

# Socio-Economic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities

*Companion Report  
to the CHSSN online table series*



**by CSSS and RSS Territories**

(2006 Census Data)

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## Executive Summary

The *Companion Report to the CHSSN online Socio-economic Profiles* explores the current situation of Quebec's English-speaking communities with respect to three related social determinants of health namely, income, employment and education. This arises from a substantial research literature which documents the profound influence the socio-economic status of communities and individuals has on the level of health and incidence of disease they experience. Drawing on the statistical findings of the 2006 Census of Canada, this report explores the extent to which low-income and poverty is experienced by English-speaking communities, identifies the level of socio-economic disparity between minority and majority language groups across the province and locates the concentrations of disadvantaged English-speaking groups both geographically and administratively. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) is used to shed light on the extent of poverty among English-speaking communities and the associated health consequences of living under conditions of socio-economic disadvantage.

Among key findings is that,

- Low-income, unemployment and low levels of educational accreditation are evident among Quebec's English-speaking communities across all the regions of the province.
- The widening of the gap between low and high income groups within the English-speaking population (and disparities between the socio-economic conditions of English and French-speaking groups) is a cause for concern as income inequality is a proven predictor of the poor overall health of a society.
- In 2005, 218,835 English speakers were living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) which represents 22% of the total provincial English-speaking population. In relative terms, English speakers were 38% more likely to be living below LICO than French speakers.

In keeping with the Population Health Model, the report contends that the extent of poverty and related health impacts in English-speaking communities must be understood and accepted as part of the larger societal effort in Quebec to reduce poverty and its consequences. For policy-makers as well as community and government organizations addressing socio-economic status in English-speaking communities, the study provides an important reference point for assessing the relative health status and vulnerability of certain sub-groups. New data on low-income households at both the regional and CSSS territory level offer community networks and their public partners an opportunity to assess and respond to poor health status and health inequalities among certain groups with an understanding of the type and extent of health issues likely to be present. This knowledge-based approach serves to identify health promotion strategies and initiatives for both community actors and health service providers with a clear focus on the particular needs of vulnerable groups in English-speaking communities.

# I. Introduction

## Purpose of the Report

The Socio-economic Profiles of Québec’s English-speaking Communities and the Companion Report together serve as an online resource for community and government organizations, researchers, policy groups and others who may benefit from information on the socio-economic characteristics of English-speaking communities in the 16 RSS (region socio-sanitaire) and 95 CSSS (centres de santé et des services sociaux ) territories of Québec. Both the extensive series of statistical tables which comprise the Socio-economic Profiles, and the Companion Report which develops a basic framework for interpreting the table series, may be accessed by the larger public through the CHSSN website [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org). This project was made possible through a contribution of the Public Health Agency of Canada.

## About the Community Health and Social Service Network (CHSSN)

The Community Health and Social Services Network supports English-speaking communities across Quebec in their efforts to improve access to health and social services in English. The CHSSN supports development of community networks and strategic partnerships with the public system in order to address health determinants affecting local communities influence public policy and develop services through projects that link community and public partners in the delivery of appropriate health and social services.

## CHSSN and the Population Health Approach

CHSSN research adopts the Population Health Approach<sup>1</sup> as a framework within which to assemble knowledge concerning the health and vitality of Quebec’s English-speaking communities. Population Health is an approach that aims to promote the health of a population by taking into account a broad range of social and economic factors that have a strong influence on the “physical, mental and social well-being of an individual or group”<sup>2</sup>. In keeping with the World Health Organization (WHO) model, health is a positive concept “emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities”<sup>3</sup>. Through this framework CHSSN supports the development of knowledge clarifying the position of Quebec’s English-speaking communities with respect to key determinants of health and thereby promotes social policy and community action designed to improve access to the resources for well-being. The Population

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<sup>1</sup> See Carter, J. *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, CHSSN, March 2003.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization. Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, First International Conference on Health Promotion, Ottawa, 21 November 1986, WHO/HPR/HEP/95.1 [http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/Ottawa\\_charter\\_hp.pdf](http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/Ottawa_charter_hp.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Health Approach supports the reduction of inequalities between population groups with respect to health resources, promotes the empowerment of communities as key players in the decisions affecting health outcomes and encourages joint action between the health sector and other sectors.

## **A Readers' Guide to the Companion Report**

**Section II.** The Companion Report begins by introducing the reader to the concept of the social determinants of health and explores three specific related determinants in depth, namely, income, employment and education. The terms and measures used by the authors in their development of the findings of the Statistics Canada 2006 Census for Québec's English-speaking communities are addressed.

**Section III.** This section of the report uses the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) to build a profile of low-income and associated health outcomes among Quebec's English-speaking communities. The robust sample of some 20,000 Quebec citizens serves as an important resource in establishing the extent of poverty among English speakers and the health consequences of living under conditions of socio-economic disadvantage.

**Section IV.** This section of the Companion Report contains 54 tables with statistical information on selected characteristics which have a bearing on the socio-economic status of English-speaking communities. The tables have been organized to assist the reader in locating the concentrations of vulnerable English-speaking groups across the province in accordance with geographic and administrative boundaries.

**Appendices 1-6.** The appendix contains additional tables to ensure information concerning every CSSS territory (95 in total) is included in the socio-economic profile for Québec's English-speaking communities regardless of the variation in size and distribution of the local minority language population.

## II. Income, Employment and Education as Social Determinants of Health

### What are the social determinants of health?

The primary factors that shape the health and life satisfaction of individuals are the social conditions they experience. These conditions have come to be known as the *social determinants of health*<sup>4</sup>. Our health is shaped by how income and wealth is distributed, whether or not we are employed and if so, the working conditions we experience. Our health is also determined by the health and social services a society makes available to its members, and our ability to obtain quality education, food and housing, among other factors. Everywhere, individuals of different socio-economic status show profoundly different levels of health and incidence of disease<sup>5</sup>. Research underlines that the starting point for organizations concerned with improving the health status and resilience of a social group and its members lies in identifying their position with respect to the key factors that have been proven to be predictors of their wellness or ill health.

Social determinants of health have been recognized by several health organizations such as the Public Health Agency of Canada and the World Health Organization to greatly influence collective and personal well-being. While a variety of approaches to the social determinants of health exist, all of these are concerned primarily with the organization and distribution of economic and social resources among the population. Health Canada outlines the determinants of health – most of which are social determinants – as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, physical and social environments, health services, healthy child development, gender, culture, biology, as well as personal health practices and coping skills<sup>6</sup>. These factors do not exist in isolation and the successful integration of the concept of health determinants into the development and application of public policy requires an understanding of their inter-relatedness as well as their change over time.

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<sup>4</sup> For further discussion of the social determinants of health see the following:  
Raphael, D. (ed.) (2008) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press;  
Mikkonen, J. & Raphael, D. (2010) *Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts*. [www.theCanadianfacts.org/](http://www.theCanadianfacts.org/);  
WHO, Social Determinants of Health website, [www.who.int/social\\_determinants/en/](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/).

<sup>5</sup> Wilkinson, R., & Marmot, M. (2003). *Social Determinants of Health: The Solid Facts*  
[www.euro.who.int/document/e81384.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/document/e81384.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Health Canada. (1998). *Taking Action on Population Health: A Position Paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch Staff*. Ottawa: Health Canada.



## Income and income distribution

Income is perhaps the most important social determinant of health<sup>7</sup>. Income is especially important as it serves as a marker of different experiences with many social determinants of health. Income is a determinant of health in itself, but it is also a factor in the quality of early life development, employment security and working conditions and the quality of social support networks. In Canadian society, income, average years of schooling and health literacy – as well as the personal health practices that follow from it - are strongly related. Low-income predisposes people to material and social deprivation. That is, low-income families are less able to afford the basic prerequisites of health such as food, clothing and housing and deprivation also contributes to a vulnerable social status and social exclusion. Low-income is a primary determinant of Canadians' premature years of life lost and premature mortality from a range of diseases<sup>8</sup>. The mental distress that arises from adverse social and material living conditions underlies many serious illnesses such as cardiovascular and immune system diseases<sup>9</sup>. In 2007, Canadian researchers found that the suicide rates in the lowest income urban neighbourhoods were almost twice those found in the wealthiest neighbourhoods<sup>10</sup>.

While there is strong and growing evidence that a higher social and economic status is associated with better health it is also important to understand that the extent of income inequality across a population plays a role in health outcomes. More equal income distribution has proven to be one of the best predictors of better overall health of a society<sup>11</sup>. The widening of the poverty gap (or the polarization of the rich and the poor) weakens social cohesion, concerted social action and support for communal structures such as public education, health and social programs. Levels of trust and sense of belonging tend to be lower among citizens of nations with high levels of income inequality. A recent report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) identified Canada as being one of the two wealthy developed nations (among 30) showing the greatest increases in income inequality and poverty from the 1990s to the mid-2000s<sup>12</sup>.

It is important to be mindful of the fact that the experience of economic disadvantage by a social group and associated health outcomes is often compounded by other characteristics which may determine their level of access to resources within the larger collective like language, race or gender. Also, within the low-income population certain groups have been identified as

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<sup>7</sup> Mikkonen, J., and Raphael, D. (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. [www.thecanadianfacts.org](http://www.thecanadianfacts.org)

<sup>8</sup> Raphael, D., Labonte, R., Colman, R., Macdonald, J., Hayward, K., & Torgerson, R. (2006). Income and Health Research in Canada: Needs, gaps and opportunities. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 97 (Supplement #3), s16-s23.

<sup>9</sup> Mikkonen, J., and Raphael, D. (2010) Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. [www.thecanadianfacts.org](http://www.thecanadianfacts.org), p.10

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p.12

<sup>11</sup> Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010) Social determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. [www.thecanadianfacts.org](http://www.thecanadianfacts.org), p.12

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p.13

especially vulnerable such as individuals living in lone parent households (particularly female headed)<sup>13</sup> and seniors living alone<sup>14</sup>.

## Employment and working conditions

Employment is a health determinant that is clearly related to income. Employment also provides a sense of identity and access to a social support network. Unemployment is related to poor health outcomes in that it frequently leads to material deprivation by reducing income and removing benefits provided by one's employer and the loss of one's job usually disrupts a key source of self-esteem and social participation. Lack of employment is associated with physical and mental health problems that include depression, anxiety and increased suicide rates<sup>15</sup>.

Beyond the benefits of earning an income, the working conditions of the employed population plays an important role in related health outcomes. Job insecurity has been increasing in Canada and other industrialized nations during the past decades. Precarious forms of work (work with little employment protection or benefits to workers) including arrangements such as working part-time, being self-employed or having temporary or seasonal work, have expanded. Insecure employment often includes non-standard working hours and excessive hours of work as workers attempt to juggle more than one job. Such working conditions are associated with higher rates of stress, high rates of injury, high blood pressure and heart disease<sup>16</sup>. Health inequities in a society arise from the over-representation of a particular group in non-standard work. Women, for example, are over-represented in precarious forms of work. While Canadian women constitute just over 40% of full-time workers, they represent 75% of part-time permanent workers and 62% of part-time temporary workers. In 1975, 13.6% of women were working part-time and that figure has increased to 27.3% in 2000<sup>17</sup>.

## Education

Educational attainment is associated with almost every measure of population health. Level of educational attainment is strongly linked with other determinants of health such as level of income, employment security and working conditions. In other words, people with higher

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<sup>13</sup> Hunsley, T. (1997). *Lone parent Incomes and Social Policy Outcomes: Canada in International Perspective*. Kingston, Ontario: School of Policy Studies, Queen's University, pp121

<sup>14</sup> National Advisory Council on Aging. (2005). *Seniors on the Margins: Aging in Poverty in Canada*. Seniors on the Margins is a series of policy papers presenting NACA opinions and recommendations on the needs and concerns of seniors who are marginalized or at risk of marginalization in Canadian society. <http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection/H88-5-3-2005E.pdf> (consulted 16/09/2010).

<sup>15</sup> Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010). Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts [www.thecanadianfacts.org](http://www.thecanadianfacts.org), p.17

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p.17

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p.17-18

education tend to have better access to social and economic resources than those with low educational attainment.

Individuals with higher educational attainment also tend to live in better functioning families meaning living arrangements with lower levels of stress, opportunities for early stimulation, healthy diet, safe housing and lower levels of parental depression<sup>18</sup>. Compared to non-graduates, Canadian high school graduates experience 26% better family functioning and 13% better general health status. They enjoy the benefits of healthy family functioning while young and are able to reproduce healthy families as parents in their adulthood. In Canada, healthy childhood development is both a predictor and product of successful school performance and correlated health outcomes. Children from low-income households do not perform as well at school as advantaged young people. They are more likely to have a problem with one or more basic abilities such as vision, hearing, speech or mobility, exhibit delayed vocabulary development and are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviours<sup>19</sup>.

Education also increases overall literacy and understanding of how one can promote ones own health through individual action. Compared to non-graduates, Canadian high school graduates use preventative medical services 11% more frequently and have 23% better knowledge of health behaviours<sup>20</sup>.

## **Definitions and explanation of relative indices**

### ***First Official language Spoken (FOLS)***

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The ranking tables of this report uses the First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed as it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province. FOLS is an inclusive language concept derived from three census questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language.

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<sup>18</sup> Keating, D. & Ungerleider, C. (2002). The Social Determinants of Health: Education as a Determinant of Health. A summary for the Public Health Agency of Canada based on papers and presentations by the authors for the *Social Determinants of Health Across the Life-Span Conference*, held in Toronto in November 2002. [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

<sup>19</sup> Ross, D., Roberts, P., and Scott, K. (2000). Family Income and Child Well-being. *Isuma*, Autumn: 51-54

<sup>20</sup> Ungerleider, C., & Burns, T. (2002). The State and Quality of Canadian Public Elementary and Secondary Education. A presentation and paper given at the *Social Determinants of Health across the Life-Span Conference* in Toronto in November 2002.

## Geographical and administrative territories

The tables of the *Companion Report* contain statistical information on FOLS English-speaking populations organized by three administrative categories: Quebec province, region or RSS (*Région socio-sanitaire*) and CSSS (*Centre de santé et des services sociaux*) territory. These coincide with geographical boundaries made available in the online CHSSN *Socio-economic Profiles* which include maps for each region.

## Relative indices

Aside from absolute numbers and population percentages the table series provides comparative information for the English-speaking population at each administrative and geographical level. The *Companion Report* uses primarily one comparative method of measurement, namely, the minority-majority index (mmi).

The example table below shows the income groups for English speakers and French speakers in three levels of geography (Province of Québec, RSS of Montreal, and CSSS of Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle). The upper section of the table shows the absolute numbers of the population who fall into the various income groups. The middle section of the table shows the percentages of each income group within the total population group.

### Example: Table 1 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine- Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,312,110	1,003,008	48,125	48,125	61,843
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,249,656	249,656	12,110	12,110	13,078
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,948,125	380,773	18,770	18,770	23,080
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	10,630	15,140
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	6,615	10,548
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	25.2%	21.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	37.3%	39.0%	37.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	22.1%	24.5%	22.1%	24.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	13.7%	17.1%
Relative Indices (Anglophones)	mmi	rgi-prov	mmi	rgi-prov	mmi	rgi-RSS
Under \$10,000	1.18	1.00	1.15	1.04	1.19	0.88
\$10,000 - \$29,999	0.97	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.08
\$30,000 - \$49,999	0.84	1.00	0.87	0.95	0.90	1.20
\$50,000 and over	1.03	1.00	1.06	1.00	0.81	0.80

### **Minority-majority index (mmi)**

A minority-majority index helps demonstrate the similarities and differences between various groups of unequal number – in this case, by comparing the *minority* population Anglophones (the numerator) and the *majority* population Francophones (the denominator). An **mmi greater than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi less than 1.00** indicates that it is less present in the minority population. Here's how a minority-majority index is calculated from these tables:

1. In the example table, we consider Anglophones in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle. Of 48,125 Anglophones aged 15+ in this CSSS, 12,110 of them have an annual income of less than \$10,000.<sup>21</sup>
2. Doing the calculation  $12,110 / 48,125$  yields 25.2%, meaning that 1 in 4 Anglophones aged 15+ in this CSSS have an annual income of less than \$10,000.
3. Now, dividing that percentage by the 21.1% of Francophones in the CSSS who also have an annual income of less than \$10,000, we come up with a minority-majority index of 1.19.

Remember that an mmi always represents a *comparison* between two groups of different sizes. Thus, another way of stating the comparison above is that Anglophones in CSSS Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle are 19% *more likely* (in relative terms) than Francophones to have an annual income of less than \$10,000.

### **Low income cut-offs (LICO)**

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>22</sup>

### **Income categories**

The income tables produced by the authors of the *Socio-economic Profiles* and the *Companion Report* provide a measure of individuals located in standard income categories rather than a calculation of “average income”. The evidence of growing income polarity in Canada

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<sup>21</sup> The category of under \$10,000 for both Anglophone and Francophone populations includes those aged 15+ without income.

<sup>22</sup> See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007, Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources & Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

(discussed in Section II) underlines the increased likelihood of distortion in any averaging procedure. This income polarity is quite evident in the English-speaking population of Quebec<sup>23</sup>.



### Statistics Canada definitions

For the most part the meanings of demographic and administrative terms are clarified in this report. The online [Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary](#) may also be consulted for further clarification.

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<sup>23</sup> For further discussion see Floch, W. & Pocock, J. (2008) "Emerging Trends in the Socio-Economic Status of English-speaking Quebec: Those who Left and Those who Stayed", in R.Y. Bourhis, (ed.) *The Vitality of the English-Speaking Communities of Quebec: from Community Decline to Revival*. Montréal, Québec. CEETUM, Université de Montréal.

### **III. Building the Picture of Poverty and Health Outcomes for Quebec’s English-speaking Communities: a Case Study**

**by James Carter**

#### ***The 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey***

Finding a reference point for building a profile of poverty and health outcomes in English-speaking communities is a challenge for the many community organizations working to alleviate conditions of disadvantage and health status inequalities in their communities. With a growing knowledge base of the socio-economic status of English-speaking communities, there are a number of initiatives to implement community development strategies explicitly addressing the link between poverty and health. The following is a case review of a social and health survey of over 20,000 Quebecers carried out in 1998.<sup>24</sup> Although the results are twelve years old, the survey can provide one reference point and potentially a model for examining recent data on the socio-economic circumstances of English-speaking communities. The relevance of looking at the 1998 survey with respect to today’s context is supported by the two previous surveys (1987 and 1992-1993) suggesting that trends linking income levels with health do not significantly change in the span of a decade. The following is a presentation of the some specific links between poverty and health status revealed in the survey. Some of the references are in the Quebec Social and Health Survey itself, while other information from the survey is contained in the CHSSN Baseline Data Report 2007-2008.<sup>25</sup> The tables in this report comparing survey results of English, French and other mother tongues are derived from a CHSSN study of the survey’s sub-samples carried out in 2002.

#### ***Poverty and health status***

It is widely considered that the health and well-being of individuals depend on multiple factors that range from genetic makeup, individual health practices, and social supports to economic status, physical and social environments, and the responsiveness of a health system. Generally recognized as the population health approach, the understanding of health determinants and the relationships between them has become a major focus of policy and community action to improve health outcomes.

The 1998 Quebec survey proposes an analytic model of health themes that is ecological and multi-dimensional. The model’s elements correspond generally with the health determinants

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<sup>24</sup> Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

<sup>25</sup> Pocock, J. “Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information: A compendium of tables including mother tongue information derived from the 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey”, Baseline Data Report 2007-2008, CHSSN, 2008.

identified by the World Health Organization. The Quebec model identifies five levels in the “ecology” of health and well-being starting with individual characteristics, the immediate milieu, social networks, social conditions and physical environment, and finally, norms, values and dominant ideology. An important survey feature is a comparative view of results according to the revenue level of the respondents. More importantly, poverty is identified as a very substantial condition of vulnerability in considering the health status of individuals. Persons considered very poor or poor are proportionally more likely to be associated with a range of health problems than those who were better off. Although the survey links poverty and certain health outcomes, the analysis does not go so far as to probe the nature of this association. For example, a question remains as to whether poor persons are more likely than others to become sick; or if a health problem is the triggering factor leading to poverty.

### ***English-speaking survey respondents and their perception of poverty***

Who are the survey respondents and what do their revenue levels reveal about health status? Of the roughly 20,000 respondents interviewed, 18,211 are French mother tongue, 1,029 are English mother tongue, and 1045 declared languages other than French or English as their mother tongue. A look at the revenue profile of the English mother tongue respondents reveals a self perception of poverty (24.9% of respondents) that is very close to that of francophones (25.5%).<sup>26</sup> This is also the case for the duration of poverty, for which 13% of both groups consider their situation to have persisted for 10 years or more.<sup>27</sup>

However English mother tongue respondents had less hope than francophones that their financial situation would improve; and slightly more English than French speakers believed their situation would worsen.<sup>28</sup> As well, English-speaking respondents were more likely than francophones to state they were less well off than their parents.<sup>29</sup>

### ***Survey results and population trends***

What does the survey say about poverty and population trends? The survey establishes a revenue level for all respondents as members of a household. This is constructed as a function of the total household income, the number of persons in the household, and the measure of straitened circumstance established by the Statistics Canada Low Income Cut-off for the 1996 Census. From this, the survey sets the categories of “poor” and “very poor” for survey respondents. This in turn allows for an estimation of the factor of poverty and its related health

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<sup>26</sup> Pocock, J. “Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information: A compendium of tables including mother tongue information derived from the 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey”, Baseline Data Report 2007-2008, CHSSN, 2008, Table 1.8, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup> Baseline Data Report 2007-2008 (BDR), Table 1.9, p. 7.

<sup>28</sup> BDR, Table 1.10, p. 8.

<sup>29</sup> BDR, Table 1.11, p. 8.



theme in the general population. In dollar terms (1996), the category of “very poor” were households with revenue under \$10,000 (or with no income), and “poor” were households generally between \$10,000 and \$20,000.<sup>30</sup>

Where do English-speaking people fit in this categorization of poverty? Using the low-income indicator described above, 17.8% of the francophone respondents fall into the “poor” and “very poor” categories, while this is the circumstance of 19.2% of English speakers.<sup>31</sup>

This trend of greater “income insufficiency” of English-speaking people is supported by the 2001 Canadian census, in which 23% of the English-speaking population was identified as living below the Statistics Canada Low-income Cut-off, while rate was 18% among French speakers. In 2006, the rate of low-income was 22% for English speakers and 16% for francophones.<sup>32</sup> Given that the link between poverty and health status has remained consistent in the decade between the 1987 and 1998 Quebec surveys, the latest census data on low income in English-speaking communities would suggest poverty-related health issues are very present today.

The study considers that with an increase of poverty and aging in the population, the incidence of related health problems will likely increase as well. Poor persons will have more need of support because they benefit less from social supports and more likely to experience a health-related incapacity. The survey concludes with a call for a concerted societal approach to reduce health status inequalities due to socioeconomic status.

### ***New knowledge for organizations***

For the community organizations addressing poverty in English-speaking communities, the study provides an important reference point for assessing the relative health status and vulnerability of certain groups. With new data on low-income in the communities, community networks with their public partners can develop a measure of health status inequality of certain groups with an understanding of the type and extent of health issues likely to be present. This knowledge-based approach would serve to identify health promotion strategies for both community actors and service providers; and support interventions more squarely focussed on the particular needs of vulnerable groups in English-speaking communities. In light of the survey conclusion calling for collective action to reduce health status inequality, groups using new income data on poverty can enhance their efforts to ensure that the extent of poverty and related health impacts in English-speaking communities is understood and accepted as part of the larger societal effort in Quebec to reduce poverty and its consequences.

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<sup>30</sup> Enquête, Table C.2.2, p. 93.

<sup>31</sup> BDR, Table 1.12, p. 9.

<sup>32</sup> CHSSN Socio-Economic Profiles – Table Series 2006; and 2001 profiles

## **Smoking**

In 1991, 12,000 deaths in Quebec were attributed to use of tobacco.<sup>33</sup> Premature death due to smoking was identified as the most serious public health issue in Canada in this period. Premature death is twice as likely to occur with smokers as with non-smokers. Apart from death from cancer and cardiovascular diseases, a number of other health problems are attributed to tobacco use. These include respiratory disorders, osteoporosis, cataracts, and premature menopause, as well as effects on the fetus such as low birth weight, still born babies and sudden death in new-borns.

The prevalence of tobacco use increases with the level of poverty. Those who are very poor or poor are proportionately more likely to smoke (46% and 42% respectively) than those with above average or high incomes (33% and 22%).<sup>34</sup> The proportion of tobacco use averaged over all income groups is the same (30%) for English and French mother tongue respondents.<sup>35</sup>

## **Food insecurity**

Healthy eating habits are important for health and well-being throughout life and are closely linked to death rate and life expectancy. Quebec's Policy for Health and Well-being has recognized that a household's food regime is closely linked to financial resources; and that a proportion of households do not have the means to eat properly each day.<sup>36</sup> The survey states that food security is generally viewed as "access for each individual, at all times, to sufficient food to lead an active and healthy life. This includes at a minimum the availability of food that is nutritionally adequate and healthy, and an assurance this food can be obtained in a socially acceptable way; that is, without recourse to food banks, begging, and theft and other similar means."<sup>37</sup>

One Quebecer in 10 lives with one of the three elements of food insecurity (monotonous eating regime, restriction on food availability, and incapacity to offer balanced meals to children). Certain population groups are particularly vulnerable. These include 1 person in 5 who is poor, almost 40% of those who are very poor, over one-quarter of those who are unemployed, and 23% of single-parent families.<sup>38</sup> This aspect is important, as food insecurity has a negative influence on perceptions of eating habits and health status, in addition to being associated with higher levels of psychological distress and lower levels of social support.

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<sup>33</sup> Enquête, p 100.

<sup>34</sup> BDR, Table 2.1.9, p. 20.

<sup>35</sup> BDR, Table 2.1.1, p. 16.

<sup>36</sup> *Enquête*, p. 149.

<sup>37</sup> *Enquête*, p. 150.

<sup>38</sup> BDR, Table 2.4.11, p. 43.

Food insecurity is also linked in part to social isolation that seems to develop in parallel to poverty. The English-speaking survey respondents were more likely to report a poor perception of eating habits than the francophone sample.<sup>39</sup>

### **Body weight**

Body weight has an impact on susceptibility to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer. While the general trend to obesity affects all revenue levels, the study pinpoints a more direct link between poverty and insufficient weight. For poor and very poor persons, 13% of them considered themselves to have insufficient weight, while this was the case for only 8% of those with upper middle income.<sup>40</sup> Insufficient weight is linked to chronic fatigue, hypertension, irregular heart beat, depression, psychological distress, anemia and diarrhea.<sup>41</sup> The study presents the extent of the link between insufficient and excessive weight and the presence of health problems.<sup>42</sup> A direct association of between excessive weight and diabetes was identified (over 50% for men and women).<sup>43</sup> In the survey sample, English mother tongue respondents reported a higher rate of excessive weight compared to French mother tongue respondents; and a slightly higher rate of insufficient weight.<sup>44</sup>

### **Women's health**

For women, breast cancer is the greatest cause of premature death after lung cancer. Breast self examination is an important preventative measure which has increased in use since the 1987 health survey. Revenue level influences the frequency of self-examination, with 34% of women in poor households stating they never self-examine, while the rate is 23% of women in high income circumstances.<sup>45</sup> A similar phenomenon exists with clinical breast examination, with 53% of high income women undergoing an exam within 12 months compared to women in poor and very poor households (38% and 40% respectively).<sup>46</sup>

### **Perception of health and long-term multiple health problems**

An individual's perception of health is an important indicator of the state of health of a population. It reflects an overall self-assessment of health status integrating individual knowledge and experience of health issues. It is a valid indicator that correlates well with other

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<sup>39</sup> BDR, Table 2.4.12, p. 44.

<sup>40</sup> BDR, Table 2.6.3, p. 51.

<sup>41</sup> *Enquête*, p. 187.

<sup>42</sup> BDR, Table 2.6.6, p. 53.

<sup>43</sup> *Enquête*, p. 196.

<sup>44</sup> BDR, Table 2.6.7, p. 54.

<sup>45</sup> BDR, Table 2.9.7, p. 78.

<sup>46</sup> BDR, Table 2.9.8, p. 79.

more specific health indicators.<sup>47</sup> While 23% of the very poor and 19% of poor persons rated their health as average or poor, 7% of upper middle and high income earners rated their health as average or poor.<sup>48</sup> With respect to multiple long-term health problems, 35% of poor and very poor persons reported this situation, compared to 28% of the higher revenue groups.<sup>49</sup> The survey considers this representative of the Quebec population 15 years and older. With respect to English mother tongue respondents, they were more likely to report multiple long-term health problems than francophones.<sup>50</sup>

## **Psychological distress**

Psychological distress as measured by the survey provides an indicator of the state of mental health of the Quebec population. It encompasses the syndromes of depression and anxiety along with a range of other extreme psychological reactions which can include suicidal ideas or functional immobility.<sup>51</sup> The survey considers that 20% of the Quebec population has a high level of psychological distress. Women are significantly more susceptible than men to this state; as are youth of both sexes.<sup>52</sup> Single, divorced and those persons in a common law relationship show higher levels of psychological distress than married persons.<sup>53</sup>

With respect to income, the poor and very poor are much more likely to live with psychological distress than those better off. Around 27% of the very poor experience this state, compared to 16% of those with high income.<sup>54</sup> Those with psychological distress are significantly more likely than not to have two or more health problems and long-term activity limitations. Almost 67% of those with psychological distress identified their mental health as average or poor.<sup>55</sup> There is little difference between English and French mother tongue survey respondents when reporting mental health as excellent or average. While slightly more English speakers reported very good mental health, slightly more also reported poor mental health.<sup>56</sup>

The frequency of suicidal ideas is associated with level of income. Prevalence of suicidal thoughts is the most elevated among the very poor (8.3%) compared to those with above

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<sup>47</sup> *Enquête*, p. 259.

<sup>48</sup> BDR, Table 2.10.2, p. 87.

<sup>49</sup> BDR, Table 2.11.3, p. 93.

<sup>50</sup> BDR, Table 2.11.13, p. 101.

<sup>51</sup> *Enquête*, p. 334.

<sup>52</sup> *Enquête*, p. 339.

<sup>53</sup> *Enquête*, p. 341.

<sup>54</sup> BDR, Table 2.14.7, p. 120.

<sup>55</sup> BDR, Table 2.14.8, p. 120.

<sup>56</sup> BDR, Table 2.14.10, p. 121.

average or high incomes (3.2).<sup>57</sup> Also noted is the very high rate of thoughts of suicide among those perceiving their financial situation as very poor (14.8%) and the unemployed (10.5%). There is no significant difference between the English and French mother tongue survey sample with respect to this mental health issue.<sup>58</sup>

### **Incapacity and activity limitations**

Population health encompasses the capacity of an individual to exercise fully his or her social roles and daily activities. The social and health survey is able to determine the extent to which this autonomous capacity is limited among Quebecers. The principal causes of limitations are health-related led by osteoarticular (bone and joint), cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. It is noted that respiratory and mental illnesses have been on the rise since the 1987 survey.<sup>59</sup>

The rate of limitations on activity, or days of incapacity to function, is most pronounced for those who are very poor (17%), those with low scolarity (15%), the unemployed (40%), retired persons (24%) and homemakers (15%).<sup>60</sup> Although the rate of activity limitation is slightly greater among francophones than anglophones (11% compared to 10%), anglophones have a greater tendency to be incapacitated by bone and joint, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.<sup>61</sup>

### **Families**

The survey affirms the single-parent families are more susceptible to social problems such as poverty, social isolation, and family violence which have an impact on the well-being and development of children. Single parents are more likely to live with financial precariousness, which has an impact on a parent's health as well.<sup>62</sup>

The extent of financial vulnerability is apparent when considering that 46% of single parent mothers and 36% of single parent fathers consider their circumstance to be poor or very poor. This is in spite of 58% of lone-parent mothers working, and with 81% of single fathers in the work force.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> BDR, Table 2.15.3, p. 124.

<sup>58</sup> BDR, Table 2.15.5, p. 125.

<sup>59</sup> *Enquête*, p. 375.

<sup>60</sup> BDR, Table 2.16.4, p. 129.

<sup>61</sup> BDR, Table 2.16.5, p. 130.

<sup>62</sup> *Enquête*, p. 478.

<sup>63</sup> BDR, Table 3.1.2, p. 162.

## Social supports

Social support is a key health determinant with an established link between an individual and his or her entourage. However the factors that influence human relations and health are still little understood.<sup>64</sup> The survey establishes a range of characteristics to create an indicator of social support. The variables include civil status, income level and employment status. Single persons report lack of intimacy in their social relationships at a rate of 41%. While 33% of the very poor cite this situation, the rate is 19% among high income persons. Students and the unemployed state a deficit of social intimacy of 36% and 33% respectively.<sup>65</sup>

When looking at the different elements comprising the social support indicator, very poor and poor Quebecers rated the highest levels of lack of frequency of social encounters, solitude during free time, lack of satisfaction with social life and friends, no presence of friends or confidants, no one to respond to need, and no one showing affection.<sup>66</sup> Furthermore, those with weak social supports showed over double the rate of high levels of psychological stress (38%) compared to those with strong supports (16%).<sup>67</sup>

## Private health insurance

Quebec's public health insurance plan allows residents, regardless of revenue, to receive medical services required to prevent or treat health problems. The system is based on the value of equity with respect to access to health services. However, publicly insured coverage of health care costs is incomplete and at the time of the survey, 31% of health care costs were being assumed through private means.<sup>68</sup> These costs are largely outside a hospital setting and exclude the services of doctors. They include post-hospital care, dental care, physiotherapy outside a hospital, optometry, chiropractic services, and private psychologists, among other services. The survey reveals a major gap between the least and most well-off Quebecers, with 8% of the very poor having private insurance compared to 80% of those with high income.<sup>69</sup>

## Conclusion

The 1998 Quebec Social and Health Survey provides a model linking poverty and health status in the Quebec population. The survey identifies an important sample of the English mother tongue population and suggests that the condition of poverty is as extensive in English-speaking communities as in the majority. The latest census data on low income is an indicator

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<sup>64</sup> *Enquête*, p. 499.

<sup>65</sup> BDR, Table 4.1.9, p. 180.

<sup>66</sup> BDR, Table 4.1.7, p. 178.

<sup>67</sup> BDR, Table 4.1.5, p. 176.

<sup>68</sup> *Enquête*, p. 587.

<sup>69</sup> BDR, Table 5.1, p. 194.

that poverty is condition of life for many English-speaking people, and that there are likely important health consequences as a result. The survey provides an important indicator of the types and extent of health problems associated with poverty. For organizations in English-speaking communities, it unmaskes the often hidden or unacknowledged circumstance of poverty and health outcomes, and provides a fresh incentive for the range of community and public actors to address them.



## IV. Mapping Québec’s English-speaking Communities with respect to Selected Socio-economic Characteristics

The CHSSN *Socio-economic Profiles* and the *Companion Report* are organized to assist the reader in identifying the position of English-speaking communities with respect to key social determinants of health: income, employment and working conditions and education. The following tables offer:

- A measure of the number and proportion of the population who are disadvantaged by virtue of the socio-economic conditions they experience and who are therefore vulnerable to a poor health status.
- A measure of the disparity between local minority and majority language populations in terms of the type and extent of disadvantage they experience.
- The location of concentrations of these disadvantaged groups (calculated in absolute numbers as well as in percentage of a specified total population) in accordance with geographical and administrative boundaries.

The tables of this section of the report provide information on the English-speaking population at the level of province, region and CSSS territory. For practical purposes, these population “slices” are ordered with respect to the size of their concentrations from highest to lowest and the tables are limited to displaying 10 CSSS territories at a time. An extended profile of all 95 CSSS (where possible) is available in the appendix which follows this section. These rankings are not intended to serve as an indicator of communities with the most urgent need. Such identification is beyond the scope of this report as it involves factors not considered in depth here. For example, geographical areas with high concentrations of low-income English-speaking households may also have the highest concentration of English language health and social service resources to support them. Populations which experience high levels of disparities but lower levels of concentration may be at a greater risk of being invisible to local health managers and policy makers as well as voluntary sector organizations.

The six indicators of socio-economic status explored by the tables are:

1. Population living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)
2. Population living alone and below LICO
3. Population living in lone-parent families and below LICO
4. Population 15+, earning less than \$10,000
5. Population 15+, unemployed
6. Population 15+, without high school accreditation



For each of the six indicators there is a series of nine tables presented in the following sequence:

1. Absolute numbers for 16 RSS regions (régions socio-sanitaires)
2. Percentages for RSS regions (régions socio-sanitaires)
3. Minority-majority indices for RSS regions (régions socio-sanitaires)
4. Absolute numbers for CSSS (centres de santé et des services sociaux) territories in the Montréal-Laval regions
5. Percentages for CSSS territories in the Montreal-Laval regions
6. Minority-majority indices for CSSS territories in the Montreal-Laval regions
7. Absolute numbers for CSSS territories outside the Montreal-Laval regions
8. Percentages for CSSS territories outside the Montreal-Laval regions
9. Minority-majority indices for CSSS territories outside the Montreal-Laval regions



## RSS Percent English Population

Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent of English Speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec, 2006				
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	595,920	161,045	27.0%	1
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,295	280	21.6%	2
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,995	895	17.9%	3
13 - RSS de Laval	68,460	11,665	17.0%	4
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	11,840	2,015	17.0%	5
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	23,580	3,780	16.0%	6
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,355	830	15.5%	7
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	58,720	9,035	15.4%	8
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	10,115	1,540	15.2%	9
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	143,645	20,940	14.6%	10
15 - RSS des Laurentides	33,175	4,545	13.7%	11
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,705	505	13.6%	12
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,830	240	13.1%	13
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,505	1,145	12.0%	14
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>15</i>
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	5,630	360	6.4%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the percent of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 218,835 or 22% of English speakers were living below LICO in 2006.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06-RSS de Montréal, 16-RSS de la Montérégie and 13-RSS de Laval display the largest number of those living below LICO, with 161,045, 20,940 and 11,665 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of English-speaking persons living below LICO.
- The above table tells us that the regions 06-RSS de Montréal, 01-RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent and 04-RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec display the highest percentage of English speakers living below LICO at 27%, 21.6% and 17.9% respectively.

## RSS MMI English population

Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec, 2006					
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	1.38	n/a
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,295	280	21.6%	1.74	1
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,705	505	13.6%	1.37	2
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,355	830	15.5%	1.33	3
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	10,115	1,540	15.2%	1.28	4
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	143,645	20,940	14.6%	1.20	5
15 - RSS des Laurentides	33,175	4,545	13.7%	1.20	6
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,995	895	17.9%	1.17	7
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	23,580	3,780	16.0%	1.12	8
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	58,720	9,035	15.4%	1.10	9
13 - RSS de Laval	68,460	11,665	17.0%	1.10	10
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	11,840	2,015	17.0%	1.07	11
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1830	240	13.1%	1.06	12
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,505	1,145	12.0%	1.06	13
06 - RSS de Montréal	595,920	161,045	27.0%	0.93	14
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>15</i>
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	5,630	360	6.4%	0.72	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 1.74 for Region 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent means that the English speakers in the region (21.6%) are much more likely to be living below LICO than the French-speaking group in the region (12.4% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 74% more likely to be living below LICO.

- As can be seen in this table, regions 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent, 12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches and 08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for the total English population below LICO at 1.74, 1.37 and 1.33 respectively, which means that the English speakers in those regions are substantially more likely to be living below LICO than the French speakers.

### **CSSS – Montréal & Laval Total English Population**

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
<b>Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres</b>	<b>total English-speaking population</b>	<b>total English-speaking population below LICO</b>	<b>% of total English-speaking population below LICO</b>	<b>rank of total English-speaking population below LICO</b>
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	664,360	172,690	26.0%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	110,300	42,210	38.3%	1
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	77,410	20,330	26.3%	2
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	130,425	16,560	12.7%	3
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	38,920	16,065	41.3%	4
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	51,645	15,415	29.8%	5
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	57,330	14,045	24.5%	6
1301 - CSSS de Laval	68,455	11,660	17.0%	7
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	25,120	10,895	43.4%	8
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	31,785	6,755	21.3%	9
0613 - CSSS d'Ahunsiac et Montréal-Nord	20,305	6,150	30.3%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 218,835 or 22% of English speakers were living below LICO in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 172,690 or 26% were living below LICO which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0608 - CSSS Cavendish and 0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île display the largest number of those living below LICO outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 42,210, 20,330 and 16,560 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western part of Montreal Island that display the highest number of English-speaking persons living below LICO.

## CSSS – Montréal & Laval Percent English Population

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of English speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	664,360	172,690	26.0%	n/a
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	25,120	10,895	43.4%	1
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	38,920	16,065	41.3%	2
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	110,300	42,210	38.3%	3
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	11,585	3,910	33.8%	4
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	14,950	4,645	31.1%	5
0613 - CSSS d'Ahunatic et Montréal-Nord	20,305	6,150	30.3%	6
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	51,645	15,415	29.8%	7
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	77,410	20,330	26.3%	8
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	57,330	14,045	24.5%	9
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	31,785	6,755	21.3%	10
<i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i>				
<i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>				

- Across Quebec, 218,835 or 22% of English speakers were living below LICO in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 172,690 or 26% were living below LICO which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance, 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun and 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne display the highest percentage of those living below LICO at 43.4%, 41.3% and 38.3% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers living below LICO are widely distributed across the Montreal region.

## CSSS – Montréal & Laval MMI English Population

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO)</b> <b>Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>					
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of English-speaking population below LICO	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	1.38	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	664,360	172,690	26.0%	0.97	n/a
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	38,920	16,065	41.3%	1.28	1
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	25,120	10,895	43.4%	1.27	2
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	57,330	14,045	24.5%	1.17	3
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	110,300	42,210	38.3%	1.13	4
1301 - CSSS de Laval	68,455	11,660	17.0%	1.09	5
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	11,585	3,910	33.8%	1.02	6
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	130,425	16,560	12.7%	0.99	7
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	14,950	4,645	31.1%	0.99	8
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	51,645	15,415	29.8%	0.96	9
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	77,410	20,330	26.3%	0.95	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 1.28 for region 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun means that the English speakers in the region (41.3%) are much more likely to be living below LICO than the French-speaking group in the region (32.2% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 28% more likely to be living below LICO in this case.
- As can be seen in this table, which covers the CSSS territories in the Montreal-Laval region, the following CSSS territories: 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun, 0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance and 0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for the English-speaking population below LICO at 1.28, 1.27 and 1.17 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to be living below LICO than the French speakers.

## CSSS – ROQ Total English Population

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	313,665	46,130	14.7%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	42,840	7,920	18.5%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	32,565	6,115	18.8%	2
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	30,585	2,885	9.4%	3
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	22,775	2,670	11.7%	4
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	10,195	2,425	23.8%	5
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	7,390	1,815	24.6%	6
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	10,740	1,565	14.6%	7
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	6,915	1,520	22.0%	8
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	11,120	1,445	13.0%	9
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	7,085	1,370	19.3%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 218,835 or 22% of English speakers were living below LICO in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 46,130 or 14.7% were living below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges display the largest number of those living below LICO outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 7,920, 6,115 and 2,885 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS population in urban and suburban areas that displays the highest number of English-speaking persons living below LICO.

## CSSS – ROQ Percent English Population

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of English Speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	313,665	46,130	14.7%	n/a
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	7,390	1,815	24.6%	1
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	10,195	2,425	23.8%	2
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	1,760	395	22.4%	3
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	6,915	1,520	22.0%	4
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	1,490	300	20.1%	5
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	7,085	1,370	19.3%	6
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	32,565	6,115	18.8%	7
1605 - CSSS Champlain	42,840	7,920	18.5%	8
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	3,870	595	15.4%	9
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	6,645	1,015	15.3%	10
<i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i>				
<i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>				

- Across Quebec, 218,835 or 22% of English speakers were living below LICO in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 46,130 or 14.7% were living below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke, 1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher and 1603 - CSSS du Suroît display the highest percentage of those living below LICO at 24.6%, 23.8% and 22.4% respectively, which are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers living below LICO are widely distributed across the province.



## CSSS – ROQ MMI English Population

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>					
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	994,720	218,835	22.0%	1.38	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	313,665	46,130	14.7%	1.13	n/a
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	7,085	1,370	19.3%	1.64	1
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	10,195	2,425	23.8%	1.50	2
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	1,760	395	22.4%	1.47	3
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	6,245	940	15.1%	1.42	4
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	11,120	1,445	13.0%	1.41	5
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	7,390	1,815	24.6%	1.38	6
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	2,600	335	12.9%	1.36	7
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	22,775	2,670	11.7%	1.32	8
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	9,545	1,245	13.0%	1.31	9
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	6,645	1,015	15.3%	1.26	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO). RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 1 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 1.64 for region 1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes means that the English speakers (19.3%) are much more likely to be living below LICO than the French-speaking group (11.8% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 64% more likely to be living below LICO.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, 1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher and 1603 - CSSS du Suroît have the highest mmi for the English speakers living below LICO at 1.64, 1.5 and 1.47 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to be living below LICO than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.

## English Speakers in Lone Parent Households - Living Below LICO

### Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Number in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO), Québec, 2006

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO(#)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (%)	rank of # of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	72,150	26,675	37.0%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	15,955	3,865	24.2%	2
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	7,545	1,970	26.1%	3
13 - RSS de Laval	6,495	1,940	29.9%	4
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,170	730	23.0%	5
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	2,295	675	29.4%	6
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,195	275	23.0%	7
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	825	270	32.7%	8
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,535	215	14.0%	9
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	875	145	16.6%	10
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	765	135	17.6%	11
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	445	120	27.0%	12
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	405	110	27.2%	13
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	170	40	23.5%	14
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	180	35	19.4%	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	20	10	50.0%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers reported being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 07 - RSS de l'Outaouais display the largest number of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO, with 26,675, 3,865 and 1,970 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO.

**Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent  
in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec, 2006**

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (#)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (%)	rank of % of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	<i>20</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>50.0%</i>	1
06 - RSS de Montréal	72,150	26,675	37.0%	2
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	825	270	32.7%	3
13 - RSS de Laval	6,495	1,940	29.9%	4
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	2,295	675	29.4%	5
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	405	110	27.2%	6
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	445	120	27.0%	7
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	7,545	1,970	26.1%	8
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	15,955	3,865	24.2%	9
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<i>170</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	10
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,170	730	23.0%	11
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,195	275	23.0%	12
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	<i>180</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	13
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	765	135	17.6%	14
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	875	145	16.6%	15
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,535	215	14.0%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the percent of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers were reported as being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec, 06 - RSS de Montréal and 14 - RSS de Lanaudière display the highest percentage of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 50%, 37% and 32.7% respectively. Four regions display a higher rate than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The regions with the highest percentage of English speakers who are in lone-parent families, living below LICO tend to be rural.

**Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI)  
for those in Lone Parent Households,  
Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec, 2006**

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	MMI - English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO	rank of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	1.15	n/a
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	<i>20</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>50.0%</i>	<i>2.44</i>	1
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	405	110	27.2%	1.48	2
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	825	270	32.7%	1.46	3
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	2,295	675	29.4%	1.27	4
13 - RSS de Laval	6,495	1,940	29.9%	1.23	5
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	7,545	1,970	26.1%	1.08	6
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	15,955	3,865	24.2%	1.03	7
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,170	730	23.0%	1.03	8
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	<i>180</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>0.95</i>	9
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	445	120	27.0%	0.93	10
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,195	275	23.0%	0.92	11
06 - RSS de Montréal	72,150	26,675	37.0%	0.90	12
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<i>170</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>0.89</i>	13
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	765	135	17.6%	0.87	14
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,535	215	14.0%	0.79	15
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	875	145	16.6%	0.68	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 2.44 for region 10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec means that the English speakers in the region are much more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO than the French speakers in the

region (20.5% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 144% more likely to report being in lone-parent families, living below LICO.

- As can be seen in this table, regions 10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec, 12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches and 14 - RSS de Lanaudière have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for those in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 2.44, 1.48 and 1.46 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those regions are substantially more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO than the French speakers in the region.



## Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Number in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	rank of # of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	78,645	28,615	36.4%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	11,105	4,800	43.2%	1
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,830	3,910	57.2%	2
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	9,770	3,525	36.1%	3
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	9,325	3,470	37.2%	4
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	13,630	2,845	20.9%	5
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,460	2,390	37.0%	6
1301 - CSSS de Laval	6,495	1,940	29.9%	7
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	4,335	1,365	31.5%	8
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,805	1,225	43.7%	9
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	2,695	850	31.5%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the number of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers reported being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 28,615 or 36.4% were in lone-parent families, living below LICO which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and 0608 - CSSS Cavendish display the largest number of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO in the Montreal-Laval regions, with 4,800, 3,910 and 3,525 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western and central parts of Montreal Island that display the highest number of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent  
in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	rank of % of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	78,645	28,615	36.4%	n/a
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,830	3,910	57.2%	1
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	1,615	740	45.8%	2
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île	1,675	740	44.2%	3
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,805	1,225	43.7%	4
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	11,105	4,800	43.2%	5
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	1,915	825	43.1%	6
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	9,325	3,470	37.2%	7
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,460	2,390	37.0%	8
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	9,770	3,525	36.1%	9
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	2,695	850	31.5%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers reported being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 28,615 or 36.4% were in lone-parent families, living below LICO which is slightly higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, 0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance and 0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île display the highest percentage of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 57.2%, 45.8% and 44.2% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO are scattered across the Montreal-Laval region.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of those in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (mmi)	rank of MMI for English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	1.15	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	78,645	28,615	36.4%	0.96	n/a
1301 - CSSS de Laval	6,495	1,940	29.9%	1.23	1
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	9,325	3,470	37.2%	1.21	2
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	11,105	4,800	43.2%	1.12	3
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,830	3,910	57.2%	1.11	4
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-Île	1,675	740	44.2%	1.03	5
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	1,915	825	43.1%	1.01	6
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	1,615	740	45.8%	1.01	7
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,805	1,225	43.7%	0.98	8
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	9,770	3,525	36.1%	0.95	9
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,460	2,390	37.0%	0.94	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority. In the table above, the mmi of 1.23 for region 1301 - CSSS de Laval means that the English speakers (29.9%) are much more likely to report being in lone-parent families, living below LICO than the French-speaking group in the region (24.3% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 23% more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO in this case.
- As can be seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1301 - CSSS de Laval, 0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle and 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne have the highest mmi for those in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 1.23, 1.21 and 1.12 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO than the French speakers.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories  
by Number in Lone Parent Households,  
Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	rank of # of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	38,895	8,610	22.1%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	5,415	1,430	26.4%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	4,590	1,350	29.4%	2
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	2,800	580	20.7%	3
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,635	475	18.0%	4
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	1,155	420	36.4%	5
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	1,035	320	30.9%	6
0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	925	305	33.0%	7
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	735	260	35.4%	8
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	810	245	30.2%	9
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraiie	1,040	245	23.6%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the number of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than unemployed 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers reported being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 8,610 or 22.1% were in lone-parent families, living below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon display the largest number of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 1,430, 1,350 and 580 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, the CSSS territories that display the highest number of persons in lone-parent families, living below LICO tend to be located in the urban and suburban regions.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent  
in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	rank of % of English speakers in lone- parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	38,895	8,610	22.1%	n/a
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	230	95	41.3%	1
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	330	125	37.9%	2
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	1,155	420	36.4%	3
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	735	260	35.4%	4
0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	925	305	33.0%	5
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	230	75	32.6%	6
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	515	160	31.1%	7
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	1,035	320	30.9%	8
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	495	150	30.3%	9
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	810	245	30.2%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 37,225 or 31.7% of English speakers reported being in lone-parent families, living below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 8,610 or 22.1% were in lone-parent families, living below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1603 - CSSS du Suroît, 1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière and 1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher display the highest percentage of those in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 41.3%, 37.9% and 36.4% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO tend to be rural.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of those in Lone Parent Households, Living below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in lone-parent families (total)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (number)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (pct)	English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO (mmi)	rank of MMI of English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO
Province of Québec	117,540	37,225	31.7%	1.15	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	38,895	8,610	22.1%	0.94	n/a
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraiie	1,040	245	23.6%	1.79	1
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	1,035	320	30.9%	1.72	2
0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	925	305	33.0%	1.72	3
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	330	125	37.9%	1.60	4
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	245	65	26.5%	1.49	5
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	495	150	30.3%	1.42	6
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	235	70	29.8%	1.36	7
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	735	260	35.4%	1.34	8
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	230	95	41.3%	1.33	9
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	405	110	27.2%	1.29	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 1.79 for region 1610 - CSSS La Pommeraiie means that the English speakers (23.6%) are much more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO than French speakers (13.2% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 79% more likely to report being in lone-parent families, living below LICO.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 1610 - CSSS La Pommeraiie, 0702 - CSSS du Pontiac and 0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog have the highest mmi for the English speakers in lone-parent families, living below LICO at 1.79, 1.72 and 1.72 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to be in lone-parent families, living below LICO than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.
- It is the rural CSSS territories that show the greatest disparities between English-speaking and French-speaking populations for those in lone-parent families, living below LICO.

## English Speakers Living Alone - Living below LICO

<b>Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by number living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Québec, 2006</b>				
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of # of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	82,520	36,620	44.4%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	12,905	4,555	35.3%	2
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	6,340	2,030	32.0%	3
13 - RSS de Laval	3,730	1,550	41.6%	4
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,640	1,120	30.8%	5
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	3,335	1,225	36.7%	6
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,785	645	36.1%	7
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,285	385	30.0%	8
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	1,075	400	37.2%	9
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	795	415	52.2%	10
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	615	260	42.3%	11
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	420	90	21.4%	12
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	345	140	40.6%	13
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	200	70	35.0%	14
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	175	90	51.4%	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	10	0	0.0%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers living alone, who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers living alone are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers reported living alone, below LICO in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 07 - RSS de l'Outaouais display the largest number of those living alone, below LICO, with 36,620, 4,555 and 2,030 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of English speakers living alone, below LICO.

**Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent  
Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec, 2006**

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of % of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	795	415	52.2%	1
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<i>175</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>51.4%</i>	2
06 - RSS de Montréal	82,520	36,620	44.4%	3
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	615	260	42.3%	4
13 - RSS de Laval	3,730	1,550	41.6%	5
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	345	140	40.6%	6
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	1,075	400	37.2%	7
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	3,335	1,225	36.7%	8
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,785	645	36.1%	9
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	12,905	4,555	35.3%	10
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	200	70	35.0%	11
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	6,340	2,030	32.0%	12
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,640	1,120	30.8%	13
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,285	385	30.0%	14
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	420	90	21.4%	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the percent of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers living alone are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Québec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers were reported as being living alone, below LICO in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec, 02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean and 06 - RSS de Montréal display the highest percentage of those living alone, below LICO at 52.2%, 51.4% and 44.4% respectively. Four regions display a higher rate than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The regions with the highest percentage of English speakers who are living alone, below LICO tend to be rural.

**Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI)  
for those Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec, 2006**

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (mmi)	rank of English speakers living alone, below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	1.09	n/a
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	<i>175</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>51.4%</i>	<i>1.34</i>	1
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	345	140	40.6%	1.28	2
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	795	415	52.2%	1.27	3
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	615	260	42.3%	1.20	4
13 - RSS de Laval	3,730	1,550	41.6%	1.13	5
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	1,075	400	37.2%	1.09	6
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	12,905	4,555	35.3%	1.03	7
06 - RSS de Montréal	82,520	36,620	44.4%	1.01	8
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	3,335	1,225	36.7%	1.00	9
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	6,340	2,030	32.0%	0.99	10
15 - RSS des Laurentides	3,640	1,120	30.8%	0.94	11
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	200	70	35.0%	0.94	12
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,785	645	36.1%	0.92	13
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,285	385	30.0%	0.87	14
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	420	90	21.4%	0.82	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers in lone-parent families who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers in lone-parent families are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 1.34 for region 02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean means that the English speakers in the region are much more likely to be living alone, below LICO than the French speakers in the region (38.4% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 34% more likely to report being living alone, below LICO.

- As can be seen in this table, regions 02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, 12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches and 04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for those living alone, below LICO at 1.34, 1.28 and 1.27 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those regions are substantially more likely to be living alone, below LICO than the French speakers in the region.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories  
by Number Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of # of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	86,255	38,160	44.2%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	20,460	10,195	49.8%	1
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	14,170	5,670	40.0%	2
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	9,570	3,020	31.6%	3
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	8,520	3,440	40.4%	4
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,800	3,145	46.3%	5
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	6,435	3,155	49.0%	6
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,000	2,695	44.9%	7
1301 - CSSS de Laval	3,735	1,540	41.2%	8
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	2,520	1,335	53.0%	9
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,315	1,350	58.3%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the number of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers living alone were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers reported being living alone, below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 38,160 or 44.2% were living alone, below LICO which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0608 - CSSS Cavendish and 0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île display the largest number of those living alone, below LICO in the Montreal-Laval regions, with 10,195, 5,670 and 3,020 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western and central parts of Montreal Island that display the highest number of English speakers living alone, below LICO.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent  
Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of % of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	86,255	38,160	44.2%	n/a
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,315	1,350	58.3%	1
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	2,520	1,335	53.0%	2
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île	1,875	955	50.9%	3
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	20,460	10,195	49.8%	4
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	6,435	3,155	49.0%	5
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,800	3,145	46.3%	6
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,000	2,695	44.9%	7
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	2,265	1,005	44.4%	8
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	1,580	660	41.8%	9
1301 - CSSS de Laval	3,735	1,540	41.2%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers living alone were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers reported being living alone, below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 38,160 or 44.2% were living alone, below LICO which is slightly higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale and 0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île display the highest percentage of those living alone, below LICO at 58.3%, 53% and 50.9% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers living alone, below LICO are scattered across the Montreal-Laval region.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of those Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (mmi)	rank of MMI for English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	1.09	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	86,255	38,160	44.2%	1.03	n/a
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	2,315	1,350	58.3%	1.22	1
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	2,520	1,335	53.0%	1.16	2
1301 - CSSS de Laval	3,735	1,540	41.2%	1.12	3
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	20,460	10,195	49.8%	1.11	4
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	6,435	3,155	49.0%	1.11	5
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	8,520	3,440	40.4%	1.11	6
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île	1,875	955	50.9%	1.09	7
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	6,800	3,145	46.3%	1.07	8
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	1,580	660	41.8%	1.07	9
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	6,000	2,695	44.9%	1.06	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers living alone were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority. In the table above, the mmi of 1.22 for region 0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord means that the English speakers (58.3%) are much more likely to report being living alone, below LICO than the French-speaking group in the region (47.9% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 22% more likely to be living alone, below LICO in this case.
- As can be seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale and 1301 - CSSS de Laval have the highest mmi for those living alone, below LICO at 1.22, 1.16 and 1.12 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to be living alone, below LICO than the French speakers.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories  
by Number Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of # of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	33,400	11,425	34.2%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	3,535	1,430	40.5%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	3,340	1,145	34.3%	2
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,000	580	29.0%	3
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	1,725	480	27.8%	4
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraié	1,410	485	34.4%	5
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,380	710	51.4%	6
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	1,270	490	38.6%	7
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	1,265	450	35.6%	8
0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	1,185	240	20.3%	9
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	1,085	425	39.2%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the number of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than unemployed 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers reported being living alone, below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 11,425 or 34.2% were living alone, below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges display the largest number of those living alone, below LICO outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 1,430, 1,145 and 580 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, the CSSS territories that display the highest number of persons living alone, below LICO tend to be located in the urban and suburban regions.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent  
Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	rank of % of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	33,400	11,425	34.2%	n/a
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	310	205	66.1%	1
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,380	710	51.4%	2
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	715	335	46.9%	3
1605 - CSSS Champlain	3,535	1,430	40.5%	4
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	285	115	40.4%	5
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	540	215	39.8%	6
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	1,085	425	39.2%	7
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	1,270	490	38.6%	8
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	415	160	38.6%	9
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	290	110	37.9%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers living alone were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 49,585 or 41.4% of English speakers reported being living alone, below LICO in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 11,425 or 34.2% were living alone, below LICO which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières, 0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke and 1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes display the highest percentage of those living alone, below LICO at 66.1%, 51.4% and 46.9% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers living alone, below LICO tend to be rural.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI)  
of those Living alone, below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers living alone (total)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (number)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (pct)	English speakers living alone, below LICO (mmi)	rank of MMI of English speakers living alone, living below LICO
Province of Québec	119,655	49,585	41.4%	1.09	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	33,400	11,425	34.2%	0.96	n/a
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	250	55	22.0%	2.09	1
0504 - CSSS Val Saint-François	285	115	40.4%	1.61	2
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	310	205	66.1%	1.45	3
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	910	330	36.3%	1.37	4
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	715	335	46.9%	1.31	5
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,380	710	51.4%	1.23	6
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraie	1,410	485	34.4%	1.20	7
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	540	215	39.8%	1.19	8
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	490	165	33.7%	1.17	9
1605 - CSSS Champlain	3,535	1,430	40.5%	1.16	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers living alone who live below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers living alone were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 2.09 for region 0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord means that the English speakers (22%) are much more likely to be living alone, below LICO than French speakers (10.5% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 109% more likely to report being living alone, below LICO.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, 0504 - CSSS Val Saint-François and 0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières have the highest mmi for the English speakers living alone, below LICO at 2.09, 1.61 and 1.45 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to be living alone, below LICO than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.
- The CSSS territories with the greatest disparities between English speakers and French speakers living alone, below LICO tend to be rural.

## English Speakers Aged 15+, with Income Less Than \$10k

<b>Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Total Population of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec, 2006</b>				
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English- speaking population 15+	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	143,815	32.9%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	31,695	31.8%	2
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	13,420	24.9%	3
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,755	12,550	30.1%	4
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,910	6,795	28.4%	5
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	5,795	28.6%	6
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	2,645	25.7%	7
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	2,320	30.7%	8
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,110	24.0%	9
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,370	27.7%	10
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,450	1,340	28.7%	11
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	1,085	22.9%	12
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	735	24.2%	13
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	515	24.2%	14
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,200	395	24.3%	15
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>16</i>

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*The under \$10,000 income calculations for RSS de la Côte-Nord produce findings which appear to be inconsistent with the calculations for other variables in this analysis. Further study is needed to explain the basis of this inconsistency.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported income less than \$10,000 in 2006.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 13 - RSS de Laval display the largest number of those with income less than \$10,000, with 143,815, 31,695 and 13,420 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of English-speaking persons with income less than \$10,000.

## RSS Percent

<b>Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec, 2006</b>				
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English-speaking population 15+	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	143,815	32.9%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	31,695	31.8%	2
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	2,320	30.7%	3
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,755	12,550	30.1%	4
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,450	1,340	28.7%	5
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	5,795	28.6%	6
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,910	6,795	28.4%	7
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,370	27.7%	8
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>9</i>
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	2,645	25.7%	10
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	13,420	24.9%	11
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,200	395	24.3%	12
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	515	24.2%	13
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	735	24.2%	14
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,110	24.0%	15
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	1,085	22.9%	16
<p><i>Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>The under \$10,000 income calculations for RSS de la Côte-Nord produce findings which appear to be inconsistent with the calculations for other variables in this analysis. Further study is needed to explain the basis of this inconsistency.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported an income less than \$10,000 in 2006.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine display the highest percentage of those with an income less than \$10,000 at 32.9%, 31.8% and 30.7% respectively. Eight regions display a higher rate than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The regions with the highest percentage of English speakers earning income less than \$10,000 are widely distributed across the province and are dispersed among urban, suburban, and rural regions.

## RSS MMI English Population 15+

### Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec, 2006

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English- speaking population 15+	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	1.18	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	143,815	32.9%	1.28	1
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,910	6,795	28.4%	1.22	2
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>3</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	2,320	30.7%	1.20	4
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,370	27.7%	1.19	5
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,755	12,550	30.1%	1.18	6
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	2,645	25.7%	1.17	7
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	13,420	24.9%	1.16	8
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	31,695	31.8%	1.15	9
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	5,795	28.6%	1.15	10
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,450	1,340	28.7%	1.15	11
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	735	24.2%	1.12	12
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,200	395	24.3%	1.09	13
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	515	24.2%	1.02	14
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	1,085	22.9%	1.01	15
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,110	24.0%	0.98	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*The under \$10,000 income calculations for RSS de la Côte-Nord produce findings which appear to be inconsistent with the calculations for other variables in this analysis. Further study is needed to explain the basis of this inconsistency.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi



of 1.28 for region 06 - RSS de Montréal means that the English speakers in the region (32.9%) are much more likely to have income less than \$10,000 than the French-speaking group (25.8% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 28% more likely to report an income less than \$10,000.

- As can be seen in the above table, regions 06 - RSS de Montréal, 15 - RSS des Laurentides and 10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for the total English-speaking population aged 15+ with less than \$10,000 Income at 1.28, 1.22 and 1.21 respectively. This means that the English-speaking groups in those regions are substantially more likely to have an income less than \$10,000 than the French-speaking groups in the region.



## CSSS – Montréal & Laval Total English Population 15+

### Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	157,235	28.1%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,235	31,745	33.3%	1
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	104,350	26,965	25.8%	2
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	66,085	17,280	26.1%	3
1301 - CSSS de Laval	55,505	13,420	24.2%	4
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	44,260	12,720	28.7%	5
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	48,130	12,100	25.1%	6
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,510	11,200	33.4%	7
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	23,070	7,440	32.2%	8
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	26,720	7,055	26.4%	9
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	21,290	5,440	25.6%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported income less than \$10,000 in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 157,235 or 28.1% had an income less than \$10,000 which is slightly higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île and 0608 - CSSS Cavendish display the largest number of those income less than \$10,000 in the Montreal-Laval regions, with 31,745, 26,965 and 17,280 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western and central parts of Montreal Island that display the highest number of persons with income less than \$10,000.

## CSSS – Montréal & Laval Percent English Population 15+

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	157,235	28.1%	n/a
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,510	11,200	33.4%	1
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,235	31,745	33.3%	2
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	23,070	7,440	32.2%	3
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'île	10,430	3,195	30.6%	4
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	44,260	12,720	28.7%	5
0613 - CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord	17,310	4,965	28.7%	6
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	13,315	3,700	27.8%	7
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	26,720	7,055	26.4%	8
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	66,085	17,280	26.1%	9
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'île	104,350	26,965	25.8%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported an income less than \$10,000 in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 157,235 or 28.1% had an income less than \$10,000 which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun, 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne and 0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance display the highest percentage of those income less than \$10,000 at 33.4%, 33.3% and 32.2% respectively, which are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers with an income less than \$10,000 are somewhat concentrated in the central part of the Montreal-Laval region.

## CSSS – Montréal & Laval MMI English Population 15+

<b>Ranking of Top Ten CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>					
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	1.16	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	157,235	28.1%	1.18	n/a
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,510	11,200	33.4%	1.34	1
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	23,070	7,440	32.2%	1.30	2
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	10,430	3,195	30.6%	1.25	3
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	48,130	12,100	25.1%	1.19	4
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	13,315	3,700	27.8%	1.18	5
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	21,290	5,440	25.6%	1.15	6
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	104,350	26,965	25.8%	1.13	7
1301 - CSSS de Laval	55,505	13,420	24.2%	1.12	8
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuhtsic et Montréal-Nord	17,310	4,965	28.7%	1.12	9
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,235	31,745	33.3%	1.10	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority of French speakers. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority. In the table above, the mmi of 1.34 for region 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun means that the English speakers (33.4%) are much more likely to report an income less than \$10,000 than the French-speaking group in the region (25% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 34% more likely to have an income less than \$10,000 in this example.
- As can be seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun, 0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance and 0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île have the highest mmi for those with an income less than \$10,000 at 1.34, 1.3 and 1.25 respectively, which means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to have an income less than \$10,000 than the French speakers.

## CSSS – ROQ Total English Population 15+

### Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,840	69,415	26.3%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	36,570	10,350	28.3%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	26,975	6,670	24.7%	2
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	23,520	5,705	24.3%	3
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	18,645	4,630	24.8%	4
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	8,905	2,570	28.9%	5
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	9,510	2,560	26.9%	6
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	8,965	2,450	27.3%	7
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	6,690	1,985	29.7%	8
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	7,075	1,915	27.1%	9
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	7,580	1,830	24.1%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported an income less than \$10,000 in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 69,415 or 26.3% had an income less than \$10,000 which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges display the largest number of those income less than \$10,000 outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 10,350, 6,670 and 5,705 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS located in urban and suburban areas that display the highest number of persons with an income less than \$10,000.

## CSSS – ROQ Percent English Population 15+

<b>Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,840	69,415	26.3%	n/a
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	850	295	34.7%	1
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	2,785	950	34.1%	2
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	2,125	675	31.8%	3
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	5,610	1,745	31.1%	4
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	4,305	1,330	30.9%	5
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	1,085	335	30.9%	6
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	1,135	340	30.0%	7
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	6,690	1,985	29.7%	8
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	1,370	400	29.2%	9
0407 - CSSS Drummond	1,245	360	28.9%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 230,365 or 27.6% of English speakers reported income less than \$10,000 in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 69,415 or 26.3% had an income less than \$10,000 which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue, 0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and 0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François display the highest percentage of those with an income less than \$10,000 at 34.7%, 34.1% and 31.8% respectively, which are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers with an income less than \$10,000 are widely distributed across the province.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	835,060	230,365	27.6%	1.18	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,840	69,415	26.3%	1.13	n/a
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	1,085	335	30.9%	1.68	1
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	850	295	34.7%	1.35	2
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	2,125	675	31.8%	1.35	3
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	2,785	950	34.1%	1.31	4
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	6,690	1,985	29.7%	1.29	5
1605 - CSSS Champlain	36,570	10,350	28.3%	1.28	6
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	8,965	2,450	27.3%	1.27	7
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	7,075	1,915	27.1%	1.26	8
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	23,520	5,705	24.3%	1.24	9
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	5,710	1,505	26.4%	1.23	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 5 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority of French speakers. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 1.68 for region 0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa means that the English speakers (30.9%) are much more likely to have an income less than \$10,000 than the French speakers (18.4% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 68% more likely to report an income less than \$10,000.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa, 0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue and 0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François have the highest mmi for the English speakers with an income less than \$10,000 at 1.68, 1.35 and 1.35 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to have an income less than \$10,000 than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.
- The CSSS territories with the highest mmi rankings are distributed across the province.

## English Speakers Aged 15+ without High School Accreditation

<b>Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Total Population of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree Québec, 2006</b>				
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	85,080	16.9%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	23,595	19.7%	2
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	11,955	21.5%	3
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,750	11,590	23.8%	4
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	6,155	30.1%	5
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,905	6,135	22.0%	6
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	3,360	41.6%	7
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,420	27.7%	8
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	2,235	49.5%	9
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,715	38.5%	10
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	1,305	12.3%	11
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,445	1,080	24.3%	12
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	610	19.0%	13
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	345	21.3%	14
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,205	285	23.7%	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	230	70	30.4%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are shaded in grey. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 13 - RSS de Laval display the largest number of English speakers without a high school diploma, with 85,080, 23,595 and 11,955 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of English-speaking persons without a high school diploma.



### Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree Québec, 2006

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	2,235	49.5%	1
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	3,360	41.6%	2
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,715	38.5%	3
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	230	70	30.4%	4
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	6,155	30.1%	5
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,420	27.7%	6
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,445	1,080	24.3%	7
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,750	11,590	23.8%	8
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,205	285	23.7%	9
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,905	6,135	22.0%	10
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	11,955	21.5%	11
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	345	21.3%	12
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	23,595	19.7%	13
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	610	19.0%	14
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	85,080	16.9%	15
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	1,305	12.3%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are shaded in grey. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord, 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and 08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue display the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma at 49.5%, 41.6% and 38.5% respectively. Twelve regions display a higher rate than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The regions with the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma tend to be rural.

**Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Québec, 2006**

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English population	total English population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English population no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	0.78	n/a
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	4,515	2,235	49.5%	1.52	1
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	20,420	6,155	30.1%	1.12	2
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,460	1,715	38.5%	1.09	3
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,070	3,360	41.6%	1.09	4
13 - RSS de Laval	55,505	11,955	21.5%	1.01	5
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	8,725	2,420	27.7%	0.97	6
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	230	70	30.4%	0.96	7
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	48,750	11,590	23.8%	0.88	8
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	4,445	1,080	24.3%	0.84	9
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	1,620	345	21.3%	0.83	10
15 - RSS des Laurentides	27,905	6,135	22.0%	0.82	11
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	119,650	23,595	19.7%	0.78	12
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,205	285	23.7%	0.77	13
06 - RSS de Montréal	503,680	85,080	16.9%	0.76	14
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	3,205	610	19.0%	0.68	15
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	10,625	1,305	12.3%	0.64	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are shaded in grey. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 1.52 for region 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord means that the English speakers in the region (49.5%) are much more likely to be without a high school diploma than the French-speaking

group in the region (32.7% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 52% more likely to report being without a high school diploma.

- As can be seen in this table, regions 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord, 05 - RSS de l'Estrie and 08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for those without a high school diploma at 1.52, 1.12 and 1.09 respectively. This means that the English-speaking groups in those regions are substantially more likely to be without a high school diploma than the French-speaking groups in the region.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population	total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	97,035	17.4%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,230	14,325	15.0%	1
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	104,345	12,810	12.3%	2
1301 - CSSS de Laval	55,510	11,955	21.5%	3
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	48,125	9,935	20.6%	4
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	66,095	9,600	14.5%	5
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	44,260	8,585	19.4%	6
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,505	7,100	21.2%	7
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	26,715	6,230	23.3%	8
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	21,270	4,295	20.2%	9
0613 - CSSS d'Achetsic et Montréal-Nord	17,310	4,160	24.0%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 97,035 or 17.4% were without a high school diploma which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île and 1301 - CSSS de Laval display the largest number of those without a high school diploma in the Montreal-Laval regions, with 14,325, 12,810 and 11,955 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western and central parts of Montreal Island that display the highest number of English-speaking persons without a high school diploma.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of  
English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population	total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	97,035	17.4%	n/a
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	17,310	4,160	24.0%	1
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	26,715	6,230	23.3%	2
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	13,315	3,040	22.8%	3
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	10,425	2,350	22.5%	4
1301 - CSSS de Laval	55,510	11,955	21.5%	5
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,505	7,100	21.2%	6
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	48,125	9,935	20.6%	7
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	21,270	4,295	20.2%	8
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	44,260	8,585	19.4%	9
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,230	14,325	15.0%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 97,035 or 17.4% were without a high school diploma which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, 0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel and 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale display the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma at 24%, 23.3% and 22.8% respectively, which are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma are somewhat concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of the Montreal-Laval region.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population	total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI – English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	0.78	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	559,185	97,035	17.4%	0.79	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	95,230	14,325	15.0%	1.42	1
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	66,095	9,600	14.5%	1.29	2
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville— Saint-Laurent	44,260	8,585	19.4%	1.16	3
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'île	10,425	2,350	22.5%	1.09	4
1301 - CSSS de Laval	55,510	11,955	21.5%	1.01	5
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	13,315	3,040	22.8%	0.94	6
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuentsic et Montréal-Nord	17,310	4,160	24.0%	0.88	7
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'île	104,345	12,810	12.3%	0.86	8
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	48,125	9,935	20.6%	0.85	9
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	33,505	7,100	21.2%	0.84	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French speakers. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority. In the table above, the mmi of 1.42 for region 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne means that the English speakers (15%) are much more likely to report being without a high school diploma than the French-speaking group in the region (10.6% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 42% more likely to be without a high school diploma in this case.
- As can be seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0608 - CSSS Cavendish and 0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent have the highest mmi for those without a high school diploma at 1.42, 1.29 and 1.16 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to be without a high school diploma than the French speakers.

### Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Total Population of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population	total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,825	60,900	23.1%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	36,565	6,890	18.8%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	26,960	5,205	19.3%	2
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	18,650	3,960	21.2%	3
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	8,910	3,275	36.8%	4
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	23,515	3,095	13.2%	5
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	9,505	2,950	31.0%	6
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	7,075	2,225	31.4%	7
0907 - CSSS de la Minganie	3,225	1,830	56.7%	8
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	6,690	1,655	24.7%	9
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	4,305	1,635	38.0%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 60,900 or 23.1% were without a high school diploma which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon display the largest number of English speakers without a high school diploma outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 6,890, 5,205 and 3,960 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, the CSSS territories that display the highest number of English-speaking persons without a high school diploma are distributed across urban, suburban and rural regions.

### Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population	total English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English-speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,825	60,900	23.1%	n/a
0907 - CSSS de la Minganie	3,225	1,830	56.7%	1
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	745	385	51.7%	2
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	2,250	1,045	46.4%	3
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	850	355	41.8%	4
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	2,785	1,085	39.0%	5
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	1,085	420	38.7%	6
1104 - CSSS des Îles	710	270	38.0%	7
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	4,305	1,635	38.0%	8
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	8,910	3,275	36.8%	9
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	2,120	765	36.1%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 164,960 or 19.8% of English speakers reported being without a high school diploma in 2006. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 60,900 or 23.1% were without a high school diploma which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0907 - CSSS de la Minganie, 1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé and 1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé display the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma at 56.7%, 51.7% and 46.4% respectively, which are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of English speakers without a high school diploma tend to be rural.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English Speakers with No Certificate, Diploma or Degree  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	Total English- speaking population	total English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI – English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	835,065	164,960	19.8%	0.78	n/a
Québec less Montréal and Laval RSS	263,825	60,900	23.1%	0.87	n/a
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	1,085	420	38.7%	1.37	1
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	2,250	1,045	46.4%	1.30	2
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	850	355	41.8%	1.26	3
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	2,120	765	36.1%	1.23	4
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	745	385	51.7%	1.18	5
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	7,075	2,225	31.4%	1.17	6
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	6,690	1,655	24.7%	1.15	7
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	4,305	1,635	38.0%	1.12	8
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	905	305	33.7%	1.11	9
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	3,185	980	30.8%	1.08	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have no certificate, diploma or degree. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Criées-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 6 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 1.37 for region 0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa means that the English speakers (38.7%) are much more likely to be without a high school diploma than French speakers (28.3% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 37% more likely to report being without a high school diploma.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa, 1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé and 0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue have the highest mmi for the English speakers without a high school diploma at 1.37, 1.3 and 1.26 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to be without a high school diploma than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.
- The CSSS territories with the greatest disparity between minority and majority for those without a high school diploma tend to be rural.

## English Speakers Aged 15+, Unemployment

<b>Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Number of Unemployed English Speakers 15+ Québec, 2006</b>				
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English speakers in the labour force	unemployed English speakers - number	unemployed English speakers - percentage	rank of # of unemployed English speakers
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
06 - RSS de Montréal	325,675	29,795	9.1%	1
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	77,695	5,460	7.0%	2
13 - RSS de Laval	39,010	2,645	6.8%	3
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	32,730	2,485	7.6%	4
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3,980	1,130	28.4%	5
15 - RSS des Laurentides	16,980	1,065	6.3%	6
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	10,980	990	9.0%	7
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	2,755	790	28.7%	8
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	6,625	485	7.3%	9
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2,505	385	15.4%	10
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	5,575	325	5.8%	11
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	2,570	245	9.5%	12
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	2,005	145	7.2%	13
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	875	120	13.7%	14
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	660	90	13.6%	15
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	145	20	13.8%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 unemployed English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 06 - RSS de Montréal, 16 - RSS de la Montérégie and 13 - RSS de Laval display the largest number of those unemployed, with 29,795, 5,460 and 2,645 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the urban and suburban regions that display the highest number of unemployed English speakers.

## Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Percent of Unemployed English Speakers 15+ Québec, 2006

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	2,755	790	28.7%	1
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3,980	1,130	28.4%	2
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2,505	385	15.4%	3
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	145	20	13.8%	4
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	875	120	13.7%	5
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	660	90	13.6%	6
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	2,570	245	9.5%	7
06 - RSS de Montréal	325,675	29,795	9.1%	8
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	10,980	990	9.0%	9
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	32,730	2,485	7.6%	10
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	6,625	485	7.3%	11
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	2,005	145	7.2%	12
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	77,695	5,460	7.0%	13
13 - RSS de Laval	39,010	2,645	6.8%	14
15 - RSS des Laurentides	16,980	1,065	6.3%	15
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	5,575	325	5.8%	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the percent of English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 unemployed English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005.
- As seen in this table, the regions of 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord, 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and 08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue display the highest percentage of those unemployed at 28.7%, 28.4% and 15.4% respectively. Seven regions display a higher rate than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The regions with the highest percentage of English speakers who are unemployed tend to be rural.

## Ranking of 16 Health Regions (RSS) by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of Unemployed English Speakers 15+ Québec, 2006

Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	1.33	n/a
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	2,755	790	28.7%	2.62	1
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	3,980	1,130	28.4%	1.72	2
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2,505	385	15.4%	1.71	3
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	2,005	145	7.2%	1.61	4
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	6,625	485	7.3%	1.45	5
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	875	120	13.7%	1.40	6
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	660	90	13.6%	1.39	7
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	77,695	5,460	7.0%	1.38	8
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	10,980	990	9.0%	1.38	9
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	2,570	245	9.5%	1.32	10
13 - RSS de Laval	39,010	2,645	6.8%	1.31	11
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	145	20	13.8%	1.29	12
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	32,730	2,485	7.6%	1.25	13
15 - RSS des Laurentides	16,980	1,065	6.3%	1.10	14
06 - RSS de Montréal	325,675	29,795	9.1%	1.08	15
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	5,575	325	5.8%	1.03	16

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 unemployed English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority group than in the majority group while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority group than in the majority group. In the table above, the mmi of 2.62 for region 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord means that the English speakers in the region are much more likely to be unemployed than the French speakers in the region (10.9% not shown in the table). In relative terms, they are 162% more likely to report being unemployed.

- As can be seen in this table, regions 09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord, 11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine and 08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue have the highest minority-majority index (mmi) for those unemployed at 2.62, 1.72 and 1.71 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those regions are substantially more likely to be unemployed than the French speakers in the region.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories  
by Number of Unemployed English Speakers 15+  
Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	364,690	32,440	8.9%	n/a
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	57,680	6,400	11.1%	1
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	71,205	4,860	6.8%	2
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	40,740	3,485	8.6%	3
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	30,700	2,705	8.8%	4
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	26,950	2,700	10.0%	5
1301 - CSSS de Laval	39,015	2,645	6.8%	6
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	20,665	2,445	11.8%	7
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	16,850	1,545	9.2%	8
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	18,100	1,510	8.3%	9
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	11,585	1,265	10.9%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 unemployed English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, 32,440 or 8.9% were unemployed which is higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0607 - CSSS de la Montagne, 0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île and 0608 - CSSS Cavendish display the largest number of those unemployed in the Montreal-Laval regions, with 6,400, 4,860 and 3,485 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, it is the CSSS territories in the western and central parts of the Island of Montreal that display the highest number of unemployed English speakers.

## Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of Unemployed English Speakers 15+ Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	364,690	32,440	8.9%	n/a
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	20,665	2,445	11.8%	1
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	8,565	1,005	11.7%	2
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île	7,160	835	11.7%	3
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	57,680	6,400	11.1%	4
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	11,585	1,265	10.9%	5
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville - Saint-Laurent	26,950	2,700	10.0%	6
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	16,850	1,545	9.2%	7
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	30,700	2,705	8.8%	8
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	40,740	3,485	8.6%	9
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	18,100	1,510	8.3%	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 unemployed English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) of Montreal and Laval, shown in the table above, 32,440 or 8.9% were unemployed which is slightly higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale and 0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'Île display the highest percentage of those unemployed at 11.8%, 11.7% and 11.7% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of unemployed English speakers are scattered across the Montreal-Laval region.

## Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority/Majority Index (MMI) of Unemployed English Speakers 15+ Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	1.33	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	364,690	32,440	8.9%	1.14	n/a
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	8,565	1,005	11.7%	1.42	1
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	30,700	2,705	8.8%	1.41	2
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	20,665	2,445	11.8%	1.38	3
0612 - CSSS Cœur-de-l'île	7,160	835	11.7%	1.38	4
1301 - CSSS de Laval	39,015	2,645	6.8%	1.31	5
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'île	71,205	4,860	6.8%	1.26	6
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	16,850	1,545	9.2%	1.17	7
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	57,680	6,400	11.1%	1.06	8
0613 - CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord	11,585	1,265	10.9%	1.05	9
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	40,740	3,485	8.6%	1.05	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 13 CSSS in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 unemployed English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi of greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less common in the minority. In the table above, the mmi of 1.42 for region 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale means that the English speakers (11.7%) are much more likely to report being unemployed than the French-speaking group in the region (8.3% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 42% more likely to be unemployed in this case.
- As can be seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, 0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle and 0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun have the highest mmi for those unemployed at 1.42, 1.41 and 1.38 respectively. This means that the English speakers in those CSSS territories are substantially more likely to be unemployed than the French speakers.



**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories  
by Numbers of Unemployed English Speakers 15+  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	174,380	15,205	8.7%	n/a
1605 - CSSS Champlain	23,435	1,790	7.6%	1
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	19,445	1,315	6.8%	2
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	17,150	945	5.5%	3
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	12,175	865	7.1%	4
1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	2,180	735	33.7%	5
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	1,870	695	37.2%	6
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	4,960	480	9.7%	7
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	5,900	465	7.9%	8
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	3,410	415	12.2%	9
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraie	5,545	350	6.3%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than unemployed 200 English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 15,205 or 8.7% were unemployed which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 1605 - CSSS Champlain, 0701 - CSSS de Gatineau and 1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges display the largest number of those unemployed outside the Montreal-Laval regions, with 1,790, 1,315 and 945 respectively.
- In terms of absolute numbers, the CSSS territories that display the highest number of persons unemployed tend to be located in the urban and suburban regions.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Percent of  
Unemployed English Speakers 15+  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	174,380	15,205	8.7%	n/a
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	1,870	695	37.2%	1
1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	2,180	735	33.7%	2
1103 - CSSS de La-Côte-de-Gaspé	1,000	260	26.0%	3
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	1,550	285	18.4%	4
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	3,410	415	12.2%	5
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	3,270	320	9.8%	6
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	4,960	480	9.7%	7
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	5,900	465	7.9%	8
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	3,690	285	7.7%	9
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	3,855	295	7.7%	10
<p><i>Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the percent of unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 unemployed English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i></p>				

- Across Quebec, 47,645 or 8.8% of English speakers reported being unemployed in 2005. For the health regions (RSS) outside Montreal and Laval, 15,205 or 8.7% were unemployed which is lower than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- As seen in this table, the following CSSS territories: 0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, 1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs and 1103 - CSSS de La-Côte-de-Gaspé display the highest percentage of those unemployed at 37.2%, 33.7% and 26% respectively. These are all higher than the provincial rate for English speakers.
- The CSSS territories with the highest percentage of unemployed English speakers tend to be rural.

**Ranking of Top 10 CSSS Territories by Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of  
Unemployed English Speakers 15+  
Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006**

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	English- speaking population 15+ in the labour force	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% of English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	539,070	47,645	8.8%	1.33	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	174,380	15,205	8.7%	1.39	n/a
1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	2,180	735	33.7%	2.10	1
0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	3,410	415	12.2%	1.84	2
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux- Montagnes	3,690	285	7.7%	1.76	3
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	12,175	865	7.1%	1.56	4
1103 - CSSS de La-Côte-de-Gaspé	1,000	260	26.0%	1.54	5
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	5,900	465	7.9%	1.51	6
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	3,270	320	9.8%	1.43	7
1605 - CSSS Champlain	23,435	1,790	7.6%	1.42	8
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	3,855	295	7.7%	1.39	9
1610 - CSSS La Pommeraie	5,545	350	6.3%	1.37	10

*Note: This table ranks the top 10 CSSS territories out of 82 CSSS outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the Minority-Majority Index (MMI) of unemployed English speakers 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. CSSS territories with less than 200 unemployed English speakers were excluded from the analysis. See Appendix 4 for the rankings of all RSS and CSSS.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

- The minority-majority index (mmi) compares the value for a given characteristic in the minority English-speaking group with the value for the majority French-speaking group. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more common in the minority than in the majority while an mmi less than 1.00 means that it is less common in the minority. The mmi of 2.1 for region 1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs means that the English speakers (33.7%) are much more likely to be unemployed than French speakers (16% not shown in the table). In relative terms, the English speakers are 110% more likely to report being unemployed.
- This table shows that the following CSSS territories: 1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs, 0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke and 1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes have the highest mmi for the unemployed English speakers at 2.1, 1.84 and 1.76 respectively. This means that the English speakers are substantially more likely to be unemployed than the French speakers in those CSSS territories.

- The CSSS territories with the greatest disparities between English-speaking and French-speaking unemployed tend to be rural.



## Appendices: Extended tables of socio-economic characteristics among English-speaking communities according to Québec's 95 CSSS territories

### Appendix 1 – Below LICO

#### RSS Ranking

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006</b>						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO	% of total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	218,835	n/a	22.0%	n/a	1.38	n/a
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	280	14	21.6%	2	1.74	1
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	240	15	13.1%	13	1.06	12
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	2,015	7	17.0%	5	1.07	11
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre- du-Québec	895	10	17.9%	3	1.17	7
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	3,780	6	16.0%	6	1.12	8
06 - RSS de Montréal	161,045	1	27.0%	1	0.93	14
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	9,035	4	15.4%	8	1.10	9
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	830	11	15.5%	7	1.33	3
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	360	13	6.4%	16	0.72	16
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	<i>20</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>15</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la- Madeleine	1,145	9	12.0%	14	1.06	13
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	505	12	13.6%	12	1.37	2
13 - RSS de Laval	11,665	3	17.0%	4	1.10	10
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	1,540	8	15.2%	9	1.28	4
15 - RSS des Laurentides	4,545	5	13.7%	11	1.20	6
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	20,940	2	14.6%	10	1.20	5

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO	% of total English-speaking population below LICO	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	218,835	n/a	22.0%	n/a	1.38	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	172,690	n/a	26.0%	n/a	0.97	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	16,560	3	12.7%	13	0.99	7
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	14,045	6	24.5%	9	1.17	3
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	16,065	4	41.3%	2	1.28	1
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	4,050	12	15.5%	12	0.73	12
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	4,645	11	31.1%	5	0.99	8
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	6,755	9	21.3%	10	0.61	13
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	42,210	1	38.3%	3	1.13	4
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	20,330	2	26.3%	8	0.95	10
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	10,895	8	43.4%	1	1.27	2
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	15,415	5	29.8%	7	0.96	9
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	3,910	13	33.8%	4	1.02	6
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuentsic et Montréal-Nord	6,150	10	30.3%	6	0.92	11
1301 - CSSS de Laval	11,660	7	17.03%	11	1.09	5

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. (There is no 0610 CSSS territory. The above list of territories follows the existing numeric sequence.)*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS, Less Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec 2006</b>						
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO	% of total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO
Province of Québec	218,835	n/a	22.0%	n/a	1.38	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	46,130	n/a	14.7%	n/a	1.13	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	125	40	28.1%	4	2.09	10
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	30	59	14.0%	40	0.96	60
0103 - CSSS de Matane	20	66	13.8%	41	1.02	55
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	20	66	28.6%	3	2.04	11
0105 - CSSS des Basques	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	20	66	14.3%	38	1.20	41
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	35	57	25.0%	5	2.52	7
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	25	61	20.8%	15	2.53	6
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	90	49	15.3%	31	1.11	48
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	90	49	14.9%	34	1.01	57
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	25	61	18.5%	20	1.81	13
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapdelaine	35	57	25.0%	5	2.32	8
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	25	61	5.6%	73	0.64	73
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	1,520	8	22.0%	14	1.01	56
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	445	23	10.1%	59	0.85	69
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	15	70	15.8%	27	1.79	14
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	15	70	6.3%	71	0.56	75
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	10	73	6.7%	70	0.61	74
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	125	40	23.8%	8	1.24	37
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	50	53	30.3%	2	2.11	9
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	300	29	20.1%	16	1.05	52
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet- Yamaska	45	55	14.5%	37	1.41	24
0407 - CSSS Drummond	220	35	15.3%	29	1.06	51
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	115	43	17.0%	25	1.40	26

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO	% of total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO
0501 - CSSS du Granit	30	59	9.5%	63	0.94	62
0502 - CSSS des Sources	65	51	12.1%	50	0.92	65
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	275	33	11.5%	55	0.90	67
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	300	29	12.0%	52	1.26	33
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	215	37	10.2%	58	1.01	58
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	1,075	12	12.9%	48	1.24	36
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,815	6	24.6%	7	1.38	27
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	6,115	2	18.8%	18	1.19	43
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	1,565	7	14.6%	36	1.13	46
0703 - CSSS des Collines	495	21	6.0%	72	0.94	63
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	370	26	11.0%	56	0.75	71
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	485	22	12.9%	49	1.22	40
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	200	39	15.2%	32	3.30	3
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	105	47	9.6%	61	0.91	66
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	220	35	22.3%	13	1.74	15
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	15	70	8.6%	68	0.73	72
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	40	56	9.4%	65	0.98	59
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	240	34	17.7%	24	1.45	22
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	25	61	22.7%	11	1.92	12
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	95	48	10.5%	57	1.06	50
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	10	73	5.6%	73	3.17	5
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	10	73	18.2%	22	4.61	2
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	210	38	5.2%	75	8.81	1
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	625	18	12.1%	51	1.25	35
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	115	43	14.0%	39	1.03	54
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	335	28	12.9%	47	1.36	29
1104 - CSSS des Îles	65	51	7.4%	69	1.04	53
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a



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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO	% of total English- speaking population below LICO	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	25	61	33.3%	1	3.27	4
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	280	32	11.8%	53	1.23	38
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	50	53	10.0%	60	1.10	49
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	115	43	18.1%	23	1.47	20
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	20	66	16.7%	26	1.59	17
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	595	19	15.4%	28	1.14	45
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	940	14	15.1%	33	1.42	23
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	1,370	10	19.3%	17	1.64	16
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	395	24	13.3%	43	1.14	44
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	1,245	11	13.0%	45	1.31	31
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	120	42	18.6%	19	1.37	28
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	370	26	9.0%	67	0.87	68
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	300	29	9.5%	62	0.82	70
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	750	16	13.2%	44	0.93	64
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	1,015	13	15.3%	30	1.26	32
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	395	24	22.4%	12	1.47	21
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	2,670	4	11.7%	54	1.32	30
1605 - CSSS Champlain	7,920	1	18.5%	21	1.25	34
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	2,425	5	23.8%	9	1.50	19
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	900	15	13.7%	42	1.23	39
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	640	17	9.2%	66	0.96	61
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	110	46	23.7%	10	1.56	18
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	1,445	9	13.0%	46	1.41	25
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	545	20	14.7%	35	1.20	42
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,885	3	9.4%	64	1.11	47

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living in below low income cut-off (LICO) families. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 – CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Appendix 2 – Below LICO lone parent

### RSS Ranking

Three Ranking Measures of the Lone Parent English-speaking Population in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health region (HR)	total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	% of total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of Percent English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO lone parent
Province of Québec	37,225	n/a	31.7%	n/a	1.15	n/a
<i>01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>13</i>
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	275	7	23.0%	11	0.92	10
<i>04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>26.7%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>9</i>
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	680	6	29.6%	4	1.28	3
06 - RSS de Montréal	26,675	1	37.0%	1	0.90	12
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	1,970	3	26.1%	7	1.08	5
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145	10	16.6%	14	0.68	15
<i>09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>n/a</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	215	9	14.1%	15	0.79	14
<i>12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>27.2%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>2</i>
13 - RSS de Laval	1,940	4	29.8%	3	1.23	4
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	275	7	33.3%	2	1.49	1
15 - RSS des Laurentides	730	5	23.0%	10	1.03	7
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	3,865	2	24.2%	8	1.03	6

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total lone parent English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO), the percent of lone parent English speakers living below LICO and the minority-majority index (MMI) of lone parent English speakers living below LICO. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the Lone Parent English-speaking Population in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	% of total English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of Percent English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO lone parent
Province of Québec	37,225	n/a	31.7%	n/a	1.15	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	28,615	n/a	36.4%	n/a	0.96	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	2,840	5	20.8%	13	0.88	12
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	3,465	4	37.2%	7	1.21	2
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	3,910	2	57.2%	1	1.11	4
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	850	10	31.6%	10	0.91	11
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	810	11	42.3%	6	0.99	7
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	1,365	8	31.5%	11	0.67	13
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	4,805	1	43.3%	5	1.13	3
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	3,525	3	36.1%	9	0.95	9
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	745	12	46.1%	2	1.02	6
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	2,385	6	36.9%	8	0.94	10
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	745	12	44.6%	3	1.04	5
0613 - CSSS d'Achetsic et Montréal-Nord	1,230	9	43.9%	4	0.98	8
1301 - CSSS de Laval	1,940	7	29.9%	12	1.23	1

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total lone parent English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO), the percent of lone parent English speakers living below LICO and the minority-majority index (MMI) of lone parent English speakers living below LICO. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the Lone Parent English-speaking Population in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS, Québec Less Montréal and Laval RSS, 2006</b>						
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	% of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of Percent English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO lone parent
Province of Québec	37,225	n/a	31.7%	n/a	1.15	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	8,600	n/a	24.3%	n/a	1.03	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	10	50	11.8%	49	0.46	50
0103 - CSSS de Matane	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0105 - CSSS des Basques	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	10	50	100.0%	1	3.96	3
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	10	50	100.0%	1	5.30	2
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	30	36	37.5%	12	1.25	25
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapelaine	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	240	10	29.4%	24	1.01	35
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	20	43	6.2%	55	0.26	54
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	15	46	75.0%	3	6.80	1
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	10	50	50.0%	5	2.13	5
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	20	43	30.8%	21	0.85	43
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	25	40	15.6%	43	0.48	48
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet- Yamaska	10	50	25.0%	32	1.29	21
0407 - CSSS Drummond	35	35	41.2%	9	1.43	14
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	25	40	45.5%	7	1.96	7

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	% of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of Percent English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO lone parent
0501 - CSSS du Granit	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0502 - CSSS des Sources	15	46	50.0%	5	1.96	6
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	30	36	14.0%	45	0.90	41
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	40	32	25.8%	31	1.41	15
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	25	40	13.2%	46	0.98	38
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	305	7	32.8%	17	1.71	10
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	260	8	35.1%	16	1.33	20
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	1,345	2	29.3%	25	1.16	29
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	325	6	31.4%	19	1.75	9
0703 - CSSS des Collines	120	18	13.1%	47	0.72	45
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	70	27	11.7%	50	0.47	49
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	110	20	27.2%	27	1.28	23
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	10	50	3.5%	56	0.00	n/a
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	15	46	7.7%	52	0.40	52
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	45	31	39.1%	11	1.55	13
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	75	26	32.6%	18	1.16	28
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	15	46	37.5%	12	0.88	42
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	30	36	17.1%	42	0.76	44
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	90	24	19.4%	40	0.00	n/a
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	135	16	15.2%	44	1.11	30
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	30	36	20.7%	37	1.07	34
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	40	32	11.3%	51	0.68	46
1104 - CSSS des Îles	10	50	7.1%	54	0.45	51
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	% of total English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of Percent English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO lone parent	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO lone parent
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	60	29	24.5%	33	1.38	16
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	55	30	64.7%	4	2.48	4
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	120	18	37.5%	12	1.58	12
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	140	15	28.3%	26	1.33	19
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	240	10	27.1%	28	1.29	22
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	90	24	29.5%	23	1.27	24
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	110	20	12.8%	48	0.61	47
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	40	32	40.0%	10	1.67	11
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	70	27	29.8%	22	1.36	18
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	20	43	7.4%	53	0.32	53
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	160	14	31.1%	20	1.07	33
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	200	12	26.7%	29	0.96	39
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	95	23	42.2%	8	1.36	17
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	575	3	20.5%	38	0.96	40
1605 - CSSS Champlain	1,430	1	26.4%	30	1.09	32
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	415	5	36.1%	15	1.25	26
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	180	13	23.4%	35	0.98	37
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	125	17	20.5%	39	1.16	27
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	245	9	23.7%	34	1.80	8
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	110	20	21.6%	36	0.99	36
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	475	4	18.0%	41	1.10	31

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total lone parent English speakers living below the low income cut-off (LICO), the percent of lone parent English speakers living below LICO and the minority-majority index (MMI) of lone parent English speakers living below LICO. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 – CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Appendix 3 – Below LICO living alone

### RSS Ranking

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living Alone in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006</b>						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health region (HR)	total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	% of total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO living alone	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO living alone
Province of Québec	49,585	n/a	41.4%	n/a	1.09	n/a
<i>01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>35.0%</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>48.6%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>2</i>
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	645	7	36.2%	9	0.92	13
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	415	8	51.9%	1	1.26	3
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	1,225	5	36.7%	8	1.00	9
06 - RSS de Montréal	36,620	1	44.4%	3	1.01	8
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	2,030	3	32.0%	12	0.99	10
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	255	11	41.5%	4	1.18	4
<i>09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>n/a</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	390	10	30.5%	14	0.88	14
<i>12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>40.6%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>1</i>
13 - RSS de Laval	1,545	4	41.4%	5	1.13	5
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	400	9	37.0%	7	1.09	6
15 - RSS des Laurentides	1,120	6	30.8%	13	0.94	11
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	4,555	2	35.3%	10	1.03	7

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*LICO is based on household earnings while income data is calculated from individual earnings. RSS rankings for LICO and for Less than \$10,000 income vary as a result.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living Alone in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	% of total English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of % English-speaking population below LICO living alone	MMI - English-speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of MMI English-speaking population below LICO living alone
Province of Québec	49,585	n/a	41.4%	n/a	1.09	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	38,145	n/a	44.2%	n/a	1.03	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	3,020	6	31.5%	13	1.02	11
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	3,440	3	40.4%	11	1.10	5
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	3,145	4	46.2%	6	1.07	8
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	655	13	41.3%	10	1.06	10
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	1,335	10	53.1%	2	1.16	2
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	1,005	11	44.4%	8	0.89	13
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	10,190	1	49.8%	4	1.11	4
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	5,670	2	40.0%	12	0.95	12
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	3,140	5	48.8%	5	1.10	6
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	2,700	7	45.0%	7	1.06	9
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	950	12	50.7%	3	1.09	7
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuentsic et Montréal-Nord	1,350	9	58.4%	1	1.22	1
1301 - CSSS de Laval	1,545	8	41.4%	9	1.13	3

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*



## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking population Living Alone in Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO) Families by CSSS, Less Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec 2006</b>						
Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	% of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO living alone	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO living alone
Province of Québec	49,585	n/a	41.4%	n/a	1.09	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	11,420	n/a	34.7%	n/a	0.97	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	10	59	20.0%	63	0.51	64
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	10	59	28.6%	51	0.71	60
0103 - CSSS de Matane	10	59	50.0%	11	1.32	18
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0105 - CSSS des Basques	10	59	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	10	59	50.0%	11	1.31	20
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	20	50	44.4%	17	1.39	12
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	10	59	50.0%	11	1.84	3
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	15	54	30.0%	46	0.73	59
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	40	41	61.5%	4	1.39	13
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	20	50	57.1%	5	1.81	4
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapelaine	10	59	100.0%	1	3.03	1
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	15	54	33.3%	41	1.13	30
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	480	6	37.9%	31	0.89	51
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	140	24	29.8%	48	0.84	55
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	35	44	53.8%	8	1.11	33
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	40	41	80.0%	2	2.21	2
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	205	17	65.1%	3	1.42	10
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet- Yamaska	15	54	42.9%	18	1.51	9
0407 - CSSS Drummond	75	36	42.9%	18	1.09	34
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	35	44	28.0%	52	0.73	58

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	% of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO living alone	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO living alone
0501 - CSSS du Granit	15	54	42.9%	18	1.38	14
0502 - CSSS des Sources	20	50	36.4%	34	1.06	38
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	80	33	33.3%	41	1.13	32
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	110	27	38.6%	27	1.54	8
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	45	40	29.0%	49	0.94	48
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	240	13	20.3%	62	0.70	61
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	710	3	51.4%	10	1.22	21
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	1,140	2	34.1%	40	1.02	44
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	450	8	35.4%	38	1.07	37
0703 - CSSS des Collines	165	21	19.4%	64	0.90	50
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	115	26	29.9%	47	0.85	53
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	160	22	32.7%	43	1.13	31
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	65	37	40.6%	22	1.19	24
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	15	54	15.8%	66	0.49	65
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	80	33	53.3%	9	1.42	11
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	10	59	40.0%	25	1.13	29
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	85	31	56.7%	6	1.57	6
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	10	59	50.0%	11	1.67	5
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	25	48	27.8%	54	1.03	42
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	55	39	20.8%	61	0.00	66
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	200	18	27.8%	54	0.95	47
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	35	44	28.0%	52	0.67	62
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	110	27	31.9%	45	1.05	41
1104 - CSSS des Îles	40	41	50.0%	11	1.54	7
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	% of total English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of % English- speaking population below LICO living alone	MMI - English- speaking population below LICO living alone	rank of MMI English- speaking population below LICO living alone
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	60	38	36.4%	34	1.19	25
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	30	47	42.9%	18	1.34	17
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	25	48	38.5%	30	1.16	26
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	240	13	36.4%	34	1.06	39
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	160	22	38.6%	29	1.15	27
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	335	10	46.9%	16	1.31	19
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	85	31	25.4%	59	0.76	56
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	215	15	40.2%	23	1.21	22
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	20	50	26.7%	57	0.75	57
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	105	30	18.6%	65	0.84	54
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	140	24	25.7%	58	0.88	52
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	210	16	24.4%	60	0.64	63
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	330	11	36.3%	37	1.37	15
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	110	27	38.6%	27	0.92	49
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	475	7	27.5%	56	0.99	46
1605 - CSSS Champlain	1,420	1	40.2%	24	1.15	28
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	420	9	38.7%	26	1.03	43
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	280	12	36.8%	33	1.07	35
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	175	20	32.4%	44	1.01	45
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	80	33	55.2%	7	1.35	16
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	485	5	34.4%	39	1.20	23
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	185	19	37.0%	32	1.07	36
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	580	4	29.0%	50	1.05	40

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families, the percent of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers living alone in below the low income cut-off (LICO) families. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 – CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Appendix 4 - Unemployed

### RSS Ranking

Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking Unemployed Population 15+ in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health region (HR)	total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	% total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	47,645	n/a	8.8%	n/a	1.33	n/a
<i>01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>13.6%</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13.7%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>6</i>
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	485	11	7.3%	13	1.45	5
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	240	14	9.3%	9	1.29	13
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	990	7	9.0%	11	1.38	9
06 - RSS de Montréal	29,795	1	9.1%	10	1.08	16
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	2,490	4	7.6%	12	1.26	14
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	385	12	15.4%	5	1.71	3
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	790	9	28.7%	1	2.62	1
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13.8%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1.29</i>	<i>12</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,130	5	28.4%	2	1.72	2
<i>12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>4</i>
13 - RSS de Laval	2,645	3	6.8%	16	1.31	11
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	330	13	5.9%	18	1.05	18
15 - RSS des Laurentides	1,065	6	6.3%	17	1.10	15
<i>16 - RSS de la Montérégie</i>	<i>5,460</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>8</i>

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total unemployed English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over, the percent of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over. RSS 17 (Nunavik) and RSS 18 (RSS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) were not used in the analysis. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-Speaking Unemployed Population 15+ by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	% total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	47,645	n/a	8.8%	n/a	1.33	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	32,440	n/a	8.9%	n/a	1.14	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	4,855	2	6.8%	11	1.26	6
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	2,705	4	8.8%	8	1.41	2
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	2,445	7	11.8%	1	1.38	3
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	1,035	11	6.7%	13	1.04	11
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	1,000	12	11.7%	2	1.41	1
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	1,520	9	8.4%	10	0.68	13
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	6,400	1	11.1%	4	1.06	8
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	3,485	3	8.6%	9	1.05	10
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	1,540	8	9.1%	7	1.17	7
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	2,700	5	10.0%	6	0.98	12
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	830	13	11.6%	3	1.37	4
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntyc et Montréal-Nord	1,265	10	10.9%	5	1.05	9
1301 - CSSS de Laval	2,640	6	6.8%	12	1.31	5

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total unemployed English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over, the percent of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-Speaking Unemployed Population 15+ by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	% total English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ unemployed
Province of Québec	47,645	n/a	8.84%	n/a	1.33	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	13,735	n/a	8.27%	n/a	1.32	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	40	44	17.4%	20	2.21	14
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0103 - CSSS de Matane	10	61	12.5%	28	1.09	60
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	15	55	60.0%	3	3.44	4
0105 - CSSS des Basques	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	10	61	14.3%	25	1.19	54
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	10	61	15.4%	24	2.07	17
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	35	46	11.7%	31	1.37	41
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	50	42	17.5%	19	1.82	23
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	15	55	20.0%	12	2.05	19
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapdelaine	20	50	40.0%	4	3.06	5
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	20	50	7.8%	46	1.43	33
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	295	12	7.7%	49	1.39	37
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	160	24	6.5%	58	1.61	26
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	15	55	25.0%	9	2.43	8
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	15	55	7.1%	55	0.80	68
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	10	61	18.2%	16	2.35	9
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	85	34	10.6%	34	1.42	35
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet-Yamaska	10	61	5.6%	65	0.93	66
0407 - CSSS Drummond	65	40	8.4%	41	1.20	51
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	45	43	12.0%	30	2.14	15

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ below LICO	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ below LICO	% total English- speaking population 15+ below LICO	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ below LICO	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ below LICO	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ below LICO
0501 - CSSS du Granit	30	48	17.6%	18	2.31	12
0502 - CSSS des Sources	20	50	8.3%	42	1.15	56
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	90	33	7.3%	54	1.01	64
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	85	34	7.8%	47	1.82	22
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	65	40	6.2%	62	1.37	39
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	285	13	7.5%	52	0.99	65
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	410	9	12.0%	29	1.82	21
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	1,320	2	6.8%	57	1.27	49
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	480	7	9.7%	37	1.15	57
0703 - CSSS des Collines	230	18	4.7%	72	1.02	63
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	285	13	18.4%	15	1.37	40
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	175	23	9.1%	40	1.31	45
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de- Kipawa	95	32	13.3%	26	2.78	6
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	85	34	17.2%	21	1.65	25
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	75	37	17.0%	22	2.05	18
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	10	61	10.5%	35	1.07	61
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	40	44	24.2%	10	2.32	10
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	75	37	12.7%	27	1.55	28
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	10	61	66.7%	2	3.73	2
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	10	61	18.2%	16	2.22	13
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	20	50	4.9%	71	0.58	73
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	10	61	10.0%	36	1.34	42
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	10	61	22.2%	11	1.20	52
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	730	6	36.3%	5	1.17	55
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	735	5	33.9%	6	2.11	16
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	30	48	11.5%	32	0.67	71
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	260	16	26.0%	8	1.53	29
1104 - CSSS des Îles	100	31	18.9%	13	1.29	48
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	10	61	100.0%	1	5.38	1

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	% total English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ unemployed	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ unemployed
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	10	61	28.6%	7	3.44	3
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	70	39	5.3%	67	1.48	32
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	20	50	7.5%	51	1.91	20
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	15	55	5.2%	68	0.80	69
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	10	61	11.1%	33	1.53	30
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	145	25	8.2%	43	1.11	59
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	190	21	5.0%	70	1.14	58
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	285	13	7.7%	48	1.75	24
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	125	28	7.4%	53	1.32	44
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	185	22	3.6%	73	0.78	70
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	15	55	6.3%	61	0.59	72
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	195	20	9.4%	39	1.30	46
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	120	29	7.9%	44	0.92	67
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	135	27	5.1%	69	1.05	62
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	315	11	9.6%	38	1.42	34
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	145	25	15.5%	23	2.32	11
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	865	4	7.1%	56	1.56	27
1605 - CSSS Champlain	1,785	1	7.6%	50	1.41	36
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	465	8	7.9%	45	1.51	31
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	210	19	6.0%	63	1.26	50
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	245	17	6.5%	59	1.30	47
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	35	46	18.4%	14	2.55	7
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	350	10	6.3%	60	1.38	38
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	105	30	5.8%	64	1.19	53
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	945	3	5.5%	66	1.32	43

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total unemployed English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over, the percent of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers in the labour force 15 years and over. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 –CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*



## Appendix 5 – Less than \$10,000 income

### RSS Ranking

Three Ranking Measures of the total English-speaking population 15+ with Less than \$10,000 Income in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health region (HR)	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	230,365	n/a	27.6%	n/a	1.18	n/a
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	395	15	32.9%	1	1.28	1
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	515	14	31.8%	2	1.15	9
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	2,645	7	24.9%	11	1.16	8
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	1,340	11	30.1%	4	1.18	6
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	5,795	6	28.4%	7	1.22	2
06 - RSS de Montréal	143,815	1	28.6%	6	1.15	10
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	12,550	4	25.7%	10	1.17	7
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,370	10	30.7%	3	1.20	4
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	1,085	12	24.0%	15	0.98	16
10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec	65	16	27.7%	8	1.19	5
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2,320	8	28.7%	5	1.15	11
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	735	13	22.9%	16	1.01	15
13 - RSS de Laval	13,420	3	24.2%	14	1.12	12
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	2,110	9	24.2%	13	1.02	14
15 - RSS des Laurentides	6,795	5	24.3%	12	1.09	13
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	31,695	2	26.5%	9	1.21	3

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*The under \$10,000 income calculations for RSS de la Côte-Nord produce findings which appear to be inconsistent with the calculations for other variables in this analysis. Further study is needed to explain the basis of this inconsistency.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the total English-speaking population 15+ with less than \$10,000 income by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	230,365	n/a	27.6%	n/a	1.18	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	157,235	n/a	28.1%	n/a	1.16	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	26,965	2	25.8%	10	1.13	7
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	12,100	6	25.1%	12	1.19	4
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	11,200	7	33.4%	1	1.34	1
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	5,440	10	25.6%	11	1.15	6
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	3,700	12	27.8%	7	1.18	5
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	7,055	9	26.4%	8	0.96	12
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	31,745	1	33.3%	2	1.10	10
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	17,280	3	26.1%	9	0.94	13
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	7,440	8	32.2%	3	1.30	2
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	12,720	5	28.7%	5	1.08	11
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	3,195	13	30.6%	4	1.25	3
0613 - CSSS d'Achimsic et Montréal-Nord	4,965	11	28.7%	6	1.12	9
1301 - CSSS de Laval	13,420	4	24.2%	13	1.12	8

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking Population 15+ with less than \$10,000 income by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
Province of Québec	230,365	n/a	27.6%	n/a	1.18	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	69,415	n/a	26.3%	n/a	1.13	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	130	49	32.5%	16	1.32	14
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	75	58	36.6%	7	1.37	8
0103 - CSSS de Matane	25	75	17.2%	76	0.64	77
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	35	66	50.0%	1	1.74	1
0105 - CSSS des Basques	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	40	65	30.8%	24	1.14	43
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	50	62	35.7%	9	1.55	7
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	30	70	30.0%	25	1.12	47
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	35	66	31.8%	18	1.15	42
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	150	46	28.3%	35	1.05	59
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	175	43	32.4%	17	1.14	44
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	35	66	25.9%	50	0.96	68
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapdelaine	45	64	39.1%	6	1.37	9
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	50	62	27.0%	44	1.00	63
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	120	52	30.0%	25	1.26	21
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	1,635	12	25.9%	51	1.20	31
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	870	22	22.7%	67	1.11	50
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	15	77	17.6%	75	0.73	74
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	85	56	44.7%	2	1.56	6
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	15	77	13.6%	79	0.50	79
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	150	46	33.0%	14	1.22	27
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	30	70	19.4%	72	0.78	73
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	400	35	29.2%	30	1.16	40
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet-Yamaska	95	54	33.9%	13	1.32	16
0407 - CSSS Drummond	360	36	28.9%	31	1.19	33
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	190	42	29.7%	28	1.19	34

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
0501 - CSSS du Granit	90	55	31.6%	20	1.32	15
0502 - CSSS des Sources	130	49	27.1%	42	1.16	41
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	530	31	26.0%	48	0.98	66
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	675	27	31.8%	19	1.35	12
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	485	32	28.0%	38	1.20	32
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	1,915	9	27.1%	43	1.26	22
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,985	8	29.7%	29	1.29	18
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	6,670	2	24.7%	58	1.17	37
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	2,570	5	28.9%	32	1.10	51
0703 - CSSS des Collines	1,520	14	22.2%	68	1.09	53
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	950	20	34.1%	12	1.31	17
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	825	23	25.3%	55	1.06	55
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	335	38	30.9%	23	1.68	3
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	295	39	34.7%	11	1.35	11
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	230	40	25.4%	54	1.00	62
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	30	70	19.4%	72	0.71	75
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	135	48	39.7%	4	1.61	5
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	340	37	30.0%	27	1.17	38
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	10	79	28.6%	33	1.11	49
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	75	58	32.6%	15	1.36	10
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	35	66	35.0%	10	1.34	13
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	165	45	22.8%	66	0.98	67
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	55	61	39.3%	5	1.74	2
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	5	80	9.1%	80	0.38	80
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	540	30	16.7%	77	0.58	78
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	1,330	17	30.9%	22	1.22	26
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	210	41	28.0%	37	1.10	52
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	640	28	28.4%	34	1.21	29
1104 - CSSS des Îles	130	49	18.3%	74	0.85	71
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	20	76	36.4%	8	1.21	28

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	% of total English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income	MMI - English- speaking populatio n 15+ < \$10,000 income	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ < \$10,000 income
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	30	70	40.0%	3	1.64	4
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	475	33	23.1%	63	1.08	54
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	85	56	20.2%	71	0.85	72
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	120	52	22.9%	65	0.90	70
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	30	70	25.0%	56	1.00	61
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	890	21	25.6%	52	0.99	64
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	1,210	18	23.0%	64	1.05	58
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	1,520	14	26.0%	49	1.21	30
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	610	29	23.8%	61	1.05	57
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	1,830	10	24.1%	60	1.13	46
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	170	44	27.9%	39	1.05	56
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	780	24	21.7%	70	1.05	60
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	725	25	25.4%	53	1.11	48
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	1,155	19	23.7%	62	0.91	69
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	1,745	11	31.1%	21	1.17	39
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	415	34	27.3%	41	1.13	45
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	4,630	4	24.8%	57	1.18	35
1605 - CSSS Champlain	10,350	1	28.3%	35	1.28	19
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	2,450	7	27.3%	40	1.27	20
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	1,505	16	26.4%	46	1.23	24
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	1,575	13	26.2%	47	1.23	25
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	70	60	16.7%	78	0.64	76
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	2,560	6	26.9%	45	1.18	36
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	690	26	21.7%	69	0.99	65
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	5,705	3	24.3%	59	1.24	23

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income. The category "English speakers 15 years and over who have earned less than \$10,000 income" also contains the English speakers without income. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 – CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Appendix 6 - No certificate, diploma, or degree

### RSS Ranking

<b>Three Ranking Measures of the total English-speaking population 15+ with No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree in 16 Health Regions (RSS), Québec, 2006</b>						
Région sociosanitaire (RSS) / Health Region (HR)	total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	164,960	n/a	19.8%	n/a	0.78	n/a
01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	285	15	23.7%	9	0.77	12
02 - RSS du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	345	14	21.3%	12	0.83	9
03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	1,305	11	12.3%	16	0.64	15
04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre- du-Québec	1,080	12	24.3%	7	0.00	16
05 - RSS de l'Estrie	6,155	5	30.1%	5	1.12	2
06 - RSS de Montréal	85,080	1	16.9%	15	0.76	13
07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	11,590	4	23.8%	8	0.88	8
08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,715	10	38.5%	3	1.09	3
09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	2,235	9	49.5%	1	1.52	1
<i>10 - RSS du Nord-du-Québec</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>30.4%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>7</i>
11 - RSS de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la- Madeleine	3,360	7	41.6%	2	1.09	4
12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	610	13	19.0%	14	0.68	14
13 - RSS de Laval	11,955	3	21.5%	11	1.01	5
14 - RSS de Lanaudière	2,420	8	27.7%	6	0.97	6
15 - RSS des Laurentides	6,135	6	22.0%	10	0.82	10
16 - RSS de la Montérégie	23,595	2	19.7%	13	0.78	11

*Note: This table ranks 16 health regions (RSS) in Québec by the total English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree. Health regions (RSS) with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## Montréal & Laval Ranking

### Three Ranking Measures of the total English-speaking population 15+ with No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of total English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English-speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	164,960	n/a	19.8%	n/a	0.78	n/a
Montréal and Laval RSS	97,035	n/a	17.4%	n/a	0.79	n/a
0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	12,810	2	12.3%	12	0.86	8
0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	9,935	4	20.6%	7	0.85	9
0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest—Verdun	7,100	7	21.2%	6	0.00	13
0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	4,295	9	20.2%	8	0.74	11
0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	3,040	11	22.8%	3	0.94	6
0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	6,230	8	23.3%	2	0.66	12
0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	14,325	1	15.0%	10	1.42	1
0608 - CSSS Cavendish	9,600	5	14.5%	11	1.29	2
0609 - CSSS Jeanne-Mance	2,650	12	11.5%	13	0.76	10
0611 - CSSS de Bordeaux-Cartierville—Saint-Laurent	8,585	6	19.4%	9	1.16	3
0612 - CSSS du Cœur-de-l'Île	2,350	13	22.5%	4	1.09	4
0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	4,160	10	24.0%	1	0.88	7
1301 - CSSS de Laval	11,955	3	21.5%	5	1.01	5

*Note: This table ranks the 13 CSSS territories in the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

## CSSS outside Montréal and Laval RSS

### Three Ranking Measures of the English-speaking with No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree by CSSS in the Montréal and Laval RSS, Québec, 2006

Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree
Province of Québec	164,960	n/a	19.8%	n/a	0.78	n/a
Quebec less Montréal and Laval RSS	60,900	n/a	23.1%	n/a	0.87	n/a
0101 - CSSS - de Rimouski-Neigette	60	60	15.2%	70	0.70	66
0102 - CSSS - de la Mitis	30	69	14.6%	73	0.42	77
0103 - CSSS de Matane	15	78	11.1%	78	0.31	78
0104 - CSSS de la Matapédia	40	66	57.1%	1	1.62	2
0105 - CSSS des Basques	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0106 - CSSS de Témiscouata	55	62	42.3%	11	1.05	18
0107 - CSSS de Rivière-du-Loup	30	69	21.4%	55	0.78	56
0108 - CSSS de Kamouraska	45	64	45.0%	7	1.41	3
0201 - CSSS Cléophas-Claveau	25	71	21.7%	54	0.77	58
0202 - CSSS de Chicoutimi	110	49	20.6%	58	0.94	33
0203 - CSSS de Jonquière	90	54	16.8%	67	0.73	62
0204 - CSSS Domaine-du-Roy	40	66	29.6%	34	1.00	23
0205 - CSSS Maria-Chapdelaine	35	68	30.4%	32	0.89	41
0206 - CSSS de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	45	64	24.3%	48	0.89	42
0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	75	56	18.8%	62	0.70	65
0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	725	26	11.5%	77	0.71	63
0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	475	31	12.5%	76	0.63	69
0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	20	74	25.0%	45	0.77	59
0401 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Maurice	85	55	43.6%	8	1.21	9
0402 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Batiscan	10	79	9.5%	79	0.31	79
0403 - CSSS de l'Énergie	135	47	29.7%	33	1.03	21
0404 - CSSS de Maskinongé	55	62	35.5%	22	0.92	37
0405 - CSSS de Trois-Rivières	230	43	16.8%	66	0.75	60
0406 - CSSS de Bécancour – Nicolet- Yamaska	75	56	26.3%	42	0.86	47
0407 - CSSS Drummond	315	39	25.3%	44	0.86	46
0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-L'Érable	170	45	27.2%	41	0.83	50



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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree
0501 - CSSS du Granit	110	49	38.6%	15	0.93	36
0502 - CSSS des Sources	135	47	28.1%	39	0.88	43
0503 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-François	695	27	34.2%	24	0.93	34
0504 - CSSS du Val-Saint-François	765	25	36.1%	20	1.23	8
0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	570	30	32.9%	27	0.96	30
0506 - CSSS de Memphrémagog	2,225	7	31.4%	28	1.17	11
0507 - CSSS Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke	1,655	9	24.7%	47	1.15	12
0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	5,205	2	19.3%	60	0.80	53
0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	3,275	4	36.8%	18	0.97	28
0703 - CSSS des Collines	1,025	21	15.0%	71	0.57	73
0704 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	1,085	19	39.0%	13	0.95	32
0705 - CSSS de Papineau	1,010	22	31.0%	30	0.98	24
0801 - CSSS de Témiscaming-et-de-Kipawa	420	33	38.7%	14	1.37	4
0802 - CSSS du Lac-Témiscamingue	355	38	41.8%	12	1.26	7
0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	305	40	33.7%	25	1.11	14
0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	65	58	43.3%	9	1.06	17
0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	160	46	47.1%	4	1.29	6
0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	405	35	35.8%	21	0.97	29
0901 - CSSS de la Haute-Côte-Nord	0	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.00	n/a
0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	65	58	28.3%	38	0.97	27
0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	20	74	18.2%	64	0.55	75
0904 - CSSS de Sept-Iles	240	42	33.3%	26	1.04	20
0905 - CSSS de l'Hématite	60	60	42.9%	10	1.96	1
0906 - CSSS de la Minganie	20	74	36.4%	19	0.88	44
0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	1,830	8	56.7%	2	0.97	25
1101 - CSSS Baie-des-Chaleurs	1,635	10	38.0%	17	1.12	13
1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	385	36	51.7%	3	1.18	10
1103 - CSSS de La Côte-de-Gaspé	1,045	20	46.4%	5	1.30	5
1104 - CSSS des Îles	270	41	38.0%	16	0.97	26
1105 - CSSS de La Haute-Gaspésie	25	71	45.5%	6	1.04	19

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Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) / Health and Social Services Centres	total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	% of total English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of % English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	MMI - English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree	rank of MMI English- speaking population 15+ with no certificate, diploma, or degree
1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	20	74	25.0%	45	0.64	68
1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	360	37	17.5%	65	0.79	55
1203 - CSSS de Beauce	95	52	22.6%	52	0.64	67
1204 - CSSS de la région de Thetford	95	52	18.3%	63	0.58	72
1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-L'Islet	25	71	20.8%	57	0.55	74
1401 - CSSS du Nord de Lanaudière	1,190	18	34.3%	23	1.03	22
1402 - CSSS du Sud de Lanaudière	1,225	17	23.3%	51	0.95	31
1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	1,385	15	23.7%	50	0.87	45
1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	615	28	24.0%	49	0.84	49
1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	1,535	12	20.3%	59	0.91	38
1504 - CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle	175	44	28.7%	37	0.78	57
1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	600	29	16.7%	68	0.93	35
1506 - CSSS des Sommets	410	34	14.4%	74	0.50	76
1507 - CSSS d'Argenteuil	1,415	14	29.1%	35	0.80	54
1602 - CSSS du Haut-Saint-Laurent	1,545	11	27.6%	40	0.70	64
1603 - CSSS du Suroît	440	32	28.9%	36	0.91	40
1604 - CSSS Jardins-Roussillon	3,960	3	21.2%	56	0.83	51
1605 - CSSS Champlain	6,890	1	18.8%	61	0.91	39
1606 - CSSS Pierre-Boucher	1,475	13	16.4%	69	0.74	61
1607 - CSSS Haut-Richelieu—Rouville	1,270	16	22.3%	53	0.82	52
1608 - CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	885	24	14.8%	72	0.59	70
1609 - CSSS Pierre-De Saurel	110	49	25.9%	43	0.84	48
1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	2,950	6	31.0%	29	1.07	16
1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	980	23	30.8%	31	1.08	15
1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	3,095	5	13.2%	75	0.58	71

*Note: This table ranks the 82 CSSS in Québec outside the Montréal and Laval health regions (RSS) by the total English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree, the percent of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree and the minority-majority index (MMI) of English speakers 15 years and over with no certificate, diploma, or degree. CSSS territories with less than 200 English speakers are in italics and have grey characters. The data for these territories should be interpreted with caution. Due to the low numbers in 0908 – CLSC Naskapi its population was added to 0907 – CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.*

*Source: Calculations by the authors are based on data from the 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample, CHSSN Data Model. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The Minority-Majority Index (MMI) compares the proportion of the population in the minority English population to the proportion of the majority French population.*

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