



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

Baseline Data Report 2013-2014

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CLSC SAINT-BRUNO - BELOEIL - SAINT-HILAIRE (16081)

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

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Introduction

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹ (NPI) contributes to the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking communities by developing partnerships with the public health and social service system to improve, develop, and maintain access to a full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking language minority.

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

About the 2013-2014 report

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

Baseline Data Report Series

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

Determinants of Health

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

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

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

Suggested Readings

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

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

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

Methodological Notes

Data Source and Constraints

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

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

- the target population for the 2011 Census includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them.
- the NHS estimates are derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling error and are also subject to potentially higher non-response error than in the census due to the survey's voluntary nature.

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

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

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

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

Linguistic definitions

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

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

Geographic Regions

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

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

The demographic and socio-economic variables addressed in the 2013-2014 BDR are:

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

Statistics Canada Definitions

While for the most part the meanings of demographic and administrative terms are clarified as they arise in the report, the online Statistics Canada dictionary for the National Household Survey³ may also be consulted.

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

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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.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		RSS de la Montérégie	CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska	CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire
FOLS - English speakers	number	155,630	6,758	5,913
	percentage	11.0%	3.3%	5.5%
FOLS - French speakers	number	1,267,970	197,485	101,495
	percentage	89.5%	96.8%	94.6%
Total population	number	1,417,485	204,095	107,245
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 155,630 English speakers, representing 11.0% of the regional population.
- There were 6,758 English speakers living in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory where they represented 3.3% of the population. This share is much lower than the overall regional share for English speakers.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 5,913 English speakers where they represented 5.5% of the population. This proportion is much higher than that represented by English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. And, Bowen, S. et al. (2010). From 'multicultural health' to 'knowledge translation' – rethinking strategies to promote language access within a risk management framework. *The Journal of Specialized Translation (Jostrans)*, Issue 14, http://www.jostrans.org/issue14/art_bowen.php. See also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 111-133.

Age Structure

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	155,630	1,267,970	6,758	197,485	5,913	101,495
0-14 years	25,815	216,550	888	34,980	803	19,120
15-24 years	19,240	161,955	733	24,980	680	12,705
25-44 years	43,150	321,150	1,753	49,135	1,435	25,445
45-64 years	45,635	392,880	2,143	60,710	1,863	31,010
65+ years	21,790	175,440	1,243	27,680	1,133	13,215

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

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 25,815 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of children in the English-speaking population is similar to the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 888 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 13.1% of the population. The proportion of children in this territory's English-speaking population is similar to their proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This proportion is much lower than the level for English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 803 English-speaking children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.6% of the population. This share is similar to that exhibited by English-speaking children across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of children in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the share in the CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire French-speaking majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 21,790 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 14.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 1,243 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ living in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they accounted for 18.4% of the population. This share is much higher than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of seniors in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than their proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,133 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ where they account for 19.2% of the population. This share is much higher than that of English-speaking seniors across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of seniors in the English-speaking population of CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income and social status are key determinants of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes, regardless of age, sex, race and place of residence.⁵ For vulnerable low-income households language barriers in access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage. Studies also suggest that the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income distribution lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole⁶.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Population 15+ by total income	129,820	1,051,420	5,870	162,505	5,115	82,375
Less than \$20,000	52,945	383,570	2,248	56,685	1,933	26,115
\$20,000 - \$49,999	46,193	405,285	1,930	64,345	1,568	28,070
\$50,000 +	30,683	262,560	1,690	41,470	1,610	28,195

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

Income under \$20k

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie in 2011, there were 52,945 English speakers aged 15+ with income under \$20k. This group represents 40.8% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers with income under \$20k is higher than that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 2,248 English speakers with income under \$20k in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represent 38.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This share is lower than that displayed by the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.

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

⁶ Ibid

- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,933 English speakers with income under \$20k where they account for 37.8% of the population. This share is similar to that experienced by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of those with income under \$20k in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 30,683 English speakers with income over \$50k who represented 23.6% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is lower than that found in the French-speaking majority population the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 1,690 English speakers with income over \$50k living in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represented 28.8% of the population. This proportion was much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of high earners in the English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the French-speaking majority population in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,610 English-speaking high earners where they represent 31.5% of the population. This share is higher than that experienced by English-speaking high earners across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of high earners in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the territory's French-speaking majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	129,815	1,051,420	5,870	162,505	5,110	82,375
Total persons in households with at least one census family	112,328	868,930	5,050	135,840	4,480	71,830
Married spouses, common-law partners	79,683	631,070	3,728	100,930	3,308	53,240
Lone parents	6,770	57,920	280	8,260	220	4,045
Children in families with two parents present	16,800	114,140	703	17,585	645	10,045
Children in families with one parent present	6,328	48,185	233	6,840	205	3,405
Persons not in census families, living with relatives	1,863	10,780	55	1,360	40	660
Persons not in census families, living with non-relatives only	883	6,825	55	845	45	410
Total persons in non-census family households	17,488	182,490	813	26,660	628	10,535
Living with non-relatives only	2,148	23,920	140	3,150	110	1,075
Living alone	14,255	150,870	638	22,410	495	8,960

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

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*. www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 112,328 English speakers living in households with at least one census family. This group represents 86.5% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in households with at least one census family is similar to that found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 5,050 English speakers living in households with at least one census family in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they comprise 86.0% of the population. This share is similar to that displayed by the English-speaking population across the RSS de la Montérégie. The proportion of those living in households with at least one census family in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 4,480 English speakers living in households with at least one census family where they account for 87.7% of the population. This share is similar to that accounted for by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of persons living in households with at least one census family in the CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire English-speaking population is similar to the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 6,770 English speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 5.2% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 280 English speakers living in lone-parent families in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 4.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in this territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the RSS de la Montérégie English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 220 English speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 4.3% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the French-speaking majority population in this territory. The proportion of English speakers living in lone-parent families in the CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire English-speaking population is lower than the proportion we find for English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 14,255 English speakers living alone. This group represents 11.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living alone is much lower than the level in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 638 English speakers living alone in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 10.9% of the population. This level is similar to that displayed by the regional English speaking population. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska English speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 495 English speakers living alone where they represent 9.7% of the population. This share is lower than that exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska. The proportion of those living alone in the CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire English speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in this territory.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances.”⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), Across Age Groups	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	15,505	107,120	500	12,590	370	4,900
0-14 years	2,453	17,080	50	1,850	25	835
15-24 years	13,053	90,040	448	10,735	350	4,060
25-44 years	4,530	26,015	128	3,070	85	1,085
45-64 years	4,835	36,880	190	4,670	160	1,895
65+ years	1,213	11,310	65	1,080	55	490

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in "Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population" of this document.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 15,505 English speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 10.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers living below LICO is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 500 English speakers living below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represent 7.4% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those living below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska is much lower than the proportion for the region's English speakers in general.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 370 English speakers living below LICO where they represent 6.3% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion for the French-speaking majority population in the same

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

territory. The proportion of those living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 2,453 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 9.5% of the population of children. The proportion of English-speaking children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 50 English-speaking children living below LICO in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 5.6% of the children in the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority children's population. This proportion is much lower than that displayed by English-speaking children across the region.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 3.1% of the English-speaking children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by children in the French-speaking majority in the same territory. The proportion of children living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 1,213 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 5.6% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of English-speaking seniors living below LICO is lower than the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 65 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 5.2% of the territory's English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking senior population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the region.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 55 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 4.9% of the English-speaking senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority senior population living below LICO in the same territory. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the level displayed by English-speaking seniors across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level, by Household Living Arrangements	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	13,053	90,040	448	10,735	350	4,060
Total persons in households with at least one census family	8,825	46,635	275	5,445	210	2,380
Married spouses, common-law partners	4,848	25,700	163	3,165	110	1,390
Children in families with two parents present	1,078	4,570	50	535	40	300
Total persons in non-census family households	4,230	43,410	170	5,285	135	1,685
Living alone	3,405	33,845	150	4,150	125	1,420

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in "Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements" in this document.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 8,825 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 7.9% of the English-speaking population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in this region living below LICO in census family households.
- There were 275 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represent 5.4% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The proportion in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than that found in the regional English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 210 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 4.7% of the English-speaking population. This level is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the English-speaking population of CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 1,380 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 20.4% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie living in lone parent families.
- There were 20 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 7.1% of the territory's English-speaking lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the English-speaking population of CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the English-speaking territory's population is much lower than that found in the regional English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 20 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 9.1% of the English-speaking lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority lone-parent family population in the same territory. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

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

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 3,405 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 23.9% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the region's French-speaking majority population living alone.
- There were 150 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 23.5% of the English-speaking population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is similar to that experienced by the RSS de la Montérégie's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 125 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 25.3% of the English-speaking population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the French-speaking majority population living alone in the same territory. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion experienced by English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

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 members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total	Total	129,815	1,051,420	5,870	162,505	5,110	82,375
	25-44 years	43,150	321,150	1,753	49,135	1,435	25,445
	45-64 years	45,638	392,875	2,143	60,705	1,863	31,010
High school diploma or less	Total	54,873	471,260	2,275	71,780	1,860	29,630
	25-44 years	11,625	86,240	365	12,685	200	4,740
	45-64 years	18,985	165,915	768	25,340	620	9,830
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	14,330	179,925	688	26,900	573	11,805
	25-44 years	5,315	68,155	240	10,190	205	4,380
	45-64 years	5,343	73,640	253	10,985	200	4,955
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	23,950	178,735	1,030	28,595	950	16,250
	25-44 years	9,015	69,425	353	11,205	310	5,810
	45-64 years	8,353	66,250	348	10,410	325	6,270
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	6,845	50,575	350	7,910	338	4,960
	25-44 years	2,608	15,640	60	2,180	60	1,390
	45-64 years	2,575	22,085	178	3,560	160	2,110
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	29,815	170,915	1,515	27,305	1,400	19,725
	25-44 years	14,583	81,680	713	12,850	655	9,110
	45-64 years	10,383	64,975	590	10,400	540	7,805
High school diploma or less	Total	42.3%	44.8%	38.8%	44.2%	36.4%	36.0%
	25-44 years	26.9%	26.9%	20.8%	25.8%	13.9%	18.6%
	45-64 years	41.6%	42.2%	35.8%	41.7%	33.3%	31.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	11.0%	17.1%	11.7%	16.6%	11.2%	14.3%
	25-44 years	12.3%	21.2%	13.7%	20.7%	14.3%	17.2%
	45-64 years	11.7%	18.7%	11.8%	18.1%	10.7%	16.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	18.4%	17.0%	17.5%	17.6%	18.6%	19.7%
	25-44 years	20.9%	21.6%	20.1%	22.8%	21.6%	22.8%
	45-64 years	18.3%	16.9%	16.2%	17.1%	17.4%	20.2%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Total	5.3%	4.8%	6.0%	4.9%	6.6%	6.0%
	25-44 years	6.0%	4.9%	3.4%	4.4%	4.2%	5.5%
	45-64 years	5.6%	5.6%	8.3%	5.9%	8.6%	6.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	Total	23.0%	16.3%	25.8%	16.8%	27.4%	23.9%
	25-44 years	33.8%	25.4%	40.7%	26.2%	45.6%	35.8%
	45-64 years	22.8%	16.5%	27.5%	17.1%	29.0%	25.2%

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

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach. *Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN)*, www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.)(2009) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*, 2nd edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 54,873 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 42.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less is lower than the level found in the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over across the region.
- There were 2,275 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 38.8% of the territory's English-speaking population aged 15 and over. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. The level for the territory's English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,860 English speakers aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less where they represent 36.4% of the English-speaking population aged 15 and over. This level is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie region, there were 11,625 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 26.9% of the regional English-speaking population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the regional French-speaking majority population in the same age cohort.
- There were 365 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they account for 20.8% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population in that age group. This proportion is much lower than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region in the same age cohort.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 200 English speakers aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 13.9% of the English-speaking 25-44 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the French-speaking majority 25-44 cohort in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 18,985 English-speaking aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 41.6% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the same age cohort of the regional French-speaking majority population.
- There were 768 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory where they account for 35.8% of the English-speaking population there. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in this territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion in the territory's French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is lower than that exhibited by the RSS de la Montérégie region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 620 English speakers aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.3% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the territory's English-speaking population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 29,815 English-speaking aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher. This group represents 23.0% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population in the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- There were 1,515 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory where they account for 25.8% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the RSS de la Montérégie region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,400 English speakers aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher where they represent 27.4% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 14,583 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 33.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the French-speaking majority population across the region.
- There were 713 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represent 40.7% of the territory's English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in this territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by English speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 655 English speakers aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 45.6% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie region, there were 10,383 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 22.8% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the RSS de la Montérégie region's French-speaking majority population.
- There were 590 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska where they represent 27.5% of the English-speaking population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is much higher than that exhibited by the region's English speakers.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 540 English speakers aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 29.0% of the English-speaking population. This level is higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the territory's English-speaking population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

Labour Force Activity

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

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	RSS de la Montérégie		CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska		CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	129,815	1,051,420	5,870	162,505	5,110	82,375
In the labour force	85,315	710,200	3,630	112,165	3,155	58,550
Employed	78,748	670,450	3,363	106,725	2,923	56,120
Unemployed	6,565	39,740	273	5,445	228	2,430
Out of the labour force	44,505	341,225	2,238	50,340	1,953	23,815

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

Unemployed

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there are 6,565 English speakers who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. The unemployment rate of the region's English speakers is much higher than the unemployment rate of the French-speaking majority.
- There are 273 unemployed English speakers in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.5%. The unemployment rate of the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the French-speaking majority population. Their unemployment rate is similar to that experienced by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 228 unemployed English speakers resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The unemployment rate of the English-speaking population is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) (2009) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives, 2nd Edition. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across the RSS de la Montérégie, there were 44,505 English speakers out of the labour force. This group represents 34.3% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of English speakers out of the labour force is higher than that found in the regional French-speaking majority population aged 15 and over.
- There were 2,238 English speakers out of the labour force in the CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska territory where they comprise 38.1% of the English-speaking population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the territory's English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the French-speaking majority population. This territory's English-speaking proportion is higher than that exhibited by the region's English-speaking population.
- In CLSC Saint-Bruno - Beloeil - Saint-Hilaire, we find 1,953 English speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 38.2% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the French-speaking majority population in the same territory. The proportion of those out of the labour force in this territory's English-speaking population is similar to the proportion exhibited by English speakers across CSSS Richelieu-Yamaska.

¹² The Statistics Canada category "[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf)" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were neither employed nor unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2011. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/99-000-x2011001-eng.pdf>)

Appendix “A” – Baseline Data Report Series

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

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