

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

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

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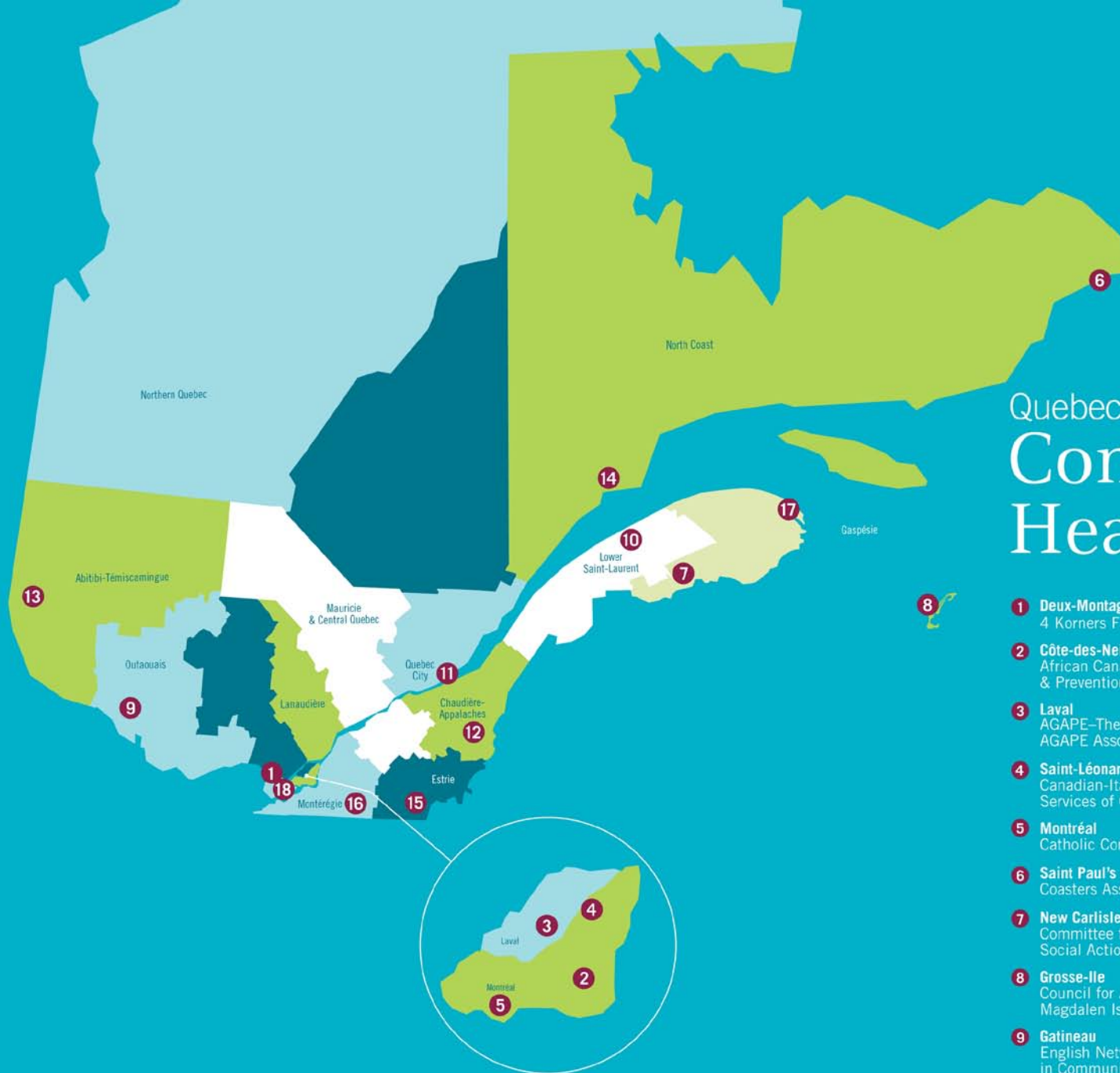


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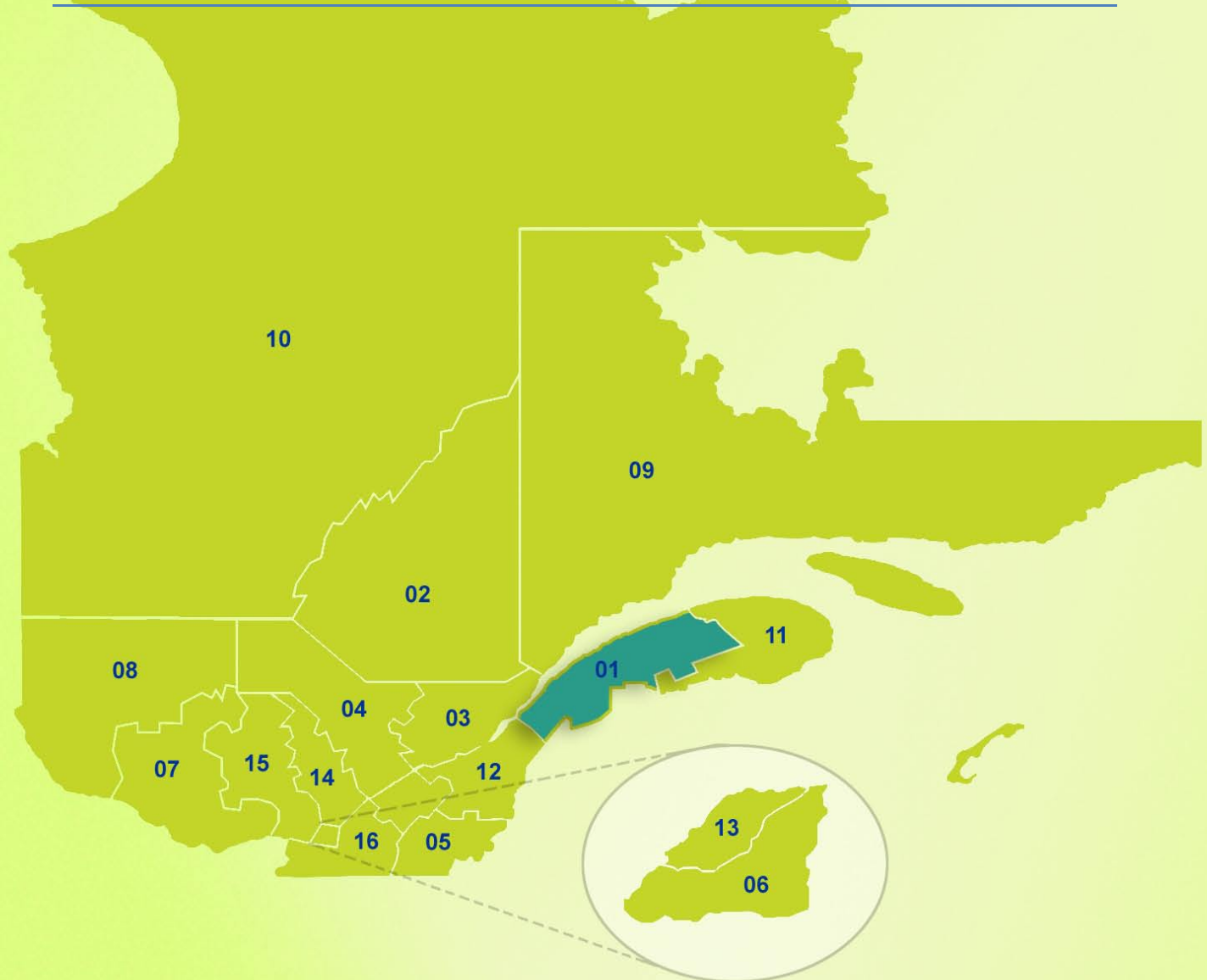




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT



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

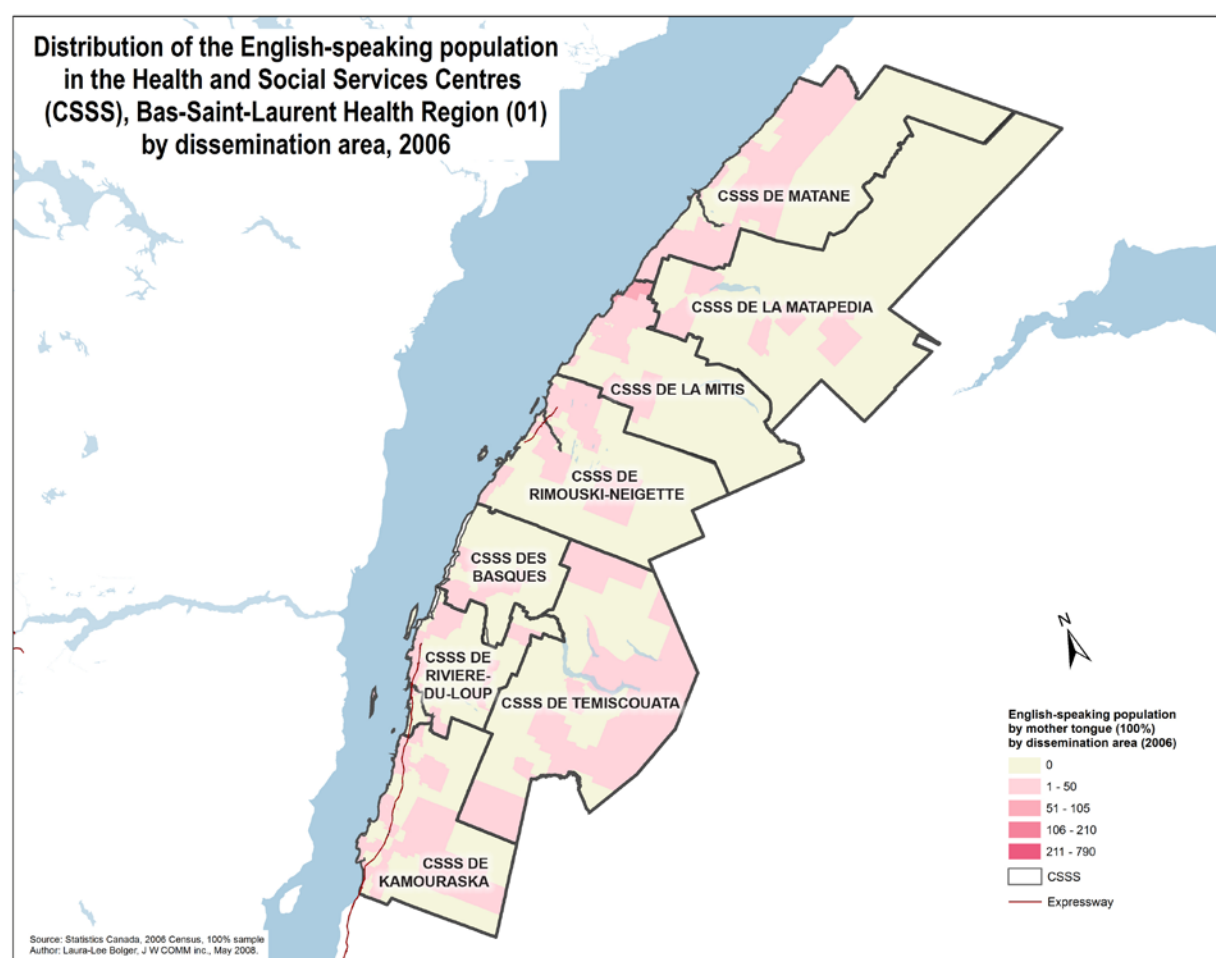
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**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE RIMOUSKI-NEIGETTE REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

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

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

March 2010

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

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

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

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

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

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



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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Demographic Size

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

Table 1 - Population Size

| Population Size | | Province of Québec | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette |
|--|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| FOLS - Anglophones | number | 994,720 | 1,300 | 440 |
| | percentage | 13.4% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| FOLS - Francophones | number | 6,373,223 | 194,625 | 51,703 |
| | percentage | 85.7% | 99.3% | 99.1% |
| Total population | number | 7,435,900 | 196,045 | 52,165 |
| | 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 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 440 Anglophones where they represent .8% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

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

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 440 | 51,703 |
| 0-14 years | 159,660 | 1,068,283 | 95 | 29,453 | 45 | 7,653 |
| 15-24 years | 134,400 | 808,725 | 145 | 24,275 | 50 | 6,663 |
| 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 420 | 46,283 | 120 | 12,848 |
| 45-64 years | 254,675 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 165 | 17,150 |

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|---|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> 65+ years | 132,480 | 846,290 | 195 | 30,295 | 60 | 7,390 |
| Total - Age groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 0-14 years | 16.1% | 16.8% | 7.3% | 82.0% | 10.2% | 14.8% |
| 15-24 years | 13.5% | 12.7% | 11.2% | 12.5% | 11.4% | 12.9% |
| 25-44 years | 31.5% | 27.5% | 32.3% | 23.8% | 27.3% | 24.8% |
| 45-64 years | 25.6% | 29.8% | 34.2% | 33.0% | 37.5% | 33.2% |
| 65+ years | 13.3% | 13.3% | 15.0% | 15.6% | 13.6% | 14.3% |
| <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> | | | | | | |

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 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 10.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette 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 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 60 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 13.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

| Population 15+ years, by Income Group | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Income groups | 835,060 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,173 | 395 | 44,050 |
| Under \$10,000 | 230,360 | 1,243,333 | 400 | 42,585 | 130 | 10,856 |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 299,310 | 1,954,988 | 435 | 69,563 | 145 | 16,793 |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 162,130 | 1,223,805 | 290 | 35,743 | 90 | 10,065 |
| \$50,000 and over | 143,255 | 882,816 | 80 | 17,295 | 35 | 6,340 |
| Total - Income groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Under \$10,000 | 27.6% | 23.4% | 33.2% | 25.8% | 32.9% | 24.6% |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 35.8% | 36.9% | 36.1% | 42.1% | 36.7% | 38.1% |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 19.4% | 23.1% | 24.1% | 21.6% | 22.8% | 22.8% |
| \$50,000 and over | 17.2% | 16.6% | 6.6% | 10.5% | 8.9% | 14.4% |

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

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

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

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 130 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 32.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Rimouski-Neigette.

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 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 35 Anglophone high earners where they represent 8.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

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

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

| Population by Household Living Arrangements | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 440 | 51,703 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 991,735 | 6,336,945 | 1,285 | 192,548 | 440 | 50,943 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 820,545 | 5,186,923 | 1,025 | 160,190 | 370 | 41,425 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 703,005 | 4,441,050 | 845 | 141,493 | 330 | 36,310 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 117,540 | 745,870 | 180 | 18,700 | 40 | 5,115 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 171,190 | 1,150,013 | 260 | 32,358 | 70 | 9,513 |
| Living with relatives | 20,835 | 105,635 | 15 | 3,020 | 10 | 875 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 30,705 | 188,028 | 45 | 3,555 | 15 | 1,368 |
| Living alone | 119,655 | 856,350 | 200 | 25,778 | 50 | 7,270 |
| 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% | 98.8% | 98.9% | 100.0% | 98.5% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 82.5% | 81.4% | 78.8% | 82.3% | 84.1% | 80.1% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 70.7% | 69.7% | 65.0% | 72.7% | 75.0% | 70.2% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 11.8% | 11.7% | 13.8% | 9.6% | 9.1% | 9.9% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 17.2% | 18.0% | 20.0% | 16.6% | 15.9% | 18.4% |
| Living with relatives | 2.1% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 1.7% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.5% | 1.8% | 3.4% | 2.6% |
| Living alone | 12.0% | 13.4% | 15.4% | 13.2% | 11.4% | 14.1% |

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

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

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 370 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Rimouski-Neigette.

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 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 40 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% 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 higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 50 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Rimouski-Neigette.

Low-Income Cut-off

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

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

| Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 218,835 | 1,016,688 | 275 | 24,125 | 125 | 6,938 |
| 0-14 years | 35,605 | 179,618 | 10 | 3,180 | 10 | 793 |
| 15-24 years | 35,985 | 146,435 | 55 | 3,358 | 30 | 1,305 |
| 25-44 years | 74,855 | 258,773 | 75 | 4,958 | 25 | 1,478 |
| 45-64 years | 47,330 | 266,655 | 120 | 8,683 | 60 | 2,280 |
| 65+ years | 25,060 | 165,208 | 15 | 3,948 | 0 | 1,083 |
| Proportion of those below LICO within the age group | | | | | | |
| Total - Age groups | 22.0% | 16.0% | 21.2% | 12.4% | 28.4% | 13.4% |
| 0-14 years | 22.3% | 16.8% | 10.5% | 2.0% | 22.2% | 10.4% |
| 15-24 years | 26.8% | 18.1% | 37.9% | 13.8% | 60.0% | 19.6% |
| 25-44 years | 23.9% | 14.8% | 17.9% | 10.7% | 20.8% | 11.5% |
| 45-64 years | 18.6% | 14.0% | 27.0% | 13.5% | 36.4% | 13.3% |
| 65+ years | 18.9% | 19.5% | 7.7% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 14.7% |

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.

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.

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

- 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 275 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 125 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 28.4% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

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 10 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 10.5% 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 22.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 15 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior

population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 0 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent % of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 218,835 | 1,016,688 | 275 | 24,125 | 125 | 6,938 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 218,840 | 1,016,688 | 275 | 24,118 | 125 | 6,933 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 144,340 | 574,715 | 160 | 12,360 | 105 | 3,185 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 107,120 | 369,775 | 120 | 8,533 | 95 | 2,270 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 37,225 | 204,935 | 35 | 3,825 | 10 | 910 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 74,490 | 441,975 | 115 | 11,765 | 20 | 3,750 |
| Living with relatives | 5,130 | 19,180 | 10 | 435 | 0 | 185 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 19,775 | 97,140 | 40 | 1,688 | 15 | 693 |
| Living alone | 49,585 | 325,655 | 70 | 9,640 | 10 | 2,870 |
| Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements | | | | | | |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 22.0% | 16.0% | 21.2% | 12.4% | 28.4% | 13.4% |
| Total - Persons in private households | 22.1% | 16.0% | 21.4% | 12.5% | 28.4% | 13.6% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 17.6% | 11.1% | 15.6% | 7.7% | 28.4% | 7.7% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 15.2% | 8.3% | 14.2% | 6.0% | 28.8% | 6.3% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 31.7% | 27.5% | 19.4% | 20.5% | 25.0% | 17.8% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 43.5% | 38.4% | 44.2% | 36.4% | 28.6% | 39.4% |
| Living with relatives | 24.6% | 18.2% | 66.7% | 14.4% | 0.0% | 21.1% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 64.4% | 51.7% | 88.9% | 47.5% | 100.0% | 50.7% |
| Living alone | 41.4% | 38.0% | 35.0% | 37.4% | 20.0% | 39.5% |
| Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories. | | | | | | |

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 160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 15.6% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 105 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 28.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 35 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 19.4% 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 similar to 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 25% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 70 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 35% 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 20% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 395 | 44,053 |
| | 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 425 | 46,283 | 115 | 12,848 |
| | 45-64 years | 254,680 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 165 | 17,150 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 373,040 | 2,514,340 | 615 | 84,735 | 165 | 19,106 |
| | 25-44 years | 94,615 | 523,153 | 160 | 15,160 | 20 | 3,330 |
| | 45-64 years | 110,255 | 875,428 | 240 | 31,003 | 70 | 6,795 |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 77,560 | 866,628 | 145 | 31,168 | 50 | 6,938 |
| | 25-44 years | 31,600 | 370,115 | 70 | 12,300 | 20 | 2,540 |
| | 45-64 years | 27,380 | 335,188 | 40 | 13,215 | 15 | 3,025 |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 135,330 | 855,493 | 155 | 25,908 | 65 | 8,655 |
| | 25-44 years | 60,410 | 362,373 | 75 | 10,255 | 20 | 3,305 |
| | 45-64 years | 36,530 | 282,198 | 55 | 9,430 | 30 | 3,260 |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 43,450 | 256,745 | 35 | 6,628 | 0 | 2,345 |
| | 25-44 years | 18,140 | 83,445 | 0 | 1,460 | 0 | 570 |
| | 45-64 years | 14,840 | 113,120 | 10 | 3,470 | 10 | 1,170 |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 205,690 | 811,738 | 250 | 16,740 | 115 | 7,010 |
| | 25-44 years | 108,740 | 410,853 | 115 | 7,103 | 55 | 3,100 |
| | 45-64 years | 65,670 | 294,060 | 95 | 7,190 | 45 | 2,895 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 44.7% | 47.4% | 51.0% | 51.3% | 41.8% | 43.4% |
| | 25-44 years | 30.2% | 29.9% | 37.6% | 32.8% | 17.4% | 25.9% |
| | 45-64 years | 43.3% | 46.1% | 53.9% | 48.2% | 42.4% | 39.6% |

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 9.3% | 16.3% | 12.0% | 18.9% | 12.7% | 15.7% |
| | 25-44 years | 10.1% | 21.2% | 16.5% | 26.6% | 17.4% | 19.8% |
| | 45-64 years | 10.8% | 17.6% | 9.0% | 20.5% | 9.1% | 17.6% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 16.2% | 16.1% | 12.9% | 15.7% | 16.5% | 19.6% |
| | 25-44 years | 19.3% | 20.7% | 17.6% | 22.2% | 17.4% | 25.7% |
| | 45-64 years | 14.3% | 14.9% | 12.4% | 14.7% | 18.2% | 19.0% |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 5.2% | 4.8% | 2.9% | 4.0% | 0.0% | 5.3% |
| | 25-44 years | 5.8% | 4.8% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 4.4% |
| | 45-64 years | 5.8% | 6.0% | 2.2% | 5.4% | 6.1% | 6.8% |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 24.6% | 15.3% | 20.7% | 10.1% | 29.1% | 15.9% |
| | 25-44 years | 34.7% | 23.5% | 27.1% | 15.3% | 47.8% | 24.1% |
| | 45-64 years | 25.8% | 15.5% | 21.3% | 11.2% | 27.3% | 16.9% |
| 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. | | | | | | | |

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 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 165 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 41.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 17.4% 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% 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 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.4% 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 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 29.1% 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 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 55 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 47.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 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 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 27.3% 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 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

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

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

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

| Labour Force Activity | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Labour force activity | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 395 | 44,053 |
| In the labour force | 539,070 | 3,465,863 | 660 | 98,553 | 235 | 27,883 |
| Employed | 491,420 | 3,235,795 | 565 | 88,898 | 190 | 25,690 |
| Unemployed | 47,645 | 230,073 | 90 | 9,653 | 45 | 2,190 |
| Out of the labour force | 295,995 | 1,839,078 | 545 | 66,630 | 160 | 16,170 |
| Total - Labour force activity | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| In the labour force | 64.6% | 65.3% | 54.8% | 59.7% | 59.5% | 63.3% |
| Employed | 91.2% | 93.4% | 85.6% | 90.2% | 80.9% | 92.1% |
| Unemployed | 8.8% | 6.6% | 13.6% | 9.8% | 19.1% | 7.9% |
| Out of the labour force | 35.4% | 34.7% | 45.2% | 40.3% | 40.5% | 36.7% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 19.1%. 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 Rimouski-Neigette Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% 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 Rimouski-Neigette, we find 160 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40.5% 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 lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

¹² 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 vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

| Recent Mobility of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 949,260 | 6,062,350 | 1,270 | 185,838 | 420 | 49,518 |
| Non-movers | 577,005 | 3,763,078 | 690 | 129,385 | 215 | 31,405 |
| Non-migrants | 188,590 | 1,255,443 | 180 | 28,813 | 110 | 10,733 |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 82,480 | 884,918 | 225 | 26,160 | 50 | 6,875 |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 101,175 | 158,908 | 180 | 1,465 | 45 | 508 |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Non-movers | 60.8% | 62.1% | 54.3% | 69.6% | 51.2% | 63.4% |
| Non-migrants | 19.9% | 20.7% | 14.2% | 15.5% | 26.2% | 21.7% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 8.7% | 14.6% | 17.7% | 14.1% | 11.9% | 13.9% |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 10.7% | 2.6% | 14.2% | 0.8% | 10.7% | 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> | | | | | | |

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 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 215 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.2%. 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.7%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA MITIS REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

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

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

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

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

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

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

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

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

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

| Population Size | | Province of Québec | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis |
|--|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FOLS - Anglophones | number | 994,720 | 1,300 | 215 |
| | percentage | 13.4% | 0.7% | 1.1% |
| FOLS - Francophones | number | 6,373,223 | 194,625 | 18,600 |
| | percentage | 85.7% | 99.3% | 98.9% |
| Total population | number | 7,435,900 | 196,045 | 18,815 |
| | 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 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 215 Anglophones where they represent 1.1% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

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

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 215 | 18,600 |
| 0-14 years | 159,660 | 1,068,283 | 95 | 29,453 | 10 | 3,000 |
| 15-24 years | 134,400 | 808,725 | 145 | 24,275 | 25 | 2,235 |
| 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 420 | 46,283 | 70 | 4,285 |
| 45-64 years | 254,675 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 65 | 6,005 |

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|---|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> 65+ years | 132,480 | 846,290 | 195 | 30,295 | 45 | 3,075 |
| Total - Age groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 0-14 years | 16.1% | 16.8% | 7.3% | 82.0% | 4.7% | 16.1% |
| 15-24 years | 13.5% | 12.7% | 11.2% | 12.5% | 11.6% | 12.0% |
| 25-44 years | 31.5% | 27.5% | 32.3% | 23.8% | 32.6% | 23.0% |
| 45-64 years | 25.6% | 29.8% | 34.2% | 33.0% | 30.2% | 32.3% |
| 65+ years | 13.3% | 13.3% | 15.0% | 15.6% | 20.9% | 16.5% |
| <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 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 4.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Mitis 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 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 45 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

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

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

| Population 15+ years, by Income Group | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Income groups | 835,060 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,173 | 205 | 15,600 |
| Under \$10,000 | 230,360 | 1,243,333 | 400 | 42,585 | 60 | 4,165 |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 299,310 | 1,954,988 | 435 | 69,563 | 60 | 6,820 |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 162,130 | 1,223,805 | 290 | 35,743 | 55 | 3,365 |
| \$50,000 and over | 143,255 | 882,816 | 80 | 17,295 | 10 | 1,245 |
| Total - Income groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Under \$10,000 | 27.6% | 23.4% | 33.2% | 25.8% | 29.3% | 26.7% |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 35.8% | 36.9% | 36.1% | 42.1% | 29.3% | 43.7% |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 19.4% | 23.1% | 24.1% | 21.6% | 26.8% | 21.6% |
| \$50,000 and over | 17.2% | 16.6% | 6.6% | 10.5% | 4.9% | 8.0% |
| Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. | | | | | | |

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

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

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 60 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 29.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis.

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 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 Anglophone high earners where they represent 4.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

| Population by Household Living Arrangements | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 215 | 18,600 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 991,735 | 6,336,945 | 1,285 | 192,548 | 215 | 18,405 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 820,545 | 5,186,923 | 1,025 | 160,190 | 170 | 15,435 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 703,005 | 4,441,050 | 845 | 141,493 | 85 | 13,560 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 117,540 | 745,870 | 180 | 18,700 | 80 | 1,880 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 171,190 | 1,150,013 | 260 | 32,358 | 45 | 2,965 |
| Living with relatives | 20,835 | 105,635 | 15 | 3,020 | 0 | 180 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 30,705 | 188,028 | 45 | 3,555 | 10 | 220 |
| Living alone | 119,655 | 856,350 | 200 | 25,778 | 40 | 2,560 |
| 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% | 98.8% | 98.9% | 100.0% | 99.0% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 82.5% | 81.4% | 78.8% | 82.3% | 79.1% | 83.0% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 70.7% | 69.7% | 65.0% | 72.7% | 39.5% | 72.9% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 11.8% | 11.7% | 13.8% | 9.6% | 37.2% | 10.1% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 17.2% | 18.0% | 20.0% | 16.6% | 20.9% | 15.9% |
| Living with relatives | 2.1% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.5% | 1.8% | 4.7% | 1.2% |
| Living alone | 12.0% | 13.4% | 15.4% | 13.2% | 18.6% | 13.8% |

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.

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

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 170 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 79.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis.

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 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 80 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 37.2% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Mitis Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."
(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

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 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% 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 higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 40 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 la Mitis.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

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

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

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

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 200 | 15,605 |
| | 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 425 | 46,283 | 65 | 4,280 |
| | 45-64 years | 254,680 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 70 | 6,005 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 373,040 | 2,514,340 | 615 | 84,735 | 120 | 8,810 |
| | 25-44 years | 94,615 | 523,153 | 160 | 15,160 | 45 | 1,685 |
| | 45-64 years | 110,255 | 875,428 | 240 | 31,003 | 30 | 3,190 |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 77,560 | 866,628 | 145 | 31,168 | 30 | 3,005 |
| | 25-44 years | 31,600 | 370,115 | 70 | 12,300 | 0 | 1,160 |
| | 45-64 years | 27,380 | 335,188 | 40 | 13,215 | 10 | 1,245 |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 135,330 | 855,493 | 155 | 25,908 | 10 | 2,015 |
| | 25-44 years | 60,410 | 362,373 | 75 | 10,255 | 0 | 815 |
| | 45-64 years | 36,530 | 282,198 | 55 | 9,430 | 0 | 685 |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 43,450 | 256,745 | 35 | 6,628 | 0 | 430 |
| | 25-44 years | 18,140 | 83,445 | 0 | 1,460 | 0 | 95 |
| | 45-64 years | 14,840 | 113,120 | 10 | 3,470 | 0 | 240 |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 205,690 | 811,738 | 250 | 16,740 | 50 | 1,340 |
| | 25-44 years | 108,740 | 410,853 | 115 | 7,103 | 20 | 530 |
| | 45-64 years | 65,670 | 294,060 | 95 | 7,190 | 30 | 645 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 44.7% | 47.4% | 51.0% | 51.3% | 60.0% | 56.5% |
| | 25-44 years | 30.2% | 29.9% | 37.6% | 32.8% | 69.2% | 39.4% |
| | 45-64 years | 43.3% | 46.1% | 53.9% | 48.2% | 42.9% | 53.1% |

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 9.3% | 16.3% | 12.0% | 18.9% | 15.0% | 19.3% |
| | 25-44 years | 10.1% | 21.2% | 16.5% | 26.6% | 0.0% | 27.1% |
| | 45-64 years | 10.8% | 17.6% | 9.0% | 20.5% | 14.3% | 20.7% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 16.2% | 16.1% | 12.9% | 15.7% | 5.0% | 12.9% |
| | 25-44 years | 19.3% | 20.7% | 17.6% | 22.2% | 0.0% | 19.0% |
| | 45-64 years | 14.3% | 14.9% | 12.4% | 14.7% | 0.0% | 11.4% |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 5.2% | 4.8% | 2.9% | 4.0% | 0.0% | 2.8% |
| | 25-44 years | 5.8% | 4.8% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 2.2% |
| | 45-64 years | 5.8% | 6.0% | 2.2% | 5.4% | 0.0% | 4.0% |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 24.6% | 15.3% | 20.7% | 10.1% | 25.0% | 8.6% |
| | 25-44 years | 34.7% | 23.5% | 27.1% | 15.3% | 30.8% | 12.4% |
| | 45-64 years | 25.8% | 15.5% | 21.3% | 11.2% | 42.9% | 10.7% |
| 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. | | | | | | | |

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 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 120 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 45 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 69.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

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

- There are 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher 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 la Mitis, we find 50 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 25% 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 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 30.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 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 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

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

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

| Labour Force Activity | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Labour force activity | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 200 | 15,605 |
| In the labour force | 539,070 | 3,465,863 | 660 | 98,553 | 80 | 8,950 |
| Employed | 491,420 | 3,235,795 | 565 | 88,898 | 75 | 7,920 |
| Unemployed | 47,645 | 230,073 | 90 | 9,653 | 10 | 1,035 |
| Out of the labour force | 295,995 | 1,839,078 | 545 | 66,630 | 120 | 6,655 |
| Total - Labour force activity | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| In the labour force | 64.6% | 65.3% | 54.8% | 59.7% | 40.0% | 57.4% |
| Employed | 91.2% | 93.4% | 85.6% | 90.2% | 93.8% | 88.5% |
| Unemployed | 8.8% | 6.6% | 13.6% | 9.8% | 12.5% | 11.6% |
| Out of the labour force | 35.4% | 34.7% | 45.2% | 40.3% | 60.0% | 42.6% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

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 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.5%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Mitis Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 120 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 60% 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.
(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

| Recent Mobility of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0102 - CSSS de la Mitis | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 949,260 | 6,062,350 | 1,270 | 185,838 | 210 | 17,730 |
| Non-movers | 577,005 | 3,763,078 | 690 | 129,385 | 165 | 12,645 |
| Non-migrants | 188,590 | 1,255,443 | 180 | 28,813 | 0 | 1,960 |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 82,480 | 884,918 | 225 | 26,160 | 25 | 2,985 |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 101,175 | 158,908 | 180 | 1,465 | 20 | 145 |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Non-movers | 60.8% | 62.1% | 54.3% | 69.6% | 78.6% | 71.3% |
| Non-migrants | 19.9% | 20.7% | 14.2% | 15.5% | 0.0% | 11.1% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 8.7% | 14.6% | 17.7% | 14.1% | 11.9% | 16.8% |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 10.7% | 2.6% | 14.2% | 0.8% | 9.5% | 0.8% |
| Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. | | | | | | |

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 165 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 78.6%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 20 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.5%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

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

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MATANE REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

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

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

Linguistic definitions

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

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

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

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

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

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

| Population Size | | Province of Québec | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | 0103 - CSSS de Matane |
|--|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| FOLS - Anglophones | number | 994,720 | 1,300 | 145 |
| | percentage | 13.4% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| FOLS - Francophones | number | 6,373,223 | 194,625 | 21,720 |
| | percentage | 85.7% | 99.3% | 99.3% |
| Total population | number | 7,435,900 | 196,045 | 21,875 |
| | 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 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 145 Anglophones where they represent .7% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

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

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

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

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Age groups | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 145 | 21,720 |
| 0-14 years | 159,660 | 1,068,283 | 95 | 29,453 | 0 | 2,980 |
| 15-24 years | 134,400 | 808,725 | 145 | 24,275 | 10 | 2,430 |
| 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 420 | 46,283 | 55 | 5,005 |
| 45-64 years | 254,675 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 50 | 7,700 |

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information*.” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

| Age Structure of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|---|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> 65+ years | 132,480 | 846,290 | 195 | 30,295 | 30 | 3,605 |
| Total - Age groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 0-14 years | 16.1% | 16.8% | 7.3% | 82.0% | 0.0% | 13.7% |
| 15-24 years | 13.5% | 12.7% | 11.2% | 12.5% | 6.9% | 11.2% |
| 25-44 years | 31.5% | 27.5% | 32.3% | 23.8% | 37.9% | 23.0% |
| 45-64 years | 25.6% | 29.8% | 34.2% | 33.0% | 34.5% | 35.5% |
| 65+ years | 13.3% | 13.3% | 15.0% | 15.6% | 20.7% | 16.6% |
| <i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</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 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 0 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent % of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Matane 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 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 30 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

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

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

| Population 15+ years, by Income Group | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Income groups | 835,060 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,173 | 145 | 18,740 |
| Under \$10,000 | 230,360 | 1,243,333 | 400 | 42,585 | 35 | 5,070 |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 299,310 | 1,954,988 | 435 | 69,563 | 45 | 8,165 |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 162,130 | 1,223,805 | 290 | 35,743 | 45 | 3,465 |
| \$50,000 and over | 143,255 | 882,816 | 80 | 17,295 | 20 | 2,025 |
| Total - Income groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Under \$10,000 | 27.6% | 23.4% | 33.2% | 25.8% | 24.1% | 27.1% |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 35.8% | 36.9% | 36.1% | 42.1% | 31.0% | 43.6% |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 19.4% | 23.1% | 24.1% | 21.6% | 31.0% | 18.5% |
| \$50,000 and over | 17.2% | 16.6% | 6.6% | 10.5% | 13.8% | 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.

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 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

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

- In CSSS de Matane, we find 35 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Matane.

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 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% 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 Matane, we find 20 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

| Population by Household Living Arrangements | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Household living arrangements | 994,720 | 6,373,223 | 1,300 | 194,625 | 145 | 21,720 |
| Total - Persons in private households | 991,735 | 6,336,945 | 1,285 | 192,548 | 140 | 21,595 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 820,545 | 5,186,923 | 1,025 | 160,190 | 120 | 17,615 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 703,005 | 4,441,050 | 845 | 141,493 | 105 | 15,340 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 117,540 | 745,870 | 180 | 18,700 | 15 | 2,275 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 171,190 | 1,150,013 | 260 | 32,358 | 20 | 3,980 |
| Living with relatives | 20,835 | 105,635 | 15 | 3,020 | 0 | 390 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 30,705 | 188,028 | 45 | 3,555 | 10 | 350 |
| Living alone | 119,655 | 856,350 | 200 | 25,778 | 20 | 3,240 |
| 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% | 98.8% | 98.9% | 96.6% | 99.4% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 82.5% | 81.4% | 78.8% | 82.3% | 82.8% | 81.1% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 70.7% | 69.7% | 65.0% | 72.7% | 72.4% | 70.6% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 11.8% | 11.7% | 13.8% | 9.6% | 10.3% | 10.5% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 17.2% | 18.0% | 20.0% | 16.6% | 13.8% | 18.3% |
| Living with relatives | 2.1% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.5% | 1.8% | 6.9% | 1.6% |
| Living alone | 12.0% | 13.4% | 15.4% | 13.2% | 13.8% | 14.9% |
| 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. | | | | | | |

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

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 120 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Matane.

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 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 15 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Matane. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Matane Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

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 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% 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 higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 Matane.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

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

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

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

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 140 | 18,735 |
| | 25-44 years | 313,505 | 1,749,930 | 425 | 46,283 | 55 | 5,005 |
| | 45-64 years | 254,680 | 1,899,995 | 445 | 64,320 | 50 | 7,700 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 373,040 | 2,514,340 | 615 | 84,735 | 55 | 10,010 |
| | 25-44 years | 94,615 | 523,153 | 160 | 15,160 | 10 | 1,770 |
| | 45-64 years | 110,255 | 875,428 | 240 | 31,003 | 35 | 3,775 |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 77,560 | 866,628 | 145 | 31,168 | 10 | 3,580 |
| | 25-44 years | 31,600 | 370,115 | 70 | 12,300 | 10 | 1,310 |
| | 45-64 years | 27,380 | 335,188 | 40 | 13,215 | 0 | 1,660 |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 135,330 | 855,493 | 155 | 25,908 | 30 | 2,835 |
| | 25-44 years | 60,410 | 362,373 | 75 | 10,255 | 20 | 1,155 |
| | 45-64 years | 36,530 | 282,198 | 55 | 9,430 | 10 | 1,170 |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 43,450 | 256,745 | 35 | 6,628 | 20 | 840 |
| | 25-44 years | 18,140 | 83,445 | 0 | 1,460 | 0 | 165 |
| | 45-64 years | 14,840 | 113,120 | 10 | 3,470 | 10 | 425 |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 205,690 | 811,738 | 250 | 16,740 | 25 | 1,465 |
| | 25-44 years | 108,740 | 410,853 | 115 | 7,103 | 20 | 605 |
| | 45-64 years | 65,670 | 294,060 | 95 | 7,190 | 0 | 670 |
| High school certificate or less | Total | 44.7% | 47.4% | 51.0% | 51.3% | 39.3% | 53.4% |
| | 25-44 years | 30.2% | 29.9% | 37.6% | 32.8% | 18.2% | 35.4% |

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

| Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups | | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| <i>(continued)</i> | 45-64 years | 43.3% | 46.1% | 53.9% | 48.2% | 70.0% | 49.0% |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Total | 9.3% | 16.3% | 12.0% | 18.9% | 7.1% | 19.1% |
| | 25-44 years | 10.1% | 21.2% | 16.5% | 26.6% | 18.2% | 26.2% |
| | 45-64 years | 10.8% | 17.6% | 9.0% | 20.5% | 0.0% | 21.6% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Total | 16.2% | 16.1% | 12.9% | 15.7% | 21.4% | 15.1% |
| | 25-44 years | 19.3% | 20.7% | 17.6% | 22.2% | 36.4% | 23.1% |
| | 45-64 years | 14.3% | 14.9% | 12.4% | 14.7% | 20.0% | 15.2% |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Total | 5.2% | 4.8% | 2.9% | 4.0% | 14.3% | 4.5% |
| | 25-44 years | 5.8% | 4.8% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 3.3% |
| | 45-64 years | 5.8% | 6.0% | 2.2% | 5.4% | 20.0% | 5.5% |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Total | 24.6% | 15.3% | 20.7% | 10.1% | 17.9% | 7.8% |
| | 25-44 years | 34.7% | 23.5% | 27.1% | 15.3% | 36.4% | 12.1% |
| | 45-64 years | 25.8% | 15.5% | 21.3% | 11.2% | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| 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. | | | | | | | |

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 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 55 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 39.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 10 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 18.2% 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% 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 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 Matane, we find 35 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 70% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone

population is much higher 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 Matane, we find 25 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 17.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% 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 higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 36.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 0 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise % of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

| Labour Force Activity | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Labour force activity | 835,065 | 5,304,940 | 1,205 | 165,183 | 140 | 18,735 |
| In the labour force | 539,070 | 3,465,863 | 660 | 98,553 | 80 | 10,465 |
| Employed | 491,420 | 3,235,795 | 565 | 88,898 | 70 | 9,255 |
| Unemployed | 47,645 | 230,073 | 90 | 9,653 | 10 | 1,205 |
| Out of the labour force | 295,995 | 1,839,078 | 545 | 66,630 | 60 | 8,270 |
| Total - Labour force activity | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| In the labour force | 64.6% | 65.3% | 54.8% | 59.7% | 57.1% | 55.9% |
| Employed | 91.2% | 93.4% | 85.6% | 90.2% | 87.5% | 88.4% |
| Unemployed | 8.8% | 6.6% | 13.6% | 9.8% | 12.5% | 11.5% |
| Out of the labour force | 35.4% | 34.7% | 45.2% | 40.3% | 42.9% | 44.1% |
| 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.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.5%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Matane Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% 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 Matane, we find 60 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.
(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

| Recent Mobility of the Population | Province of Québec | | 01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent | | 0103 - CSSS de Matane | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | English | French | English | French | English | French |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 949,260 | 6,062,350 | 1,270 | 185,838 | 140 | 20,853 |
| Non-movers | 577,005 | 3,763,078 | 690 | 129,385 | 50 | 14,915 |
| Non-migrants | 188,590 | 1,255,443 | 180 | 28,813 | 20 | 3,320 |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 82,480 | 884,918 | 225 | 26,160 | 35 | 2,495 |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 101,175 | 158,908 | 180 | 1,465 | 25 | 120 |
| Total - Mobility status 5 years ago | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Non-movers | 60.8% | 62.1% | 54.3% | 69.6% | 35.7% | 71.5% |
| Non-migrants | 19.9% | 20.7% | 14.2% | 15.5% | 14.3% | 15.9% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 8.7% | 14.6% | 17.7% | 14.1% | 25.0% | 12.0% |
| arrived from outside Quebec | 10.7% | 2.6% | 14.2% | 0.8% | 17.9% | 0.6% |
| Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. | | | | | | |

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

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

- In CSSS de Matane, we find 50 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 35.7%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 25 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 17.9%. 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 du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

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