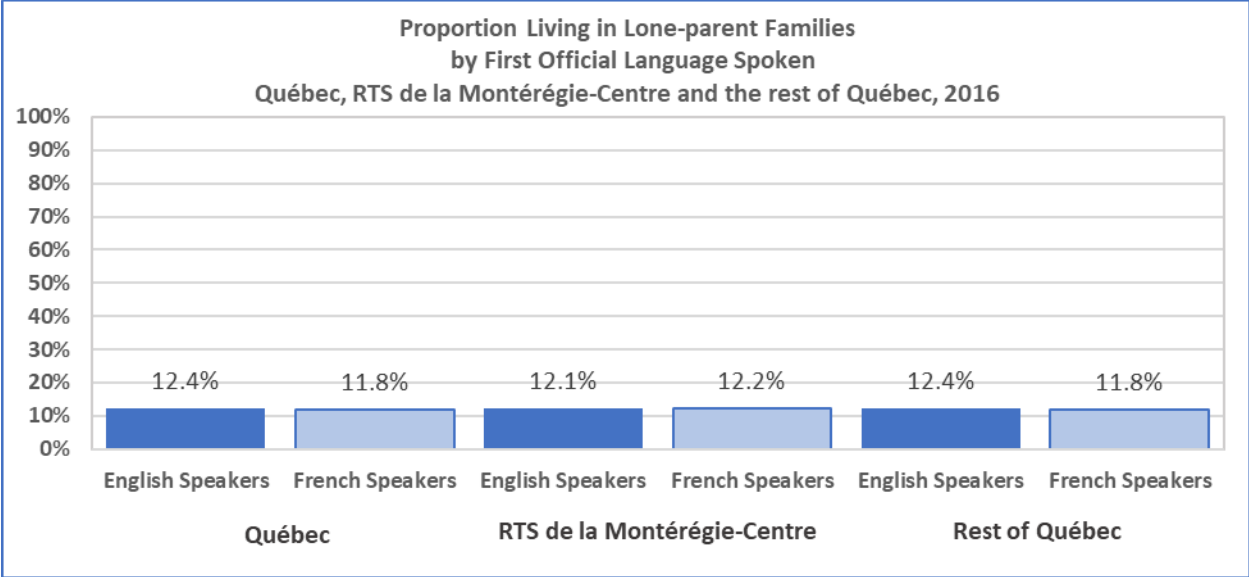
⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*. www.chssn.org



Living in census families⁷

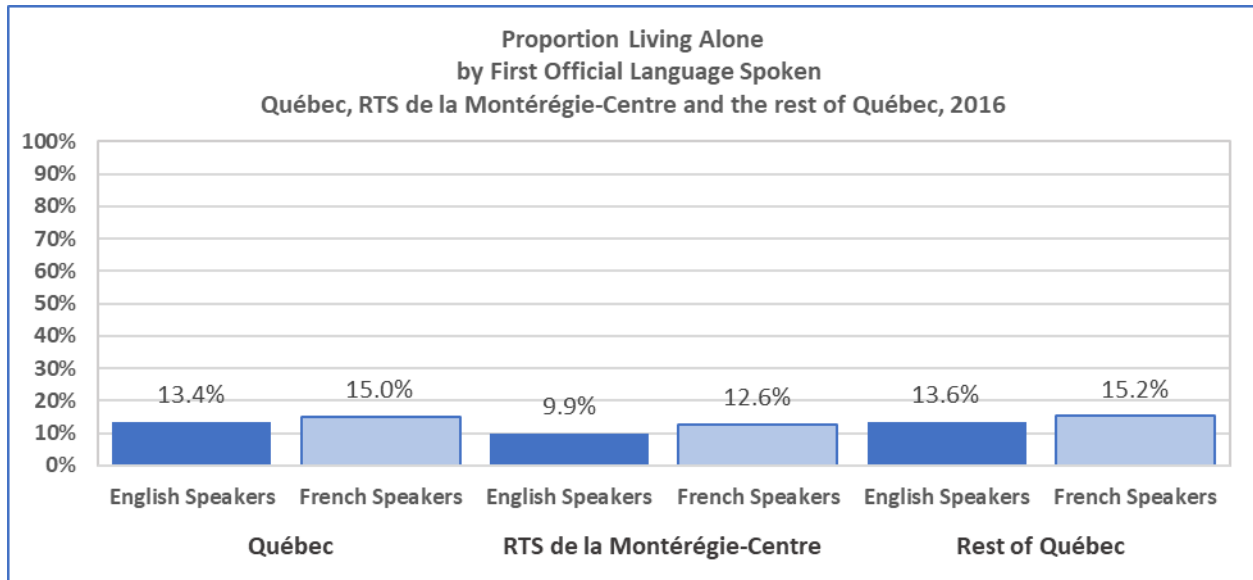
- Across Québec, there were 886,705 English speakers living in census family households. This group represents 80.8% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in census family households is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 46,050 English speakers living in census family households in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they comprise 86.0% of the population. This share is higher than that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census family households in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 840,655 English speakers living in census family households where they account for 80.5% of the population. This share is lower than that accounted for by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region. The proportion of persons living in census family households in the English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)



Living in lone-parent families

- Across Québec, there were 136,050 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 12.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 6,505 English speakers living in lone-parent families in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population. The proportion is similar to that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 129,545 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the rest of Québec English-speaking population is similar to the proportion we find for English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



Living alone

- Across Québec, there were 146,855 English speakers living alone. This group represents 13.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 5,290 English speakers living alone in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region, where they account for 9.9% of the population. This level is much lower than that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the regional English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec we find 141,565 English speakers living alone, where they represent 13.6% of the population. This share is much higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region. The proportion of those living alone in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

Low-Income Cut-off

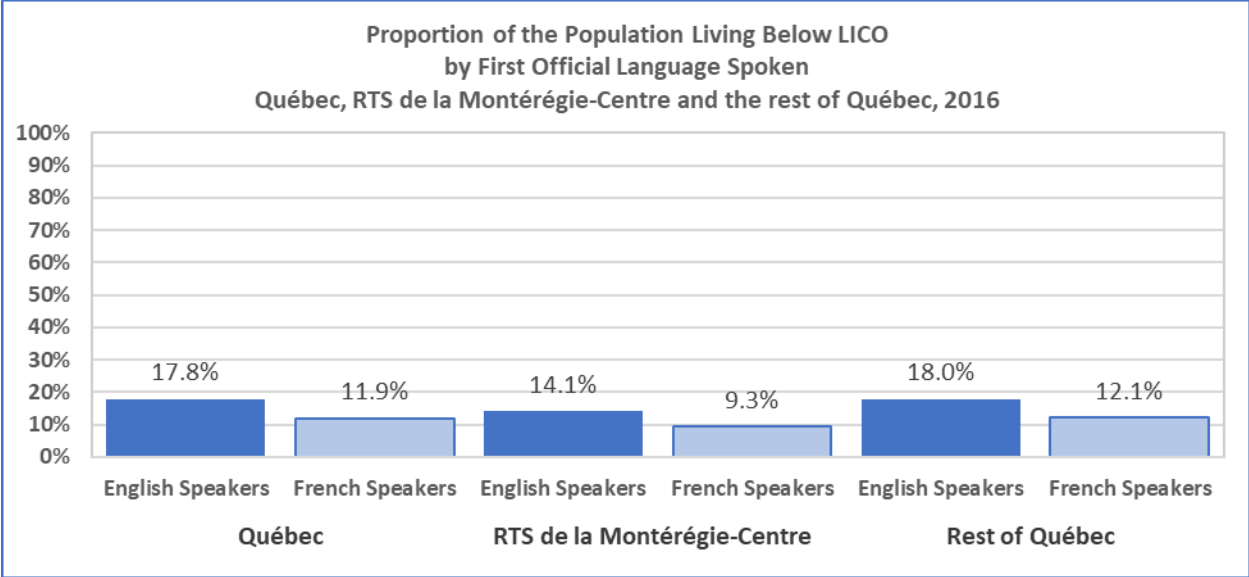
Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low-income cut-offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low-income cut-off category. People who live below-income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie- Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	195,300	811,110	7,530	31,115	187,770	779,995
0-14 years	25,480	125,400	1,115	5,055	24,365	120,345
15-24 years	35,280	118,175	1,080	3,720	34,200	114,455
25-44 years	60,205	193,170	1,920	6,780	58,285	186,390
45-64 years	48,885	221,935	1,990	8,675	46,895	213,260
65+ years	25,445	152,425	1,420	6,880	24,025	145,545
Proportion of those below LICO across age groups						
Total - Age groups	17.8%	11.9%	14.1%	9.3%	18.0%	12.1%
0-14 years	15.4%	11.0%	14.8%	8.5%	15.5%	11.1%
15-24 years	24.1%	15.2%	16.4%	9.7%	24.4%	15.5%
25-44 years	18.8%	11.2%	12.6%	8.0%	19.1%	11.3%
45-64 years	16.0%	11.1%	13.0%	9.0%	16.1%	11.2%
65+ years	15.9%	13.2%	15.8%	12.7%	15.9%	13.3%

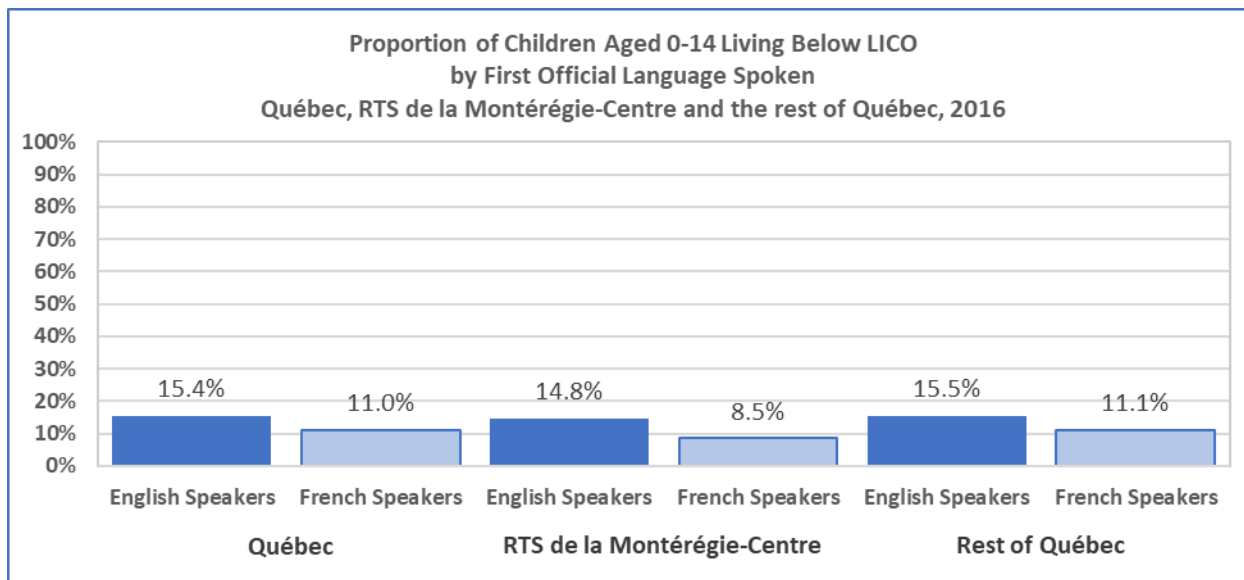
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in 'Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population' of this document.

⁸ See “Low income cut-offs” (dated 2015-11-2) <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0002m/2012002/lico-sfr-eng.htm> for explanation of how LICOs are calculated.



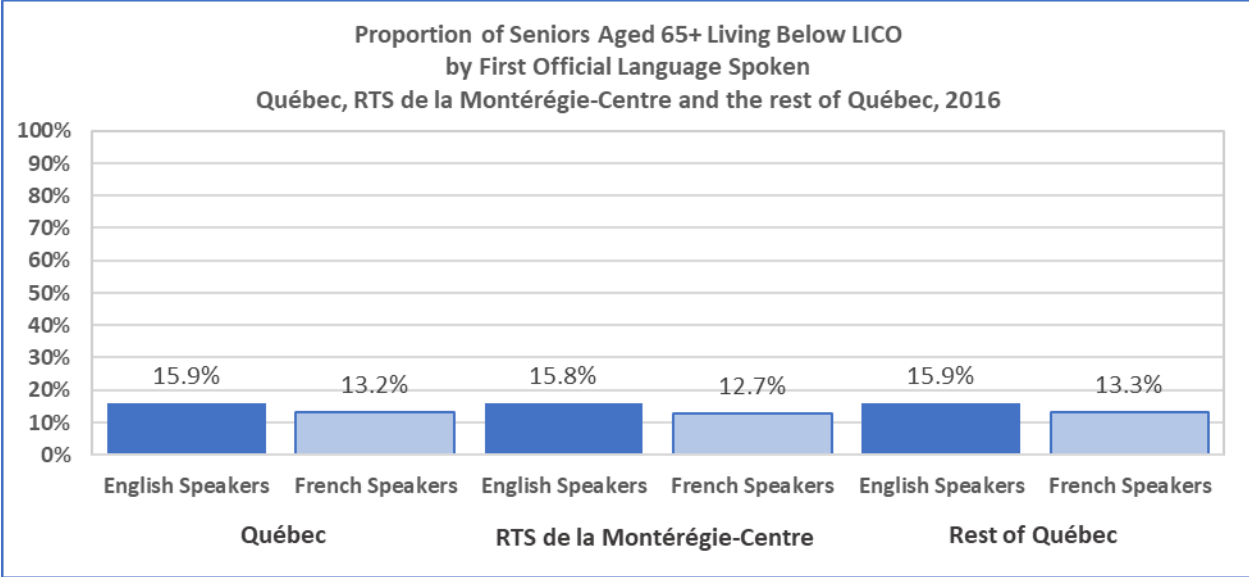
Population living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Québec, there were 195,300 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 17.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 7,530 English speakers living below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region, where they represent 14.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion in RTS de la Montérégie-Centre is much lower than the proportion for Quebec's English speakers in general.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 187,770 English speakers living below LICO, where they represent 18.0% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for English speakers across RTS de la Montérégie-Centre.



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

- Across Québec, there were 25,480 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 15.4% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 1,115 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 14.8% of the children in the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is similar to that displayed by English-speaking children across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 24,365 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 15.5% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by children in the French-speaking majority in the same territory. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



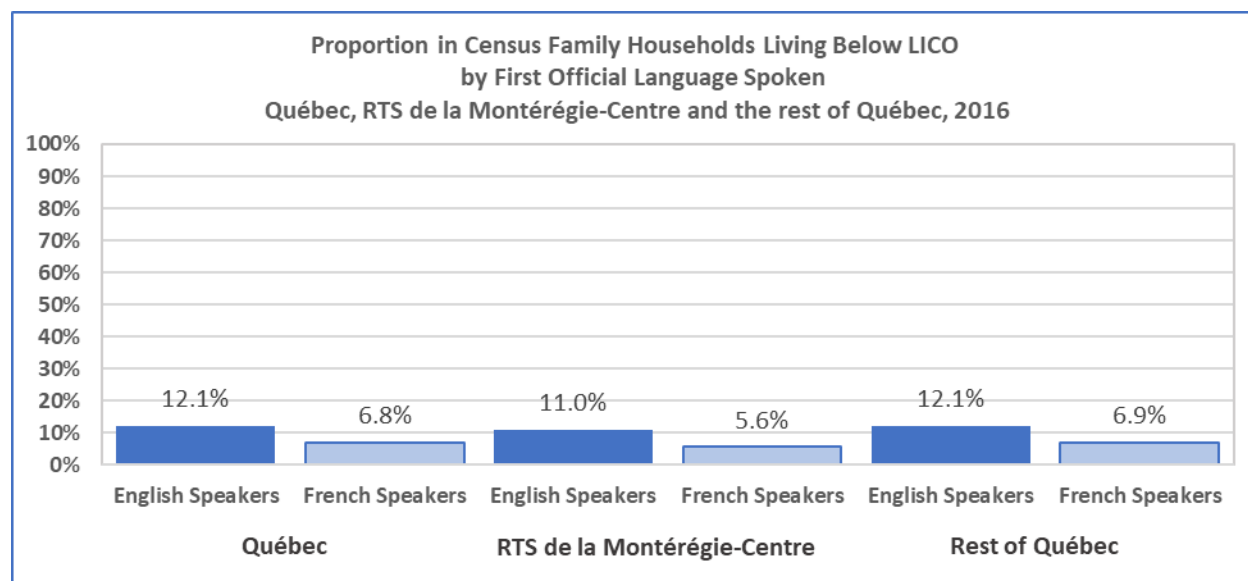
Seniors (65+) Living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Québec, there were 25,445 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 15.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is much higher than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 1,420 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 15.8% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the regional English-speaking senior population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is similar to that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 24,025 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 15.9% of the English-speaking senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority senior population living below LICO in the same territory. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie-Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	195,300	811,110	7,530	31,115	187,770	779,995
Total persons in census family households	107,000	371,305	5,050	15,420	101,950	355,885
Persons in two-parent households	72,245	213,605	3,725	8,840	68,520	204,765
Persons in single-parent households	34,755	157,700	1,325	6,580	33,430	151,120
Total persons in non-census family households	88,300	439,810	2,485	15,700	85,815	424,110
Living with relatives	4,950	15,720	175	505	4,775	15,215
Living with non-relatives only	25,910	107,000	580	3,320	25,330	103,680
Living alone	57,435	317,095	1,730	11,880	55,705	305,215
Proportion of those below LICO, by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	17.8%	11.9%	14.1%	9.3%	18.0%	12.1%
Total persons in census family households	12.1%	6.8%	11.0%	5.6%	12.1%	6.9%
Persons in two-parent households	9.6%	4.6%	9.4%	3.7%	9.6%	4.6%
Persons in single-parent households	25.5%	19.6%	20.4%	16.2%	25.8%	19.8%
Total persons in non-census family households	41.8%	32.5%	33.0%	28.3%	42.1%	32.7%
Living with relatives	21.1%	13.5%	14.2%	9.4%	21.5%	13.7%
Living with non-relatives only	63.3%	50.2%	57.7%	40.8%	63.4%	50.5%
Living alone	39.1%	31.0%	32.7%	28.3%	39.3%	31.2%

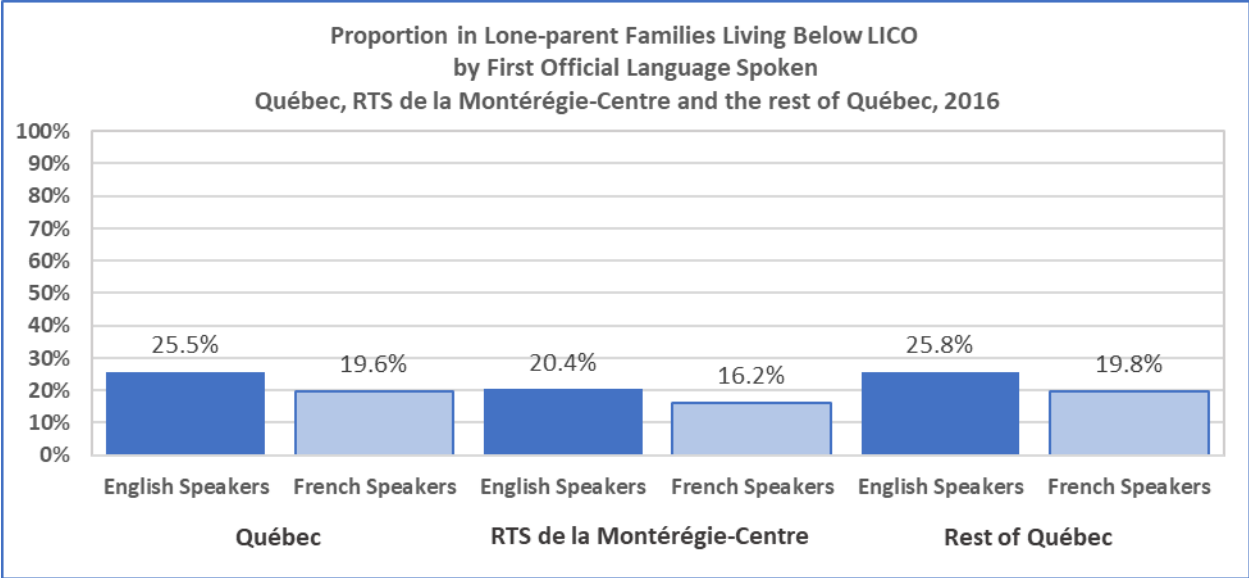
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in "Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements" in this document.



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

- Across Québec, there were 107,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 12.1% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- In 2016, there were 5,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region, where they represent 11.0% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the regional English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 101,950 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO, where they account for 12.1% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.

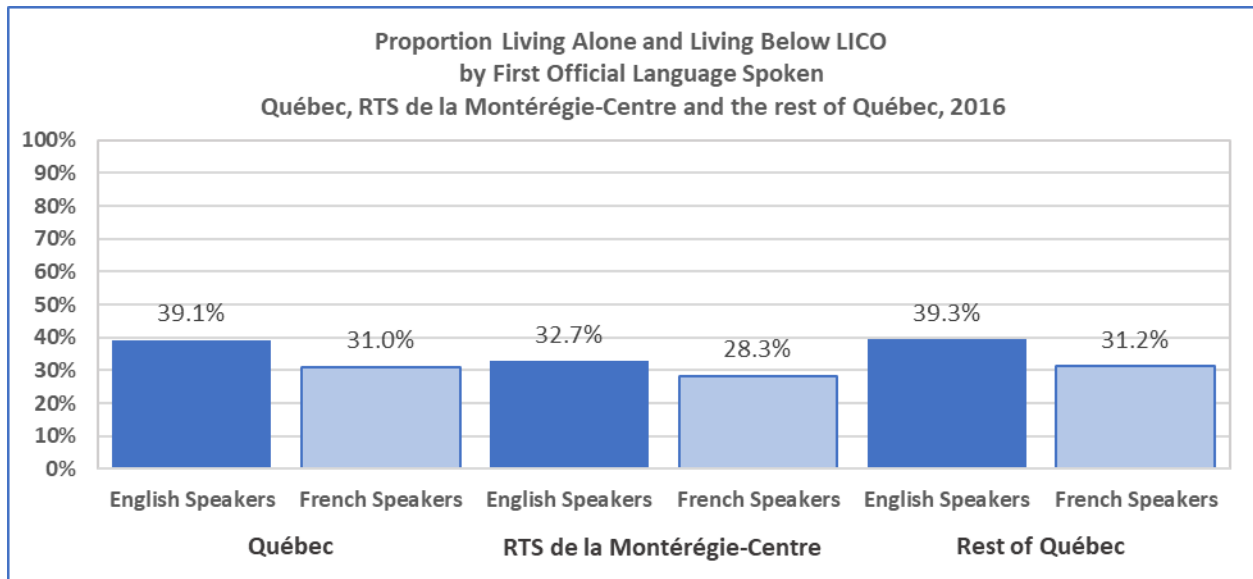


Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Québec, there were 34,755 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 25.5% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- In 2016, there were 1,325 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 20.4% of the regional English-speaking lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The level

for the English-speaking regional population is much lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

- In the rest of Québec, we find 33,430 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 25.8% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority lone-parent family population in the same territory. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



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

- Across Québec, there were 57,435 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 39.1% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English speaking persons living alone and below LICO is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living alone.
- In 2016, there were 1,730 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 32.7% of the regional English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 55,705 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 39.3% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.

Highest Educational Attainment

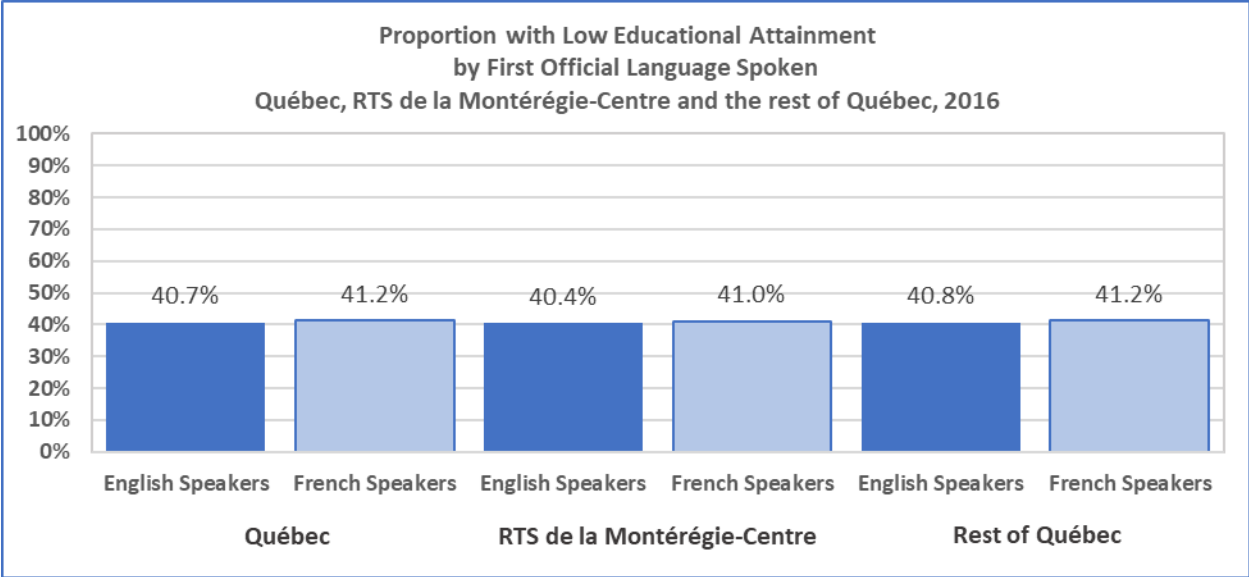
In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Total Population by Highest Educational Certification		Québec		RTS de la Montérégie- Centre		Rest of Québec	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	932,840	5,652,215	46,030	273,575	886,810	5,378,640
	25-44 years	320,930	1,728,440	15,230	85,040	305,700	1,643,400
	45-64 years	305,775	1,995,460	15,270	96,335	290,505	1,899,125
High school diploma or less	Total	380,050	2,328,625	18,585	112,120	361,465	2,216,505
	25-44 years	84,680	412,620	3,990	21,210	80,690	391,410
	45-64 years	116,390	758,965	5,900	36,155	110,490	722,810
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	85,385	1,033,655	4,280	47,505	81,105	986,150
	25-44 years	31,555	392,520	1,520	18,630	30,035	373,890
	45-64 years	31,920	409,675	1,500	18,060	30,420	391,615
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	164,800	998,740	8,400	49,845	156,400	948,895
	25-44 years	58,180	349,000	3,005	17,540	55,175	331,460
	45-64 years	57,415	366,790	2,775	18,270	54,640	348,520
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	26,805	208,520	1,480	10,975	25,325	197,545
	25-44 years	9,560	64,660	505	3,385	9,055	61,275
	45-64 years	10,795	81,355	580	4,550	10,215	76,805
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	275,800	1,082,680	13,290	53,130	262,510	1,029,550
	25-44 years	136,960	509,640	6,205	24,280	130,755	485,360
	45-64 years	89,255	378,675	4,520	19,310	84,735	359,365
High school diploma or less	Total	40.7%	41.2%	40.4%	41.0%	40.8%	41.2%
	25-44 years	26.4%	23.9%	26.2%	24.9%	26.4%	23.8%
	45-64 years	38.1%	38.0%	38.6%	37.5%	38.0%	38.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.2%	18.3%	9.3%	17.4%	9.1%	18.3%
	25-44 years	9.8%	22.7%	10.0%	21.9%	9.8%	22.8%
	45-64 years	10.4%	20.5%	9.8%	18.7%	10.5%	20.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	17.7%	17.7%	18.2%	18.2%	17.6%	17.6%
	25-44 years	18.1%	20.2%	19.7%	20.6%	18.0%	20.2%
	45-64 years	18.8%	18.4%	18.2%	19.0%	18.8%	18.4%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	2.9%	3.7%	3.2%	4.0%	2.9%	3.7%
	25-44 years	3.0%	3.7%	3.3%	4.0%	3.0%	3.7%
	45-64 years	3.5%	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	3.5%	4.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	29.6%	19.2%	28.9%	19.4%	29.6%	19.1%
	25-44 years	42.7%	29.5%	40.7%	28.6%	42.8%	29.5%
	45-64 years	29.2%	19.0%	29.6%	20.0%	29.2%	18.9%

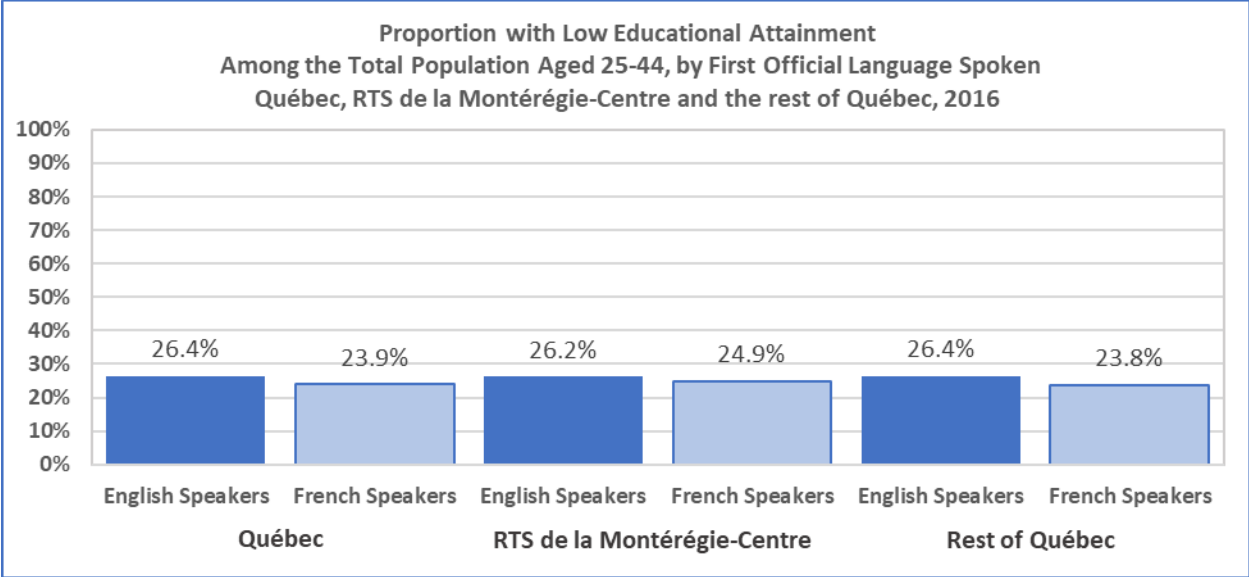
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) (2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.



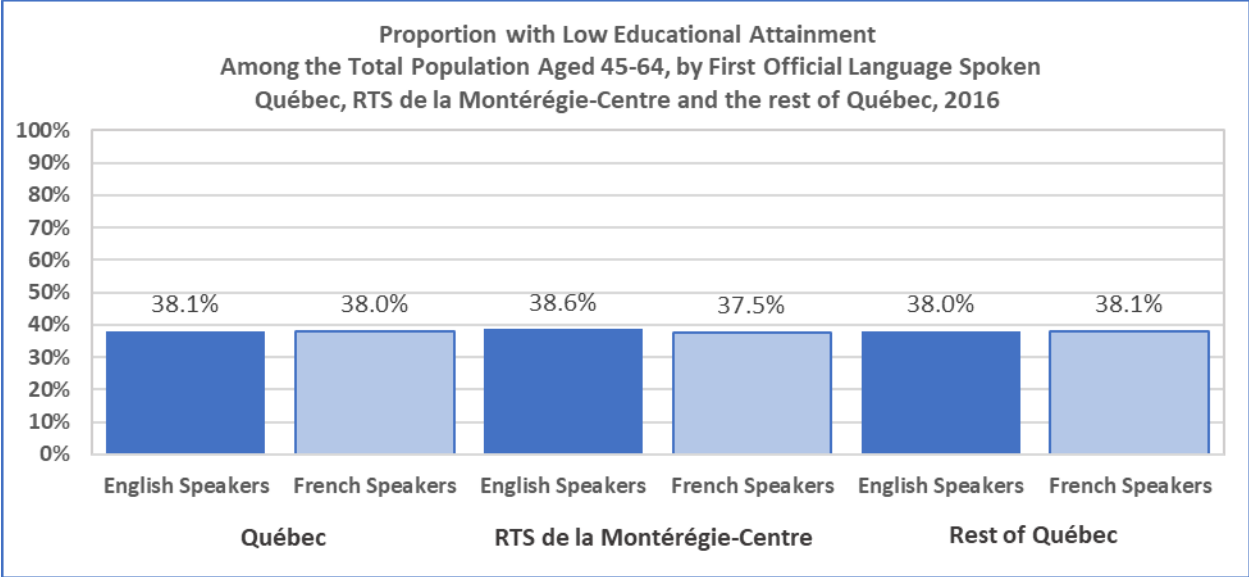
Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Québec, there were 380,050 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 40.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is similar to the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 18,585 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 40.4% of the regional English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking regional proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 361,465 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 40.8% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



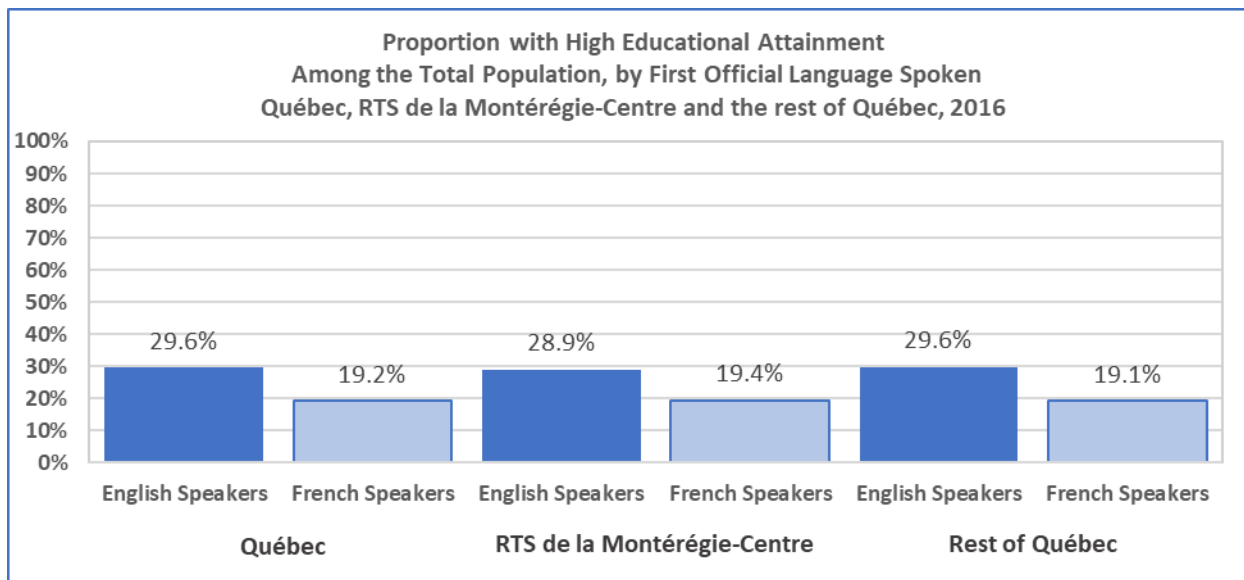
Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Québec, there were 84,680 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.4% of the English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- In 2016, there were 3,990 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 26.2% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is similar to that exhibited by English speakers across the province in the same age cohort.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 80,690 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.4% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



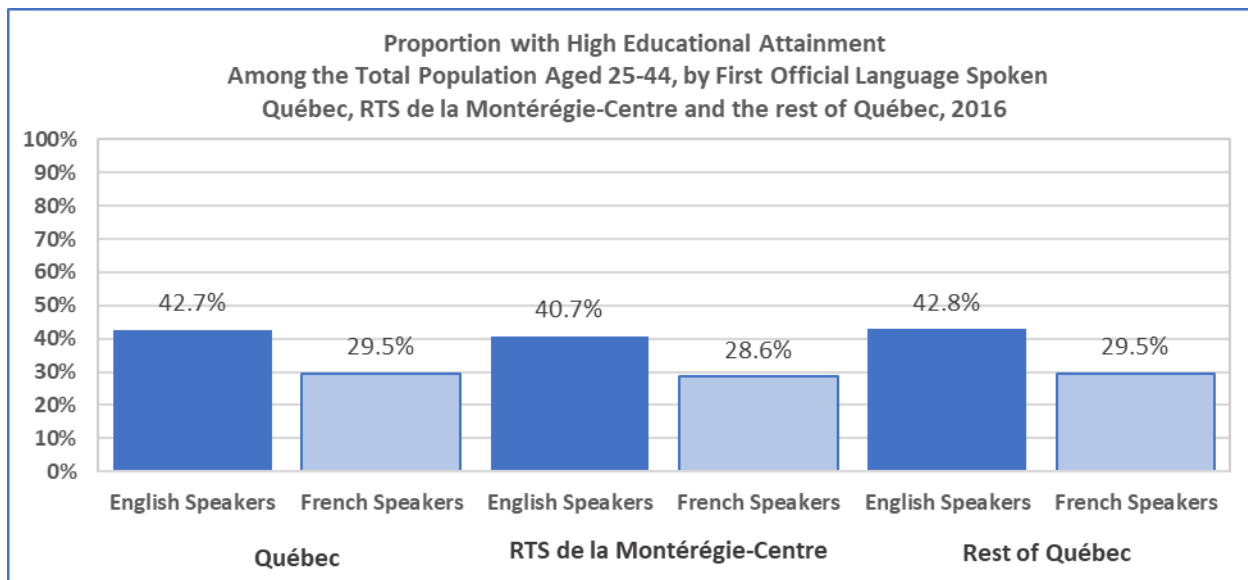
Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Québec in 2016, there were 116,390 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 38.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 5,900 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 38.6% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is similar to that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 110,490 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 38.0% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



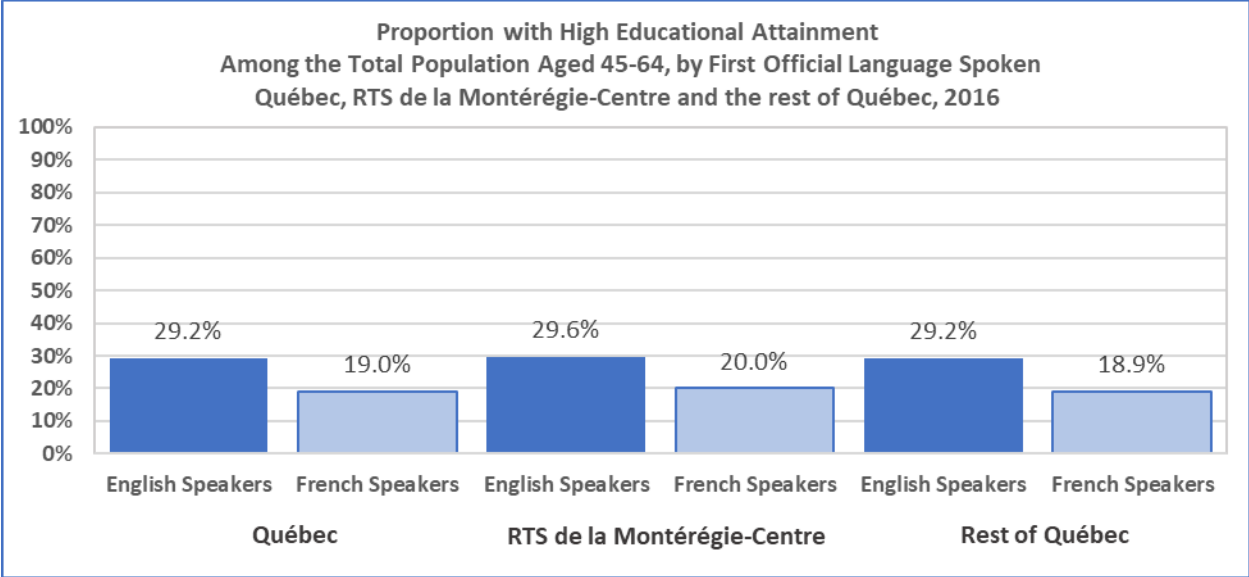
Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 275,800 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 29.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 13,290 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they account for 28.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is similar to that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 262,510 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 29.6% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 136,960 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 42.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 6,205 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre where they represent 40.7% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This regional English-speaking proportion is similar to that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 130,755 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.8% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 89,255 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 29.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 4,520 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they represent 29.6% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This regional English-speaking proportion is similar to that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 84,735 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 29.2% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers 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.

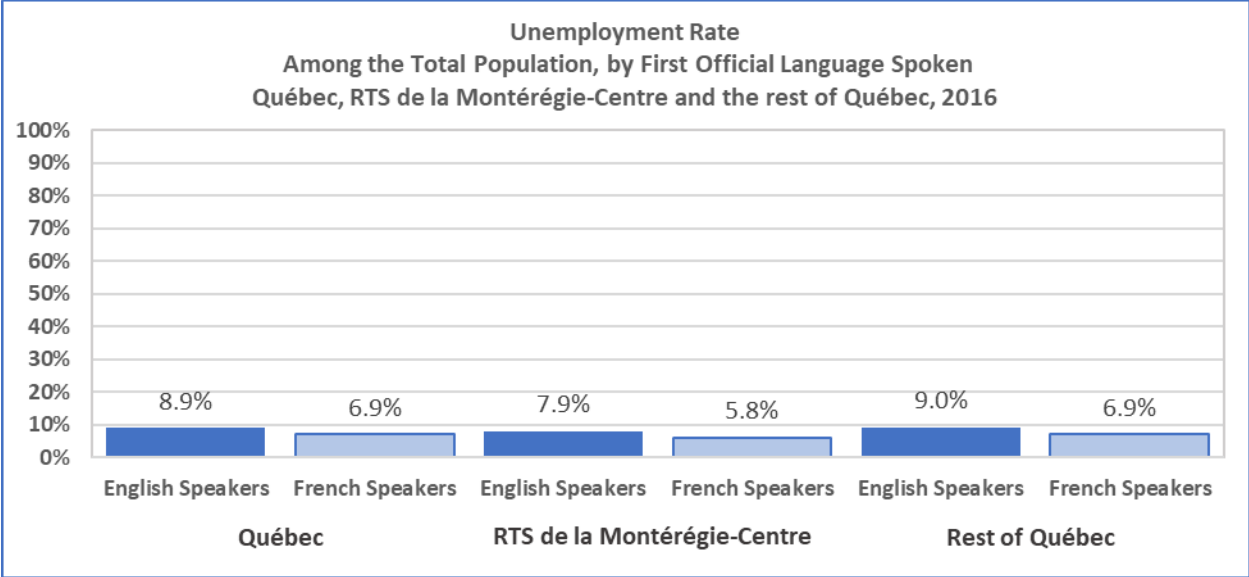
Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹⁰

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Total Population by Labour Force Activity	Québec		RTS de la Montérégie- Centre		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	932,840	5,652,215	46,030	273,575	886,810	5,378,640
In the labour force	608,050	3,636,980	29,665	183,105	578,385	3,453,875
Employed	553,945	3,386,575	27,335	172,475	526,610	3,214,100
Unemployed	54,105	250,410	2,330	10,630	51,775	239,780
Out of the labour force	324,790	2,015,230	16,365	90,470	308,425	1,924,760
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	65.2%	64.3%	64.4%	66.9%	65.2%	64.2%
Employed	91.1%	93.1%	92.1%	94.2%	91.0%	93.1%
Unemployed	8.9%	6.9%	7.9%	5.8%	9.0%	6.9%
Out of the labour force	34.8%	35.7%	35.6%	33.1%	34.8%	35.8%

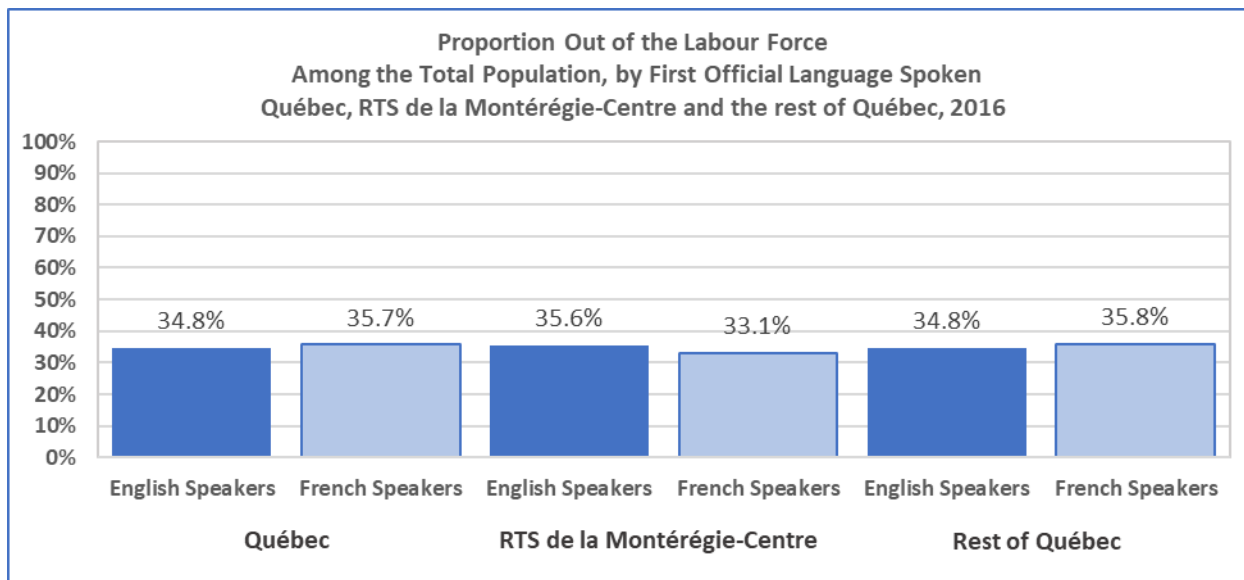
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

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



Unemployed

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 54,105 English speakers who were unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.9%. The unemployment rate of Quebec's English speakers was much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- In 2016, there were 2,330 unemployed English speakers in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they experienced an unemployment rate of 7.9%. The unemployment rate of the regional English-speaking population was much higher than the unemployment rate in the regional French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate was lower than that experienced by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 51,775 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.0%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.



Out of the labour force¹¹

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 324,790 English speakers out of the labour force in 2016. This group represents 34.8% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec aged 15 and over.
- In 2016, there were 16,365 English speakers out of the labour force in the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region where they comprise 35.6% of the regional English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is similar to that exhibited by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 308,425 English speakers out of the labour force where they account for 34.8% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the RTS de la Montérégie-Centre region.

¹¹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Appendix A – English speakers and French speakers by RSS, RTS and RLS, 2016¹²

Number and Proportion of English and French Speakers in RSS de la Montérégie, by Territory, 2016				
Geography	Total Population	French Speakers	English Speakers	Proportion of English Speakers
RSS de la Montérégie	1,325,225	1,161,310	156,005	11.8%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	391,170	332,790	53,570	13.7%
RLS de Champlain	209,780	158,695	46,435	22.1%
RLS du Haut-Richelieu - Rouville	181,390	174,095	7,135	3.9%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	505,470	484,805	19,130	3.8%
RLS Pierre-De Saurel	49,485	48,855	595	1.2%
RLS Pierre-Boucher	246,820	233,830	11,880	4.8%
RLS de Richelieu-Yamaska	209,160	202,120	6,650	3.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	428,590	343,710	83,300	19.4%
RLS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	147,355	102,530	44,160	30.0%
RLS du Suroît	55,520	53,290	2,165	3.9%
RLS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	22,045	14,500	7,545	34.2%
RLS de Jardins-Roussillon	203,675	173,390	29,435	14.5%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

¹² Baseline Data Reports are only available for those RLS territories with at least 250 English speakers. This table nonetheless lists all RLS territories in a given RSS/RTS area.

Appendix B – Baseline Data Report Series

2003-2004	Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities	2001 Census
2004-2005	Profiles of English-speaking Communities In Selected CLSC Territories	2001 Census
2005-2006	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2006-2007	Community Network Building	Case studies (qualitative interviews)
2007-2008	Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities	1998 Québec Health and Social Survey
2008-2009	Regional Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings	1996 and 2006 Census
2009-2010	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	1996 and 2006 Census
2010-2011	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2010-2011	2010-2011 Companion Report – Comparison of French and English respondents to the 2010 CROP survey	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2011-2012	Socio-economic Profiles of English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region	2006 Census of Canada
2012-2013	Québec's English-speaking Community Networks and their Partners in Public Health and Social Services	Survey of NPI organizations and interviews
2013-2014	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	2011 Census of Canada; 2011 National Household Survey
2014-2015	Canadian Community Health Survey (2011-2012) / Findings related to the Mental and Emotional Health of Quebec's English-speaking Communities	Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011-2012
2015-2016	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2015-2016	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality / Findings on English-speaking Community Vitality Across Key Sectors	2015 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2016-2017	Demographic Summaries for English-speaking Populations Across Quebec's RTS Territories (2011)	2011 Census of Canada; 2011 National Household Survey
2017-2018	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected RLS Territories	2016 Census of Canada

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