

# Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

## *Regional Profile of Québec – La Capitale Nationale*



*prepared by the*

**CHSSN**

Community Health  
and Social Services Network

*for the Networking and Partnership Initiative*

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# Health Determinants of English-speaking Regional Communities

## Acknowledgement

For the purpose of describing regional highlights, this section draws primarily on the demographic data developed by William Floch for the Department of Canadian Heritage based on the 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census, 2004. Any other sources are indicated throughout.

## Regional Health Determinants

While the factors influencing health in a given region will be presented as much as possible as discreet entities it is important to keep in mind they are interdependent. Often the configuration of a number of factors underlies the difference between a weak and an optimal health situation.

## Explanation of Table Indices:

Information in this report is supported by a series of reference tables for each administrative region. One of these tables compares the Income/Social Status of each region's Anglophone population relative to either the Francophone regional majority, or to the entire Anglophone population of the province. Two important methods of measurement (**mmi** and **rgi**) are used and their meanings are explained here:

## Minority-Majority Index (mmi)

The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi greater than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi less than 1.00** indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

**Example:** This Minority-Majority Index table for the Outaouais region indicates that the average income **mmi of 0.99** for the Anglophone population is just slightly lower than that of the Francophone population, while the proportion of population over the age of 15 without income is an **mmi of 1.09**, significantly higher.

Income/Social Status Characteristics	<a href="#">mmi</a>
Average income	0.99
Population 15+ without income	1.09
Dependence on government transfer	1.06
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.99

## Relative Geographic Index (rgi)

The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Québec. Thus, an **rgi greater than 1.00**

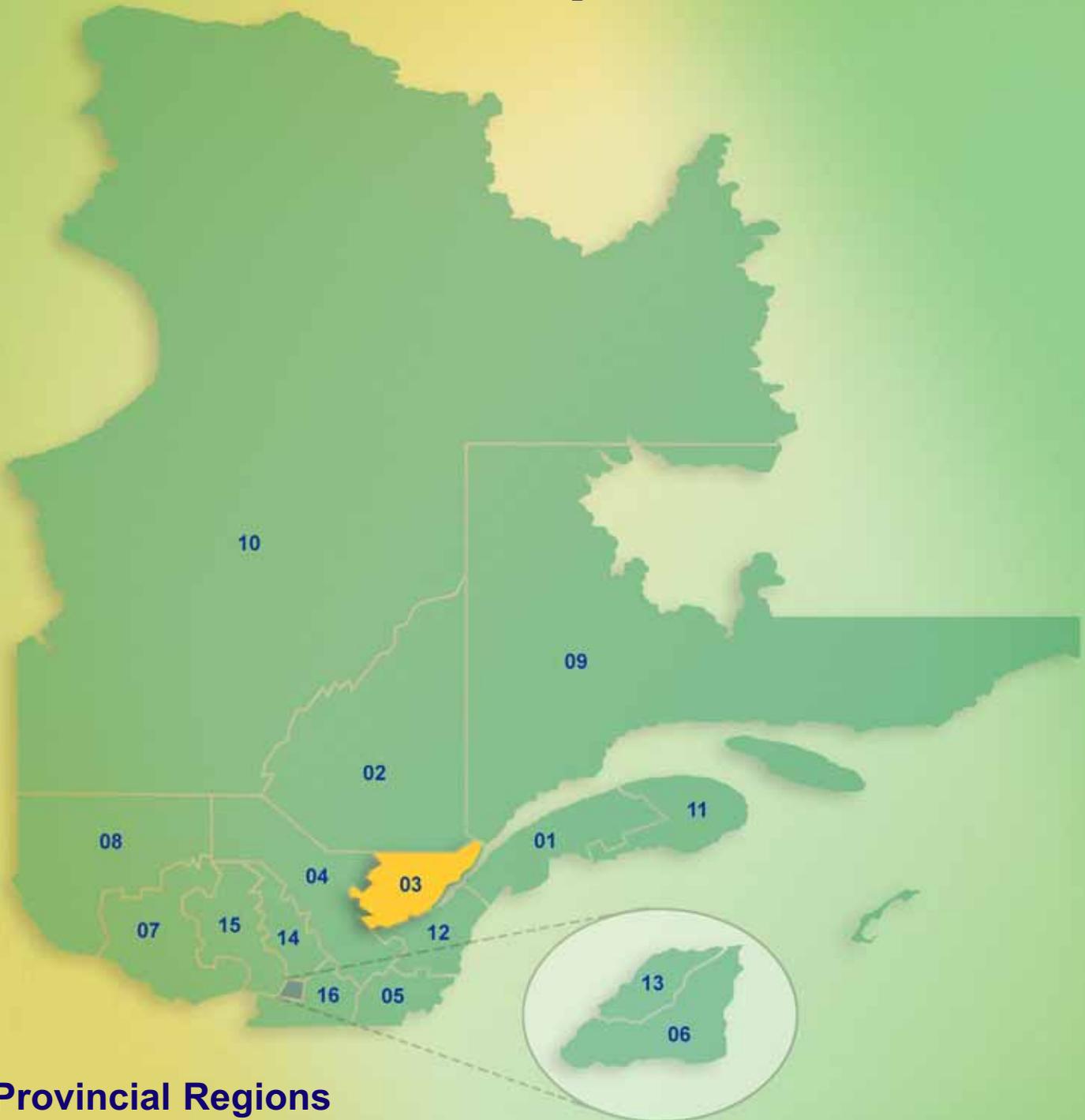
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

**Example:** Adding the **rgi** index to the same table indicates that the proportion of Anglophone population of the Outaouais over the age of 15 without income has an **rgi of 0.91** (or lower than the proportion of the Anglophone population of the whole province), while the **rgi of 1.13** indicates that the relative incidence of high income earning is substantially higher.

<b>Income/Social Status Characteristics</b>	<b>mmi</b>	<b>rgi</b>
Average income	0.99	0.99
Population 15+ without income	1.09	0.91
Dependence on government transfer	1.06	0.97
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07	0.93
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.99	1.13



# Québec – La Capitale Nationale



## Provincial Regions

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01 Bas-Saint-Laurent              | 09 Côte-Nord                       |
| 02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean      | 10 Nord-du-Québec                  |
| 03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale | 11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine |
| 04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec    | 12 Chaudière-Appalaches            |
| 05 Estrie                         | 13 Laval                           |
| 06 Montréal                       | 14 Lanaudière                      |
| 07 Outaouais                      | 15 Laurentides                     |
| 08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue          | 16 Montérégie                      |

## Overview – Region 03 - Québec – La Capitale Nationale

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
<a href="#">Income &amp; Social Status</a>	Anglophones are 40% more likely to be high earners (over \$50k) than the Francophone majority. The average income of the Anglophone minority is slightly higher than that of the majority and they experience a lower dependency on government transfers.
<a href="#">Social Support Networks</a>	The rate of aging (15.2%) for Anglophones is slightly higher than the majority. Their mmi for aging ranks 11th of 16 regions. The proportion of caregivers to seniors suggests the demographic conditions for a strong social support network are present.
<a href="#">Education</a>	A greater proportion of the Anglophone population has attained high school leaving and postsecondary qualifications.
<a href="#">Employment &amp; Working Conditions</a>	There is an average to slightly lower rate of unemployment in the Anglophone population. The rate of unpaid care for children is greater for the English-speaking community relative to the Francophone majority.
<a href="#">Social Environments</a>	Anglophones experienced a 13.2% decline in their population in the inter-censal period of 1996-2001. 89.5% of the minority population is bilingual.
<a href="#">Health Services</a>	Access to English in health situations relative to the provincial average is low. Québec ranks 13th among 16 regions. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 6th of 16 regions. The proportion of the Anglophone population employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector is about half of the proportion of Francophones.
<a href="#">Gender</a>	Anglophone women in this region are substantially more likely to be out of the labour force than Anglophone men. There is a large proportion of senior widowed women. Anglophone women are significantly more likely than men to be employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.
<a href="#">Culture</a>	The Anglophone population tends to be more ethnically diverse than the Francophone majority.
<b>Defining Characteristics of the Region</b>	
This region is significantly weak in the area of access to English in health situations. The Anglophone population declined significantly in the period between 1996 and 2001 relative to the Francophone majority and this may weaken the level of demographic vitality. The moderate rate of aging, high levels of bilingualism, substantial levels of income and education are all factors which may contribute to lower levels of health risks.	

## Region 03 – Québec - La Capitale Nationale

Québec - La Capitale Nationale is an administrative region which contains the capital of Québec. In 2001 Québec - La Capitale Nationale had 11,068 Anglophones who comprised 1.8% of the region's total population of 628,505. The largest municipality in the region is Québec with a population of 166,250 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (3,023). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 1,678 individuals which represents a decline of 13.2%. Educational services public administration, manufacturing, and professional/scientific and technical services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	6
Access to entitled services	13
Services delivered in English	6
Summary rank	9
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

### Income and Social Status

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Average income	1.11	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.14	0.96
Dependence on government transfer	0.94	1.01
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.96	0.93
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.40	1.25

- While displaying a similar proportion of individuals with low income as the Francophone majority, Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones exhibit greater numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. Anglophones are 40% more likely than Francophones to earn over \$50k and 25% more likely than the provincial Anglophone cohort to be in this income range
- The average income for Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.11) and equal to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is similar to that of the majority population and the rest of Anglophone Québec

### Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	12.2%	15.9%
15-24	11.5%	13.5%
25-44	31.8%	29.6%
45-64	29.3%	27.8%
65+	15.2%	13.3%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.28	2.52

- The Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population are experiencing a somewhat higher rate of aging (15.2%% are 65 and over compared to 13.3% for Francophones) than that of the majority population. In other words, Anglophones have 15% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority. Compared with Anglophones across the province the proportion of individuals 65 and over in the English-speaking population living in the region is 15% higher.
- In proportional terms, there are slightly more senior Anglophone women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.12)
- There are 28% more women 65 years and over than men of the same age in the Anglophone Québec population. When we consider the older elderly (80+) who tend to have specific care needs we find that the proportion of women is more than twice that of men.
- There are three times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone population in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region.

### Education

Characteristics	<a href="#">mmi</a>	<a href="#">rqi</a>
Without high school leaving	0.72	0.70
With post-secondary qualifications	1.25	1.19
High school drop-out	0.98	0.77
College drop-out	1.16	0.95
University drop-out	1.06	0.85

- Anglophones in this region are 28% less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; they are 30% less likely to have no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones across the province.
- Only 8% of Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; on average, in the above-25 age groups, Anglophones are 31% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, Anglophones in all age categories are more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications; percentages range from equivalence (equal likelihood) to 50%. The average is 25% (19% compared to the province average for Anglophones).
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are about 30% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are about 30% less likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are slightly less likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=0.98), but are considerable more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.16) and slightly more like to do so at the university level (mmi=1.06)

- Within the Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale community women are more likely (23% more) to have their high school leaving certificate and somewhat less likely (10% less) not to complete their university degree than men.

### **Employment and Working Conditions**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>mmi</b>	<b>rgi</b>
Unemployed	1.03	0.83
Not in workforce	1.03	1.01
Self-employed	1.19	0.83
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.01	0.94
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.23	0.98
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.05	0.67

- The main industrial sectors for Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are educational services (17.8%), public administration (14.2%), manufacturing (9.5%), professional/scientific and technical services (8.2%)
- Anglophone women are three times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are as likely as Francophones in the region and Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Québec - La Capitale Nationale community is similar to that of the French-speaking Québec - La Capitale Nationale community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is almost 20% lower.
- Government transfers represent 12.8% of the income of Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones compared to 13.7% of the income of Francophones.
- Anglophone women living in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region are three times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are almost 20% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is among the lowest for Québec - La Capitale Nationale region Anglophones when compared with their peers (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are among all those regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial. (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

## **Social Environments**

- Overall the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population dropped by 1,678 individuals which represents a decline of 13.2% from 1996 to 2001 (PCH, 2004)
- Roughly 90% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale region Anglophones has a 20.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 23.5% (almost 16 times more than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are more than nine times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and sixteen times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 89.5% of the English-speaking population in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale has 1 designated English-language institutions for health and social services; Saint-Brigid's Home. (Carter, 2001: 8)

## **Health Services**

<b>Use of English in Health Situations</b>		
	Province	Québec
Doctor	86%	52
Hospital	80%	27
Community organization	78%	21
Emergency room	73%	20
Private facility	72%	18
CHSLD	70%	43
CLSC	66%	21
Info-santé	61%	21
Private nurse	75%	n/a
Overall	75%	31.7
Rank among regions	n/a	13

Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12)

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Québec - La Capitale Nationale relative to the provincial average is low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, and public long-term care but even these are notably low compared to the provincial ranking. This remains true of other health situations as well.(CCESC, 2002: 12)

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements and rehabilitation services (extremely limited access). Five institutions with entitled services identified by the regional board was dropped in the 1999 Government decree. General and specialized medical services have moderate access as the level of accessibility in indicated Francophone hospitals is uneven. The remaining service categories have substantial access but reception services in 5 CLSC service points was not named in the 1999 access plan. (Carter, 2001: 8)
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999
- This region has a pattern of use of specialized services of English-language hospitals in Montréal-Centre. (Carter, 2001: 8)
- The Anglophone community is very underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. With almost 50% fewer Anglophones than Francophones this industrial sector is among those least likely to employ the English-speaking population in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region. Anglophones in this region are 20% less likely to be employed in this sector when compared to Anglophones across the province.

<b>Service category</b>	<b>Entitled rights</b>
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	14
Regional ranking	6
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002 :15)	

### **Gender**

- Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale women are more likely than Anglophone men to be out of the labour force. (almost 50% more)
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (0.74)
- Anglophone women draw 70% more of their income from government transfers when compared to Anglophone men
- When we consider women over 65, we find a higher proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.12)

- There are nearly three times as many older elderly women (80 and over) in this group than Anglophone men of the same age
- There are more than three times as many widowed women in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population than widowed men
- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.14)
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. They are more than four times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions.

### **Culture**

- 60.8% of Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are Catholic; 21.5% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation (13.6% of the population)
- If we consider Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Twice as many individuals in the Anglophone population claim multiple ethnic origins
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is 30% more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; slightly more likely to be divorced; 25% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, almost 20% more likely to be widowed



# Acronyms and Glossary

## Acronyms

CCESC	Consultative Committee for English-speaking Communities (Health Canada)
NPI	Networking and Partnership Initiative
QCGN	Quebec Community Groups Network
CHSSN	Community Health and Social Services Network
C-MI survey	CROP-Missisquoi Survey conducted in the spring of 2000
PCH	Patrimoine Canadian Heritage

## Glossary

**Administrative Region** – The concept of administrative region is important to an understanding of the way that the Government of Quebec organizes its territory for the delivery of services. There are currently 17 administrative regions. For the purposes of health, there are 16 health regions. In the former, more general example, we find Centre-du-Québec added as a new, seventeenth region. For the analysis of entitled services and for the coverage of the CROP-Missisquoi survey, the 16 health regions were utilized. To remain consistent to these data sources, the demographic analysis used in this document retains the 16 health regions as the geographic basis.

**Aging** - At a societal level aging refers to the proportion of age groups in a given population: young, mature, and aged. According to the United Nations a population is considered “aged” if 10% or more of its population is 60 years or over. For Census Canada, the term “elderly” or “senior”, refers to 65 years or over. Some of Quebec’s official language communities are presently living the rate of aging the general Canadian population is predicted to experience in about 20 years.

**Agreements on inter-regional services** – are agreements between regional health councils that facilitate the provision of services in English to residents of other regions which may not be in a position to offer such services in English in their region.

**Care-giver-to-Senior Ratio** – refers to the number of individuals in a given population between the ages of 35-54 relative to the number of individuals aged 65 and over. Implicit in the use of this ratio is the expectation that the care-giver generation provide informal support and, in some instances, care to seniors in the community.

**Demographic Vitality** - The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health 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. Each region was ranked for each of the characteristics and an overall ranking was calculated based on the sum of the rankings.

**Designated Institutions** – are those health and social service institutions which are specifically mandated to provide health and social services to members of the English-speaking community. Many of these institutions were originally established by the Anglophone community but are now publicly funded and depending on this designation, able to operate bilingually under certain conditions.

**Entitled Services** – are those health and social services which are described in regional access plans and for which access in English is guaranteed by law under certain conditions.

**First Official Language Spoken** - The first official language spoken (FOLS) is a derived language variable based on the answers to three Census of Canada questions: knowledge of English and French, mother tongue and home language. The algorithm used by Statistics Canada results in the assigning of 98% of Canadians as Anglophone or Francophone with the remaining 2% split between dual Anglophone/Francophone (0.5%) or neither Anglophone or Francophone (1.5%). The dual Anglophone/Francophone individuals have been divided equally between the two language groups.

**Health Determinants** – These are a broad range of individual and collective factors that have been shown to exert a determining influence upon health status.

**Minority-Majority Index** - The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi** less than 1.00 indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

**Population Health** – Population health is an approach that aims to improve the health of an entire population by taking into account a broad range of factors that have a strong influence on health.

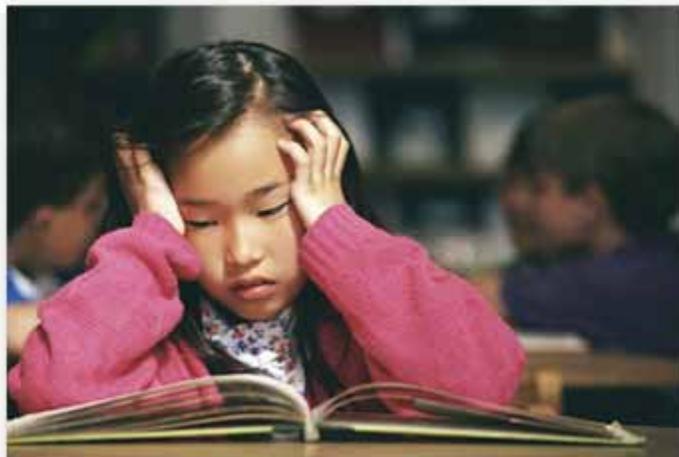
**Relative Geographic Index** - The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Québec. Thus, an **rgi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi** less than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

**Without High School Leaving** – refers to the population 15 years and over who have not attained a high school graduation certificate.



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