

# Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



*prepared by the*

## CHSSN

**Community Health  
and Social Services Network**

*for the Networking and Partnership Initiative*

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March 31, 2010

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

## Acknowledgements

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# CHSSN

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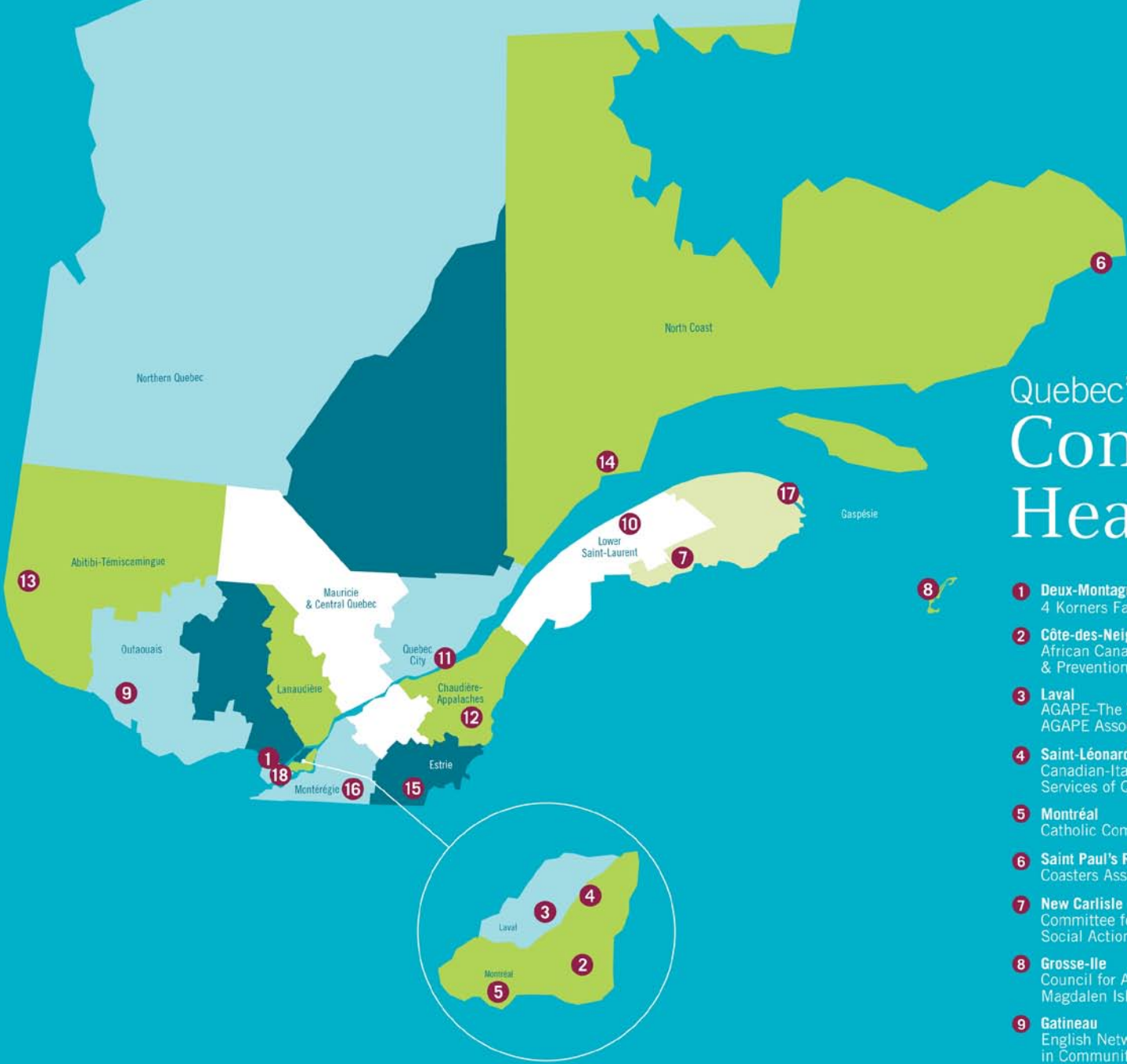


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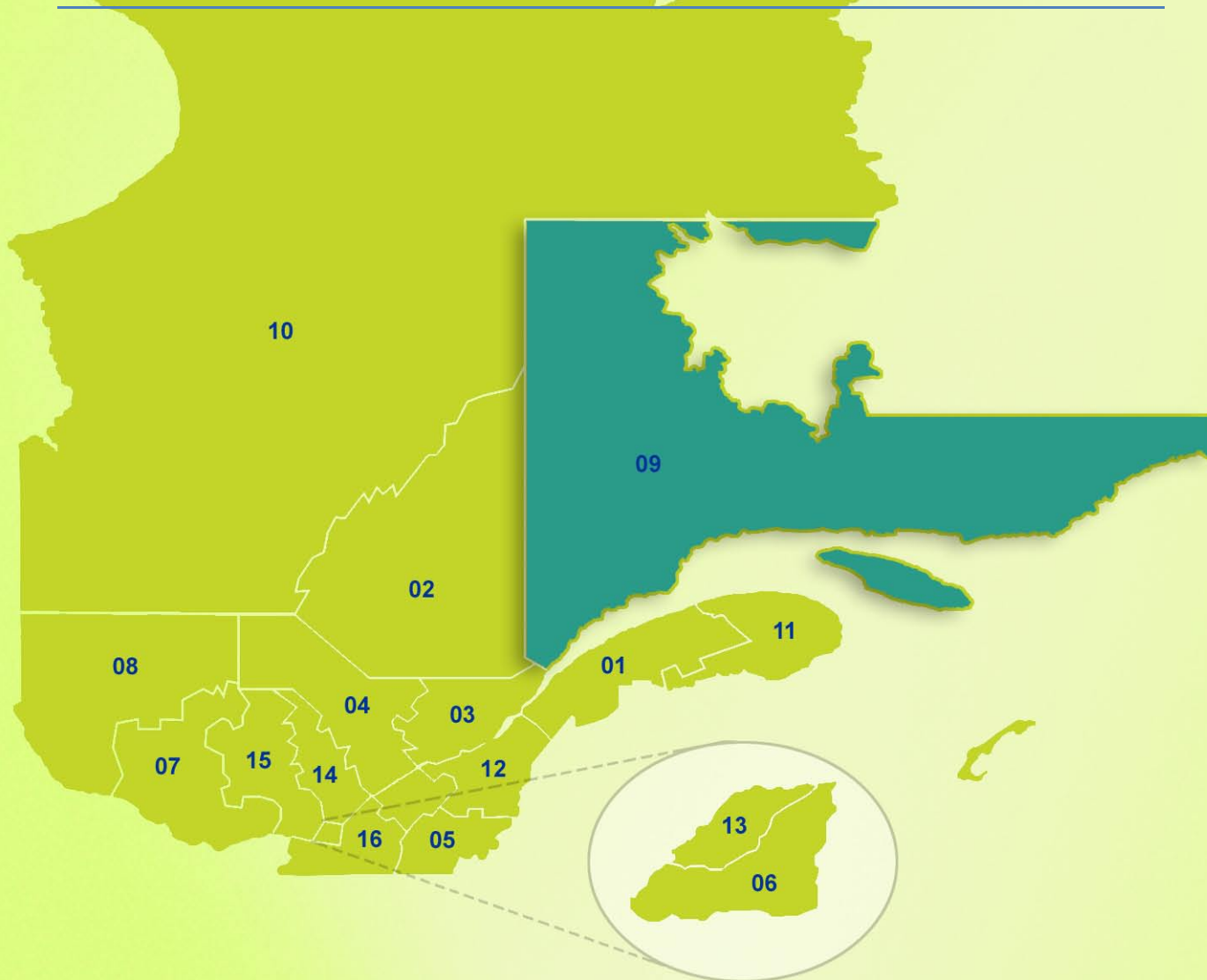


# Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 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 09 – CÔTE-NORD

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01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD<sup>1</sup>

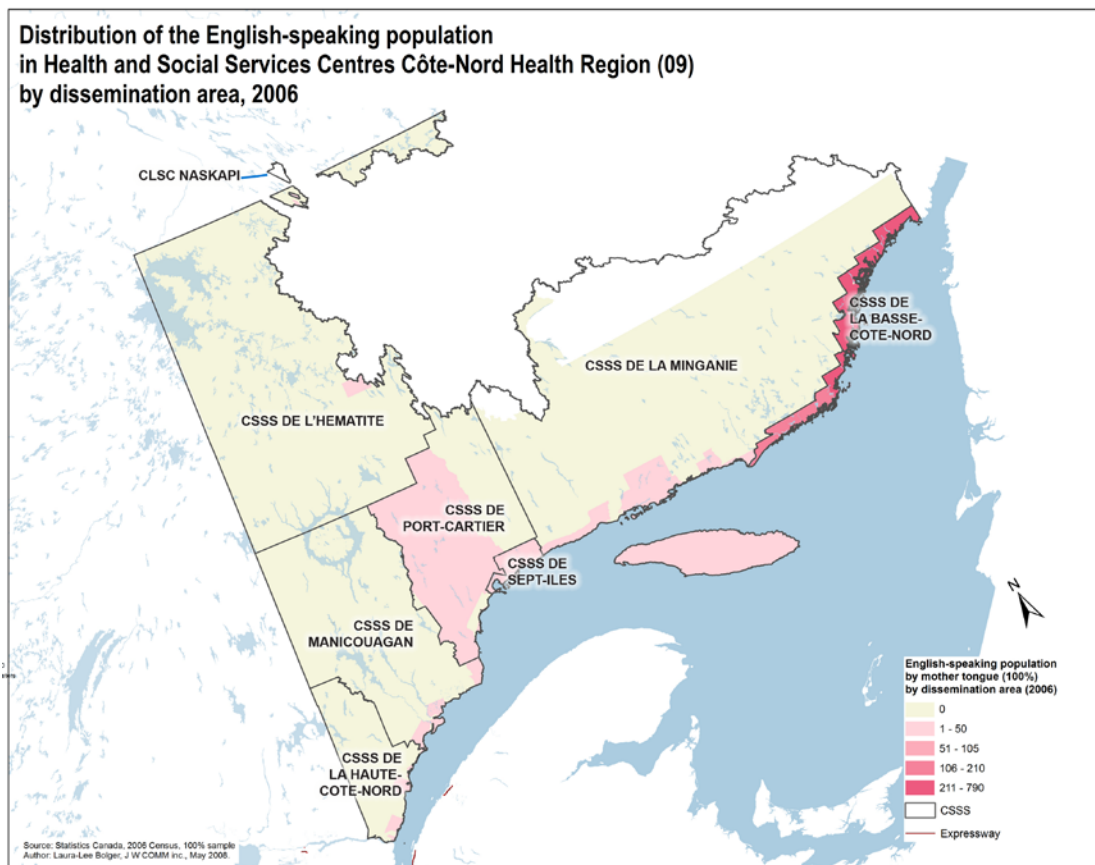
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Demographic Profile of CSSS de Manicouagan

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Port-Cartier

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Sept-Îles

Demographic Profile of CSSS de l'Hematite



<sup>1</sup> Excluding *CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord*, which is covered in a separate document.

## Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

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# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MANICOUAGAN REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD

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Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock  
and Jan Warnke

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for the  
Community Health and Social Services Network  
(CHSSN)

March 2010

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## Introduction

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

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

### ***Linguistic definitions***

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

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

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

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

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

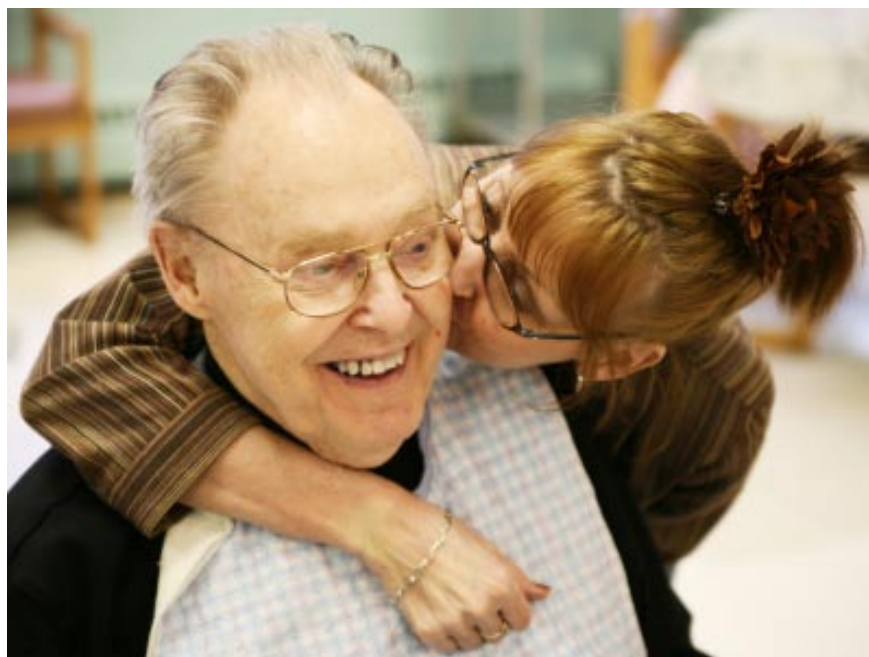
<sup>3</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health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

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



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

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



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## Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.<sup>5</sup> In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

**Table 1 - Population Size**

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	265
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	0.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	32,295
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	98.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	32,695
	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 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 265 Anglophones where they represent .8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

<sup>5</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

## Age Structure

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

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

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

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	265	32,295
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	35	5,433
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	60	4,128
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	40	8,745
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	85	10,245
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	45	3,746

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	13.2%	16.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	22.6%	12.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	15.1%	27.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	32.1%	31.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	17.0%	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 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% 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 Manicouagan, we find 35 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Manicouagan 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 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 45 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Manicouagan.

### **Income**

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>7</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	230	26,863
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	80	6,453
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	70	8,738
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	50	5,560
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	45	6,105
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	34.8%	24.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	30.4%	32.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	21.7%	20.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	19.6%	22.7%

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.

### **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 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

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

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 80 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 34.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 de Manicouagan.

### **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 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% 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 Manicouagan, we find 45 Anglophone high earners where they represent 19.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

## Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.<sup>8</sup> Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

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

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	265	32,295
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	265	32,180
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	240	27,273
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	190	22,933
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	50	4,335
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	25	4,910
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	0	470
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	0	765
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	15	3,668
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%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	90.6%	84.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	71.7%	71.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	18.9%	13.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	9.4%	15.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	5.7%	11.4%

*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.*

<sup>8</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)



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

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 240 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 90.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan.

### **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 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 Manicouagan, we find 50 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 18.9% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Manicouagan Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>9</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

### **Living alone**

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% 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 much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 15 English-speakers living alone where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan.

### **Low-Income Cut-off**

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

<sup>10</sup> The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

#### **Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups**

- 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.

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<sup>10</sup> See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

## Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members<sup>11</sup>.

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

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	235	26,863
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	40	8,753
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	90	10,240
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	115	14,028
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	15	3,135
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	25	5,048
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	25	5,388
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	10	2,268
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	10	2,395
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	50	4,353
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	10	1,960
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	25	1,538
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	20	980
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	325
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	430
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	25	2,113
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	1,050
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	15	835
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	48.9%	52.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	37.5%	35.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	27.8%	49.3%

<sup>11</sup> For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	10.6%	20.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	25.0%	25.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	11.1%	23.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	21.3%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	25.0%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	27.8%	15.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	8.5%	3.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.7%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	11.1%	4.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	10.6%	7.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	12.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	16.7%	8.2%

*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 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Manicouagan, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.9% 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 la Côte-Nord region.

### **Population 25-44, 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 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Manicouagan, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.9% 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 la Côte-Nord 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 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 25 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 27.8% 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 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 25 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 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

#### **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 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% 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 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 Manicouagan, we find 15 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	235	26,863
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	110	17,483
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	105	15,870
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	10	1,620
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	125	9,380
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	46.8%	65.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	95.5%	90.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	9.1%	9.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	53.2%	34.9%

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.

## 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 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

<sup>12</sup> For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.1%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Manicouagan Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% 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 Manicouagan, we find 125 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 53.2% 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 la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>13</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)



## Mobility 2001-2006

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

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

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	255	30,885
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	185	21,838
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	5,863
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	40	3,103
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	15	83
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	72.5%	70.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	7.8%	19.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	15.7%	10.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	5.9%	0.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

## Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

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

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

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 185 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 72.5%. 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% 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 Manicouagan, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.9%. 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 la Côte-Nord region.

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

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

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE PORT-CARTIER REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD**

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

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

**March 2010**

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## Introduction

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

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

### ***Linguistic definitions***

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

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

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

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

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

<sup>16</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

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

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

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

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## Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.<sup>18</sup> In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

**Table 1 - Population Size**

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	115
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	7,325
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	98.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	7,440
	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 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 115 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

<sup>18</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

## Age Structure

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

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

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

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	115	7,325
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	10	1,225
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	10	820
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	20	2,010
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	50	2,480
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	25	790

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	8.7%	16.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	8.7%	11.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	17.4%	27.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	43.5%	33.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	21.7%	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 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% 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 Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Port-Cartier 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 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 25 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Port-Cartier.

### **Income**

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>20</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	105	6,100
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	25	1,600
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	25	1,770
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	30	1,170
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	20	1,565
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	23.8%	26.2%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	23.8%	29.0%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	28.6%	19.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	19.0%	25.7%

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.

### **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 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

<sup>20</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 25 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 23.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier.

### **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 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% 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 Port-Cartier, we find 20 Anglophone high earners where they represent 19% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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.<sup>21</sup> Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

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

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	115	7,325
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	115	7,305
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	90	6,210
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	50	5,535
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	35	665
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	20	1,095
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	0	155
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	0	65
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	20	875
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%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	78.3%	84.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	43.5%	75.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	30.4%	9.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	17.4%	14.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	17.4%	11.9%

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.

<sup>21</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

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

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 90 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 78.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 de Port-Cartier.

### **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 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 Port-Cartier, we find 35 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 30.4% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Port-Cartier Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>22</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## 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 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% 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 much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 17.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier.



### ***Low-Income Cut-off***

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.<sup>23</sup> The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

#### ***Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups***

- 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.

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<sup>23</sup> See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

## Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members<sup>24</sup>.

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

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	110	6,105
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	20	2,015
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	50	2,475
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	65	3,355
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	0	820
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	30	1,375
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	20	1,235
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	10	460
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	10	620
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	10	915
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	10	460
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	0	275
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	10	185
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	70
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	35
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	10	410
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	195
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	10	175
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	59.1%	55.0%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	0.0%	40.7%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	60.0%	55.6%

<sup>24</sup> For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	18.2%	20.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	50.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	20.0%	25.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	9.1%	15.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	50.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	0.0%	11.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	9.1%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	20.0%	1.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	9.1%	6.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	9.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	20.0%	7.1%

*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.*

### 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 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Port-Cartier, we find 65 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59.1% 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 la Côte-Nord 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 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% 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.

### **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 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 60% 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 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 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 9.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

#### **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 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% 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 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 Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 20% 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.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	110	6,105
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	60	3,725
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	45	3,420
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	10	305
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	50	2,380
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	54.5%	61.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	75.0%	91.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	16.7%	8.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	45.5%	39.0%

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.

## 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 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

<sup>25</sup> For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 16.7%. 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 Port-Cartier Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% 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 Port-Cartier, we find 50 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 45.5% of the Anglophone population. This is 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 la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>26</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Mobility 2001-2006

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

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

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	115	6,940
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	80	4,880
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	1,285
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	15	745
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	0	30
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	69.6%	70.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	17.4%	18.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	13.0%	10.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
<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>						

## 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 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

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



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

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 80 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.6%. 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% 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.

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**CHSSN**

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

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**Baseline Data Report 2009-2010**

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**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE  
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES  
OF CSSS DE SEPT-ÎLES  
REGION 09 – CÔTE NORD**

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

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

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## Introduction

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

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

### ***Linguistic definitions***

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

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

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

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

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

<sup>29</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

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

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

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

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## Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.<sup>31</sup> In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

**Table 1 - Population Size**

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	905
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	3.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	25,698
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	96.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	26,715
	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 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 905 Anglophones where they represent 3.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

<sup>31</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.



## Age Structure

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

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

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

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	905	25,698
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	180	4,978
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	80	3,188
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	300	7,335
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	195	7,353
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	150	2,845

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	19.9%	19.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	8.8%	12.4%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	33.1%	28.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	21.5%	28.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	16.6%	11.1%

*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.*

### 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 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% 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 Sept-Îles, we find 180 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 19.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Sept-Îles 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 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 150 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Sept-Îles.

### **Income**

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>33</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	725	20,720
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	160	4,838
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	305	7,005
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	140	4,563
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	120	4,320
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	22.1%	23.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	42.1%	33.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	19.3%	22.0%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	16.6%	20.8%

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.

### **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 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

<sup>33</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 160 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles.

### **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 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% 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 Sept-Îles, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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.<sup>34</sup> Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

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

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	905	25,698
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	905	25,683
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	780	21,403
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	605	17,708
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	175	3,698
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	125	4,285
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	25	510
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	15	570
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	85	3,203
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%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	86.2%	83.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	66.9%	68.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	19.3%	14.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	13.8%	16.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	9.4%	12.5%

*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.*

<sup>34</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

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

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 780 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 86.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 Sept-Îles.

### **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 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 Sept-Îles, we find 175 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 19.3% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Sept-Îles Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>35</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% 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 much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 85 English-speakers living alone where they represent 9.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles.

## Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.<sup>36</sup> The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

**Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups**

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	360	7,815	100	2,533
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	80	1,565	25	575
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	45	1,070	10	360
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	85	1,775	30	595
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	75	2,355	15	670
65+ years	25,060	165,208	75	1,050	20	333
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	6.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	7.2%	1.0%	13.9%	11.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	6.0%	9.6%	12.5%	11.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	5.1%	7.3%	10.0%	8.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	5.4%	8.6%	7.7%	9.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	10.6%	13.3%	11.7%

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

<sup>36</sup> See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>



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

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 360 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 6.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower 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 Sept-Îles, we find 100 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 11% of the English-speaking population. This is 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 la Côte-Nord.

### **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 80 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.2% 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 Sept-Îles, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 13.9% 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 la Côte-Nord 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 75 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 similar to 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 Sept-Îles, we find 20 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is 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 la Côte-Nord 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		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	360	7,815	100	2,533
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	360	7,810	95	2,533
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	225	4,560	40	1,468
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	90	2,255	15	640
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	135	2,305	30	830
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	130	3,260	55	1,065
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	20	150	15	60
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	20	445	15	145
Living alone	49,585	325,655	90	2,655	25	860
<b>Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements</b>						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	6.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	6.4%	8.9%	10.5%	9.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	4.4%	6.1%	5.1%	6.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	2.1%	3.6%	2.5%	3.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	17.6%	20.4%	17.1%	22.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	23.4%	24.0%	44.0%	24.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.0%	9.0%	60.0%	11.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	57.1%	25.6%	100.0%	25.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	21.4%	26.2%	29.4%	26.8%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. 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)**

- 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 225 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.4% 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 lower 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 Sept-Îles, we find 40 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 5.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 135 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 17.6% 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 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 Sept-Îles, we find 30 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 17.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 90 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 21.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 25 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 29.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

## Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members<sup>37</sup>.

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

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	720	20,720
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	300	7,335
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	195	7,348
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	425	10,843
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	140	2,673
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	110	3,630
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	90	3,938
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	35	1,655
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	25	1,645
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	110	3,418
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	70	1,718
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	35	1,140
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	25	655
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	10	250
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	320
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	70	1,870
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	55	1,035
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	15	620
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	59.0%	52.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	46.7%	36.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	56.4%	49.4%

<sup>37</sup> For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	12.5%	19.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	11.7%	22.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	12.8%	22.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	15.3%	16.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	23.3%	23.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	17.9%	15.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	5.1%	4.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	9.7%	9.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	18.3%	14.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	7.7%	8.4%

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

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

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Sept-Îles, we find 425 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59% 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 la Côte-Nord 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 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% 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 Sept-Îles, we find 140 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 46.7% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 110 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 56.4% 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 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 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 70 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 9.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 Sept-Îles, we find 55 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% 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 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 Sept-Îles, we find 15 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.7% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is 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.<sup>38</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	720	20,720
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	410	13,650
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	390	12,503
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	25	1,138
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	310	7,070
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	56.9%	65.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	95.1%	91.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	6.1%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	43.1%	34.1%

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 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

<sup>38</sup> For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 25 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.1%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Sept-Îles Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% 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 Sept-Îles, we find 310 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>39</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Mobility 2001-2006

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

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

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	875	24,148
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	495	15,775
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	260	5,883
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	120	2,368
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	--	118
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	56.6%	65.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	29.7%	24.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	13.7%	9.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	--	0.5%

*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.*

## 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 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

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

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

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 495 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 56.6%. 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 la Côte-Nord 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 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% 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.

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

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

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE L'HEMATITE REGION 09 – CÔTE NORD**

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

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

**March 2010**

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## Introduction

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

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.<sup>41</sup> The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.<sup>42</sup>

### ***Linguistic definitions***

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

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

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

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program<sup>43</sup> (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

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<sup>41</sup> The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

<sup>42</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

<sup>43</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)

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

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

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## Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.<sup>44</sup> In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

**Table 1 - Population Size**

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	180
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	5.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	3,138
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	3,380
	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 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 180 Anglophones where they represent 5.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

<sup>44</sup> See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

## Age Structure

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

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.<sup>45</sup>

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

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

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	180	3,138
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	40	613
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	20	440
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	75	1,003
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	35	1,053
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	10	30

<sup>45</sup> Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	22.2%	19.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	11.1%	14.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	41.7%	32.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	19.4%	33.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	5.6%	1.0%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

### Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% 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 l'Hematite, we find 40 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 22.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de l'Hematite 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 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 5.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de l'Hematite.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>46</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	140	2,525
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	55	565
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	40	568
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	15	248
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	35	1,150
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	39.3%	22.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	28.6%	22.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	10.7%	9.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	25.0%	45.5%

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.

## Earning less than \$10k

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

<sup>46</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% 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 similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 55 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 39.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 de l'Hematite.

### **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 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% 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 l'Hematite, we find 35 Anglophone high earners where they represent 25% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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.<sup>47</sup> Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

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

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	180	3,138
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	185	3,138
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	155	2,658
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	135	2,393
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	20	260
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	25	485
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	10	70
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	10	25
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	20	390
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%	99.9%	99.8%	102.8%	100.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	86.1%	84.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	75.0%	76.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	11.1%	8.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	13.9%	15.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	5.6%	2.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	5.6%	0.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	11.1%	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.*

<sup>47</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org)

### ***Living in census families***<sup>48</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 155 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 86.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 l'Hematite.

### **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 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is 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 l'Hematite, we find 20 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Hematite. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de l'Hematite Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>48</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% 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 much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 l'Hematite.

### ***Low-Income Cut-off***

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.<sup>49</sup> The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

#### ***Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups***

- 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.

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<sup>49</sup> See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

## Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members<sup>50</sup>.

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

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	140	2,525
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	70	1,003
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	35	1,053
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	75	1,108
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	20	360
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	20	465
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	35	695
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	25	295
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	0	325
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	20	465
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	20	185
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	0	200
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	0	35
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	20
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	0	20
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	10	230
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	145
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	10	50
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	53.6%	43.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	28.6%	35.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	57.1%	44.2%

<sup>50</sup> For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	25.0%	27.5%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	35.7%	29.4%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	0.0%	30.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	14.3%	18.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	28.6%	18.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	0.0%	19.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	0.0%	1.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	7.1%	9.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	14.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	28.6%	4.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>							

### 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 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much 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 l'Hematite, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much 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 la Côte-Nord 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 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% 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 l'Hematite, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 28.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much 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 la Côte-Nord 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 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% 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 much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 57.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher 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 exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7.1% 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 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 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

#### **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 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% 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 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 l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 28.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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.<sup>51</sup>

**Table 8 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	140	2,525
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	100	1,975
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	90	1,825
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	15	143
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	40	550
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	71.4%	78.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	90.0%	92.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	15.0%	7.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	28.6%	21.8%

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.

## 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 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

<sup>51</sup> For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), [www.chssn.org](http://www.chssn.org), March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de l'Hematite, 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 de l'Hematite Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

### ***Out of the labour force***<sup>52</sup>

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% 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 l'Hematite, we find 40 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 28.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

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<sup>52</sup> The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

## Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality<sup>53</sup>, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

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

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	175	2,975
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	115	1,863
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	518
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	25	588
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	0	15
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	65.7%	62.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	11.4%	17.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	14.3%	19.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%

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.

## 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 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

<sup>53</sup> The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 115 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 65.7%. 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord 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 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% 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.

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