CHSSN

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

Baseline Data Report 2013-2014

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
OF CSSS JEANNE-MANCE (0609)

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for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2014

Contents

Introduction

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program[1] (NPI) contributes to the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking communities by developing partnerships with the public health and social service system to improve, develop, and maintain access to a full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking language minority.

The Program, a measure of "Canada's Roadmap for Linguistic Duality", funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities that align with the territories served by Quebec's health and a social service centres (CSSS). A *community network* (often referred to as an *NPI network*) is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners within the health and social service sector. The network improves access to health and social services through collaboration with the public system, provision of information on community needs and priorities, support for the volunteer and community resources sector and the promotion of innovative services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

About the 2013-2014 report

This volume of the BDR series presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population residing in the CSSS territories of the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI). The information presented is drawn from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) and organized by province, region and CSSS territory. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.

Baseline Data Report Series

The Baseline Data Report Series is intended to serve as a resource that will allow local communities to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting them and to assist institutional partners and community leaders in developing strategies to improve the well-being of their constituencies. The Baseline Data Report 2013-2014 (BDR) is the eleventh volume in the series. The full series and data source for each is presented in the table in Appendix "A".

Determinants of Health

National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. The Public Health Agency of Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working

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[1] http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture.[2]

Suggested Readings

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

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

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

Methodological Notes

Data Source and Constraints

This report is based on a series of tables developed by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN) based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

It should be noted that there are differences between the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates and census counts. The 2011 Census of Population and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) both provide information on the Canadian population for various levels of geography and for numerous topics (e.g., demography, marital status, family and language) including characteristics associated with these topics. There are two reasons which explain the differences between the counts for the 2011 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey:

- the target population for the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them.

- the NHS estimates are derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling error and are also subject to potentially higher non-response error than in the census due to the survey's voluntary nature.

Given the limits to the NHS data mentioned above and due to the fact that cross-tabulations of small populations produce even smaller population counts which are unreliable for statistical analysis, profiles have not been produced for territories where the number of English speakers falls below 250 persons. In this 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report, profiles will be produced for 72

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[2] Public Health Agency of Canada. "What Determines Health?" www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php Accessed March 2014.

CSSS territories and 83 CLSC territories. Data for individual sub-items (ex. Population living alone) is also suppressed when the count is less than 25.

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 2013-2014 Baseline Data Report consists of a series of stand-alone documents which present key data for the CSSS and CLSC territories in Quebec in which there are at least 250 English-speaking residents.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2013-2014 BDR 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 dictionary for the National Household Survey[3] may also be consulted.

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[3] http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.[4] In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Quebec	RSS de Montréal	CSSS Jeanne-Mance
FOLS - English speakers	number	1,046,498	610,705	29,688
	percentage	13.5%	33.1%	21.8%
FOLS - French speakers	number	6,734,530	1,266,845	107,080
	percentage	87.1%	68.7%	78.8%
Total population	number	7,732,520	1,844,495	135,895
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.				

- Across Quebec, there were 1,046,498 English speakers, representing 13.5% of the provincial population.

- There were 610,705 English speakers living in the RSS de Montréal region where they represented 33.1% of the population. This share is much higher than the overall provincial share for English speakers.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 29,688 English speakers where they represented 21.8% of the population. This proportion is much lower than that represented by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal territory.

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[4] *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.*

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	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	1,046,498	6,734,530	610,705	1,266,845	29,688	107,080
0-14 years	158,640	1,090,615	86,760	197,545	2,458	11,090
15-24 years	145,523	847,580	88,300	161,615	4,950	12,705
25-44 years	316,405	1,750,675	192,353	398,055	15,183	46,620
45-64 years	287,858	2,065,815	162,890	333,330	5,450	26,705
65+ years	138,065	979,840	80,403	176,300	1,643	9,960

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there were 158,640 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 15.2% 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.

- There were 86,760 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in RSS de Montréal where they account for 14.2% of the population. The proportion of children in the regional English-speaking population is higher 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 2,458 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.3% of the population. This share is much lower than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the share in the CSSS Jeanne-Mance French-speaking majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there were 138,065 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 80,403 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal region where they accounted for 13.2% 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 lower than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 1,643 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 5.5% of the population. This share is much lower than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the CSSS Jeanne-Mance.

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.[5] 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 whole[6].

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Population 15+ by total income	887,850	5,643,910	523,950	1,069,305	27,228	95,995
Less than $20,000	398,710	2,225,605	247,120	471,110	13,135	39,715
$20,000 - $49,999	300,123	2,186,230	170,213	383,210	8,430	33,055
$50,000 +	189,020	1,232,070	106,615	214,985	5,663	23,230

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

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

[6] Ibid

Income under $20k

- Across Quebec in 2011, there were 398,710 English speakers aged 15+ with income under $20k. This group represents 44.9% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers with income under $20k is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 247,120 English speakers with income under $20k in the RSS de Montréal region where they represent 47.2% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is higher than 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 13,135 English speakers with income under $20k where they account for 48.2% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English speakers across Quebec. 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 RSS de Montréal.

Earning $50k and over

- Across Quebec, there were 189,020 English speakers with income over $50k who represented 21.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 106,615 English speakers with income over $50k living in the RSS de Montréal region where they represented 20.3% 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 similar to the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in the region.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 5,663 English-speaking high earners where they represent 20.8% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English-speaking high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.[7] 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	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	887,850	5,643,905	523,950	1,069,300	27,223	95,995
Total persons in households with at least one census family	712,758	4,442,850	401,410	744,290	14,323	47,920
Married spouses, common-law partners	486,895	3,231,060	267,010	508,360	11,203	36,360
Lone parents	49,955	310,000	29,790	67,050	885	4,295
Children in families with two parents present	111,300	556,340	64,895	91,225	1,023	2,930
Children in families with one parent present	47,878	258,575	30,343	59,395	860	3,295
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	11,288	52,915	6,143	10,775	90	320
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	5,433	33,965	3,230	7,485	240	695
Total persons in non-census family households	175,093	1,201,055	122,540	325,010	12,905	48,070
Living with relatives	11,428	56,795	8,115	17,095	410	1,455
Living with non-relatives only	32,288	181,950	25,333	64,295	5,018	13,320
Living alone	131,380	962,300	89,100	243,630	7,478	33,295

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

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[7] *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 families[8]

- Across Quebec, there were 712,758 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 80.3% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 401,410 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 76.6% of the population. This share is similar to that displayed by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in the regional English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the regional French-speaking majority population.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 14,323 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 52.6% of the population. This share is much lower than that accounted for by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the English-speaking population is higher than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in CSSS Jeanne-Mance.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there were 49,955 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 5.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 29,790 English speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 5.7% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 885 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 3.3% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in CSSS Jeanne-Mance. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the CSSS Jeanne-Mance English-speaking population is similar to the proportion we find for English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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[8] *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 alone

- Across Quebec, there were 131,380 English speakers living alone. This group represents 14.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 89,100 English speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 17.0% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 7,478 English speakers living alone where they represent 27.5% of the population. This share is much higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance.

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." [9] 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	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	173,575	767,155	130,955	289,055	9,498	29,205
0-14 years	23,333	119,720	17,203	50,750	333	2,540
15-24 years	150,235	647,430	113,753	238,305	9,165	26,665
25-44 years	59,133	206,805	46,665	92,810	4,158	10,720
45-64 years	43,945	235,065	30,583	64,730	1,608	6,890
65+ years	13,713	82,140	10,405	31,060	368	2,950

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the 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.

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[9] *See "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications*

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

- Across Quebec, there were 173,575 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 16.6% 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.

- There were 130,955 English speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal region where they represent 21.4% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the regional French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking regional proportion in RSS de Montréal is much higher than the proportion for Quebec's English speakers in general.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 9,498 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 32.0% of the English-speaking population. This level is higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion for English speakers across RSS de Montréal.

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

- Across Quebec, there were 23,333 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 14.7% 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.

- There were 17,203 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 19.8% of the children in the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is much 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 333 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 13.5% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is much lower 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 RSS de Montréal region.

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

- Across Quebec, there were 13,713 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 9.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is higher than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 10,405 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.9% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 368 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 22.4% of the English-speaking senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority senior population living below LICO in the same territory. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de 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	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	150,235	647,430	113,753	238,305	9,165	26,665
Total persons in households with at least one census family	82,193	304,325	59,220	110,180	2,748	6,975
Married spouses, common-law partners	47,653	170,785	34,633	61,340	1,913	3,830
Lone parents	12,090	54,175	8,680	19,365	260	1,385
Children in families with two parents present	9,293	27,265	6,343	10,180	133	345
Children in families with one parent present	9,273	33,630	6,853	13,675	323	935
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	1,103	3,605	813	1,410	15	35
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	2,775	14,870	1,898	4,195	95	425
Total persons in non-census family households	68,050	343,110	54,525	128,120	6,423	19,685
Living with relatives	2,958	9,160	2,660	4,870	75	430
Living with non-relatives only	18,725	80,035	16,078	35,435	3,180	7,080
Living alone	46,365	253,910	35,793	87,810	3,173	12,170

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the 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 Quebec, there were 82,193 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 11.5% 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.

- There were 59,220 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 14.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the regional English-speaking population is similar to 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 2,748 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 19.2% 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 higher than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of the RSS de Montréal region.

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

- Across Quebec, there were 12,090 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 24.2% 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.

- There were 8,680 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.1% 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 much higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 260 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.4% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is lower 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 similar to the proportion experienced by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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

- Across Quebec, there were 46,365 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 35.3% 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.

- There were 35,793 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 40.2% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 3,173 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 42.4% 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the RSS de 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 members[10].

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	887,850	5,643,905	523,950	1,069,300	27,223	95,995
	25-44 years	316,405	1,750,675	192,355	398,065	15,183	46,620
	45-64 years	287,860	2,065,820	162,895	333,330	5,455	26,705
High school diploma or less	Total	370,468	2,471,210	202,805	414,010	7,238	25,380
	25-44 years	84,955	445,280	46,245	86,030	2,128	6,535
	45-64 years	115,278	856,305	59,765	122,415	1,733	7,400
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	81,305	975,255	39,095	118,310	1,048	7,405
	25-44 years	30,110	366,670	14,445	48,170	613	3,500
	45-64 years	31,045	403,590	14,490	43,295	233	2,490
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	146,603	942,465	83,878	163,385	3,225	14,905
	25-44 years	57,853	365,805	31,860	67,060	1,610	7,275
	45-64 years	46,840	340,500	26,133	49,085	863	4,075
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	46,055	264,215	29,068	64,500	1,390	6,155
	25-44 years	18,195	83,155	11,728	27,050	718	3,015
	45-64 years	16,558	111,280	10,035	22,280	318	1,920
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	243,415	990,755	169,095	309,090	14,335	42,145
	25-44 years	125,300	489,770	88,080	169,745	10,120	26,295
	45-64 years	78,140	354,140	52,475	96,260	2,305	10,820
High school diploma or less	Total	41.7%	43.8%	38.7%	38.7%	26.6%	26.4%
	25-44 years	26.9%	25.4%	24.0%	21.6%	14.0%	14.0%
	45-64 years	40.0%	41.5%	36.7%	36.7%	31.8%	27.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.2%	17.3%	7.5%	11.1%	3.8%	7.7%
	25-44 years	9.5%	20.9%	7.5%	12.1%	4.0%	7.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	19.5%	8.9%	13.0%	4.3%	9.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.5%	16.7%	16.0%	15.3%	11.8%	15.5%
	25-44 years	18.3%	20.9%	16.6%	16.8%	10.6%	15.6%
	45-64 years	16.3%	16.5%	16.0%	14.7%	15.8%	15.3%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.7%	5.5%	6.0%	5.1%	6.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.7%	6.1%	6.8%	4.7%	6.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	5.4%	6.2%	6.7%	5.8%	7.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	27.4%	17.6%	32.3%	28.9%	52.7%	43.9%
	25-44 years	39.6%	28.0%	45.8%	42.6%	66.7%	56.4%
	45-64 years	27.1%	17.1%	32.2%	28.9%	42.3%	40.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

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[10] *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 Quebec, there were 370,468 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 41.7% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is similar to the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in Quebec.

- There were 202,805 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal region where they account for 38.7% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 7,238 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 26.6% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there were 84,955 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.9% 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.

- There were 46,245 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 24.0% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 2,128 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 14.0% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is similar to 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there were 115,278 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 40.0% 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.

- There were 59,765 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 36.7% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 1,733 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 31.8% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there were 243,415 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 27.4% 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 Quebec.

- There were 169,095 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 32.3% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 14,335 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 52.7% 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 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there were 125,300 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 39.6% 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 Quebec.

- There were 88,080 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 45.8% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 10,120 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 66.7% 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 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there were 78,140 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 27.1% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in Quebec.

- There were 52,475 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.2% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 2,305 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher 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.[11]

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Quebec		RSS de Montréal		CSSS Jeanne-Mance	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	887,850	5,643,905	523,950	1,069,300	27,223	95,995
In the labour force	571,845	3,668,685	334,508	685,875	19,785	70,605
Employed	518,295	3,413,740	301,225	620,090	17,888	64,860
Unemployed	53,558	254,950	33,283	65,785	1,900	5,740
Out of the labour force	316,005	1,975,220	189,445	383,435	7,445	25,395

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 53,558 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.4%. The unemployment rate of Quebec's English speakers is much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.

- There are 33,283 unemployed English speakers in the RSS de Montréal region where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.9%. The unemployment rate of the regional English-speaking population is similar to the unemployment rate in the regional French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial English-speaking population.

- In CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 1,900 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.6%. This is 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 similar to the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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[11] *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.*

Out of the labour force[12]

- Across Quebec, there were 316,005 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 35.6% 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.

- There were 189,445 English speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal region where they comprise 36.2% 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 CSSS Jeanne-Mance, we find 7,445 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.3% 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 out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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[12] *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" – Baseline Data Report Series

Year	Title	Data Source
2003-2004	Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities	2001 Census
2004-2005	Profiles of English-speaking Communities In Selected CLSC Territories	2001 Census
2005-2006	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2005 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2006-2007	Community Network Building	Case studies (qualitative interviews)
2007-2008	Health and Social Survey Information on Quebec's English-speaking Communities	1998 Québec Health and Social Survey
2008-2009	Regional Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities: Selected 1996-2006 Census Findings	1996 and 2006 Census
2009-2010	Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities for Selected CSSS Territories	1996 and 2006 Census
2010-2011	English-Language Health and Social Services Access in Québec	2010 CHSSN-CROP Survey on Community Vitality
2011-2012	Socio-economic Profiles of English-speaking Visible Minority Population by Quebec Health Region	2006 Census of Canada
2012-2013	Quebec's English-speaking Community Networks and their Partners in Public Health and Social Services	Survey of NPI groups and interviews
2013-2014	Demographic Profiles of the English-speaking Communities of Selected CSSS and CLSC Territories	2011 National Household Survey

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