
**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF MONTRÉAL & THE
REST OF QUÉBEC**

BASED ON THE 2016 CENSUS OF CANADA

MRC Profile Series

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for the
Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)
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Introduction

About the MRC Profile Series

The MRC Profile Series is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders in developing strategies to improve the well-being of their constituencies.

This series presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the MRC or MRC-equivalent territories. The data is drawn from a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on the 2016 Census of Canada. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's English-speaking minority communities.

Methodological Notes

Data Source

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

Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Linguistic definitions

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

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

Geographic Regions

The MRC profile series consists of stand-alone documents which present key data for the MRC and MRC-equivalent territories in Quebec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents. Data is also presented for the Administrative Region in which each MRC is located.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2017-2018 MRC Profile Series are:

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

Statistics Canada Definitions

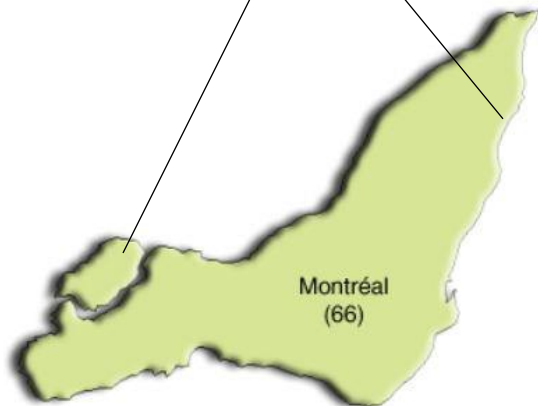
While for the most part the meaning of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada census dictionary for the¹ may also be consulted.

¹ <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>

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Map of the Territory



Demographic Size

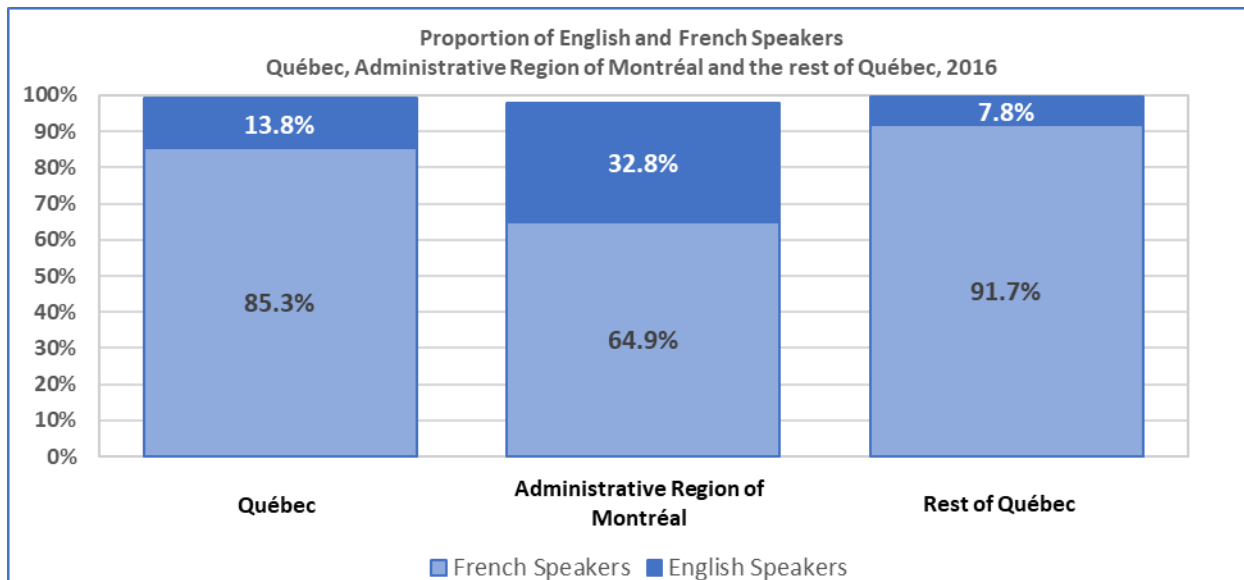
Quebec’s English speakers form one of Canada’s official language minority groups. Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users’ satisfaction with the services received.² In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Size of Population		Québec	Administrative Region of Montréal	Rest of Québec
FOLS - English speakers	number	1,097,925	622,165	475,760
	percentage	13.8%	32.8%	7.8%
FOLS - French speakers	number	6,795,280	1,229,055	5,566,225
	percentage	85.3%	64.9%	91.7%
Total population	number	7,965,450	1,895,000	6,070,450
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

² See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010). From ‘multicultural health’ to ‘knowledge translation’ – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php. See also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). “The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda”. *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 111-133.



- Across Québec, there were 1,097,925 English speakers, representing 13.8% of the provincial population.
- In 2016, there were 622,165 English speakers living in the Montréal region where they represented 32.8% of the population. This share is much higher than the overall provincial share for English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 475,760 English speakers where they represented 7.8% of the population. This proportion is much lower than that represented by English speakers across the Montréal territory.

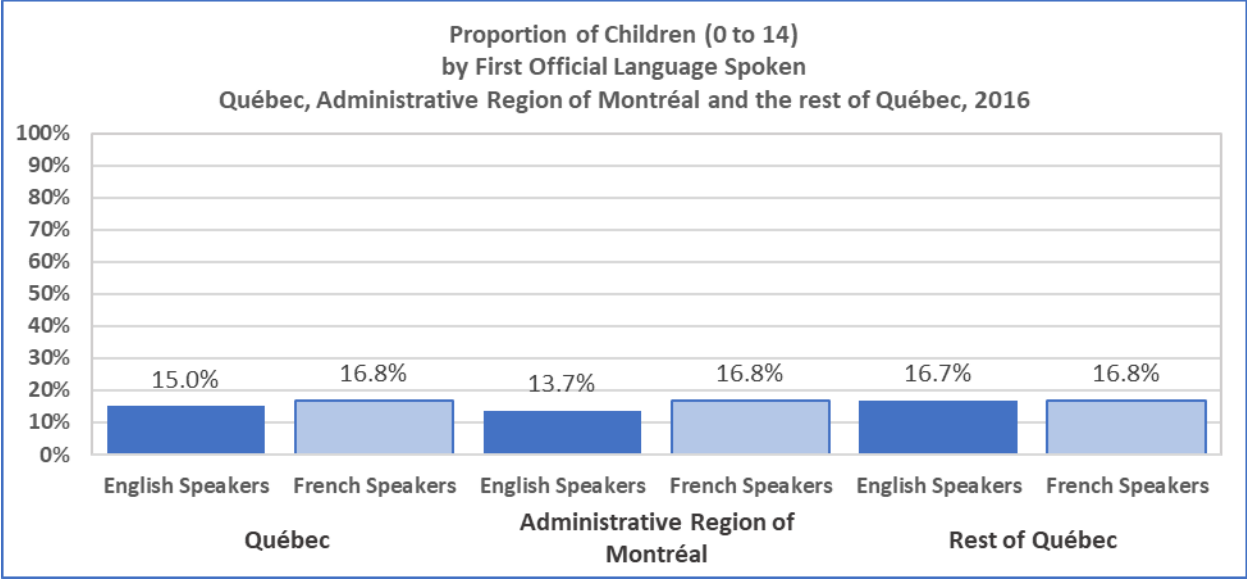
Age Structure

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

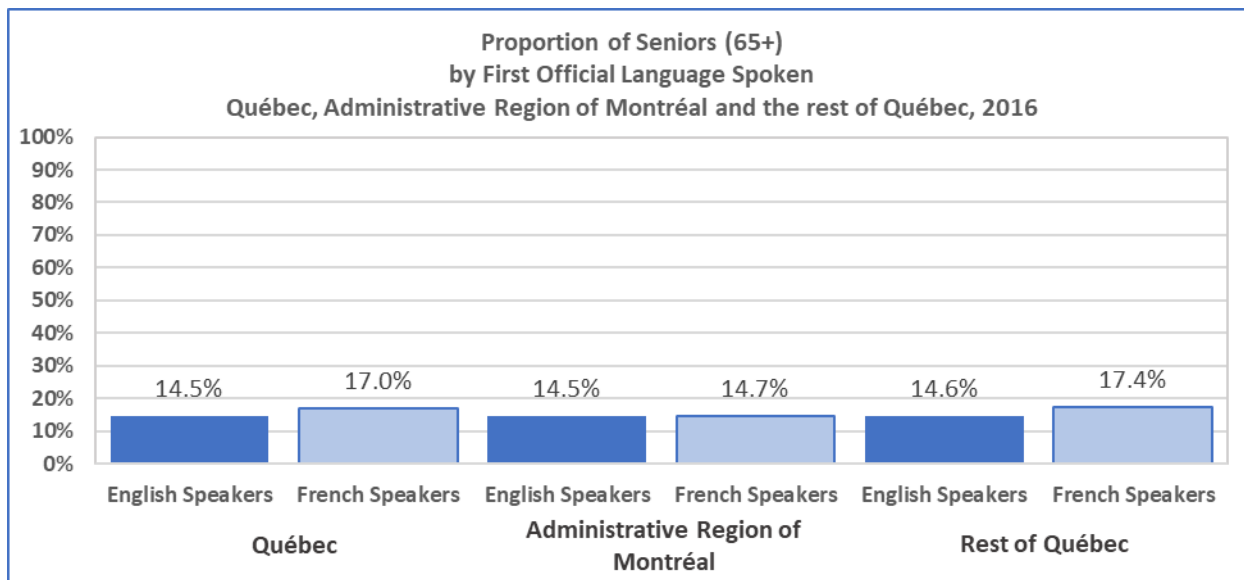
Age Structure of the Population	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	1,097,925	6,795,280	622,165	1,229,055	475,760	5,566,225
0-14 years	165,085	1,143,060	85,490	205,995	79,595	937,065
15-24 years	146,460	776,310	87,240	147,335	59,220	628,975
25-44 years	320,930	1,728,440	190,710	384,510	130,220	1,343,930
45-64 years	305,775	1,995,460	168,710	310,235	137,065	1,685,225
65+ years	159,670	1,152,005	90,015	180,970	69,655	971,035
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	15.0%	16.8%	13.7%	16.8%	16.7%	16.8%
15-24 years	13.3%	11.4%	14.0%	12.0%	12.4%	11.3%
25-44 years	29.2%	25.4%	30.7%	31.3%	27.4%	24.1%
45-64 years	27.9%	29.4%	27.1%	25.2%	28.8%	30.3%
65+ years	14.5%	17.0%	14.5%	14.7%	14.6%	17.4%

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



Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Québec, there were 165,085 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 15.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 85,490 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in Montréal where they account for 13.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the regional English-speaking population is lower than their proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This proportion is lower than the level for English-speaking children across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 79,595 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.7% of the population. This share is much higher than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the Montréal region. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the share in the rest of Québec's French-speaking majority population.



Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Québec, there were 159,670 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 14.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 90,015 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in the Montréal region where they accounted for 14.5% of the population. This share is similar to that of English-speaking seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 69,655 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.6% of the population. This share is similar to that of English-speaking seniors across the Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.³ For vulnerable low-income households, language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole⁴.

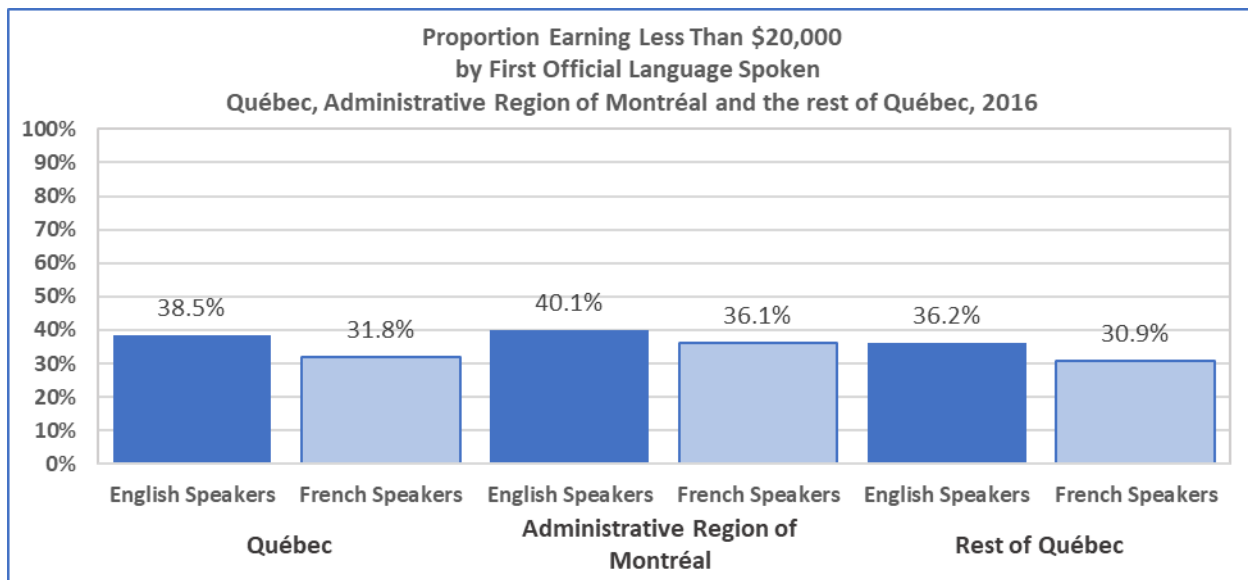
Table 3 - Income

Population by Income Group	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total Population 15+	932,835	5,652,215	536,675	1,023,050	396,160	4,629,165
Less than \$20,000	359,020	1,799,170	215,460	369,800	143,560	1,429,370
\$20,000 - \$49,999	328,605	2,235,010	185,565	380,260	143,040	1,854,750
\$50,000 +	245,210	1,618,025	135,655	272,995	109,555	1,345,030
Total Population 15+	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$20,000	38.5%	31.8%	40.1%	36.1%	36.2%	30.9%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	35.2%	39.5%	34.6%	37.2%	36.1%	40.1%
\$50,000 +	26.3%	28.6%	25.3%	26.7%	27.7%	29.1%

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

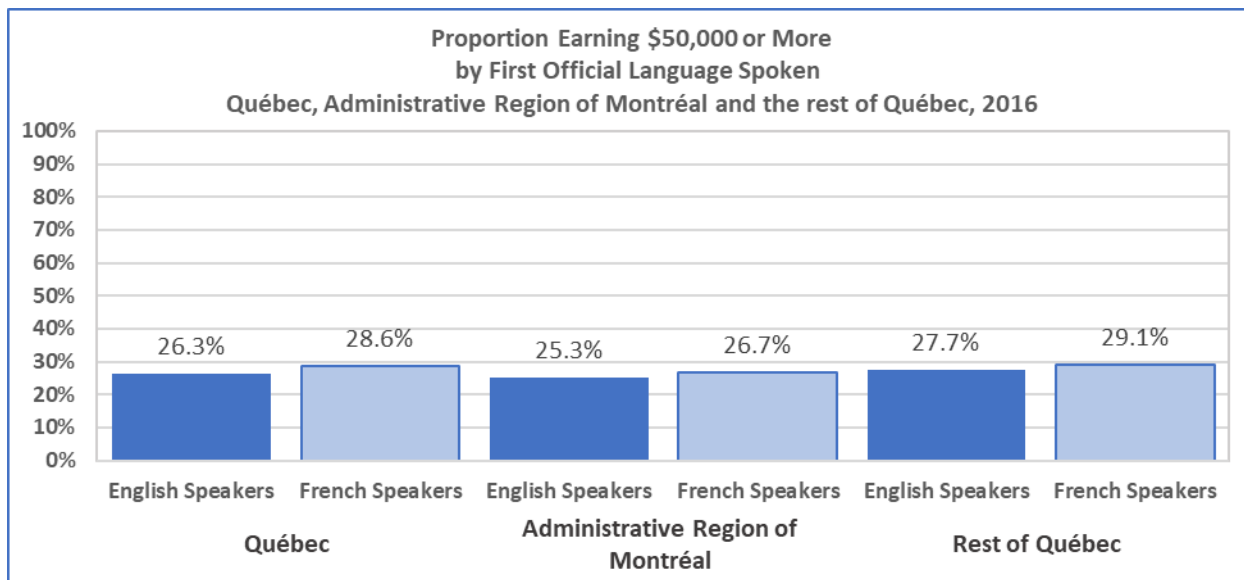
³ Public Health Agency of Canada, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php#evidence> Accessed March 2014.

⁴ *Ibid.*



Income under \$20k

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 359,020 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 38.5% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 215,460 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k in the Montréal region where they represent 40.1% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is similar to that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the region's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 143,560 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k where they account for 36.2% of the population. This share is lower than that experienced by English speakers across the Administrative Region of Montréal. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.



Earning \$50k and over

- Across Québec, there were 245,210 English speakers aged 15+ with a total income of \$50k or more, who represented 26.3% of the English-speaking population in that age group. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 135,655 English speakers aged 15+ with a total income of \$50k or more living in the Montréal region, where they represented 25.3% of the population. This proportion was similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in the region.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 109,555 English-speaking high earners aged 15+, where they represent 27.7% of the population. This share is higher than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across the Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

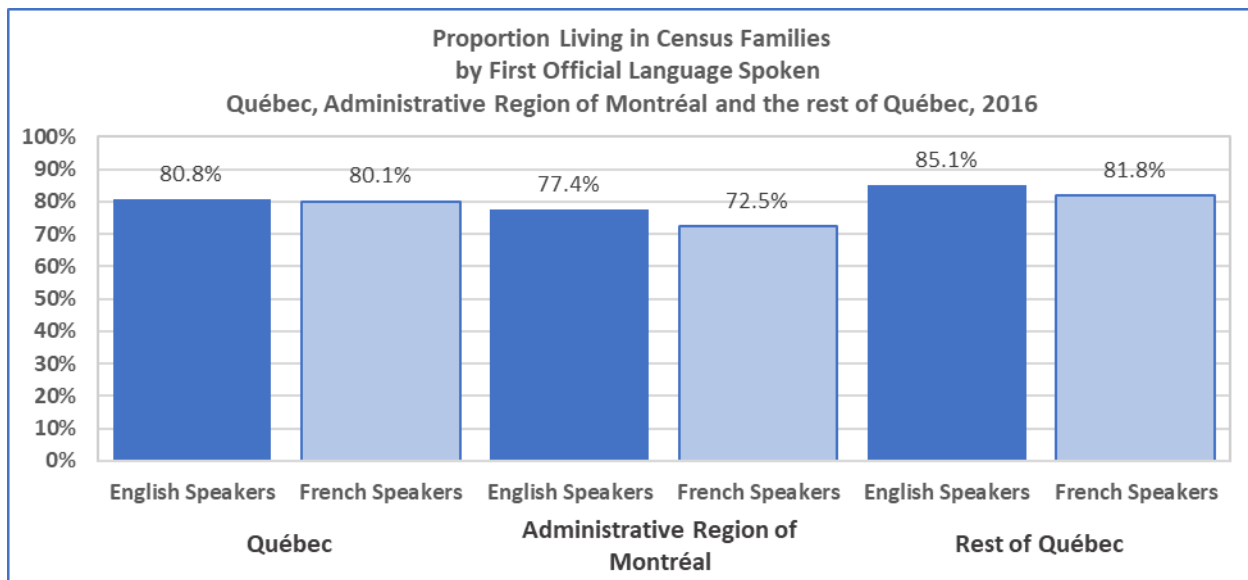
Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁵ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	1,097,925	6,795,280	622,165	1,229,055	475,760	5,566,225
Total persons in census family households	886,705	5,443,560	481,730	890,610	404,975	4,552,950
Persons in two-parent households	750,650	4,640,895	404,100	724,760	346,550	3,916,135
Persons in single-parent households	136,050	802,660	77,630	165,855	58,420	636,805
Total persons in non-census family households	211,215	1,351,720	140,430	338,445	70,785	1,013,275
Living with relatives	23,435	116,660	13,785	27,890	9,650	88,770
Living with non-relatives only	40,935	213,270	30,300	69,280	10,635	143,990
Living alone	146,855	1,021,795	96,345	241,270	50,510	780,525
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total persons in census family households	80.8%	80.1%	77.4%	72.5%	85.1%	81.8%
Persons in two-parent households	68.4%	68.3%	65.0%	59.0%	72.8%	70.4%
Persons in single-parent households	12.4%	11.8%	12.5%	13.5%	12.3%	11.4%
Total persons in non-census family households	19.2%	19.9%	22.6%	27.5%	14.9%	18.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	3.7%	3.1%	4.9%	5.6%	2.2%	2.6%
Living alone	13.4%	15.0%	15.5%	19.6%	10.6%	14.0%

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

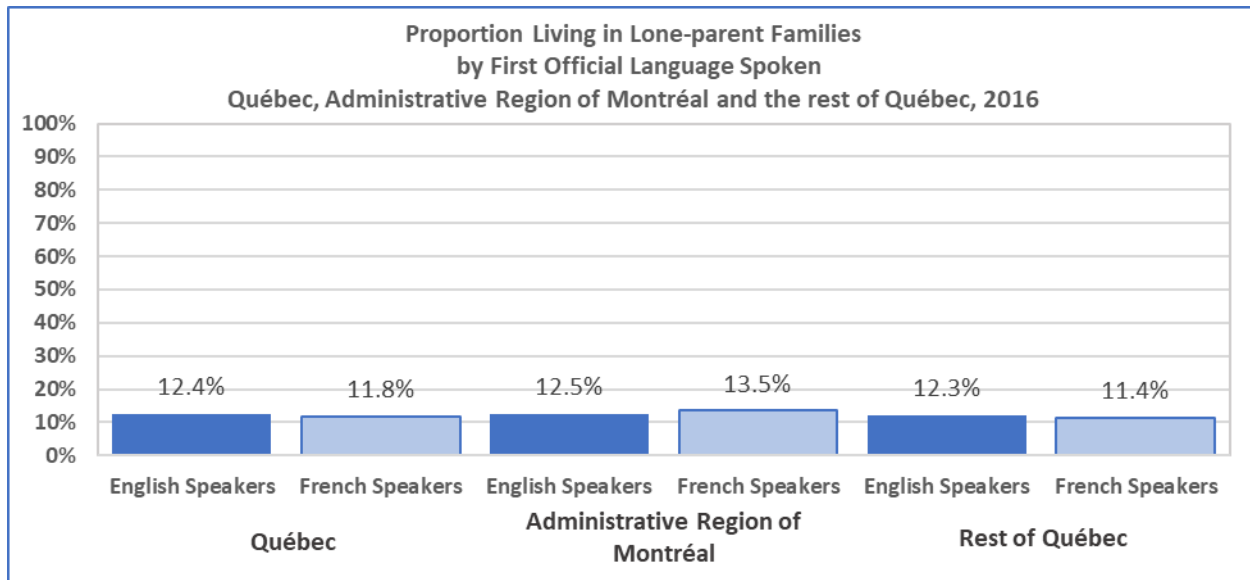
⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*. www.chssn.org



Living in census families⁶

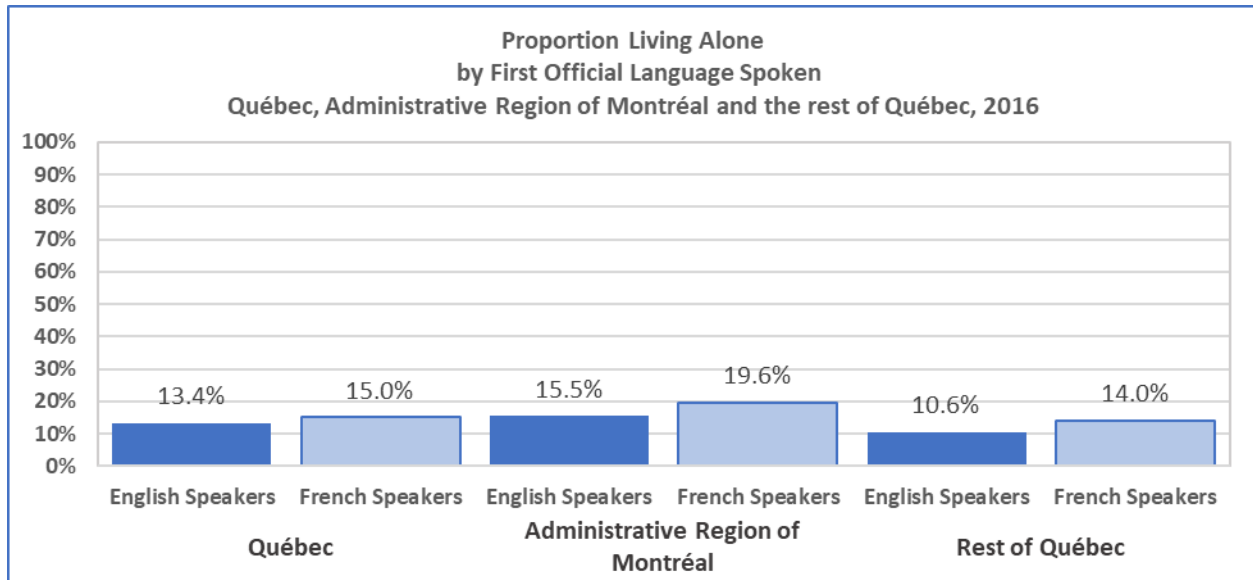
- Across Québec, there were 886,705 English speakers living in census family households. This group represents 80.8% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in census family households is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 481,730 English speakers living in census family households in the Montréal region where they comprise 77.4% of the population. This share is similar to that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census family households in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 404,975 English speakers living in census family households where they account for 85.1% of the population. This share is higher than that accounted for by English speakers across the Montréal region. The proportion of persons living in census family households in the English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

⁶ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)



Living in lone-parent families

- Across Québec, there were 136,050 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 12.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 77,630 English speakers living in lone-parent families in the Montréal region where they account for 12.5% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population. The proportion is similar to that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 58,420 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.3% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the rest of Québec is similar to the proportion we find for English speakers across the Montréal region.



Living alone

- Across Québec, there were 146,855 English speakers living alone. This group represents 13.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 96,345 English speakers living alone in the Montréal region, where they account for 15.5% of the population. This level is higher than that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the regional English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 50,510 English speakers living alone, where they represent 10.6% of the population. This share is much lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the rest of Québec.

Low-Income Cut-off

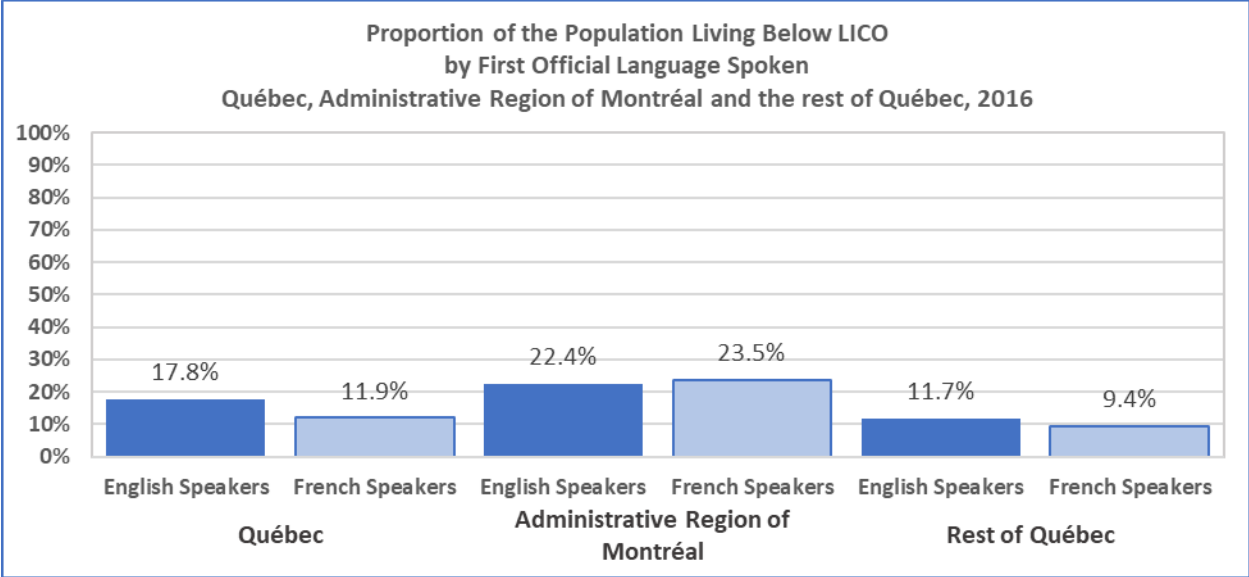
Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low-income cut-offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low-income cut-off category. People who live below-income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”⁷ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	195,300	811,110	139,595	289,380	55,705	521,730
0-14 years	25,480	125,400	16,720	49,450	8,760	75,950
15-24 years	35,280	118,175	27,005	48,715	8,275	69,460
25-44 years	60,205	193,170	45,485	83,200	14,720	109,970
45-64 years	48,885	221,935	32,570	62,080	16,315	159,855
65+ years	25,445	152,425	17,810	45,940	7,635	106,485
Proportion of those below LICO across age groups						
Total - Age groups	17.8%	11.9%	22.4%	23.5%	11.7%	9.4%
0-14 years	15.4%	11.0%	19.6%	24.0%	11.0%	8.1%
15-24 years	24.1%	15.2%	31.0%	33.1%	14.0%	11.0%
25-44 years	18.8%	11.2%	23.9%	21.6%	11.3%	8.2%
45-64 years	16.0%	11.1%	19.3%	20.0%	11.9%	9.5%
65+ years	15.9%	13.2%	19.8%	25.4%	11.0%	11.0%

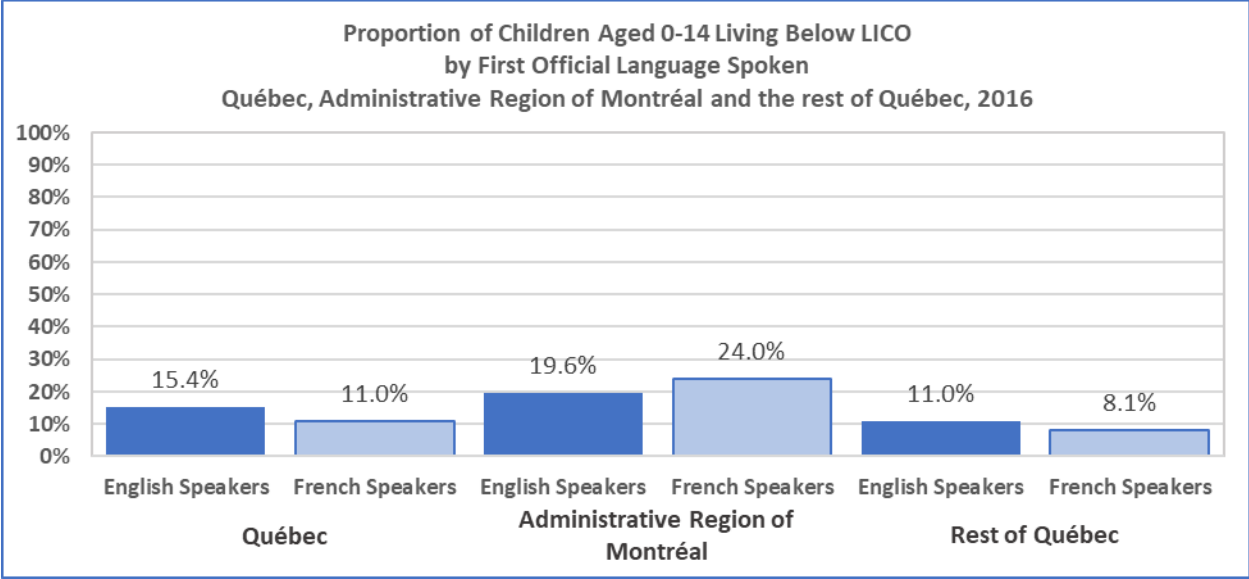
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO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

⁷ See “Low income cut-offs” (dated 2015-11-2) <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0002m/2012002/lico-sfr-eng.htm> for explanation of how LICOs are calculated.



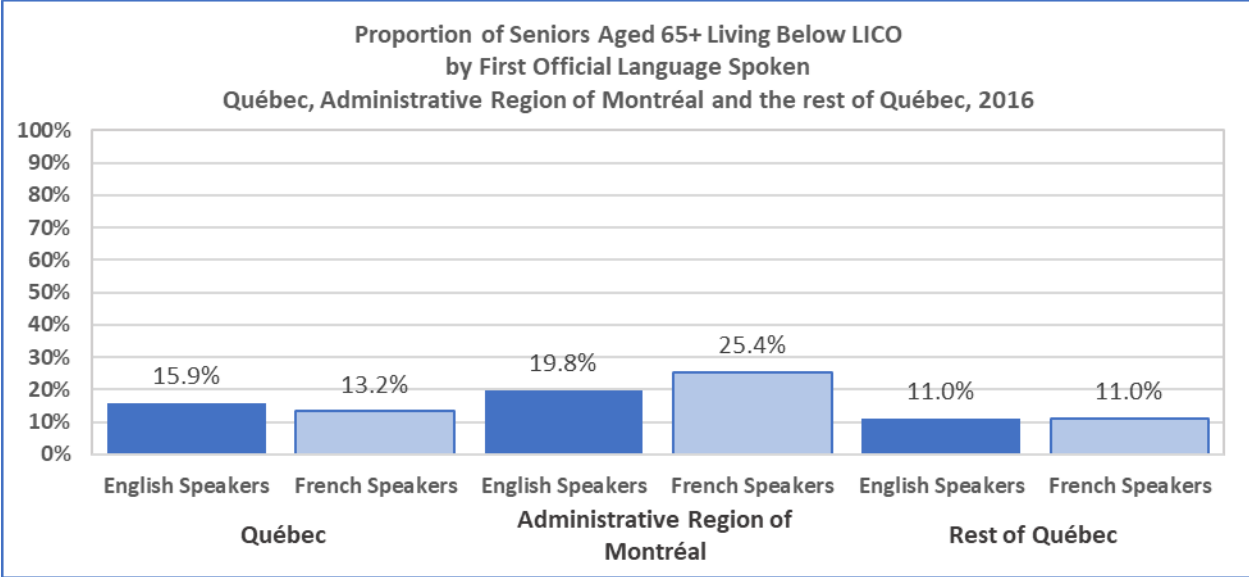
Population living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Québec, there were 195,300 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 17.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 139,595 English speakers living below LICO in the Montréal region, where they represent 22.4% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion in Montréal is much higher than the proportion for Quebec's English speakers in general.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 55,705 English speakers living below LICO, where they represent 11.7% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion for English speakers across Montréal.



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

- Across Québec, there were 25,480 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 15.4% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 16,720 English-speaking children living below LICO in the Montréal region where they account for 19.6% of the children in the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is much higher than that displayed by English-speaking children across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 8,760 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 11.0% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by children in the French-speaking majority in the same territory. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the Montréal region.



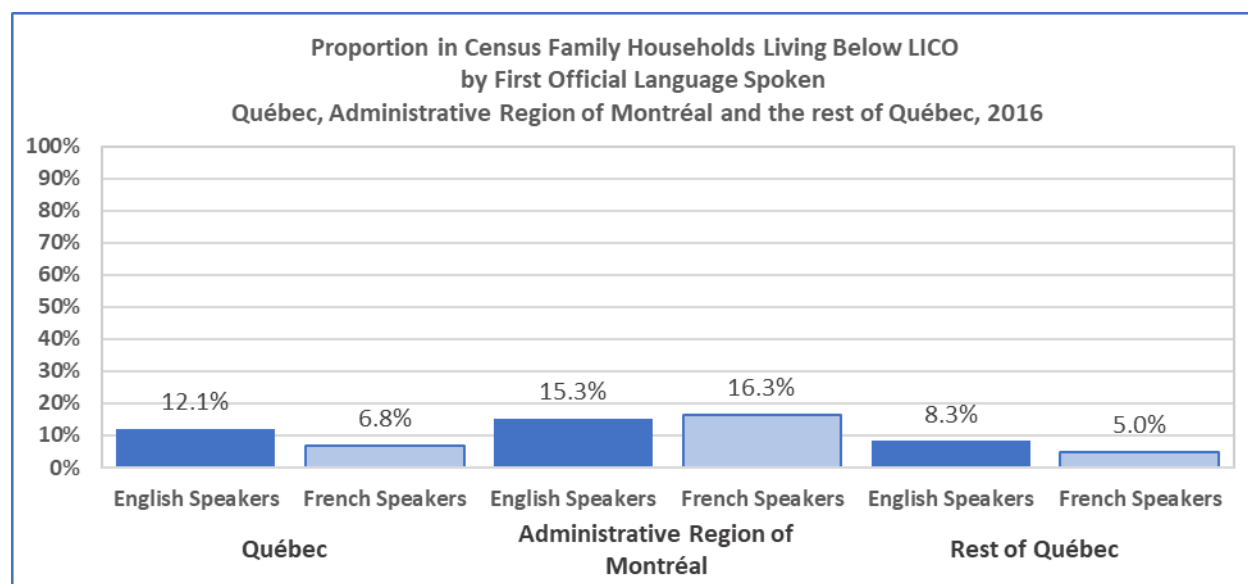
Seniors (65+) Living below the low-income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Québec, there were 25,445 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 15.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is much higher than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 17,810 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the Montréal region where they account for 19.8% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the regional English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is much higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 7,635 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 11.0% of the English-speaking senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority senior population living below LICO in the same territory. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the Montréal region.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	195,300	811,110	139,595	289,380	55,705	521,730
Total persons in census family households	107,000	371,305	73,530	144,935	33,470	226,370
Persons in two-parent households	72,245	213,605	50,310	92,745	21,935	120,860
Persons in single-parent households	34,755	157,700	23,220	52,195	11,535	105,505
Total persons in non-census family households	88,300	439,810	66,065	144,445	22,235	295,365
Living with relatives	4,950	15,720	3,640	6,765	1,310	8,955
Living with non-relatives only	25,910	107,000	20,555	41,795	5,355	65,205
Living alone	57,435	317,095	41,870	95,885	15,565	221,210
Proportion of those below LICO, by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	17.8%	11.9%	22.4%	23.5%	11.7%	9.4%
Total persons in census family households	12.1%	6.8%	15.3%	16.3%	8.3%	5.0%
Persons in two-parent households	9.6%	4.6%	12.4%	12.8%	6.3%	3.1%
Persons in single-parent households	25.5%	19.6%	29.9%	31.5%	19.7%	16.6%
Total persons in non-census family households	41.8%	32.5%	47.0%	42.7%	31.4%	29.1%
Living with relatives	21.1%	13.5%	26.4%	24.3%	13.6%	10.1%
Living with non-relatives only	63.3%	50.2%	67.8%	60.3%	50.4%	45.3%
Living alone	39.1%	31.0%	43.5%	39.7%	30.8%	28.3%

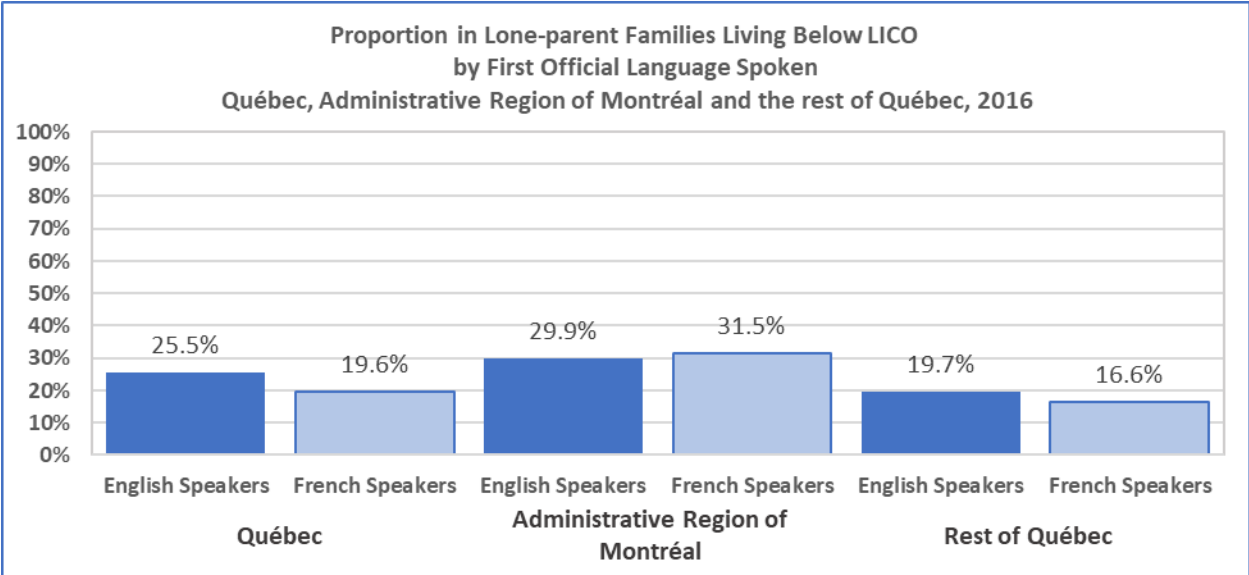
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO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



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

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

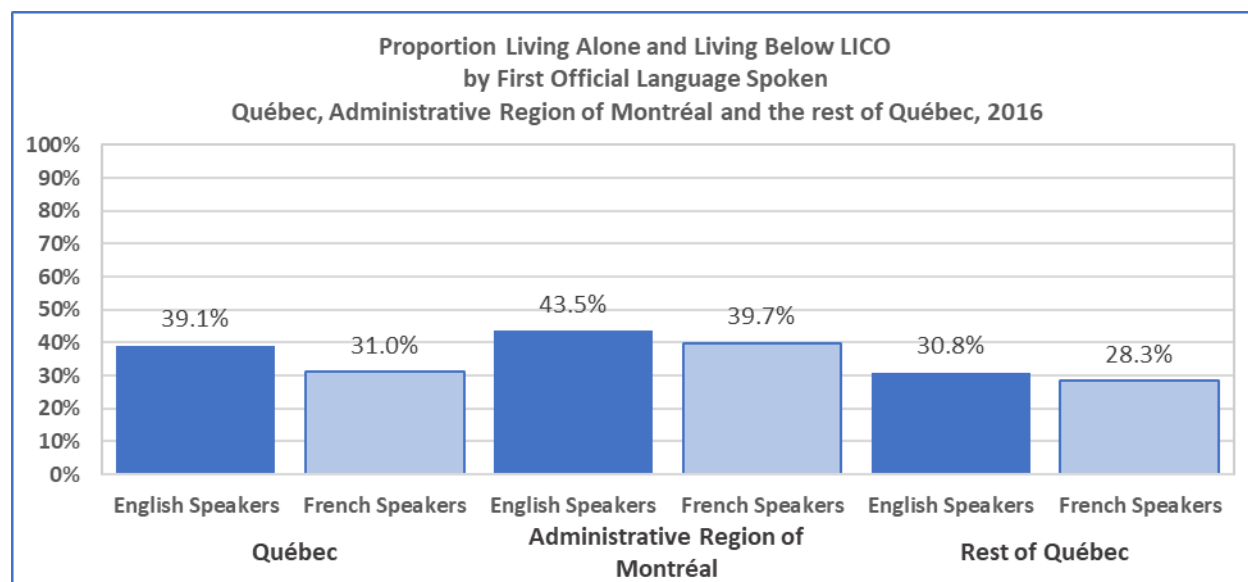
- In 2016, there were 73,530 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the Montréal region, where they represent 15.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the regional English-speaking population is much higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 33,470 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO, where they account for 8.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of the Montréal region.



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

- Across Québec, there were 34,755 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 25.5% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- In 2016, there were 23,220 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the Montréal region where they account for 29.9% of the regional English-speaking lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking regional population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

- In the rest of Québec, we find 11,535 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 19.7% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority lone-parent family population in the same territory. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the Montréal region.



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

- Across Québec, there were 57,435 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 39.1% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English speaking persons living alone and below LICO is much higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec living alone.
- In 2016, there were 41,870 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in the Montréal region where they account for 43.5% of the regional English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 15,565 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 30.8% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

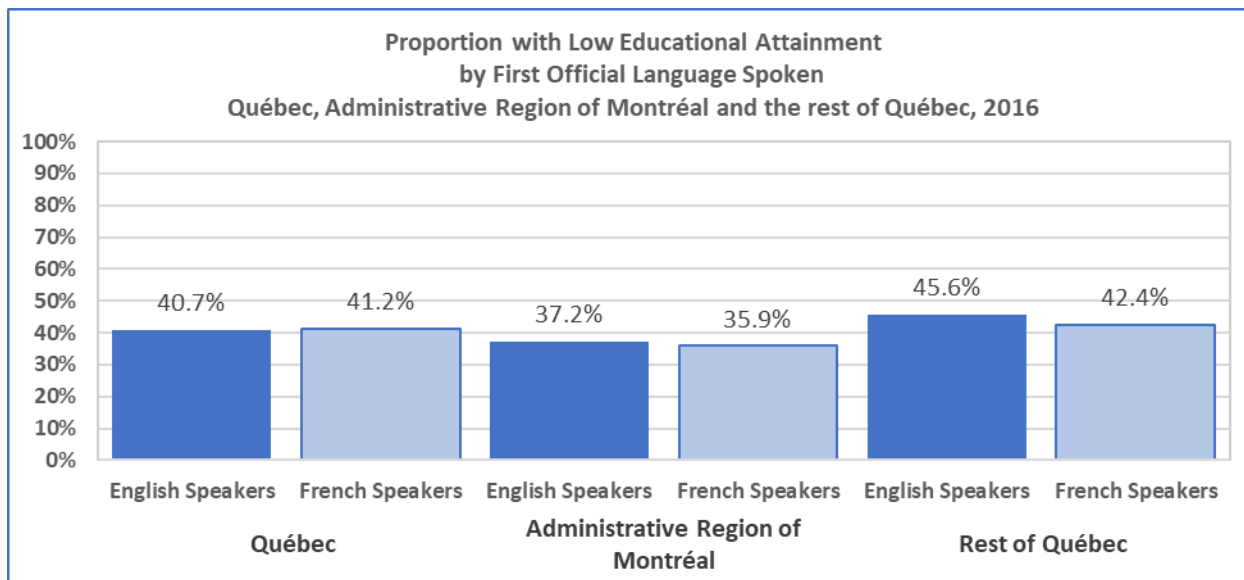
In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁸.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Total Population by Highest Educational Certification		Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	932,840	5,652,215	536,670	1,023,055	396,170	4,629,160
	25-44 years	320,930	1,728,440	190,710	384,510	130,220	1,343,930
	45-64 years	305,775	1,995,460	168,710	310,240	137,065	1,685,220
High school diploma or less	Total	380,050	2,328,625	199,455	366,940	180,595	1,961,685
	25-44 years	84,680	412,620	43,265	78,055	41,415	334,565
	45-64 years	116,390	758,965	58,155	102,250	58,235	656,715
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	85,385	1,033,655	40,045	117,445	45,340	916,210
	25-44 years	31,555	392,520	14,370	47,675	17,185	344,845
	45-64 years	31,920	409,675	14,720	42,395	17,200	367,280
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	164,800	998,740	91,655	167,295	73,145	831,445
	25-44 years	58,180	349,000	31,290	64,440	26,890	284,560
	45-64 years	57,415	366,790	30,770	50,735	26,645	316,055
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	26,805	208,520	16,065	46,415	10,740	162,105
	25-44 years	9,560	64,660	6,010	19,350	3,550	45,310
	45-64 years	10,795	81,355	6,315	15,410	4,480	65,945
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	275,800	1,082,680	189,460	324,970	86,340	757,710
	25-44 years	136,960	509,640	95,765	174,990	41,195	334,650
	45-64 years	89,255	378,675	58,745	99,450	30,510	279,225
High school diploma or less	Total	40.7%	41.2%	37.2%	35.9%	45.6%	42.4%
	25-44 years	26.4%	23.9%	22.7%	20.3%	31.8%	24.9%
	45-64 years	38.1%	38.0%	34.5%	33.0%	42.5%	39.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.2%	18.3%	7.5%	11.5%	11.4%	19.8%
	25-44 years	9.8%	22.7%	7.5%	12.4%	13.2%	25.7%
	45-64 years	10.4%	20.5%	8.7%	13.7%	12.5%	21.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	17.7%	17.7%	17.1%	16.4%	18.5%	18.0%
	25-44 years	18.1%	20.2%	16.4%	16.8%	20.6%	21.2%
	45-64 years	18.8%	18.4%	18.2%	16.4%	19.4%	18.8%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	2.9%	3.7%	3.0%	4.5%	2.7%	3.5%
	25-44 years	3.0%	3.7%	3.2%	5.0%	2.7%	3.4%
	45-64 years	3.5%	4.1%	3.7%	5.0%	3.3%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	29.6%	19.2%	35.3%	31.8%	21.8%	16.4%
	25-44 years	42.7%	29.5%	50.2%	45.5%	31.6%	24.9%
	45-64 years	29.2%	19.0%	34.8%	32.1%	22.3%	16.6%

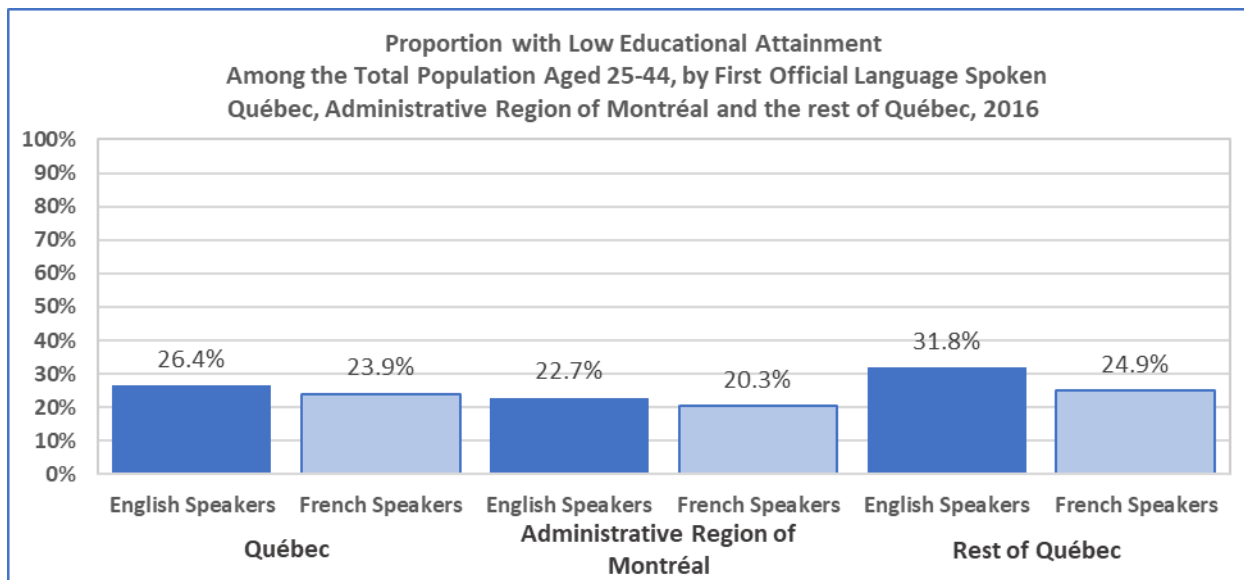
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

⁸ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) (2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.



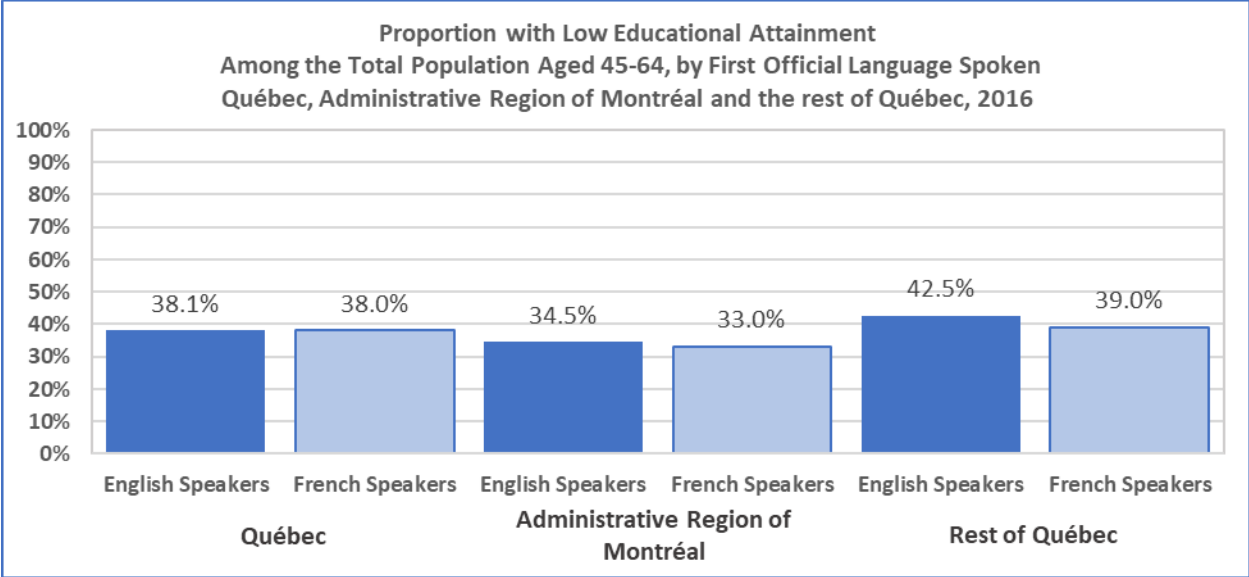
Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Québec, there were 380,050 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 40.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is similar to the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 199,455 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the Montréal region where they account for 37.2% of the regional English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking regional proportion is lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the province.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 180,595 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 45.6% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the Montréal region.



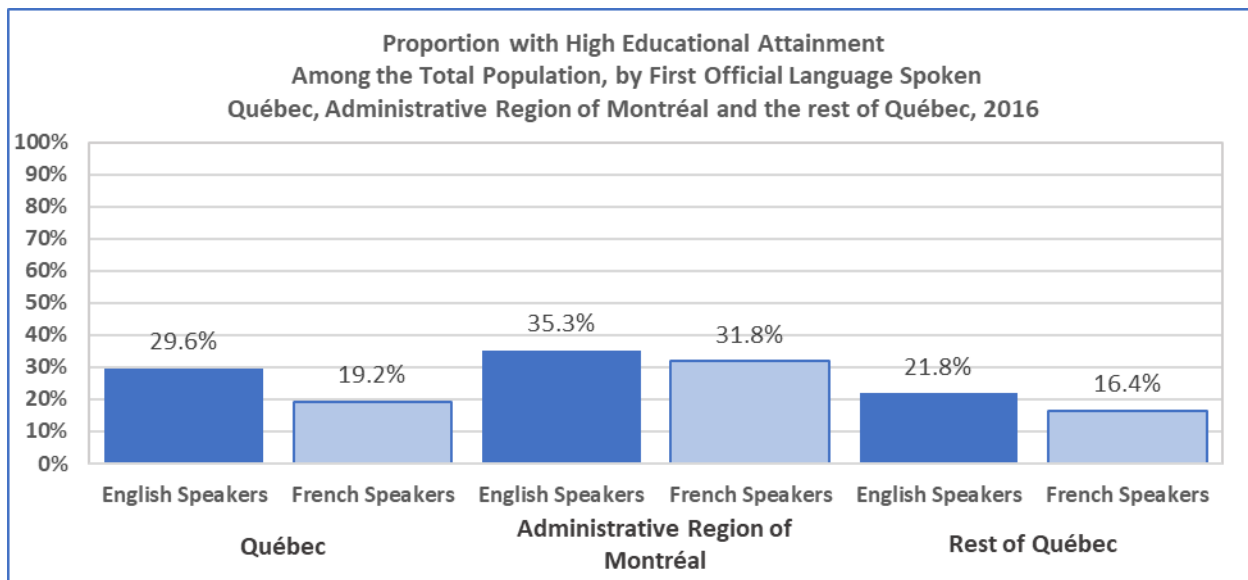
Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Québec, there were 84,680 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.4% of the English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- In 2016, there were 43,265 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the Montréal region where they account for 22.7% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the province in the same age cohort.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 41,415 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 31.8% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the Montréal region.



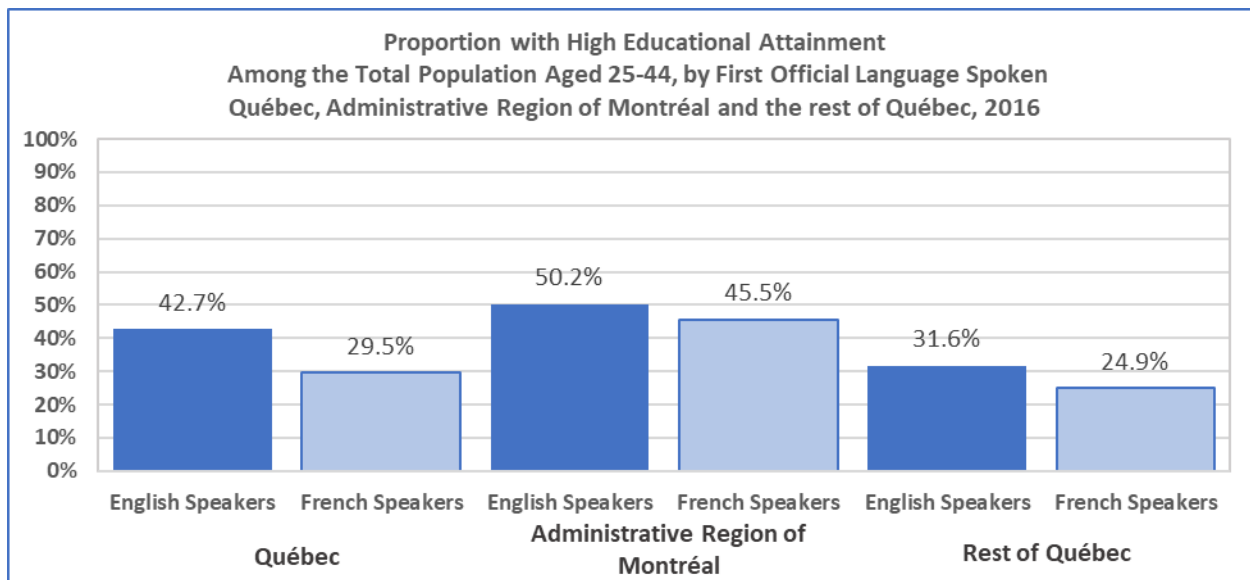
Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Québec in 2016, there were 116,390 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 38.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.
- In 2016, there were 58,155 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the Montréal region where they account for 34.5% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 58,235 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.5% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



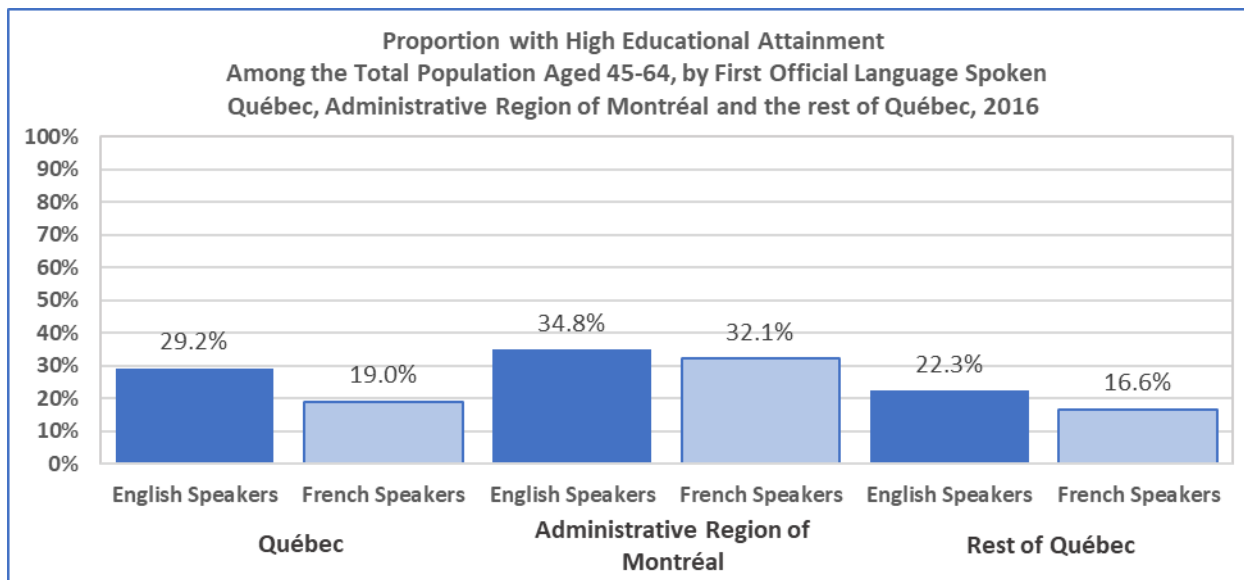
Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 275,800 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 29.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 189,460 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the Montréal region where they account for 35.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 86,340 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 21.8% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 136,960 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 42.7% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 95,765 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the Montréal where they represent 50.2% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This regional English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 41,195 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 31.6% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.



Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Québec in 2016, there were 89,255 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 29.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Québec.
- In 2016, there were 58,745 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the Montréal region where they represent 34.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This regional English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's English speakers.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 30,510 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

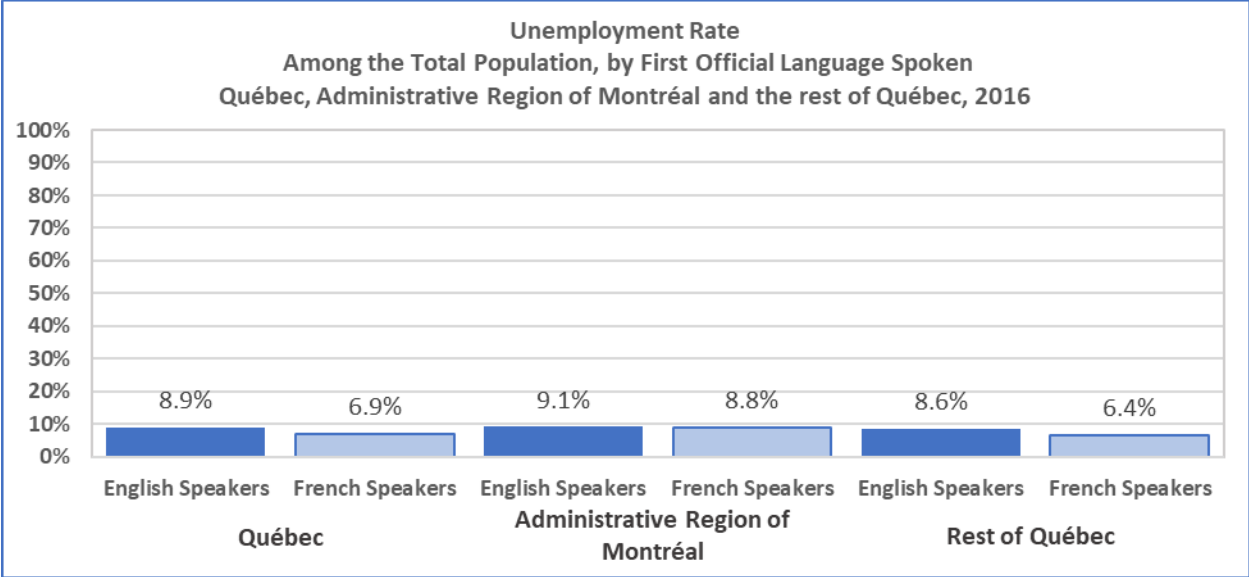
Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Total Population by Labour Force Activity	Québec		Administrative Region of Montréal		Rest of Québec	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	932,840	5,652,215	536,670	1,023,060	396,170	4,629,155
In the labour force	608,050	3,636,980	347,955	665,275	260,095	2,971,705
Employed	553,945	3,386,575	316,210	606,405	237,735	2,780,170
Unemployed	54,105	250,410	31,745	58,870	22,360	191,540
Out of the labour force	324,790	2,015,230	188,715	357,785	136,075	1,657,445
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	65.2%	64.3%	64.8%	65.0%	65.7%	64.2%
Employed	91.1%	93.1%	90.9%	91.2%	91.4%	93.6%
Unemployed	8.9%	6.9%	9.1%	8.8%	8.6%	6.4%
Out of the labour force	34.8%	35.7%	35.2%	35.0%	34.3%	35.8%

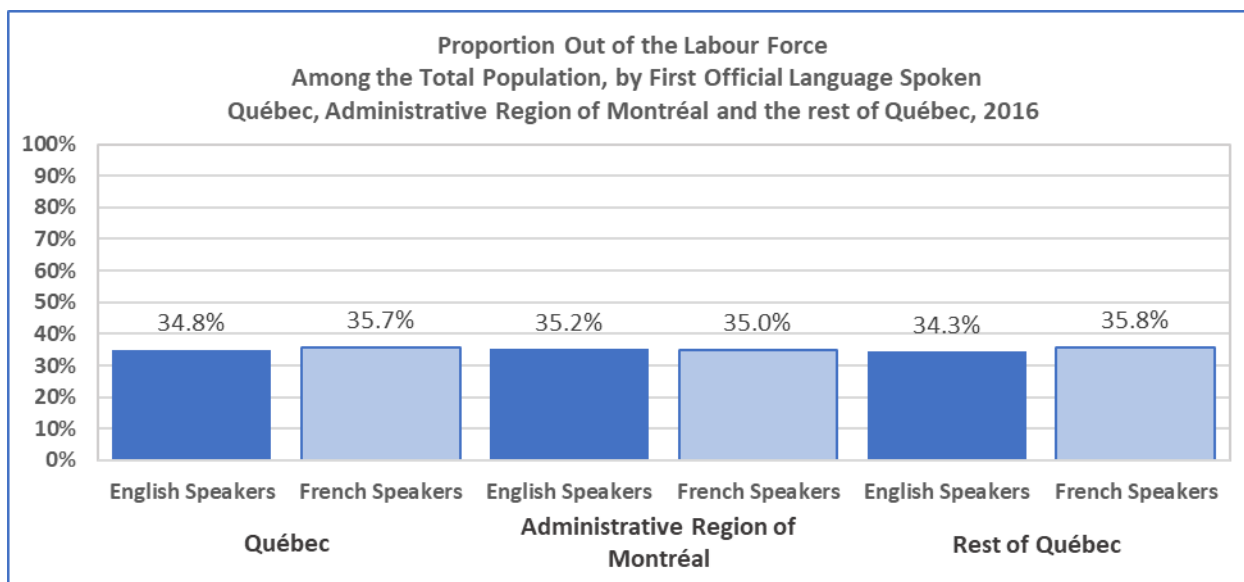
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.

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



Unemployed

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 54,105 English speakers who were unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.9%. The unemployment rate of Quebec's English speakers was much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- In 2016, there were 31,745 unemployed English speakers in the Montréal region where they experienced an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the regional English-speaking population was similar to the unemployment rate in the regional French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate was similar to that experienced by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 22,360 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.6%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across the Administrative Region of Montréal.



Out of the labour force¹⁰

- Across Québec in 2016, there were 324,790 English speakers out of the labour force in 2016. This group represents 34.8% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec aged 15 and over.
- In 2016, there were 188,715 English speakers out of the labour force in the Montréal region where they comprise 35.2% of the regional English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the regional English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion is similar to that exhibited by the provincial English-speaking population.
- In the rest of Québec, we find 136,075 English speakers out of the labour force where they account for 34.3% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the Montréal region.

¹⁰ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Appendix A – English speakers and French speakers by Administrative Region and MRC¹¹

Number and Proportion of English and French Speakers Administrative Region of Montréal and its MRC's, 2016				
Geography	Total Population	French Speakers	English Speakers	Proportion of English Speakers
Administrative Region of Montréal	1,895,000	1,229,055	622,165	32.8%
MRC Montréal	1,895,000	1,229,055	622,165	32.8%
Source: JPocock Research Consulting, 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Population in private households - 25% sample. The linguistic concept is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses distributed equally between English and French.				

¹¹ Baseline Data Reports are only available for those MRC territories with at least 250 English speakers. This table nonetheless lists all MRC territories in a given administrative region.

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