

# Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

## *Regional Profile of Chaudière-Appalaches*



*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**

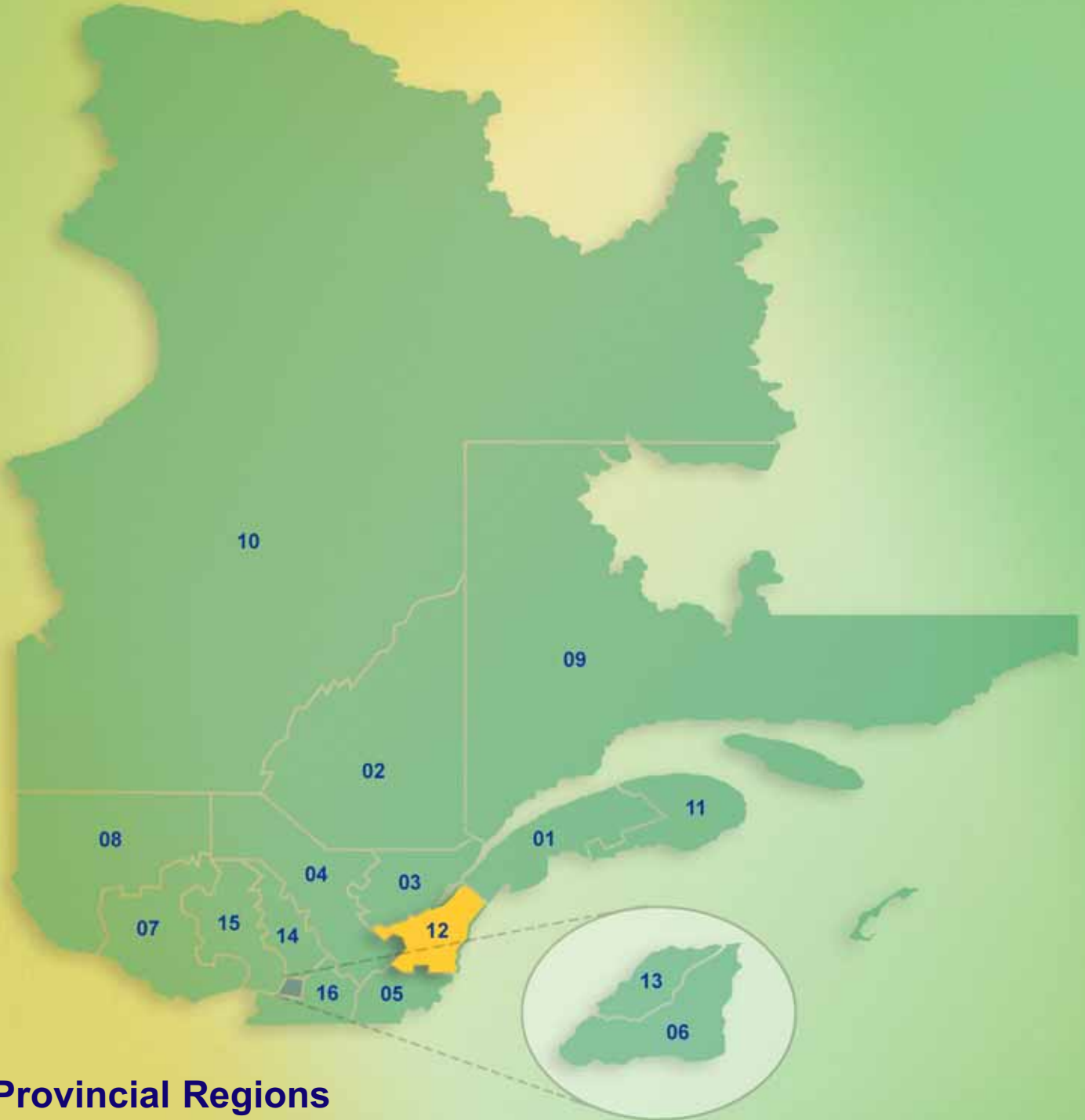
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

**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



# Chaudière-Appalaches



## 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 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
<a href="#">Income &amp; Social Status</a>	Anglophones in this region display a low proportion of low income earners and a high proportion of those earning over \$50k compared to Francophones sharing the same territory. The average income for Anglophones is high relative to Francophone majority. The rate of dependence on government transfer is low.
<a href="#">Social Support Networks</a>	Anglophones in this region experience a moderate rate of aging (11%). Their aging mmi ranks 14th of 16 regions. The proportion of individuals in their senior years (65+) is almost identical for the minority and majority populations.
<a href="#">Education</a>	Anglophones are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones as well as Anglophones across the province. Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to have postsecondary qualifications. The highest tendency towards such qualifications is in the 65+ group at 73% and this declines to 35% in the 15-24 age group.
<a href="#">Employment &amp; Working Conditions</a>	The unemployment rate is higher in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone and lower relative to provincial Anglophones. The Anglophone minority is less reliant on government transfer as a portion of their income compared to the majority.
<a href="#">Social Environments</a>	The Anglophone population experienced a 20.9% decline in their population between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 86.5%.
<a href="#">Health Services</a>	Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones have no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is very low ranking 11th of 16. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 7th of 16.
<a href="#">Gender</a>	Anglophone women are more than five times as likely as Anglophone men to claim 10+hours of unpaid care to seniors. There is a lower proportion of senior Anglophone women than Francophone as well as fewer widowed women. Anglophone women have rate of unemployment similar to Anglophone men and a greater likelihood of lower income.
<a href="#">Culture</a>	There are twice as many individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone group.
<b>Defining Characteristics of the Region</b>	
<p>The caregiver-to-senior ratio in the Anglophone community of this region suggests that the demographic conditions are present for strong support networks. The strengths of this population tend to lie in their high average income, high levels of education, and high rate of bilingualism. The substantial decline of this community in the period between 1996 and 2001 places their demographic vitality at risk. The low access to health services in English, a tendency of levels of scolarity to decline over time, and a fair rate of unemployment are factors which can contribute to a weaker health status.</p>	

## Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches

Chaudière-Appalaches is an administrative region located in the interior of the province south of the St. Lawrence River. In 2001 Chaudière-Appalaches had 2,825 Anglophones who comprised 0.7% of the region's total population of 399,765. The largest municipality in the region is Lévis with a population of 40,205 which also contains the largest

Anglophone population (250). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 745 individuals, which represents a decline of 20.9%, which was the most serious decline among regional Anglophone communities. Chaudière-Appalaches is notable for its high incidence of high income, a very low proportion of the population over 65, and the number of individuals with low scolarity is low. The difference between the largely urban area adjoining Québec City and the rural areas to the south is also noteworthy. Manufacturing, educational services, health care and social assistance, and transportation and warehousing 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	10
Access to entitled services	11
Services delivered in English	7
Summary rank	10
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

### Income and Social Status

Characteristics	<a href="#">mmi</a>	<a href="#">rgi</a>
Average income <sup>10</sup>	1.19	0,94
Population 15+ without income	0.60	0.55
Dependence on government transfer	0.69	0.83
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.79	0.81
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	2.05	1.15

- While displaying a low proportion of individuals with low income, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones also exhibit a high number of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. There are more than twice as many English-speaking individuals earning over \$50k than French-speaking.
- The average income for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.19) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.94)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is lower than that of the majority population and lower than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Chaudière-Appalaches are less likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and also less likely than the larger Anglophone Québec population.

<sup>10</sup> Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.



### Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	12.1%	18.5%
15-24	11.2%	14.3%
25-44	37.0%	28.7%
45-64	29.8%	26.6%
65+	11.0%	11.9%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	3.81	2.75

- The Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population have close to the same number of individuals in their senior years as found in the Francophone majority.
- As a proportion, there are almost five times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches population.
- The care-giver to senior ratio suggests that the conditions are present for strong support networks

### Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.55	0.74
With post-secondary qualifications	1.39	0.94
High school drop-out	0.84	0.76
College drop-out	1.22	1.06
University drop-out	0.98	0.94

- An Anglophone in this region is 45% less likely to have no high school leaving than a Francophone of the region. They are 26% less likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones in general across the province. 22% of Anglophones in the region in the 15-24 age group are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones in the region; this number drops to 44% for the over 65 age group.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, regional Anglophones are generally 39% more likely than Francophones to have some form of certification. However, compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 6% less likely to have such qualifications. The Anglophone group with the highest tendency towards such qualifications (73%) is the over 65 group, although 35% of those in the 15-24 age group tend to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much less likely to desist from their studies at the high school level (mmi=0.84) but are much more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.22) and do not vary from the majority in this respect at the university level (mmi=0.98)
- Within the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches community women are 13% more likely not to complete their degree than men.

## **Employment and Working Conditions**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>mmi</b>	<b>rgi</b>
Unemployed	1.23	0.79
Not in workforce	0.86	0.80
Self-employed	1.16	1.18
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.01	1.15
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.37	1.26
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.92	1.18

- The main industrial sectors for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are manufacturing (22.8%), educational services (13.3%), health care and social assistance (7.2%) and transportation and warehousing (6.9%)
- Anglophone women are almost six times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance and almost eight times more likely to be working in public administration than in any other industrial sectors
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are slightly less likely than Francophones in the region and less likely than 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 Chaudière-Appalaches community is somewhat greater than that of the French-speaking Chaudière-Appalaches community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is lower.
- Government transfers represent 30% less of the income of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Chaudière-Appalaches region are more than five times as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are 16% 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 substantial for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Chaudière-Appalaches are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

## **Social Environments**

- Overall the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population dropped by 745 individuals which represents a decline of 20.9% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 61% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Chaudière-Appalaches region has a 17.7% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 21.9% (26 times greater than in the Francophone community).



- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are five times 27 likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian.
- 86.5% of the English-speaking population in Chaudière-Appalaches are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Chaudière-Appalaches has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 22)

### **Health Services**

<b>Use of English in Health Situations</b>		
	Province	Chaudière-Appalaches
Doctor	86%	49
Hospital	80%	44
Community organization	78%	56
Emergency room	73%	14
Private facility	72%	100
CHSLD	70%	67
CLSC	66%	46
Info-santé	61%	70
Private nurse	75%	n/a
Overall	75%	43.3
Rank among regions	n/a	11

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Chaudière-Appalaches relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from private facilities, Info-santé, public long-term care and lowest from doctors, private nursing services, CLSC's, community based groups, and hospitals. Use of English in emergency rooms is significantly low. (CCESC, 2002: 12).

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	14
Regional ranking	7
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are weakest with respect to rehabilitation and designated institutions. In terms of general and specialized medical services access to English services in Francophone hospitals in the Québec region is uneven. Services in other areas is substantial (CCESC, 2002: 15)
- The government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for services in Québec region and Montréal-Centre

### **Gender**

- Compared to Anglophone men, Chaudière-Appalaches women have similar rates of unemployment, are 38% more likely not to be in the labour force, and are 83% more likely to be in the low income bracket (less than \$20k).
- Compared to Anglophone men, the Anglophone women in the region are more than five times as likely to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=0.84)
- Relative to Anglophone men, Anglophone women draw 14% more of their income from government transfers
- When we consider women over 65 we find a substantially lower proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=0.71)
- As a proportion, there are almost five times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches population.
- There are relative fewer widowed women in Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone population (0.93)

- Anglophone women are almost six times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are two and a half times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

### **Culture**

- 68.8% of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are Catholic; 20.2% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Chaudière-Appalaches are more than three times as likely as Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find twice as many individuals with multiple ethnic origins
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is somewhat more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; more likely to be divorced; two and a half times more likely to be in common-law relationships than Anglophones of other Québec regions; and finally, shares the same rate of widowhood as Francophones living in the region



# 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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