



THE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN ROUSSILLON

**Presenting a community
portrait on employment of
English-speaking residents
in Roussillon**

About ARC (Assistance & Referral Centre)

Our mission is to assist and empower people of all ages to access health and social services, information, resources, programs, and activities in English on the South Shore to promote well-being.

How to reach us?



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About This Document

The opinions and interpretations in this publication/report are meant as general information only, and do not represent those of the funder.

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Population

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 understating their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs.¹



The total population of the *Municipalité régionale de comté* (MRC) of Roussillon is 169,740. The total population increased by 5.7% between 2011 and 2016.



In MRC of Roussillon, we find 27,040 English speakers, which represents 15.9% of the population. This proportion is much higher than that represented by English speakers across the Monteregie territory.¹



The English-speaking community has a healthy rate of population growth in Roussillon. This growth rate is very similar to the growth of French speakers in Roussillon.



In Roussillon, we find 8,210 English-speaking youth aged 0-24 years, which represents 30.4% of the population. This share is higher than that exhibited by English-speaking youth across the Monteregie region. Overall, in Roussillon, the proportion of young anglophones is slightly lower than that of the young French population.¹



In MRC Roussillon, we find 3,795 English-speaking seniors aged 65+, which accounts for 14.0% of the population. This share is lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the Monteregie region. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is similar to the proportion of the French-speaking majority population in MRC Roussillon.¹



The median age of the population of Roussillon²

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, are not equally accessible for both.¹

Immigration



Between the period of 2011 and 2016, there were 2205 new immigrants in Roussillon. Whereas, the last census period which was between 2006 and 2010, there were 4000 immigrants.²



Therefore, immigration between 2011 and 2016 has decreased compared to 2006 and 2010 by 44.89% in Roussillon.



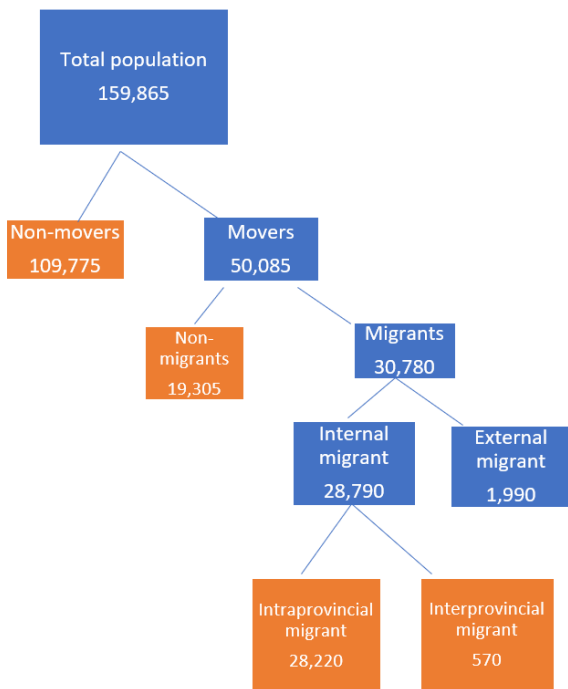
This could be partially explained by the fact that immigration has slightly decreased between 2011 and 2016 in the whole Monteregie area compared to 2006 and 2010.³



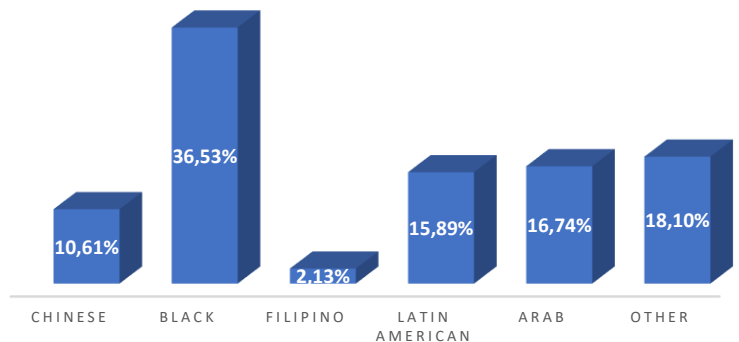
Mobility Status ²



Visible minorities represent 10.8% of the total population of Roussillon.²



ETHNIC ORIGINS OF VISIBLE MINORITIES IN ROUSSILLON



In the last census, there were 18,285 visible minorities in Roussillon. Chateauguy is home to the majority of visible minorities (45.6%). The city of Candiac and La Prairie are home to 27.13% of visible minorities.^{2,4,5}

Legend

Non-movers: are residents who did not change their address between 2011 and 2016.

Non-migrants: are people who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve in Roussillon.

External Migrants: are people who moved to Roussillon from another country.

Intraprovincial migrants: any residents who completed a move to another city in Quebec.

Interprovincial migrants: are people who moved from a city in Canada to Roussillon.

Aboriginal Population

The Kahnawake is a First Nations reserve located in the MRC of Roussillon. This reserve is the largest in terms of population in Quebec and the fourth largest in Canada, with an estimated population of 10,178 in 2021. Nowadays, very few residents of Kahnawake speak an aboriginal language fluently. As with most Aboriginal of Quebec, the residents of the reserve have been affected by the Canadian Residential School policy, and at least one generation has been prohibited from speaking Mohawk at school. Most of Kahnawake's residents claim English as their mother.⁶⁻⁷

Employment and 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.



Average yearly income per capita in Roussillon is \$46,820²

Low-income cut-off (LICO)

In MRC Roussillon, we find 8,040 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20 000, which accounts for 35.9% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English speakers across the Monteregie. The proportion of those with income under \$20 000 in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in MRC Roussillon.



Unemployment

In MRC Roussillon, we find 1,275 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.7%.

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 Administrative Region of Monteregie.¹



Location & language of work



65.9% of Roussillon's residents are working outside their residence area.²



11.8% of workers in Roussillon report that English is the most used language in their work.²

Occupation



Most residents (22.5%) are working in sales and services occupations.²



Male workers are 7.4% more likely to be working in Natural and Applied Sciences-related occupations than female workers in Roussillon.²



Female workers are 17.3% more likely to be working in Business, Finance and Administration than male workers in Roussillon.²

Education and disabilities

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 opportunities.



In MRC Roussillon, we find 10,160 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less, representing 45.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory.¹



In MRC Roussillon, we find 4,270 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher, representing 19.1% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory.¹



The English-speaking community in Roussillon tend to have higher educational achievement compared to the French population.



Males are 8% most likely to have an apprenticeship and trades diploma.²



Overall, 16% of the population has a disability. In general, people with disability have a 20% more chance of being unemployed.⁷



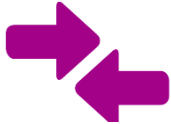
Whereas, females are 4.1% more likely to have a college or CEGEP degree.²



The gap in unemployment between people with and without disabilities is much smaller for those with a university degree.⁷



Overall, the high dropout rate in Roussillon is evenly distributed among English speakers and French speakers. Males and females tend to have the same dropout rates as well.²



People who have a university degree and live with disability have 6% more chance of being unemployed as compared to their peers with no disabilities and a university degree.⁷

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