

# Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



*prepared by the*

## CHSSN

Community Health  
and Social Services Network

*for the Networking and Partnership Initiative*

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March 31, 2010

## Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

## Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network

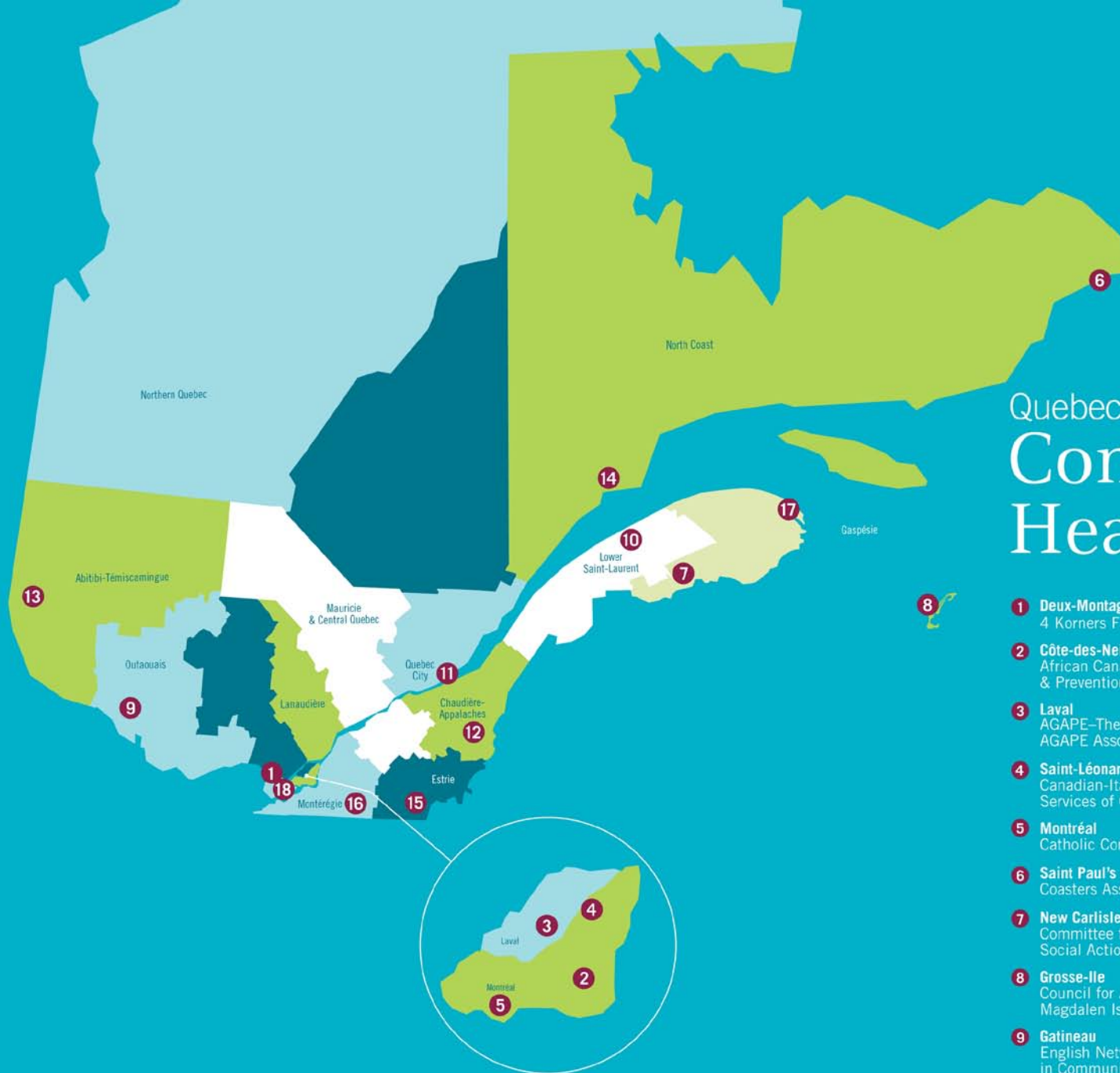


and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.



Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by



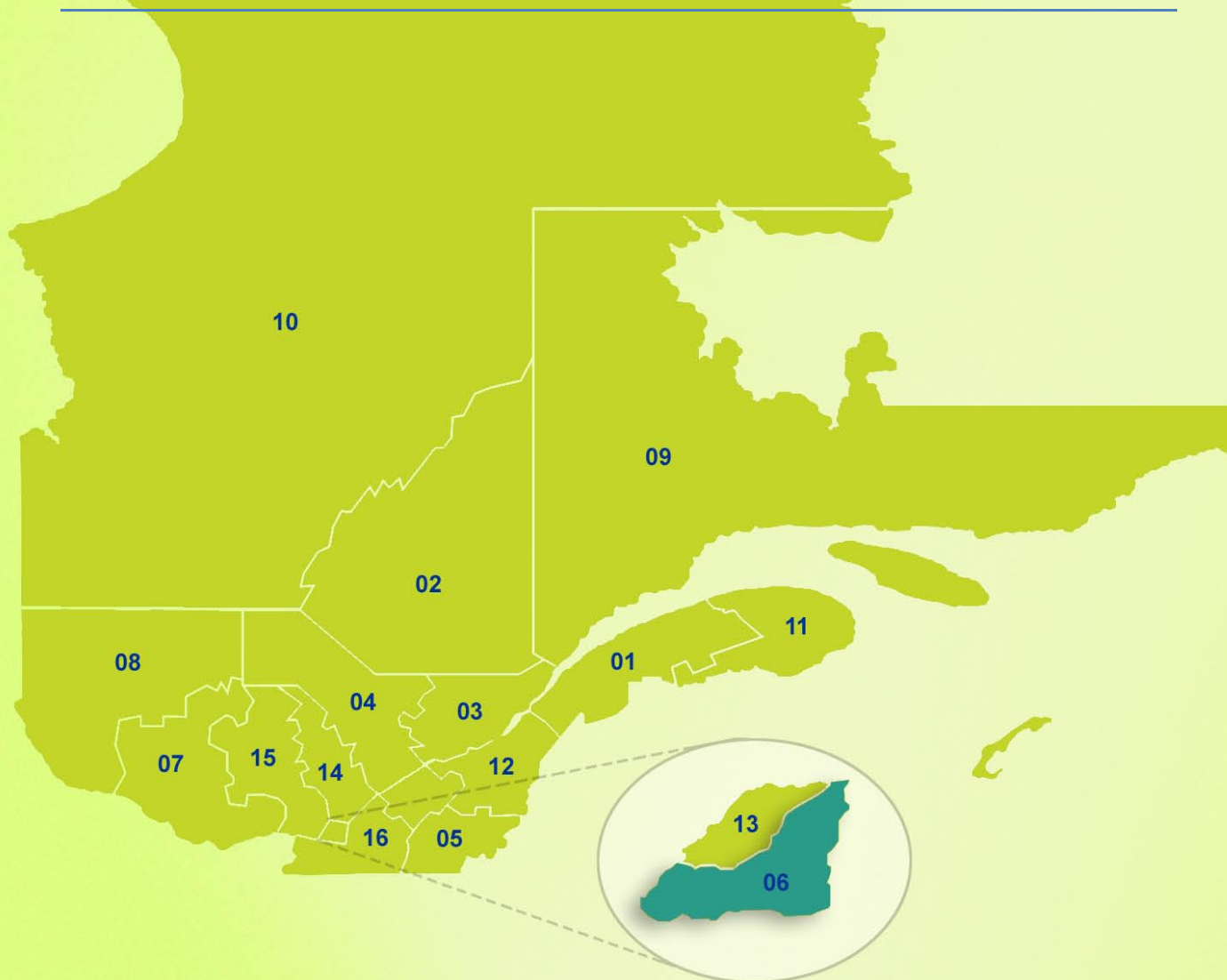


# Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 **Deux-Montagnes**  
4 Korner's Family Resource Centre
- 2 **Côte-des-Neiges**  
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 **Laval**  
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents  
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 **Saint-Léonard**  
Canadian-Italian Community  
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 **Montréal**  
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 **Saint Paul's River**  
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 **New Carlisle**  
Committee for Anglophone  
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 **Grosse-Ile**  
Council for Anglophone  
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 **Gatineau**  
English Network of Resources  
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 **Métis-sur-Mer**  
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 **Québec City**  
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 **Thetford Mines**  
Megantic English-Speaking  
Community Development Corp.  
(MCDC)
- 13 **Rouyn-Noranda**  
Neighbours Regional Association  
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 **Baie-Comeau**  
North Shore Community Association  
(NSCA)
- 15 **Sherbrooke**  
Townshippers' Association
- 16 **Cowansville**  
Townshippers' Association
- 17 **Gaspé**  
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 **Vaudreuil-Dorion**  
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S C3SS)

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL

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01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL<sup>1</sup>

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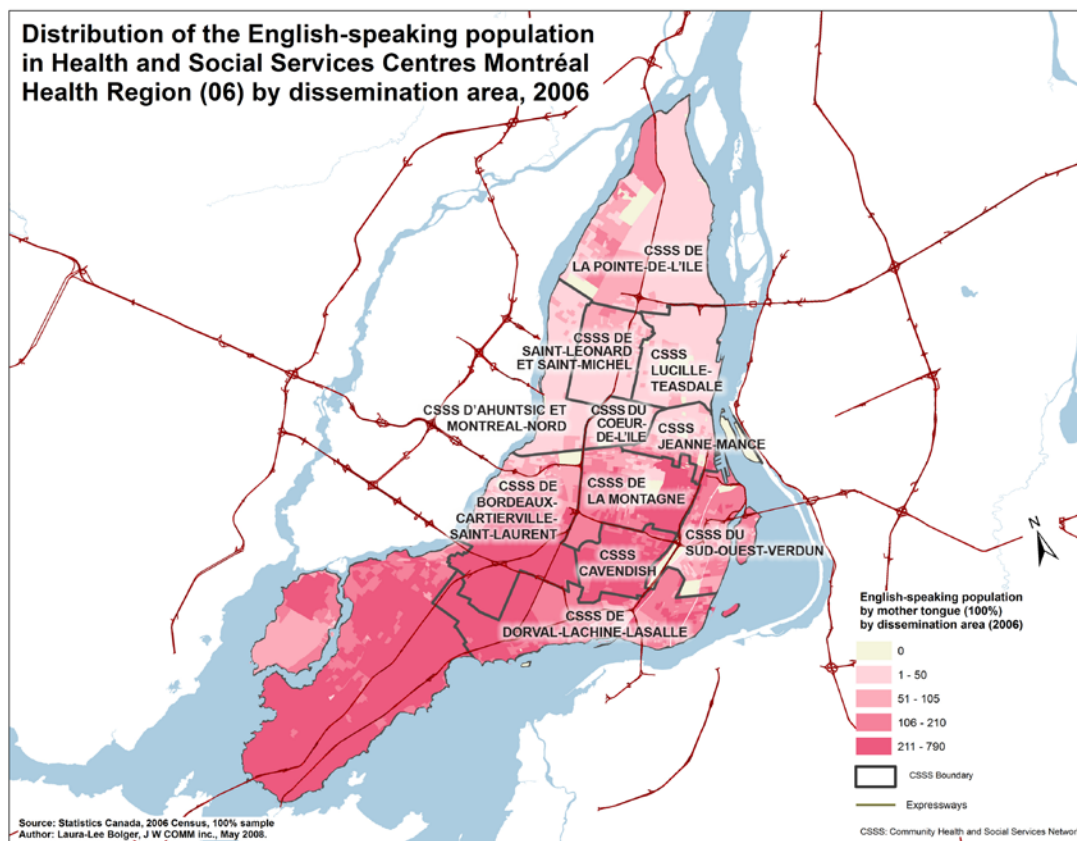
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Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île

Demographic Profile of CSSS Lucille-Teasdale

Demographic Profile of CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord

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<sup>1</sup> CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, and CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.



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

## **Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA POINTE-DE-L'ÎLE REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL**

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**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke**

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

**March 2010**

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## Introduction

### ***Purpose of this document***

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.<sup>2</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>3</sup>

### ***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.

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.

### ***CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative***

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program<sup>4</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>2</sup> The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

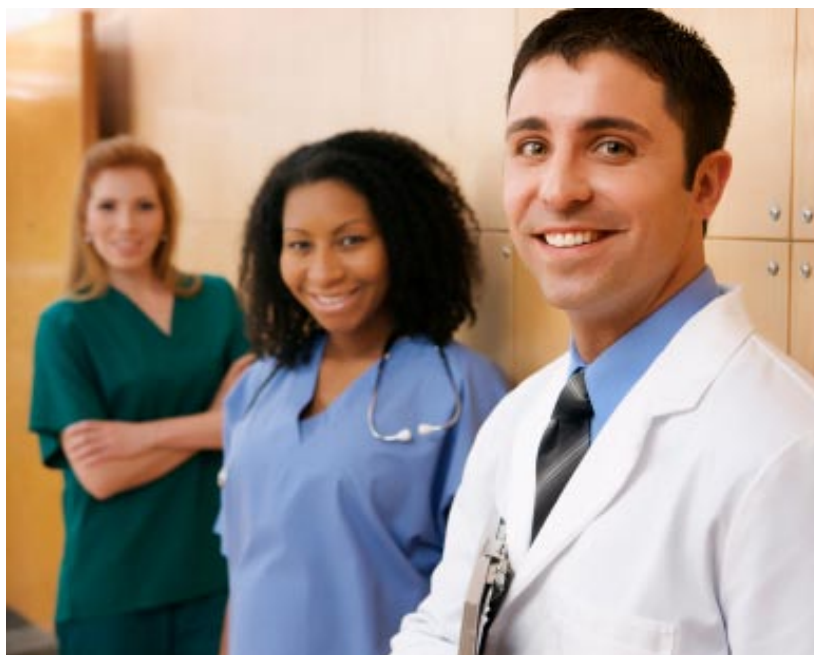
<sup>3</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)



through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



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## 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.<sup>5</sup> 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		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	26,135
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	13.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	158,808
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	84.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	187,590
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 26,135 Anglophones where they represent 13.9% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

<sup>5</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.<sup>6</sup>

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

**Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population**

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	26,135	158,808
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	4,855	24,675
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	3,985	20,023
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	9,250	40,620
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	6,100	48,433

<sup>6</sup> Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org).

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	1,945	25,058
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	18.6%	15.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	15.2%	12.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	35.4%	25.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	23.3%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	7.4%	15.8%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

### Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 4,855 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 18.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Francophone majority population.

### Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,945 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is



much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>7</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	21,280	134,133
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	5,425	29,920
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	7,250	50,413
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	5,115	33,298
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	3,495	20,513
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	25.5%	22.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	34.1%	37.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	24.0%	24.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	16.4%	15.3%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

## Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 5,425 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

### **Earning \$50k and over**

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,495 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.<sup>8</sup> 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	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	26,135	158,808
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	26,120	158,520
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	23,965	126,693
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	21,260	101,990
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	2,695	24,705
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	2,160	31,833
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	270	3,710
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	300	4,903
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	1,580	23,208
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	91.7%	79.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	81.3%	64.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	10.3%	15.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	8.3%	20.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.1%	3.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	6.0%	14.6%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

<sup>8</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

### Living in census families<sup>9</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 23,965 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 91.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

### Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,695 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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<sup>9</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

## Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,580 English-speakers living alone where they represent 6% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.



## 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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.<sup>10</sup>

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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,045	33,720
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	805	7,368
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	565	4,378
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	1,345	8,150
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	875	7,455
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	455	6,370
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	15.5%	21.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	16.6%	29.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	14.2%	21.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	14.5%	20.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	14.3%	15.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	23.4%	25.4%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

<sup>10</sup> 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)**

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 4,045 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 15.5% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

### **Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 805 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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 are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 455 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 23.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced 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 (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,045	33,720
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	4,050	33,733
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	3,210	21,413
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	2,355	12,820
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	850	8,578
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	840	12,330
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	50	685
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	140	2,573
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	660	9,063
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	15.5%	21.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	15.5%	21.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	13.4%	16.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	11.1%	12.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	31.5%	34.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	38.9%	38.7%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	18.5%	18.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	46.7%	52.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	41.8%	39.1%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

### **Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,210 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 13.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 850 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 31.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than 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 are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 660 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 41.8% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower 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<sup>11</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	21,280	134,130
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	9,245	40,623
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	6,105	48,433
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	9,965	69,516
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	2,870	13,673
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	3,160	23,663
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	3,040	21,733
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,490	8,980
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	990	8,488
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	4,065	20,235
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	2,200	7,863
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	905	7,263
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	990	6,993
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	585	2,413
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	270	3,053
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	3,220	15,645
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	2,085	7,673
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	785	5,983
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	46.8%	51.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	31.0%	33.7%

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	51.8%	48.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	14.3%	16.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	16.1%	22.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	16.2%	17.5%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	19.1%	15.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	23.8%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	14.8%	15.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.7%	5.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.4%	6.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	15.1%	11.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	22.6%	18.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	12.9%	12.4%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.							

### Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 9,965 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 46.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 25-44, high school diploma or less**

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,870 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 31% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 45-64, high school diploma or less**

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,160 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

### **Population aged 15+, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,220 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 15.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

### **Population 25-44, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,085 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

### **Population 45-64, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 785 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones 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.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	21,280	134,130
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	15,465	84,335
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	14,430	78,925
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,040	5,430
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	5,815	49,795
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	72.7%	62.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	93.3%	93.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	6.7%	6.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	27.3%	37.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002



- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,040 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.7%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Out of the labour force<sup>13</sup>**

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 5,815 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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<sup>13</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality<sup>14</sup>, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

**Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)**

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	24,900	151,948
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	16,670	90,680
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	6,720	47,205
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	505	9,925
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,010	4,120
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	66.9%	59.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	27.0%	31.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.0%	6.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	4.1%	2.7%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

## Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

<sup>14</sup> The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 16,670 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 66.9%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006**

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,010 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.1%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

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

## **Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LUCILLE-TEASDALE REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL**

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**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke**

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

**March 2010**

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## Introduction

### ***Purpose of this document***

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.<sup>15</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>16</sup>

### ***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.

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.

### ***CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative***

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program<sup>17</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>15</sup> The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

<sup>16</sup> 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. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.





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## 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.<sup>18</sup> 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		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	14,950
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	8.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	150,805
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	89.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	167,975
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 14,950 Anglophones where they represent 8.9% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

<sup>18</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.<sup>19</sup>

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

**Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population**

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	14,950	150,805
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	1,635	19,103
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	1,930	18,945
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	5,660	49,628
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	3,565	40,448

<sup>19</sup> Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	2,160	22,683
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	10.9%	12.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	12.9%	12.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	37.9%	32.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	23.8%	26.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	14.4%	15.0%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

### Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,635 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 10.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Francophone majority population.

### Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,160 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population

is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>20</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	13,315	131,703
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	3,710	31,135
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	5,420	52,605
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	2,645	30,018
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	1,520	17,961
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	27.9%	23.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	40.7%	39.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.9%	22.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	11.4%	13.6%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

## Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 3,710 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 27.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

### **Earning \$50k and over**

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,520 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.<sup>21</sup> 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.

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<sup>21</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

**Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements**

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	14,950	150,805
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	14,885	149,835
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	11,250	97,253
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	9,330	75,128
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	1,915	22,125
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	3,635	52,588
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	315	3,535
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	805	11,283
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	2,520	37,775
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.6%	99.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	75.3%	64.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	62.4%	49.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	12.8%	14.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	24.3%	34.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	5.4%	7.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	16.9%	25.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

### Living in census families<sup>22</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 11,250 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 75.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

### Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,915 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

### Living alone

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<sup>22</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf> )



- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,520 English-speakers living alone where they represent 16.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

## 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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.<sup>23</sup> 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,650	47,318
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	550	7,058
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	700	7,628
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	1,765	13,915
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	985	10,648
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	650	8,071
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	31.1%	31.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	33.6%	36.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	36.3%	40.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	31.2%	28.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	27.6%	26.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	30.1%	35.6%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

<sup>23</sup> 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)**

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 4,650 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 31.1% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

### **Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 550 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 33.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher 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 are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 650 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 30.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced 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 (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,650	47,318
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	4,645	47,328
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	2,690	22,823
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	1,875	13,385
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	825	9,428
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	1,955	24,515
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	85	893
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	525	6,368
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	1,335	17,248
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	31.1%	31.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	31.2%	31.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	23.9%	23.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	20.1%	17.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	43.1%	42.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	53.8%	46.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	27.0%	25.3%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	65.2%	56.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	53.0%	45.7%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

**Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,690 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 23.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

#### **Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 825 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than 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 are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living

below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.

- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 825 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone 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<sup>24</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	13,310	131,713
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	5,660	49,630
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	3,565	40,448
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	6,060	59,100
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	1,495	13,198
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	1,715	18,358
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	1,295	16,533
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	570	7,308
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	420	5,718
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	2,175	21,838
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	1,175	10,163
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	490	5,873
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	615	7,878
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	320	3,478
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	165	2,698
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	3,160	26,353
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	2,110	15,493
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	770	7,790
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	45.5%	44.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	26.4%	26.6%

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002



Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille- Teasdale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	48.1%	45.4%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	9.7%	12.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	10.1%	14.7%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	11.8%	14.1%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	16.3%	16.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	20.8%	20.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%	14.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.6%	6.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.7%	7.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.6%	6.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	23.7%	20.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	37.3%	31.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	21.6%	19.3%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.							

### Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 6,060 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 45.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 25-44, high school diploma or less**

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,495 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 45-64, high school diploma or less**

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,715 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 48.1% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

### **Population aged 15+, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 3,160 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 23.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

#### **Population 25-44, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,110 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 37.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

#### **Population 45-64, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 770 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 21.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones 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.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	13,310	131,713
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	8,565	85,013
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	7,565	77,975
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,005	7,048
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	4,745	46,700
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	64.4%	64.5%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	88.3%	91.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	11.7%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	35.6%	35.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. 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 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

<sup>25</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,005 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

#### **Out of the labour force<sup>26</sup>**

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 4,745 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.6% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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<sup>26</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality<sup>27</sup>, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

**Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)**

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	14,450	144,015
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	8,000	74,300
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	4,120	48,493
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	405	14,178
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,920	7,035
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	55.4%	51.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	28.5%	33.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.8%	9.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	13.3%	4.9%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

## Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

<sup>27</sup> The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 8,000 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 55.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006**

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,920 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 13.3%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

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

## **Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS D'AHUNTSIC ET MONTRÉAL-NORD REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL**

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**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke**

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

**March 2010**

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## Introduction

### ***Purpose of this document***

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.<sup>28</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>29</sup>

### ***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.

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.

### ***CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative***

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program<sup>30</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>28</sup> The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

<sup>29</sup> 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. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

<sup>30</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



## Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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## 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.<sup>31</sup> 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		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0613 - CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord
FOLS – Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	20,300
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	12.8%
FOLS – Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	134,155
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	84.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	158,625
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 20,300 Anglophones where they represent 12.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

<sup>31</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. 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 way these needs are met by public provisions and families 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 this CSSS 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.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.<sup>32</sup>

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

**Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population**

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Achunsi et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	20,300	134,155
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	2,985	21,828
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	2,655	16,380
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	7,920	36,843
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	4,655	35,313

<sup>32</sup> Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	2,085	23,793
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	14.7%	16.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	13.1%	12.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	39.0%	27.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	22.9%	26.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	10.3%	17.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

### Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,985 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord Francophone majority population.

### Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,085 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 10.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone



population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>33</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to 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.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	17,315	112,328
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	4,965	28,683
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	7,090	46,895
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	3,335	22,173
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	1,930	14,578
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	28.7%	25.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	40.9%	41.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.3%	19.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	11.1%	13.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

## Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

<sup>33</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 4,965 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

### **Earning \$50k and over**

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,930 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone 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.<sup>34</sup> 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.

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<sup>34</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org)

**Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements**

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	20,300	134,155
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	20,280	133,583
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	17,135	97,978
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	14,330	75,248
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	2,805	22,728
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	3,140	35,605
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	440	3,370
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	395	5,538
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	2,315	26,713
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	84.4%	73.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	70.6%	56.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	13.8%	16.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	15.5%	26.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.9%	4.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	11.4%	19.9%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

### Living in census families<sup>35</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 17,135 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

### Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,805 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS d'Achuntsic et Montréal-Nord Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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<sup>35</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

## Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,315 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

## 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 a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

<sup>36</sup> 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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,150	44,283
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	965	9,865
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	810	5,925
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	2,645	12,223
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	1,105	8,680
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	625	7,591

<sup>36</sup> 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>

Proportion of those below LICO within the age group							
(continued)	Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	30.3%	33.0%
	0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	32.3%	45.2%
	15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	30.5%	36.2%
	25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	33.4%	33.2%
	45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	23.7%	24.6%
	65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	30.0%	31.9%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.*

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

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS d'Achunsi et Montréal-Nord, we find 6,150 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 30.3% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 965 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 32.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher 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 are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 625 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 30% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced 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 (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,150	44,283
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	6,150	44,283
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	4,440	27,233
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	3,200	17,070
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	1,225	10,168
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	1,720	17,055
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	100	918
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	270	3,338
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	1,350	12,795
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	30.3%	33.0%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	30.3%	33.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	25.9%	27.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	22.3%	22.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	43.7%	44.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	54.8%	47.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	22.7%	27.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	68.4%	60.3%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	58.3%	47.9%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

**Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- 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.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone 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 Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 4,440 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 25.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

#### **Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)**

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,225 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than 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 are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,350 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 58.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone 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<sup>37</sup>.

**Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Achuncic et Montréal-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	17,310	112,335
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	7,925	36,835
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	4,655	35,308
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	8,730	54,770
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	2,910	11,678
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	2,455	15,816
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	1,855	14,788
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	900	5,830
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	540	5,193
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	3,060	15,958
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	1,780	6,505
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	655	4,640
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	700	5,968
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	395	2,180
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	210	2,143
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	2,970	20,855
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	1,935	10,638
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	795	7,528
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	50.4%	48.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	36.7%	31.7%

<sup>37</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Achunsi et Montréal-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	52.7%	44.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	10.7%	13.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	11.4%	15.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	11.6%	14.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	17.7%	14.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	22.5%	17.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	14.1%	13.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.0%	5.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.0%	5.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.5%	6.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	17.2%	18.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	24.4%	28.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	17.1%	21.3%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.							

### Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Achunsi et Montréal-Nord, we find 8,730 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 50.4% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 25-44, high school diploma or less**

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,910 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.7% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Population 45-64, high school diploma or less**

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,455 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 52.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

### **Population aged 15+, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,970 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 17.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

#### **Population 25-44, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,935 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

#### **Population 45-64, university degree or higher**

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 795 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17.1% of the Anglophone population. This

is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones 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.<sup>38</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	17,310	112,335
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	11,585	66,505
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	10,320	59,620
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,265	6,888
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	5,725	45,830
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	66.9%	59.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	89.1%	89.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	10.9%	10.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	33.1%	40.8%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.						

<sup>38</sup> 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](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

## Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord, we find 1,265 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.9%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

## Out of the labour force<sup>39</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord, we find 5,725 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 33.1% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

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<sup>39</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. 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/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)



## Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality<sup>40</sup>, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

**Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)**

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	19,400	127,050
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	11,695	72,495
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	5,460	37,243
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	420	8,725
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,820	8,581
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	60.3%	57.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	28.1%	29.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.2%	6.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	9.4%	6.8%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

## Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

<sup>40</sup> The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 11,695 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 60.3%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

### **Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006**

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,820 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.4%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

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