

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

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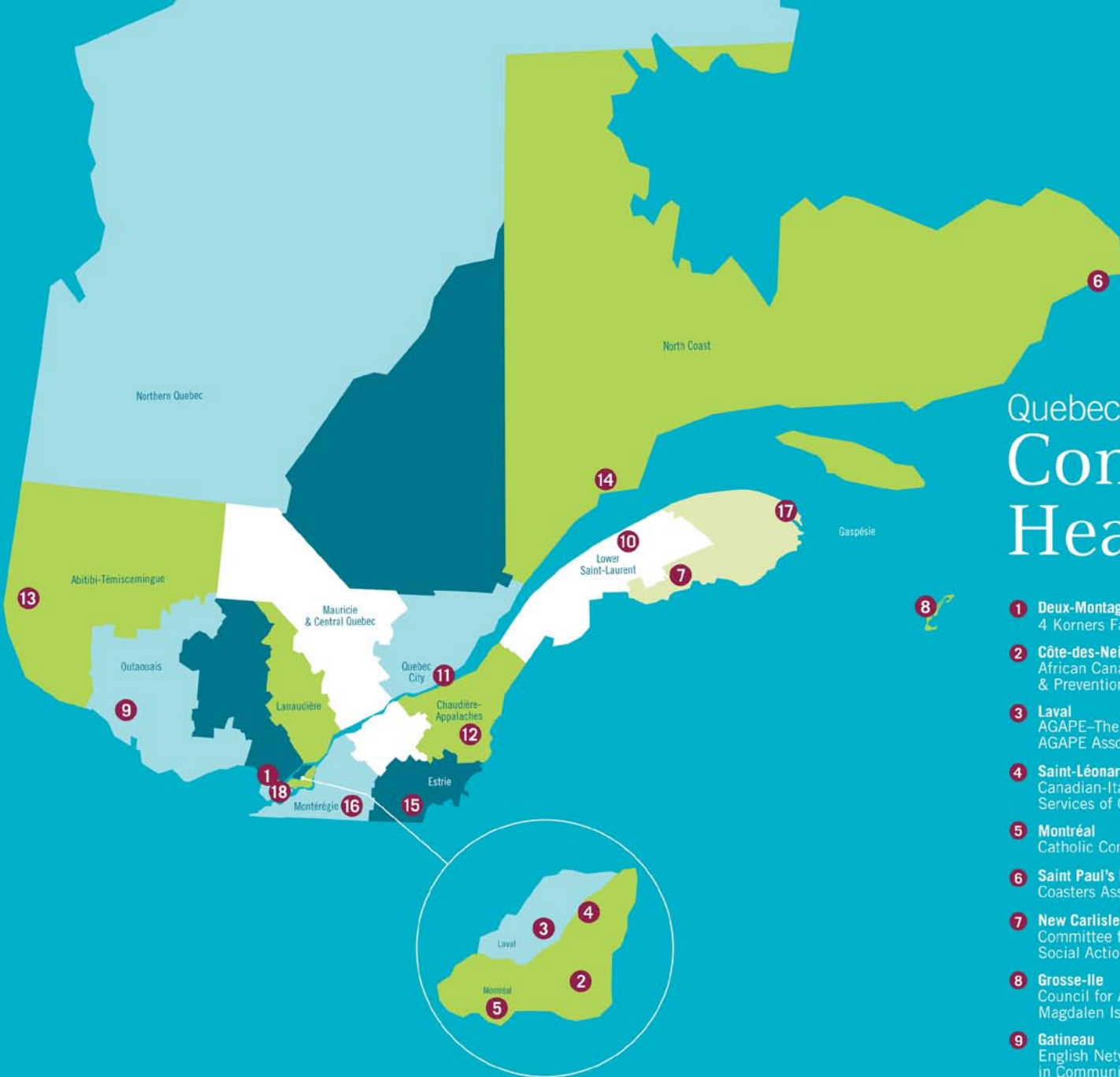


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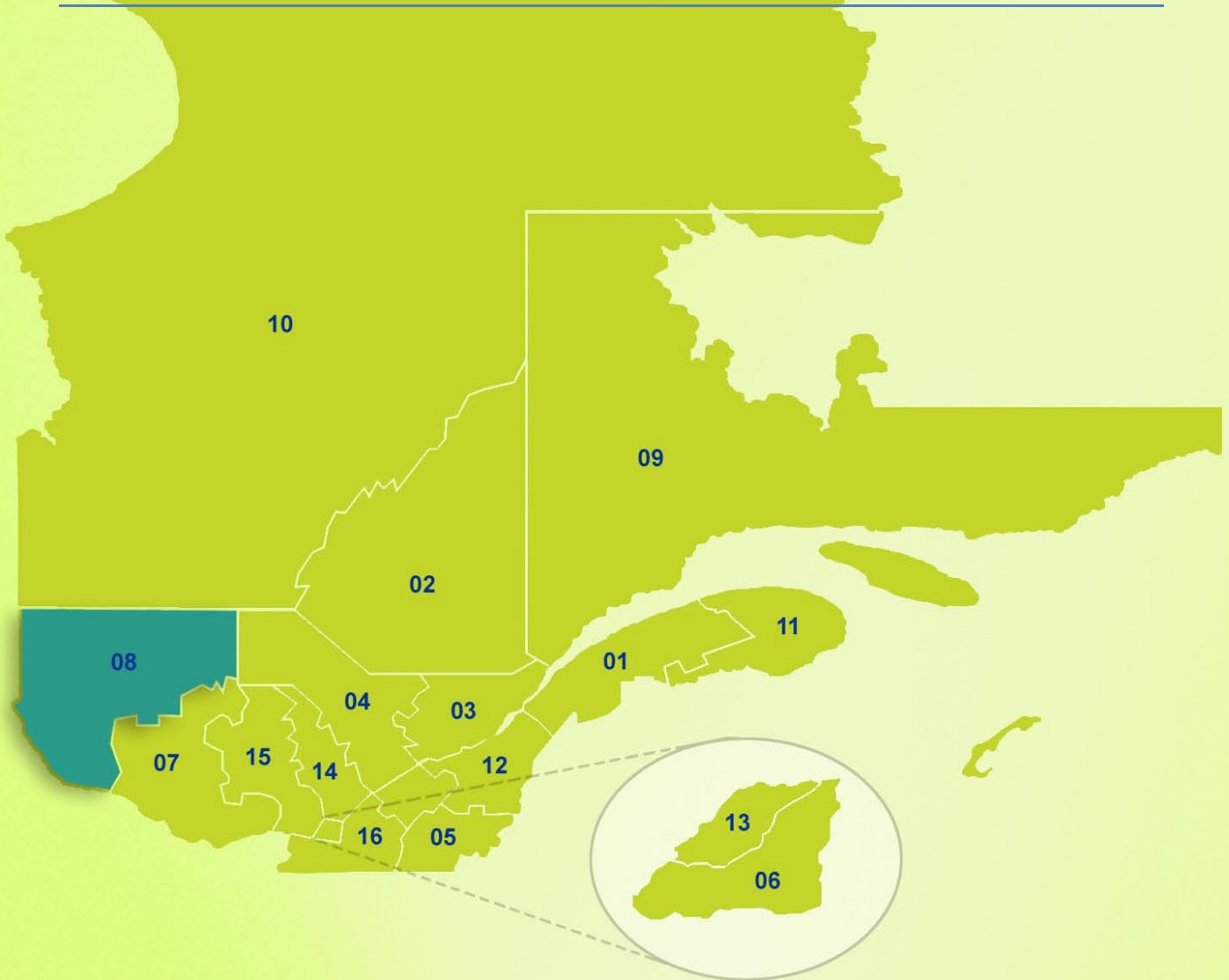




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners 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 CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE



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 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

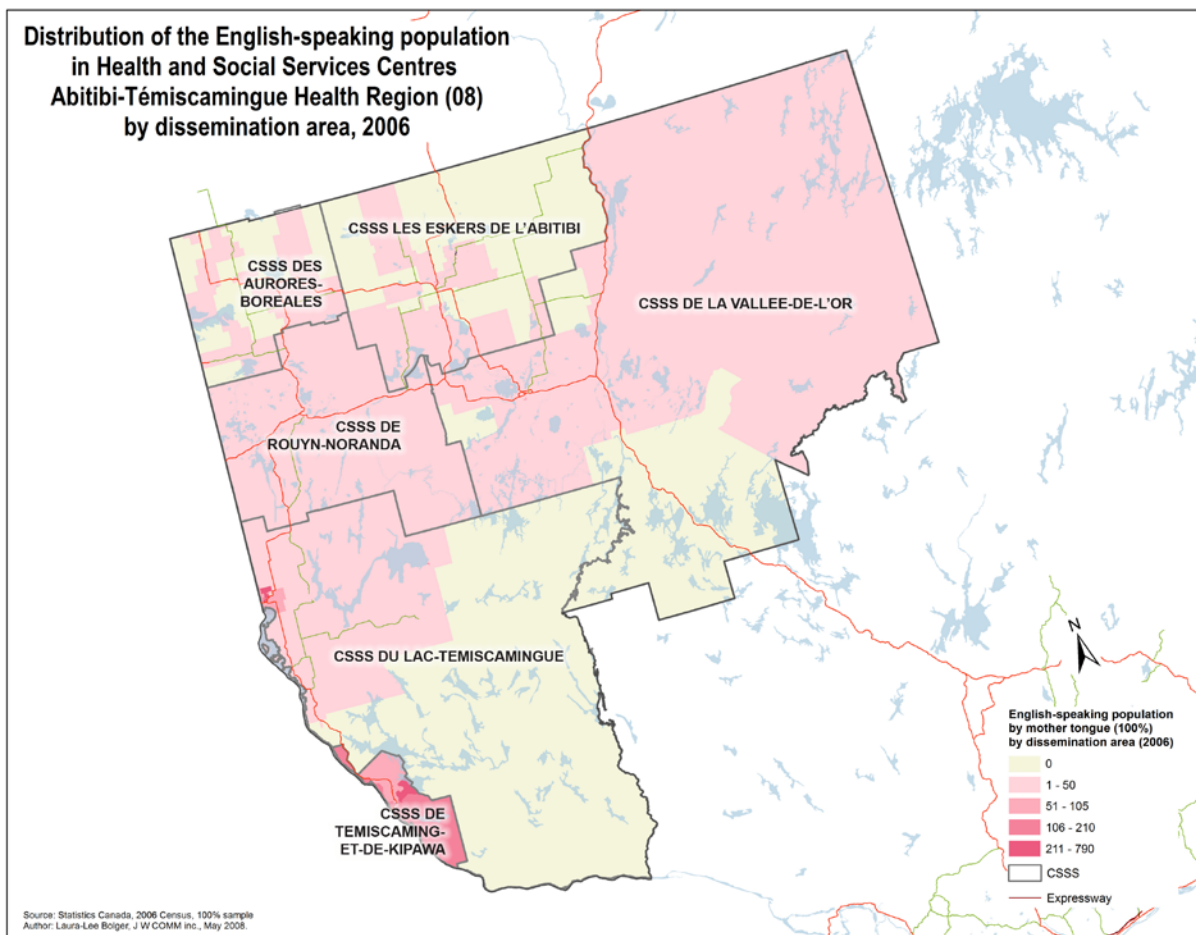
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Demographic Profile of CSSS des Aurores-Boréales

Demographic Profile of CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or





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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE ROUYN-NORANDA REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

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

**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.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

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 Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ 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%.

² 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.

³ 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.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		Province of Québec	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	985
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	2.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	38,460
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	97.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	39,445
	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 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 985 Anglophones where they represent 2.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

⁴ 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.⁵

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.

⁵ 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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	985	38,460
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	80	6,865
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	40	5,375
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	280	10,190
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	315	11,550
65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	270	4,480
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	8.1%	17.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	4.1%	14.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	28.4%	26.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	32.0%	30.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	27.4%	11.6%

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.

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 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

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 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 270 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 27.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

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.⁶ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	905	31,595
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	225	8,003
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	360	11,183
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	195	6,820
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	120	5,593
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	24.9%	25.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	39.8%	35.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	21.5%	21.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	13.3%	17.7%

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.

⁶ 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

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.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% 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 much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 225 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

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 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower 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 Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much 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.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	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	985	38,460
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	985	38,315
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	805	31,805
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	685	27,308
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	120	4,500
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	175	6,513
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	20	330
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	0	765
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	150	5,418
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%	99.6%	100.0%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	81.7%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	69.5%	71.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	12.2%	11.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	17.8%	16.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.9%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	15.2%	14.1%

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.

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 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 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher 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 similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 805 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 81.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

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 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher 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 Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.2% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

⁸ 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 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% 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 lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 150 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

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”.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) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,950
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	110	2,423	25	720
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	110	2,385	20	920
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	210	3,273	50	1,018
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	315	5,555	90	1,600
65+ years	25,060	165,208	80	2,215	35	693
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	22.3%	12.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	12.2%	1.5%	31.3%	10.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.8%	13.3%	50.0%	17.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.0%	9.2%	17.9%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	20.8%	13.4%	28.6%	13.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	13.6%	13.0%	15.5%

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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

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

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

- Across Quebec, there 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 825 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 220 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 22.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

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 110 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 12.2% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 31.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 80 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 10.3% 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 lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 35 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13% 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,950
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,948
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	495	8,395	120	2,460
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	345	4,828	80	1,318
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	145	3,573	45	1,140
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	330	7,465	95	2,490
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	25	165	15	80
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	50	1,020	0	370
Living alone	49,585	325,655	260	6,275	80	2,035
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	22.3%	12.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	11.7%	22.3%	12.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.0%	7.4%	14.9%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	4.9%	11.7%	4.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	16.6%	24.5%	37.5%	25.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.1%	34.3%	54.3%	38.2%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	19.2%	9.8%	75.0%	24.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	47.6%	44.6%	#DIV/0!	48.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	42.3%	35.3%	53.3%	37.6%
<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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

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

- 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 495 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 14.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 145 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.6% 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 much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 45 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 37.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 260 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than 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 Rouyn-Noranda, we find 80 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 53.3% 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn- Noranda	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	900	31,583
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	285	10,188
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	320	11,550
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	505	16,203
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	115	3,455
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	175	5,778
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	115	5,445
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	40	2,400
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	35	2,115
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	150	4,965
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	60	2,140
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	45	1,570
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	30	1,340
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	25	460
	45-64	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	605
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	105	3,645
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	45	1,735
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	60	1,480
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	56.1%	51.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	40.4%	33.9%

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.) *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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn- Noranda	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	54.7%	50.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	12.8%	17.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	14.0%	23.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	10.9%	18.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	16.7%	15.7%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	21.1%	21.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	14.1%	13.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	8.8%	4.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	3.1%	5.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	11.7%	11.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	15.8%	17.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	18.8%	12.8%

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.

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 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less 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 Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 505 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 56.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 40.4% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% 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 higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.7% 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 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 Rouyn-Noranda, we find 105 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to 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 higher 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 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 45 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.8% 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 higher 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 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% 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 lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 60 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 higher 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.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	900	31,583
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	435	20,253
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	360	18,573
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	75	1,675
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	465	11,330
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	48.3%	64.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	82.8%	91.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	17.2%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	51.7%	35.9%

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.

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.) *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 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Rouyn-Noranda, we find 75 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 17.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- 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 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force 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 provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 465 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 51.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category "[out of the labour force](#)" 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.

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 vitality¹³, 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	960	36,595
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	615	23,208
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	215	10,185
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	40	2,895
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	90	300
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	64.1%	63.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	22.4%	27.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	4.2%	7.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	9.4%	0.8%

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.

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 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

¹³ 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.

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

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 615 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 64.1%. This is similar to 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 90 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.4%. 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES AURORES-BORÉALES REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

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

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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.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

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 Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ 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%.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	175
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	0.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	20,270
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	99.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	20,455
	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 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 175 Anglophones where they represent .9% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	175	20,270
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	20	3,520
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	10	2,575
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	55	4,908
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	65	6,365

¹⁸ 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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	25	2,903
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	11.4%	17.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	5.7%	12.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	31.4%	24.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	37.1%	31.4%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	14.3%	14.3%

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.

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 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales 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 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

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.¹⁹ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores- Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	155	16,750
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	25	4,545
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	95	6,460
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	20	3,730
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	0	2,015
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	16.1%	27.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	61.3%	38.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	12.9%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	0.0%	12.0%

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.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

¹⁹ 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

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 16.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

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 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower 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.

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.²⁰ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	175	20,270
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	175	20,248
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	135	17,143
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	135	15,478
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	0	1,665
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	40	3,108
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	0	215
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	10	380
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	25	2,515
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%	99.6%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	77.1%	84.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	77.1%	76.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	0.0%	8.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	22.9%	15.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	5.7%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	14.3%	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.

²⁰ 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 families²¹

- 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 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher 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 similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 135 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 77.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

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 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

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 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% 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

²¹ 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>)

Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 English-speakers living alone where they represent 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

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”.²² 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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

²² 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>

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 members²³.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	150	16,748
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	55	4,908
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	65	6,370
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	80	9,653
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	20	1,695
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	30	3,705
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	10	3,615
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	10	1,825
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	0	1,270
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	30	1,815
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	10	755
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	20	560
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	0	605
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	140
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	360
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	20	1,070
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	20	493
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	10	470
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	53.3%	57.6%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	36.4%	34.5%

²³ 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.) *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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	46.2%	58.2%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	6.7%	21.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	18.2%	37.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	0.0%	19.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	20.0%	10.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	18.2%	15.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	30.8%	8.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	15.4%	5.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	13.3%	6.4%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	36.4%	10.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	15.4%	7.4%
<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>							

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 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less 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 Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 80 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.3% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.4% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% 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 higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 46.2% 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 aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower 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 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 13.3% 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 higher 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 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 36.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 higher 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 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% 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 lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 higher 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.²⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	150	16,748
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	100	9,703
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	85	8,743
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	15	960
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	50	7,045
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	66.7%	57.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	85.0%	90.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	15.0%	9.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	33.3%	42.1%

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.
- There are 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone

²⁴ 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.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population is much 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 des Aurores-Boréales, we find 15 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 15%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- 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 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force 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 provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 50 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 33.3% 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

²⁵ 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 vitality²⁶, 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	170	19,175
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	130	14,278
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	20	2,395
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	10	2,400
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	5	108
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	76.5%	74.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	11.8%	12.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	5.9%	12.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	2.9%	0.6%

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.

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 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

²⁶ 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.

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

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 130 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 76.5%. This is similar to 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 5 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 2.9%. 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LES ESKERS DE L'ABITIBI REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

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(CHSSN)**

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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.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

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 Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ 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%.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	425
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	1.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	23,460
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	98.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	23,925
	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 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 425 Anglophones where they represent 1.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

³⁰ 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.³¹

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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	425	23,460
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	90	4,380
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	90	3,150
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	150	6,133
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	65	7,150

³¹ 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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	30	2,648
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	21.2%	18.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	21.2%	13.4%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	35.3%	26.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	15.3%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	7.1%	11.3%

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.

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 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 90 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 21.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi 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 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 30 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

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.³² 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	335	19,080
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	145	4,718
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	135	7,153
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	30	4,470
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	25	2,750
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	43.3%	24.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	40.3%	37.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	9.0%	23.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	7.5%	14.4%

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.

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.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

³² 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

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 145 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 43.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

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 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower 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 les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 25 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much 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.³³ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	425	23,460
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	420	23,338
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	365	19,928
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	325	17,375
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	45	2,545
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	60	3,420
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	20	320
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	10	320
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	30	2,775
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%	99.6%	98.8%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	85.9%	84.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	76.5%	74.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	14.1%	14.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	4.7%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	7.1%	11.8%

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.

³³ 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 families³⁴

- 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 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher 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 similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 365 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 85.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

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 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher 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 les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 45 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.6% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Living alone

³⁴ 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 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% 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 lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 30 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

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”.³⁵ 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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

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

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

³⁵ 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>

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 members³⁶.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	340	19,080
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	150	6,138
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	65	7,145
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	205	10,748
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	50	2,445
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	50	3,995
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	65	4,010
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	50	1,725
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	10	1,575
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	30	2,195
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	25	965
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	10	725
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	15	600
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	210
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	310
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	20	1,523
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	15	780
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	10	545
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	60.3%	56.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	33.3%	39.8%

³⁶ 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.) *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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	76.9%	55.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	19.1%	21.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	33.3%	28.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	15.4%	22.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	8.8%	11.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	16.7%	15.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	15.4%	10.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	3.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	15.4%	4.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	5.9%	8.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	10.0%	12.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	15.4%	7.6%

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.

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 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less 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 Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 205 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 50 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.3% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% 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 higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 50 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 76.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 15 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% 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 lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 higher 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.³⁷

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	340	19,080
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	165	12,470
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	130	11,165
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	40	1,303
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	175	6,610
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	48.5%	65.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	78.8%	89.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	24.2%	10.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	51.5%	34.6%

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.

³⁷ 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.) *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 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 40 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 24.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- 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 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force 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 provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 175 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 51.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

³⁸ 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 vitality³⁹, 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	390	22,218
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	135	15,013
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	60	4,080
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	165	3,055
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	25	73
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	34.6%	67.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	15.4%	18.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	42.3%	13.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	6.4%	0.3%

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.

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 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

³⁹ 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.

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

- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 135 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 34.6%. This is much lower 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 25 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.4%. 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

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(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.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

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 Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ 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%.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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.⁴³ 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	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	1,355
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	3.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	39,820
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	96.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	41,275
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>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.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 1,355 Anglophones where they represent 3.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

⁴³ 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.⁴⁴

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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	1,355	39,820
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	220	7,535
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	195	5,128
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	330	10,778
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	425	12,093

⁴⁴ 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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	185	4,288
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	16.2%	18.9%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	14.4%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	24.4%	27.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	31.4%	30.4%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	13.7%	10.8%

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.

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 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 220 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or 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 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 13.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

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.⁴⁵ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	1,135	32,285
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	340	8,266
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	430	11,550
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	235	7,213
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	120	5,265
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	30.0%	25.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	37.9%	35.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	20.7%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	10.6%	16.3%

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.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

⁴⁵ 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

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 340 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 Vallée-de-l'Or.

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 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower 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 Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 10.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much 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.⁴⁶ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	1,355	39,820
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	1,350	39,615
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	1,115	32,950
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	885	28,303
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	230	4,643
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	235	6,663
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	30	695
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	50	675
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	150	5,290
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%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	82.3%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	65.3%	71.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	17.0%	11.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	17.3%	16.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.7%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	11.1%	13.3%

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.

⁴⁶ 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 families⁴⁷

- 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 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher 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 similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 1,115 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

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 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher 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 Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 230 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Living alone

⁴⁷ 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 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% 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 lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 150 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

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”.⁴⁸ 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	240	4,863
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	110	2,423	40	795
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	110	2,385	30	645
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	210	3,273	50	1,065
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	315	5,555	85	1,745
65+ years	25,060	165,208	80	2,215	35	613
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	17.7%	12.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	12.2%	1.5%	18.2%	10.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.8%	13.3%	15.4%	12.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.0%	9.2%	15.2%	9.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	20.8%	13.4%	20.0%	14.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	13.6%	18.9%	14.3%

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. 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.

⁴⁸ 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>

- 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 825 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 240 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 17.7% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

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 110 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 12.2% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 40 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 18.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 80 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 10.3% 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 lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 35 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 18.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	240	4,863
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	825	15,850	245	4,865
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	495	8,395	120	2,595
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	345	4,828	45	1,288
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	145	3,573	75	1,310
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	330	7,465	120	2,265
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	25	165	10	45
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	50	1,020	35	315
Living alone	49,585	325,655	260	6,275	80	1,910
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	17.7%	12.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	11.7%	18.1%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.0%	7.4%	10.8%	7.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	16.6%	24.5%	32.6%	28.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.1%	34.3%	51.1%	34.0%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	19.2%	9.8%	33.3%	6.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	47.6%	44.6%	70.0%	46.7%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	42.3%	35.3%	53.3%	36.1%
<small>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.</small>						

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 495 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 145 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.6% 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 much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 75 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 32.6% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher 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 higher than the

proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 260 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than 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 Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 80 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 53.3% 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 members⁴⁹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	1,130	32,288
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	335	10,778
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	425	12,095
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	700	18,568
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	160	4,195
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	220	6,973
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	155	5,765
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	65	2,530
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	75	2,370
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	155	3,993
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	75	2,090
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	50	1,150
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	10	1,230
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	455
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	0	590
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	120	2,730
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	30	1,495
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	70	1,005
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	61.9%	57.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	47.8%	38.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	51.8%	57.7%

⁴⁹ 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.) *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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	13.7%	17.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	19.4%	23.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	17.6%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	13.7%	12.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	22.4%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	11.8%	9.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	0.9%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	4.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	0.0%	4.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	10.6%	8.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	9.0%	13.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	16.5%	8.3%

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 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less 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 Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 700 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 61.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 47.8% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% 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 higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 220 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower 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 lower 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 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 10.6% 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 higher 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 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 30 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% 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 lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much 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 higher 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.⁵⁰

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	1,130	32,288
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	590	20,670
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	515	18,975
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	75	1,698
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	540	11,618
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	52.2%	64.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	87.3%	91.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	12.7%	8.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	47.8%	36.0%

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.

⁵⁰ 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.) *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 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 75 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force⁵¹

- 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 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force 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 provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 540 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 47.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher 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 higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

⁵¹ 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 vitality⁵², 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		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	1,285	37,640
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	740	23,355
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	335	10,010
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	175	4,058
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	30	220
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	57.6%	62.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	26.1%	26.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	13.6%	10.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%

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.

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 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

⁵² 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.

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

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 740 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 57.6%. This is lower 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 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 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% 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 lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 30 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 2.3%. 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 l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

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