

Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

Regional Profile of Laval



prepared by the

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Community Health
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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	mmi
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**

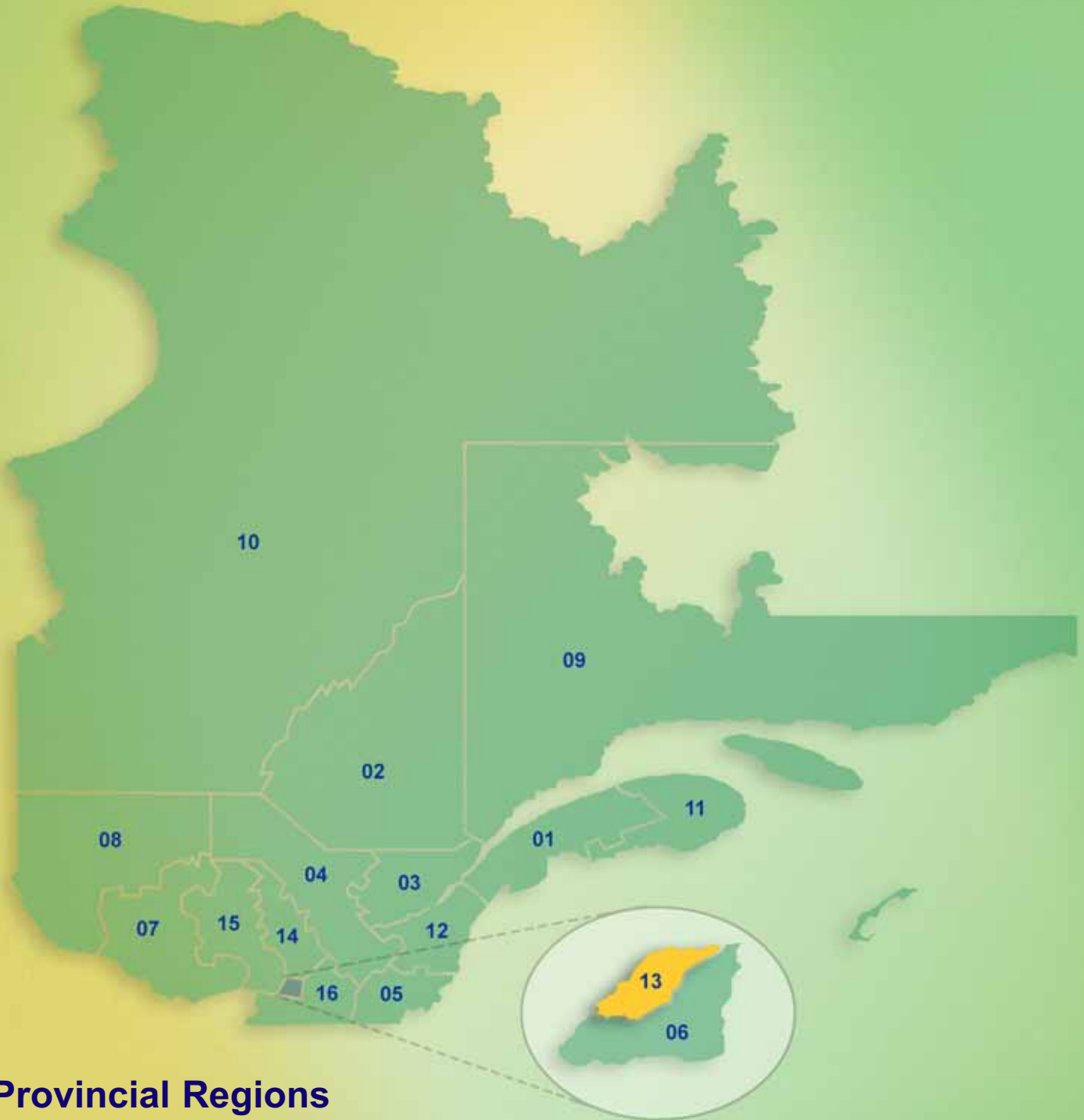
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

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.

Income/Social Status Characteristics	mmi	rgi
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



Laval



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 13 – Laval

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
Income & Social Status	The average income of Laval Anglophones is slightly less than that of the Francophone majority as well as their Anglophone peers across the province. The Anglophone community exhibits a slightly higher incidence of low income and a lower incidence of high income earners relative to the Francophone majority.
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a low rate of aging (10.8%). Their aging mmi ranks 15th of 16 regions. The proportion of Laval Anglophones in their senior years is smaller than that of the Francophone population.
Education	The Anglophone population is slightly more likely to have no high school leaving compared to both the Francophone majority and Anglophones across the province. The rate of postsecondary qualifications in the Anglophone population is similar to the Francophone and somewhat lower than that of the provincial Anglophone group.
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are equally as likely to be out of the workforce as Francophones. The unemployment rate of Anglophones is higher than that of the Francophones and lower than the Anglophones across Québec. Laval Anglophones are 48% more likely to be self-employed than their Francophone neighbours.
Social Environments	The Anglophone population experienced a rate of growth of 5.3% in the period between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism in the Anglophone community is 69.3%.
Health Services	The use of English in health situations relative to the provincial average is very low ranking this region 8th of 16. 7 of the 9 health situations evaluated fall below the provincial average. With respect to entitled services the region ranks 3rd of 16. Laval has 1 designated English institution for health and social services. Anglophones are only half as likely as Francophones to be employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.
Gender	There are four times more widowed Anglophone women than men. Anglophone women are 20% less likely than men to complete their university degree. Anglophone women are more than twice as likely to claim 10+ hours of unpaid care to seniors than their male counterparts. A larger part of the income of Anglophone women is drawn from government transfers relative to Anglophone men.
Culture	There are fewer individuals in the Laval Anglophone population who claim multiple ethnic origins relative to Francophones.
Defining Characteristics of the Region	
A substantial rate of growth between 1996 and 2001 combined with an average rate of income similar to the majority and a low rate of aging suggests the presence of key factors in population health. The unemployment rate and low access to English services indicate those areas which may be contributing to an increased health risk for Anglophones in this region.	

Region 13 – Laval

Laval is an administrative region situated adjacent to the Island of Montréal in the south-western part of Québec. In 2001 Laval had 53,390 Anglophones who comprised 12.7% of the region's total population of 339,005. For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region rose by 2,678 individuals which represents an increase of 5% which makes Laval one of the few regions in which the Anglophone population grew over this period. Manufacturing, retail trade, accommodation and food services and wholesale trade 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	1
Access to entitled services	8
Services delivered in English	3
Summary rank	4
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.90	0.91
Population 15+ without income	1.15	0.94
Dependence on government transfer	1.09	0.98
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.12	0.96
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.77	0.82

- Anglophones in the Laval region exhibit a slightly higher incidence of low income earners than the Francophone majority and a lower incidence of high income earners.
- The average income for Laval Anglophones is slightly less than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi.90) and less than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.91)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is about equal to that of the majority population as well as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Laval are more likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ significantly from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	19.3%	18.7%
15-24	12.7%	12.6%
25-44	35.7%	29.8%
45-64	21.4%	26.2%
65+	10.8%	12.6%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.99	2.60

- The Laval Anglophone population are experiencing a very low rate of aging (10.8% are 65 and over compared to 12.6% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have fewer individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- There are relatively fewer senior Anglophone women as Francophone women.
- Speaking in proportional terms, there are four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Laval population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	1.06	1.11
With post-secondary qualifications	0.98	0.85
High school drop-out	1.10	0.95
College drop-out	1.03	0.98
University drop-out	1.04	1.16

- In the Laval region, 6% of Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving. In comparison with Anglophones province-wide, this figure increases to 11%. In all age groups except for those 45-64 years, Anglophones and Francophones have approximately the same levels of high school equivalency. In the 45-64 age group, Anglophones are 43% more likely to have no high school leaving.
- Anglophones in the Laval region are about 2% less likely to have some form of post-secondary qualifications than are Francophones; they are 15% less likely to have them when compared with Anglophones province-wide. Those in the 15-24 age group are 10% more likely to have post-secondary qualifications, while those in the 45-64 age group are 23% less likely to have the qualifications.
- Laval Anglophones are 11% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Anglophones living in the Laval region are twice as likely to leave university without a certificate or diploma than Francophones and about 30% less likely to drop-out when compared to Anglophones in other regions of the province.

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are somewhat more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.10), college (mmi=1.03) and university levels (mmi=1.04)
- Within the Anglophone Laval community women are 20% less likely than Anglophone men to complete their university degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.38	0.78
Not in workforce	0.96	0.85
Self-employed	1.48	1.24
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.07	1.03
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.21	1.12
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.41	0.90

- The main industrial sectors for Laval Anglophones are manufacturing (21.5%), retail trade (12.1%), accommodation and food services (9.4%), and wholesale trade (8.7%)
- Anglophone women are four times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Laval Anglophones are about equally as likely (96%) as Francophones in the region and 15% 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 Laval community is 38% higher than that of the French-speaking Laval community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 22% lower
- Government transfers represent 9% more of the income of Laval Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Laval region are more than twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Laval Anglophones are 48% 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 low for Laval Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Laval 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 Laval Anglophone population grew by 2,678 individuals which represents an increase of 5.3% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 67% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Laval region has a 36% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 4.1% (twice as high as that in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Laval Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Laval Anglophones are two and a half times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and twice more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 69.3% of the English-speaking population in Laval are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Laval has one designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 23).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Laval
Doctor	86%	73
Hospital	80%	72
Community organization	78%	64
Emergency room	73%	47
Private facility	72%	83
CHSLD	70%	89
CLSC	66%	44
Info-santé	61%	55
Private nurse	75%	30
Overall	75%	59.4
Rank among regions	n/a	8

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Laval relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from public long-term care facilities, private facilities, doctors and hospitals.(CCESC, 2002: 12) Service in English in this region falls below the provincial average in 7 of nine health situations.
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Laval Anglophones are considered to have a substantial range of services.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	1
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	8
Regional ranking	3
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- In the case of the Laval region the Government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for services in Montréal-Centre and Montérégie (Carter, 2001: 23)
- The Laval Anglophone community is only half as likely as the Francophone to be employed in the area of health and social service

Gender

- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are more than twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform this task
- Anglophone women draw a larger portion (79% larger) of their income from government transfers
- In the region, English-speaking men are somewhat more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.22)
- When we consider women over 65 we find a lower proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=0.80)
- In proportional terms, there are four times as many widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men
- Anglophone women are four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. They are three times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions and related technologies

Culture

- 48.9% of Laval Anglophones are Catholic; 37.2% non-Catholics
- When we consider Anglophone Laval from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find fewer individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is 41% more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; 50% less likely to be divorced; 70% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 32% less 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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