

# Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

## *Regional Profile of Montréal*



*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**

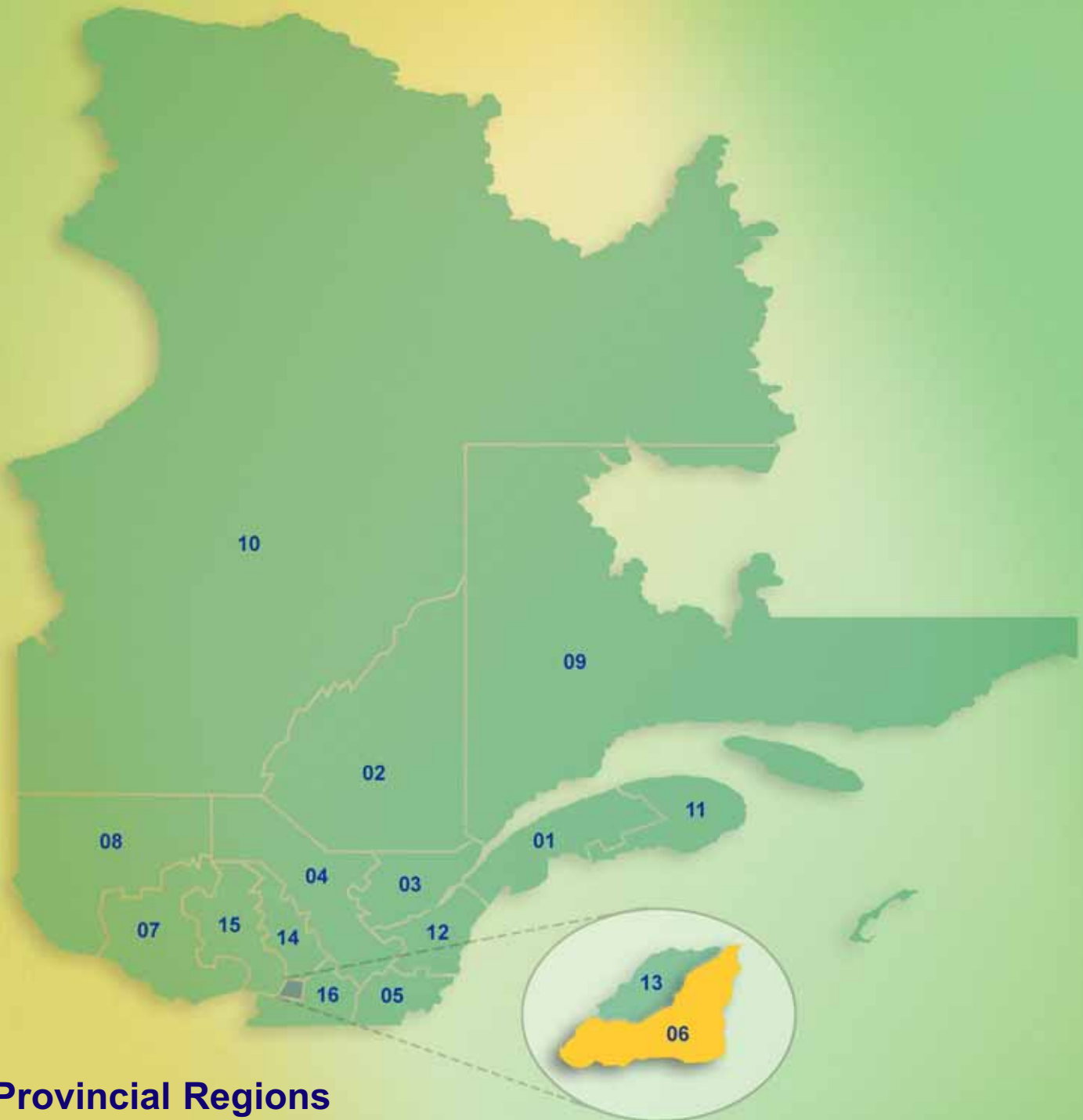
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

**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



# Montréal



## 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 06 – Montréal

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
<a href="#">Income &amp; Social Status</a>	The average income of Anglophones is slightly higher than that of Francophones. The rate of dependence on government transfer of the minority is 20% lower relative to the majority.
<a href="#">Social Support Networks</a>	The Anglophone community of Montréal is experiencing a moderate 13.4% rate of aging. Their mmi ranks 13th among 16 regions. The proportion of caregivers to seniors suggests the demographic conditions are present for strong social support networks.
<a href="#">Education</a>	Anglophones are less likely than Francophones as well as Anglophones across the province to have no high school leaving. Relative to the majority, English-speakers are more likely to have postsecondary qualifications. Anglophone women in this region are as likely as Anglophone men to complete their postsecondary degree.
<a href="#">Employment &amp; Working Conditions</a>	The unemployment rate of the minority and the majority is similar. Government transfers comprise a smaller proportion of the income of the Anglophone population. Anglophones tend to be more involved in unpaid care than Francophones.
<a href="#">Social Environments</a>	This Anglophone community grew 6% between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism is 60% for Anglophones in Montréal.
<a href="#">Health Services</a>	Relative to the provincial average the use of English in health situations is high in this population. Its mmi ranks 2nd of 16 regions. It ranks 2nd of 16 regions in the area of entitled services. Montréal Anglophones have 36 designated institutions for health and social services.
<a href="#">Gender</a>	Anglophone women are more likely to be out of the workforce. The rate of dependence on government transfer for Anglophone women exceeds that of Anglophone men. There are four and a half times more widowed Anglophone women than men. Relative to the Francophone population there are fewer widowed women.
<a href="#">Culture</a>	There is a higher rate of individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins and visible minority status in the Anglophone population relative to the linguistic majority. Anglophone Montrealers are among those communities least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs.
<b>Defining Characteristics of the Region</b>	
Among the advantages of the Montréal Anglophone community is the concentration of their population in a small territory with 36 designated institutions for health and social services. In this region 500,000 people live within 20km of each other. The presence of an age structure similar to the majority, high levels of education, and substantial income levels are all strengths which contribute to overall population health.	

## Region 06 – Montréal

Montréal is a region situated in the southwest corner of Québec and is both the largest and most urbanized region. In 2001 Montréal region had 563,940 Anglophones who comprised 31.6% of the region's total population of 1,782,830. The largest municipality in the region is Montréal with a population of 1,019,735 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (244,288). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region grew by 3128 individuals which represents an increase of 6%. The Anglophone share of the Montréal region's population did not change over the 1996-2001 period. The Montréal region ranks the highest among all the regions in terms of demographic vitality and access to health and social services in the English language. Manufacturing, retail trade, professional/scientific and technical services and health care and social assistance are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

<b>Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English</b>	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	4
Access to entitled services	2
Services delivered in English	2
Summary rank	1
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

### **Income and Social Status**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>mmi</b>	<b>rgi</b>
Average income	1.07	1.03
Population 15+ without income	1.26	0.98
Dependence on government transfer	0.82	0.93
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.99	1.01
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.18	1.03

- While displaying a similar proportion of individuals with low income, Montréal Anglophones exhibit somewhat greater numbers (18% greater) of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum when compared to Francophones.
- The average income for Montréal Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.07) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.03%)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is almost 20% lower than that of the majority population and slightly lower (7%) than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Montréal are as equally likely to earn under \$20k as the rest of Anglophone Québec

## Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	16.6%	15.8%
15-24	13.6%	13.6%
25-44	34.0%	31.7%
45-64	22.5%	24.8%
65+	13.4%	14.1%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.30	2.20

- The Montréal Anglophone population are experiencing a rate of aging (13.4% are 65 and over compared to 14.1% for Francophones) very similar to that of their host majority. In other words, Anglophones have 5% fewer individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- Given the majority population is experiencing the same demographic characteristics as the minority its institutions and services are more likely to be designed to meet the same needs
- There are four and a half times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Montréal population.

## Education

Characteristics	<a href="#">mmi</a>	<a href="#">rgi</a>
Without high school leaving	0.81	0.88
With post-secondary qualifications	1.10	1.12
High school drop-out	1.03	0.97
College drop-out	1.04	0.98
University drop-out	1.07	0.95

- Montréal Anglophones in general (all age groups) are 19% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; they are 12% less likely to have no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones across the province.
- Montréal Anglophones aged 15-24 are 6% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; this figure is approximately 20% for each of the age groups 25-44, 45-64, and over 65.
- With reference to post-secondary qualifications, Montréal Anglophones in general are 10% more likely to possess some form of certification than Montréal Francophones. They are 12% more likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than Anglophones in general province-wide. In the over 65 age group of Anglophones in Montréal, 51% are more likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than their Francophone counterparts.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Montréal Anglophones are 20% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Montréal Anglophones are 12% 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 more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.03), college (mmi=1.04) and university levels (mmi=1.07)
- Within the Anglophone Montréal community women are as likely as men to complete their degree

### ***Employment and Working Conditions***

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>mmi</b>	<b>rgi</b>
Unemployed	1.06	1.02
Not in workforce	1.01	0.99
Self-employed	1.31	0.97
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.15	0.89
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.23	0.92
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.32	0.95

- The main industrial sectors for Montréal Anglophones are manufacturing (19.2%), professional/scientific and technical services (9.4%) retail trade (9%) health care and social services (8.4%)
- Anglophone women are three and a half times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance and are highly concentrated in this industrial sector followed closely by educational services
- Montréal Anglophones are equally 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 Montréal community is similar to that of the French-speaking Montréal community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is the same
- Government transfers represent 18% less of the income of Montréal Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- In the Montréal region, English-speaking individuals are more involved in unpaid work than Francophones especially in unpaid care to seniors
- Anglophone women living in the Montréal region are twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Montréal Anglophones are 31% 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 Montréal Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Montréal 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 Montréal Anglophone population grew by 3,128 individuals which represents a slight increase of 0.6% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 56.6% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Montréal region has a 37.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 7.7% (more than three times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Montréal Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Montréal Anglophones are 71% more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and more than three times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 60% of the English-speaking population in Montréal are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Montréal has 36 designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 13).

## Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Montréal
Doctor	86%	93
Hospital	80%	83
Community organization	78%	80
Emergency room	73%	83
Private facility	72%	73
CHSLD	70%	75
CLSC	66%	74
Info-santé	61%	69
Private nurse	75%	82
Overall	75%	82.5
Rank among regions	n/a	2

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Montréal relative to the provincial average is high. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, hospitals, emergency rooms, and private nurses, and lowest from Info-santé. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The use of English in health situations in the Montréal region is above the provincial average in all areas.

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Montréal Anglophones rank high (2<sup>nd</sup>) among the regions.(CCESC, 2002: 15) All service categories are substantial except for primary care where the medical services of 11 CLSC in the eastern part of the regions are not identified. (Carter, 2001: 13)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	1
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	2
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. 20% fewer in the Anglophone than in the Francophone community

### **Gender**

- Anglophone women in the Montréal region are more likely (43% more) to be out of the labour force when compared to Anglophone men and their rate of dependency on government transfer is almost twice that of men.
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform this task
- In the region, English-speaking men are more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.34)
- There are four and a half times as many widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men
- There are also relatively fewer widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=0.88) which is different from most other regions where we find higher proportions of widows among Anglophone populations
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. Anglophone women in the Montréal region are more than twice as likely to have post-secondary qualifications in health professions and related technologies as Anglophone men.

## **Culture**

- 40% of Montréal Anglophones are Catholic; 17.4% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Montréal are much more likely (20%) than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Montréal from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find they are 12% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and 66% more likely to claim visible minority status
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, somewhat 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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