



**Bien vivre  
et vieillir  
chez soi  
dans sa  
communauté**



Les Tables locales  
de concertation des aînés  
de la Côte-Nord

# L'Alliance

en faveur de l'amélioration  
des conditions de vie des aînés



*Portrait of seniors living conditions*

*Bonne-Espérance*



August, 2016

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Bonne-Espérance is a municipality located in the *Municipalité régionale de Comté du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent*. It is situated west of the Municipality of Blanc-Sablon at approximately fifty kilometers. The two Municipalities are linked by the road 138, most of it is asphalted, this gives the opportunity to both of them Municipalities to benefit from the infrastructures, services and activities offered by the other. Moreover, moreover as Blanc-Sablon, Bonne-Espérance is linked to the neighbor province, Newfoundland and Labrador, by road link and maritime link.

Bonne-Espérance is composed of 3 localities: Middle Bay, Rivière St-Paul and Vieux-Fort. Middle Bay only has a population of a few dozen residents while the other two localities have a few hundred.

The most important economical sector in this Municipality is the fishing industry and the transformation of sea products.

### OTHER INFORMATIONS

Constitution date: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990

Gentile: None

Total area: 1 215,65 km<sup>2</sup>

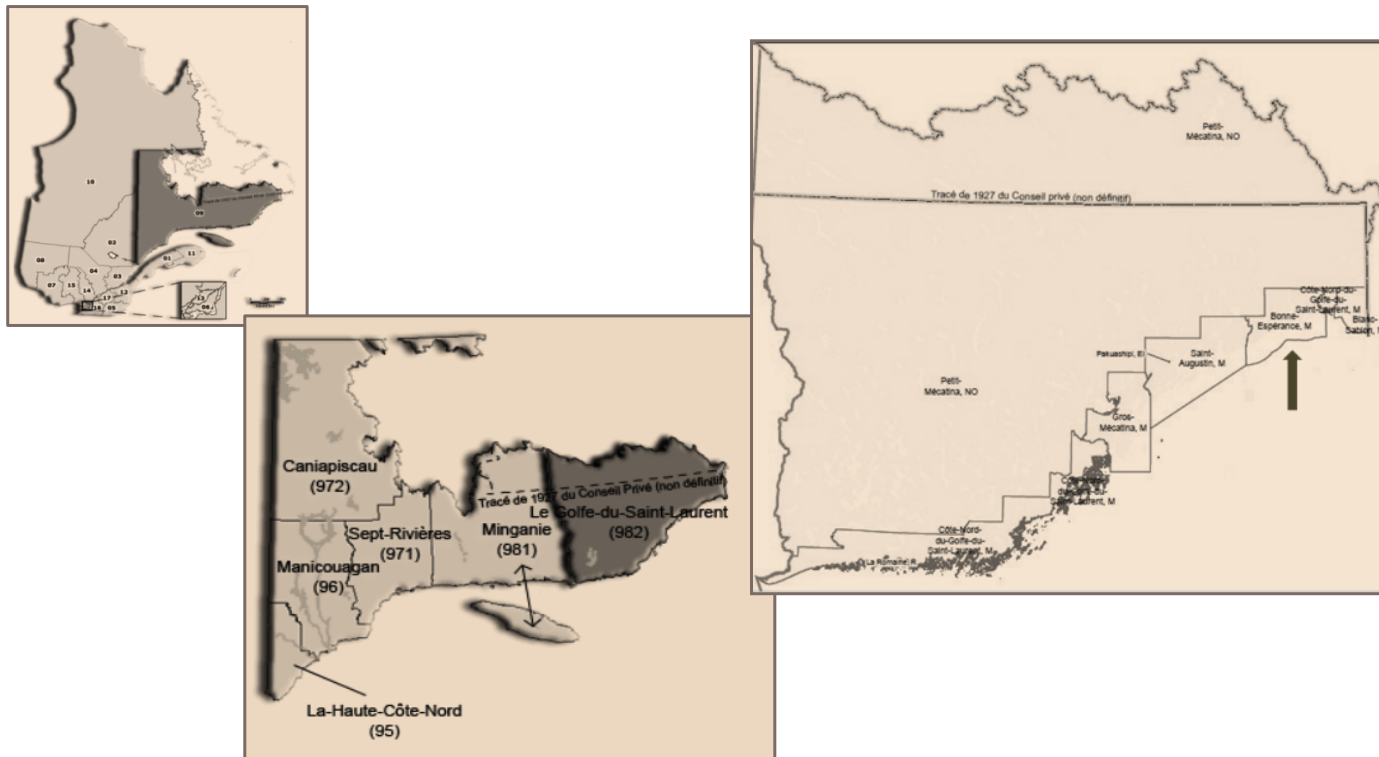
Ground area: 603,99 km<sup>2</sup>

Estimated population in 2015: 707 residents

Density (2015): 1,2 resident/km<sup>2</sup> (ground)

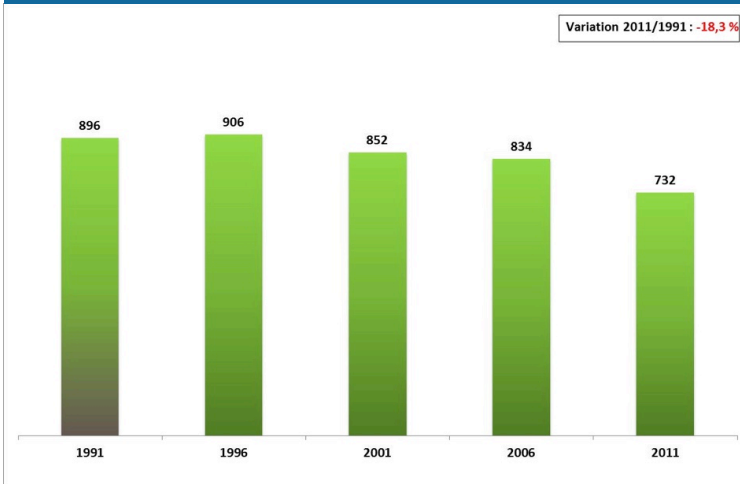
MRC: Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALISATION

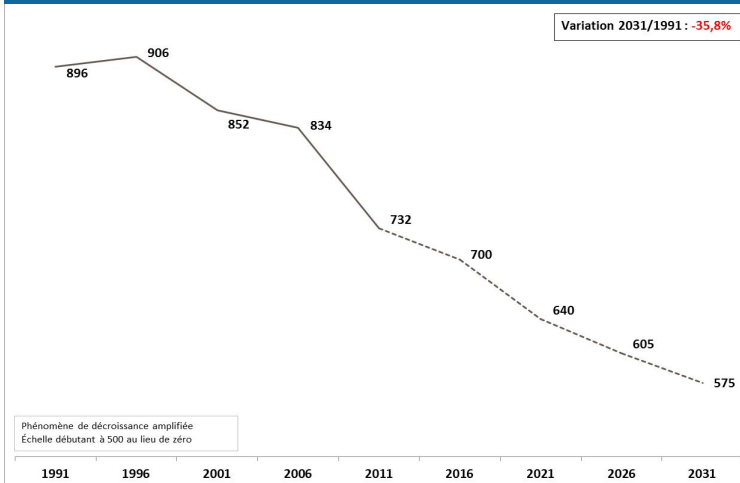


**A FEW STATISTICS...**

### Evolution of the population 1991 to 2011 (20 years)



### Demographic perspectives 2016-2031 (15 years)



**Bonne-Espérance**

### Report on the evolution of the population

Between 2006 and 2011, the population of Bonne-Espérance has had a major decrease losing 125 people over a 5 years period, which represent a variation of about -12,2 % of the population.

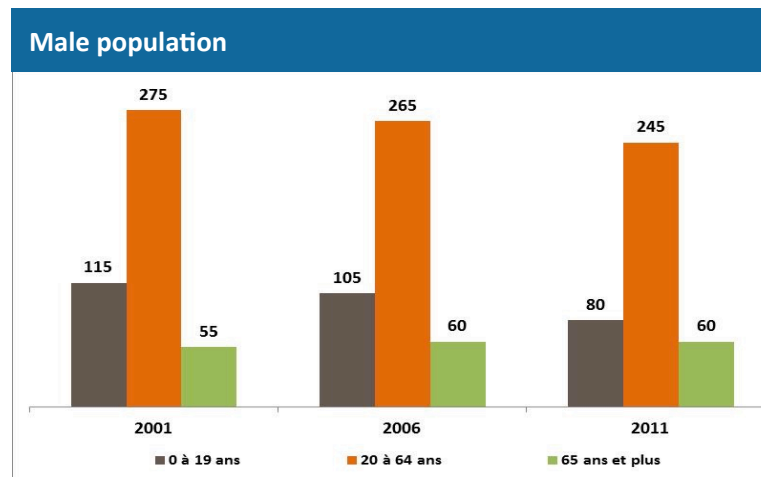
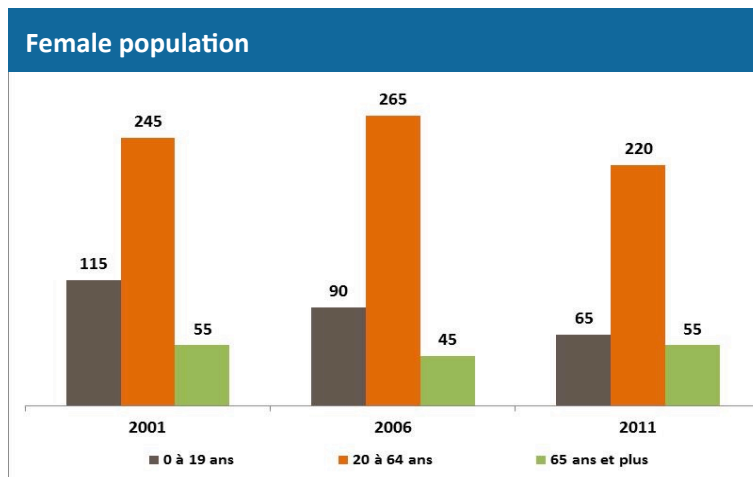
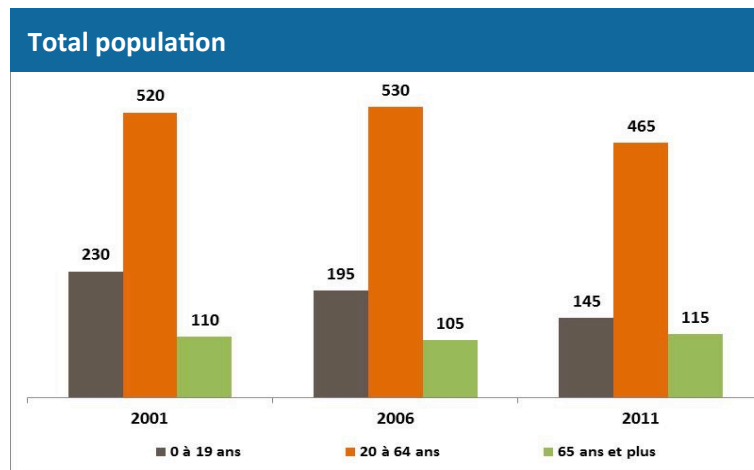
Over 20 years (1991-2011), Bonne-Espérance would have lost 18,3 % of it's population.

If we rely upon the estimation of the population for 2015 from the *Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire (MAMOT)*, say 707 people, the municipality would have lost 25 additional residents between 2011 and 2015, bringing the decreasing rate to -21,1 % since 1991.

According to the demographic perspectives until 2031 (edition 2014), the population of Bonne-Espérance would decrease of 157 additional people bringing the decreasing rate of the population at -21,4 % from 2011 to 2031 (20 years) and of -35,8 % for the period from 1991 to 2031 (40 years). This represent a yearly decreasing rate of approximately -1,2 % and of -1,1 %.

It is possible to notice a fast decrease starting in 2006, and that, until 2021. After that period, the decreasing foreseen should be less.

# REPARTITION OF THE POPULATION PER AGE GROUP, 2001 TO 2011



## Report on the population distribution per age group

The population of people from « 0 to 19 years » showed an important decrease between 2001 and 2011 : -37 %

This decrease mainly happened with the women:

- Women (-43 %)
- Men (-30 %)

The population of people from « 20 to 64 years» had a minor decrease between 2001 and 2011 : -11 %

This decrease was mainly registered with the men:

- Women (-10 %)
- Men (-11 %)

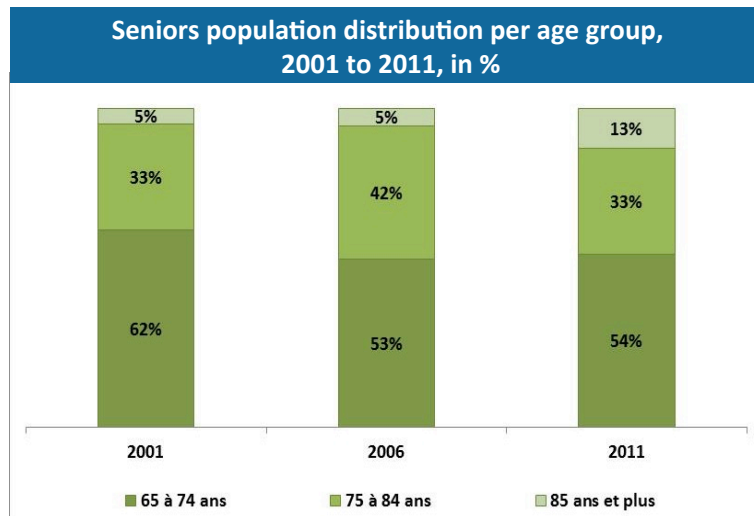
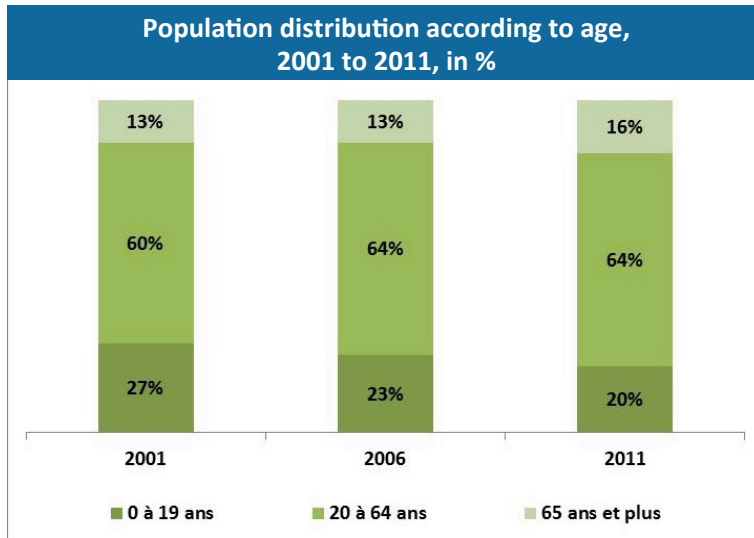
The population of people of « 65 years and more » have known a significant increase between 2001 and 2011 : +5 %

This increase is attributable to the men:

- Women (0 %)
- Men (+9 %)

**Note :** Because the population of Bonne-Espérance is not numerous, any modification seems more apparent in terms of proportion.

- The number of **seniors** went from **110 to 115 people** in Bonne-Espérance between **2001 and 2011**. Such a small variation is possibly because it is round up randomly by the statistics.
- In 2011, **52 %** of the seniors are **men**, while the **women** represent **48 %**.
- The **median age** of the population passed from 37,4 years to **46,6 years** from 2001 to 2011, an increase of 9,2 years over a ten year period. This increase was mainly registered between 2006 and 2011 (+5,3 years).
- In **2011**, the **median age** was of :
  - Women : 47,0 years
  - Men : 46,4 years.



### Report concerning the aging of the population

The proportion of seniors of 65 years and more went from 13% to 16% of all the population, an increase of 3 points of percentage over 10 years.

During this period the proportion of 85 years and more went from 5% to 13%. But this is only because of a round up of a small number.

The group from 75 to 84 years increased and then decreased again to come to the proportion of 2001, to be 33%

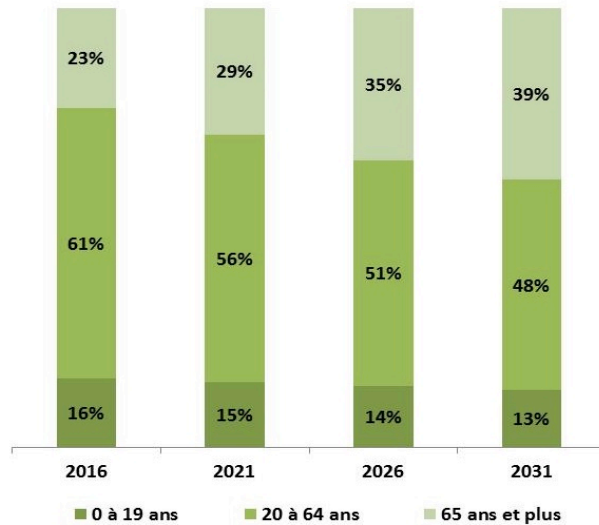
The group from 65 to 74 years decreased 8 points of percentage to establish at 54% in 2011.

The increase of individuals of 85 years and more stayed stable between 2001 and 2011, at 5 people respectively.

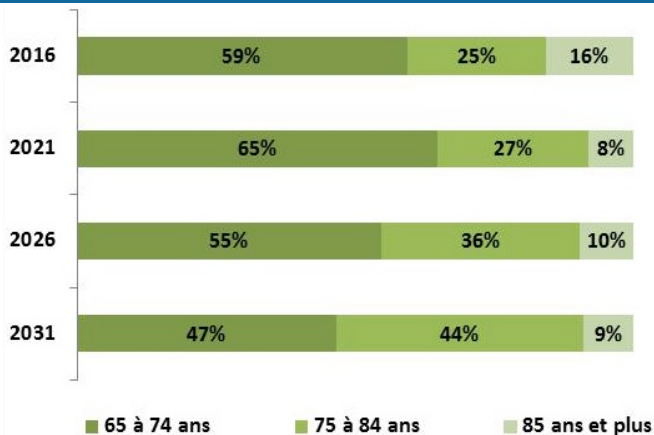
In 2011, the median age of the seniors was at 73,4 years, the women were at 75,6 and the men were at 72,0.



**Demographic perspectives per age group, 2016-2031, in %**



**Seniors demographic perspectives, 2016-2031, in %**



*Bonne-Espérance*

**Report on the aging of the population, 2016-2031**

The senior population will increase of 13 points of percentage from 2016 to 2031, almost 1 point per year.

In 2031, more than one person out of three would be 65 years and more.

Close to 45% of the seniors would be between 75 and 84 years, at 11 points of percentage more than in 2011.

The relative proportion of seniors 85 years old and more would be lower (-4%).

In terms of absolute numbers, the number of people from 65 to 74 years old stayed at 65 between 2001 and 2011. In 2031, this age group would include 105 people ( $\Delta 2031/2001 : +62\%$ ).

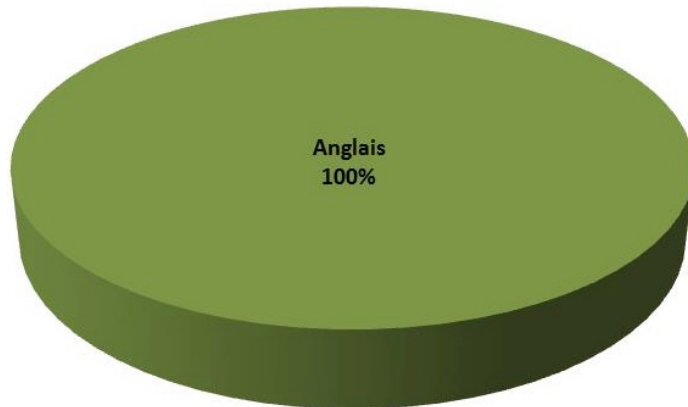
The number of people from 75 to 85 years old went from 35 to 40 from 2001 to 2011. In 2031, this age group would include 100 people ( $\Delta 2031/2001 : +186\%$ ).

The number of people of 85 years old and more went from 5 to 15 from 2001 to 2011. In 2031, this age group would include 20 people ( $\Delta 2031/2001 : +300\%$ ).

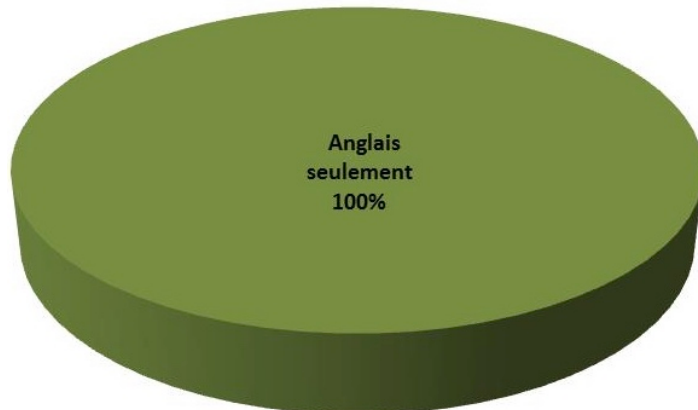
The median age would go from 46,9 years in 2016 to 53,9 years in 2031.

**A FEW SENIORS CHARACTERISTICS...**

**First official language spoken, 2011**



**Knowledge of official languages, 2011**

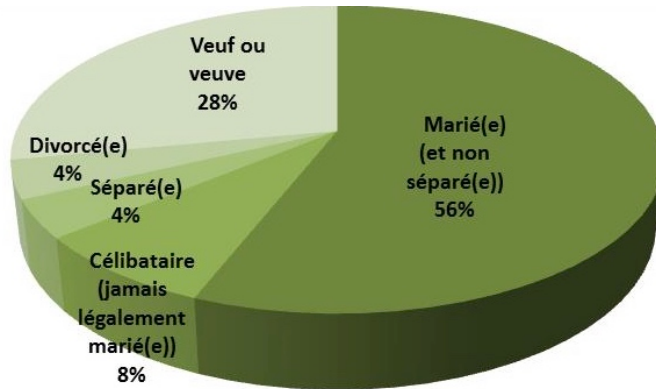


**Report – Knowledge of official languages**

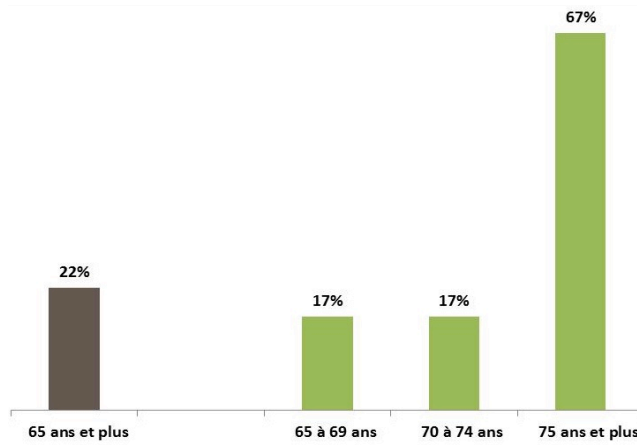
All the seniors from Bonne-Espérance have English as official language spoken in 2011.

Moreover all the seniors only know English as official language.

### Marital status, 2011



### Person living alone, 2011



Bonne-Espérance

### Report – Other characteristics

More than half of the seniors are married.

More than one senior out of 4 is a widow.

About one senior out of 5 live alone (25 people: 20 women and 5 men). This proportion is higher in the age group 75 and more (15 people: 15 women and 0 men).

The seniors lives in individual dwellings non-attached (100%).

In 2006, the rate of ownership in Bonne-Espérance was of 90% (for all age group).

### Type of residential dwelling, 2011



## References

Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire, <http://www.mamrot.gouv.qc.ca/>  
Institut de la statistique du Québec, <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/>  
Statistique Canada, Recensements : <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>

## Notes

**Census data:** For the purpose of confidentiality, *Statistique Canada* publishes the data that have been round up randomly. Random sampling of the data suppress the possibility to associate numbers to a person or to a small group of people in particular. Consequently, all the numbers, including the totals, are round up randomly (upwards or downwards) as far as a multiple of 5, sometimes of 10. You must expect that the totals and the numbers corresponding can have small differences. In the same way, the total of the percentages calculated using the round up numbers will not necessarily correspond to 100.

The **characteristics of the seniors** do not include the residents of an institutional facility (institutional collective lodging).

## Definitions

**Median age:** age « x » as it divide a population in two equal effective groups, one is composed of only the individual who's age is superior to « x », the other is composed of the individuals who's age is below « x ».

**Density of population:** It represents the number of people by square kilometer for the population of all ages.

**Marital status:** Indicates if, yes or no, a person of 15 years of age is living common-law, and also the legal marital status of the ones not living in common-law. The legal marital status of the person according to the law, meaning: single, married or widow.

**Ownership rate:** Percentage of private dwellings that are occupied by the owner.

**Individual dwelling non-attached:** Dwelling not attached to another dwelling or building (except for its own garage or hangar). An individual dwelling non attached is surrounded by free spaces and does not have any dwelling above or in under. A mobile dwelling installed permanently on foundations is considered like an individual dwelling non-attached.