

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH INDICATORS OF QUÉBEC ANGLOPHONES



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Data sources

1. Census : 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006
2. Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS): 2003, 2007-2008
3. Mortality data: 1990-94, 1995-99, 2000-04, 2005-07

Limits

- “ The age structure of the population may impact some results.
- “ The indicators are not all independent from each other.

Indicators

We chose indicators that are recognized as being health determinants

33 analyzed indicators

22 indicators shown

Census indicators

16 indicators

Demographic
indicators



- " 0-14 years old
- " 15-64 years old
- " 65 years old and over

Education
indicators



- " Without a high school diploma (HSD)
- " Holding a bachelor's degree
- " Unemployment (15-24 years old)
- " Unemployment (25 years old and over)
- " Employment (15-24 years old)
- " Employment (25 years old and over)

Socioeconomic
indicators

- " Income less than 15 000 \$(by sex)
- " Income 50 000 \$ and over (by sex)
- " Average income (by sex)
- " Poverty – under low income cut-off (2006 only)
- " Gini coefficient (income inequality)

Sociocultural
indicators



- " Single-parent families (children under 18 years old)
- " Population living alone - 18 years old and over
- " Population living alone - 65 years old and over
- " Mobility (who had moved in the previous year)

CCHS indicators

5 indicators

- Abusive alcohol consumption
- Low fruit and vegetable consumption
- Smoking
- Overweight
- Inactivity during leisure time
- Two or more risk factors
- Moderate or serious health problems
- Activity limitations
- Perceived health (fair or poor)
- Perceived dental health (fair or poor)
- Low community belonging

Mortality data indicator

1 indicator

- Life expectancy (by sex)

Analysis

- “ Temporal evolution – Anglophones
- “ Geographic comparison – Anglophones
- “ Linguistic comparison Anglophones / Francophones

FINDING 1

**Specific context
observed in non
metropolitan regions**

1. Specific context observed in non metropolitan regions...

“ UNFAVORABLE: most socio-economic indicators, for life expectancy and some health habits

“ FAVORABLE: socio-cultural indicators and poverty

“ LESS GAPS between linguistic groups

1. Specific context observed in non metropolitan regions

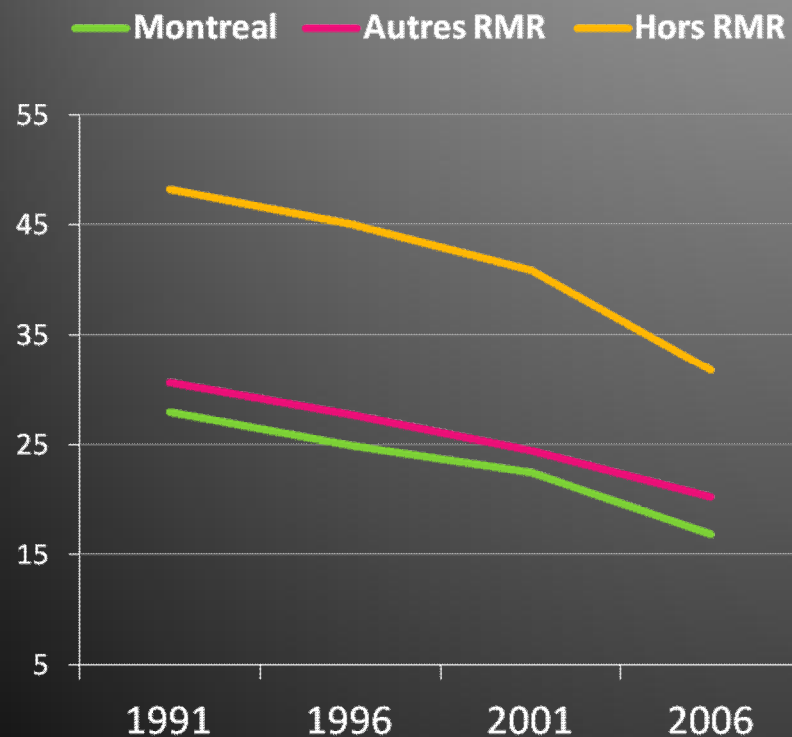
UNFAVORABLE

for most socio-economic indicators,
for life expectancy and some health
habits

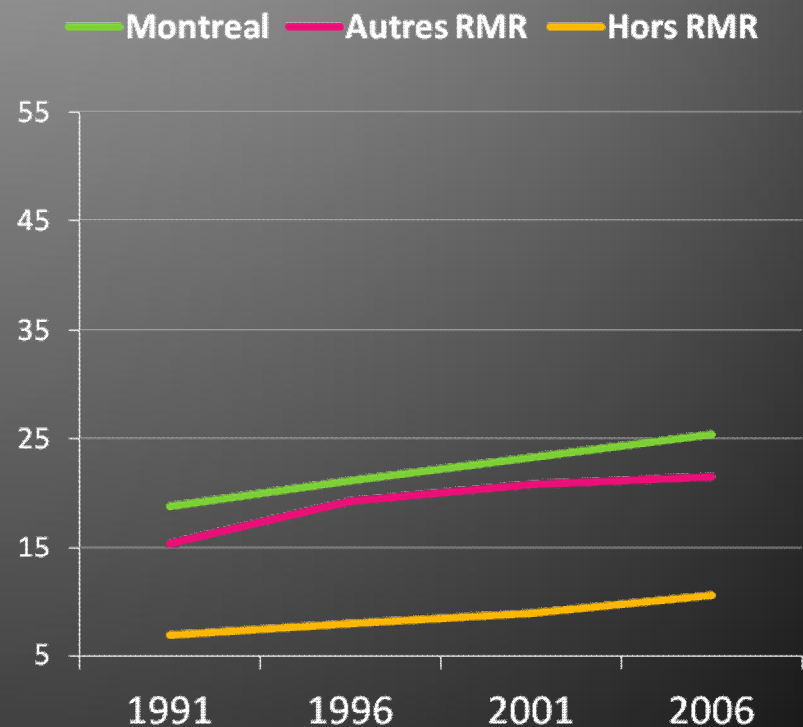
1. Non metropolitan regions

Unfavorable socioeconomically: Education

Proportion without a high school diploma (HSD)- Anglophones



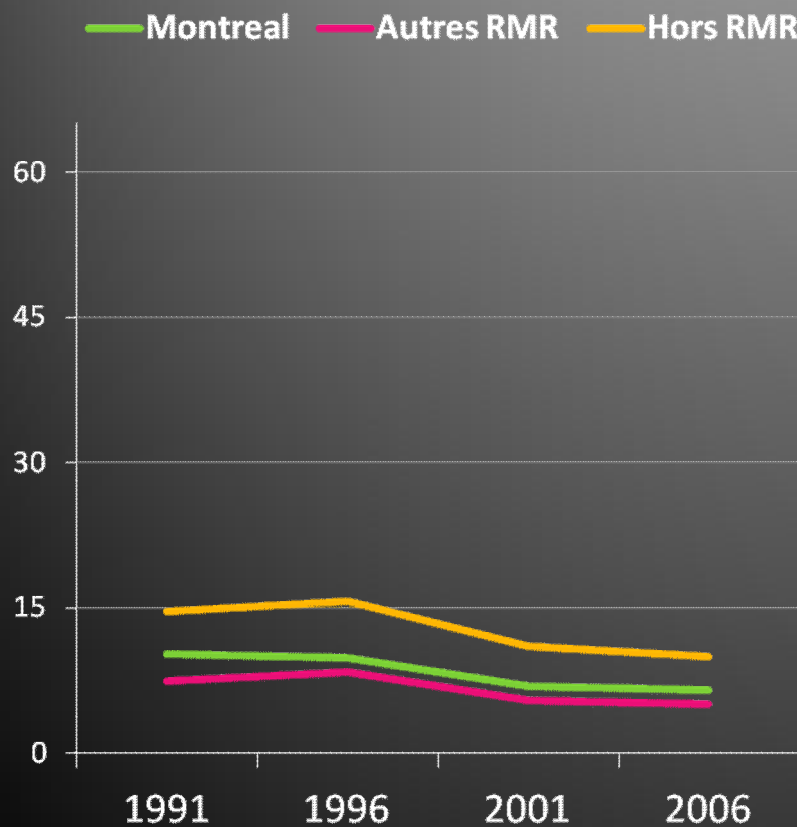
Proportion holding a bachelor's degree—Anglophones



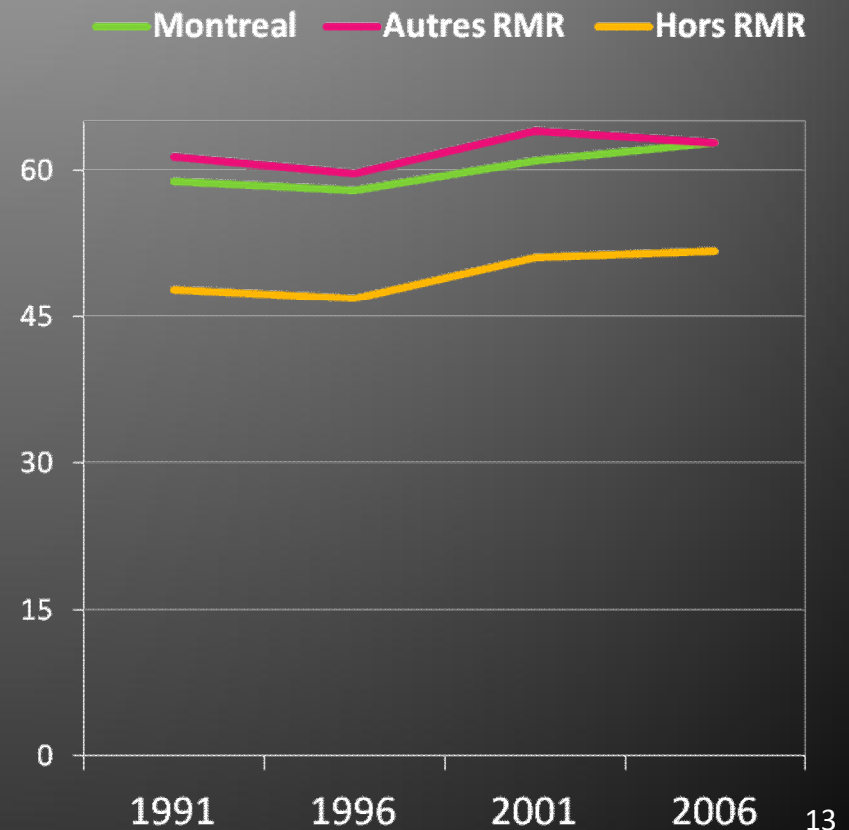
1. Non metropolitan regions

Unfavorable socioeconomically: Unemployment and employment

Unemployment rate 25 years old and over -
Anglophones



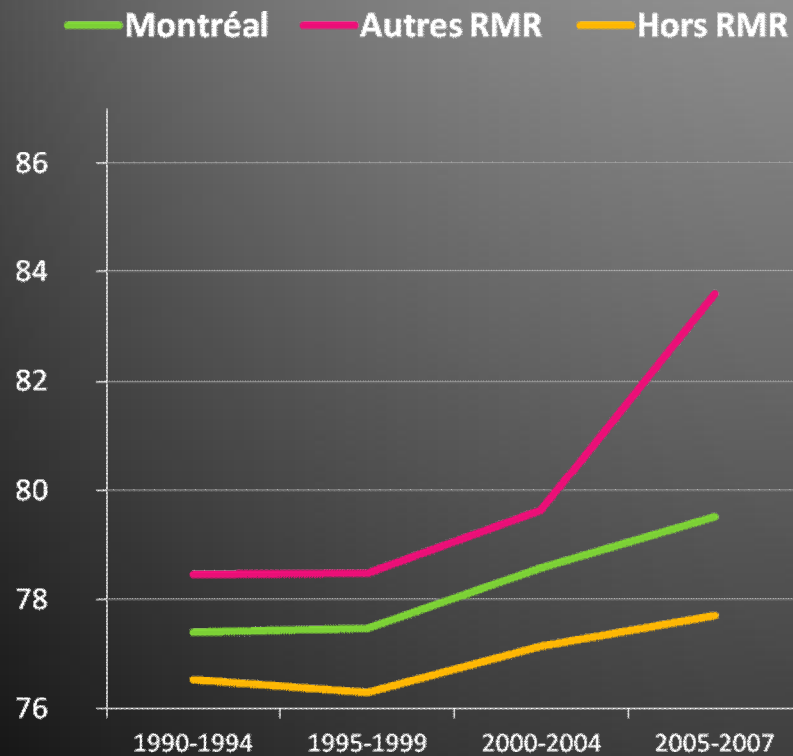
Employment rate 25 years old and over -
Anglophones



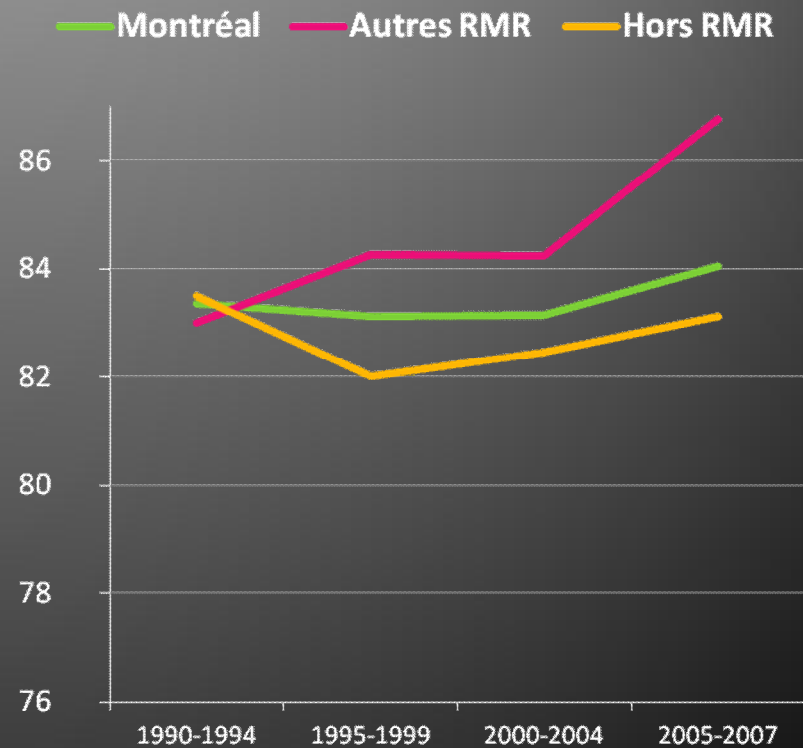
1. Non metropolitan regions

Unfavorable: Life expectancy

Life expectancy men - Anglophones

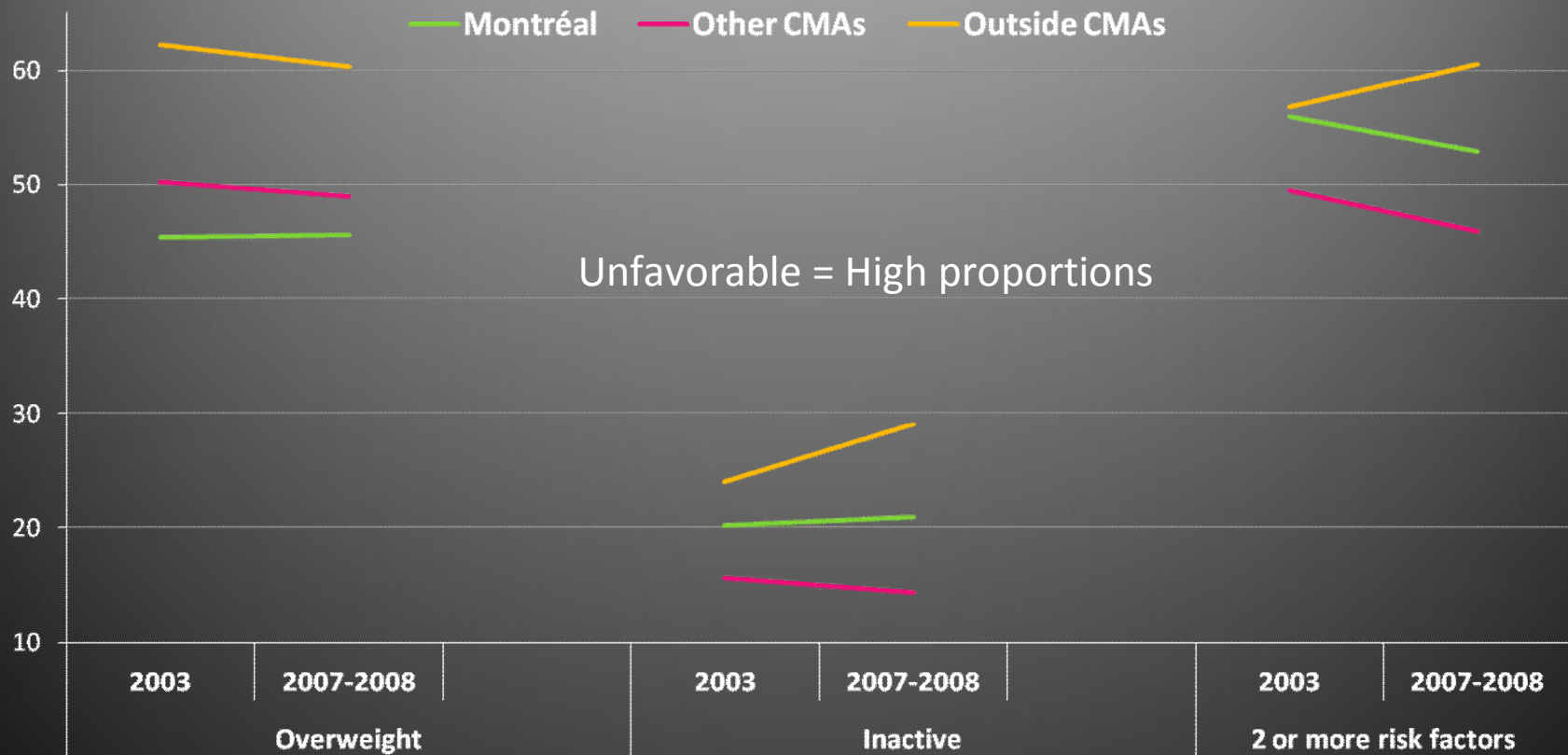


Life expectancy women - Anglophones



1. Non metropolitan regions

Unfavorable: Some health habits



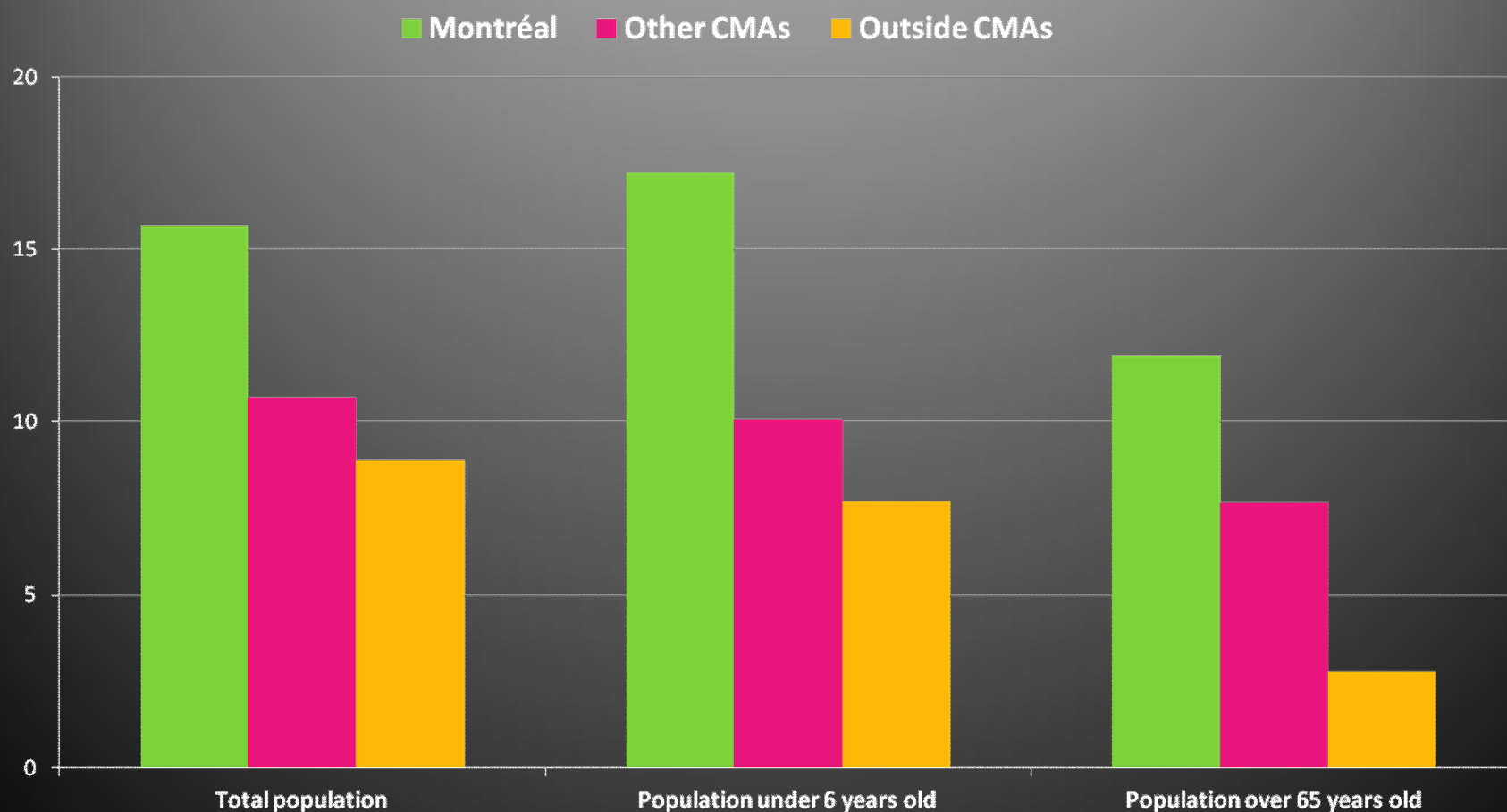
1. Specific context observed in non metropolitan regions

FAVORABLE
for socio-cultural indicators and
poverty

1. Non metropolitan regions

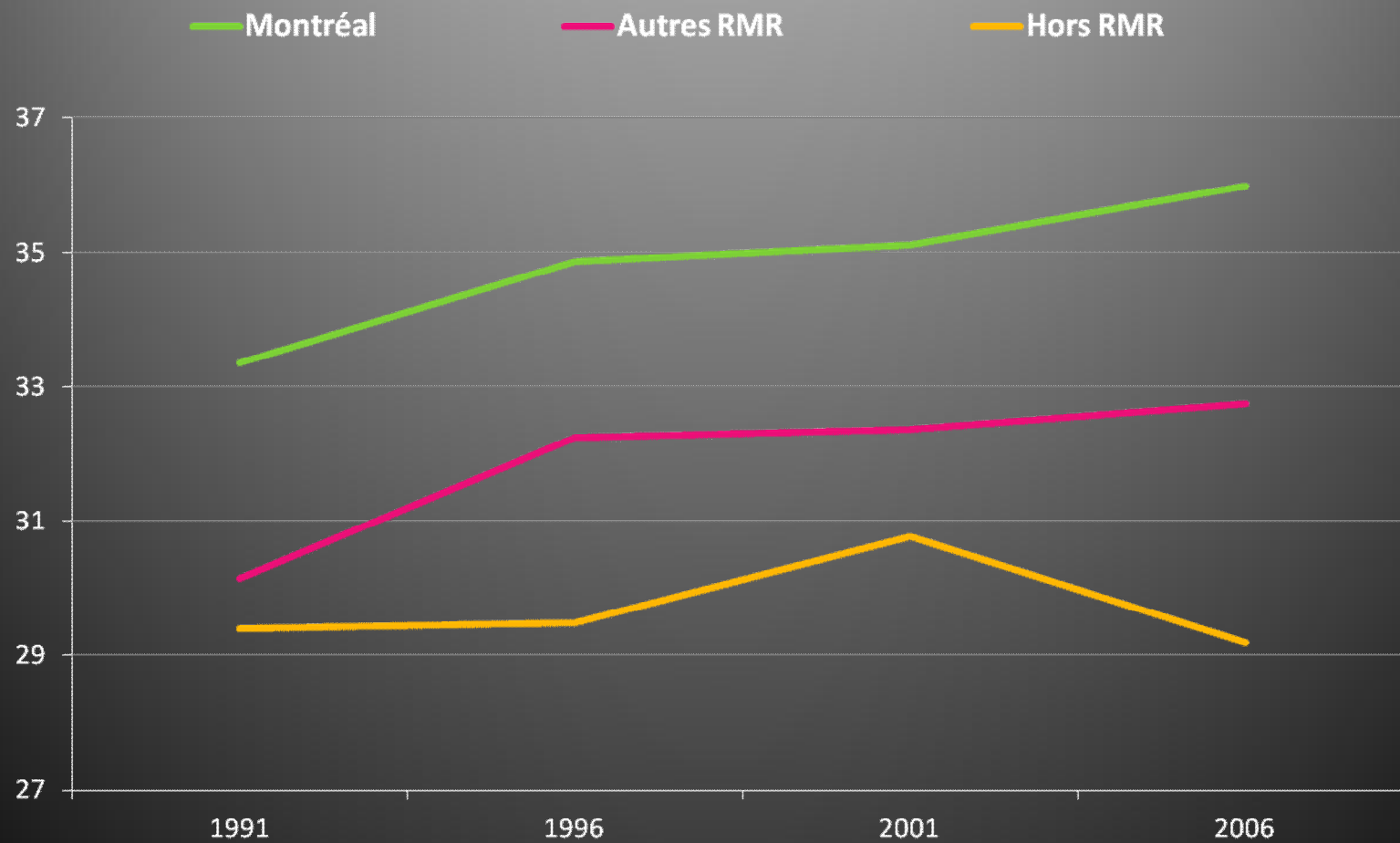
Favorable: Poverty

Proportion of the anglophone population living under the low income cut-off, 2006



1. Non metropolitan regions

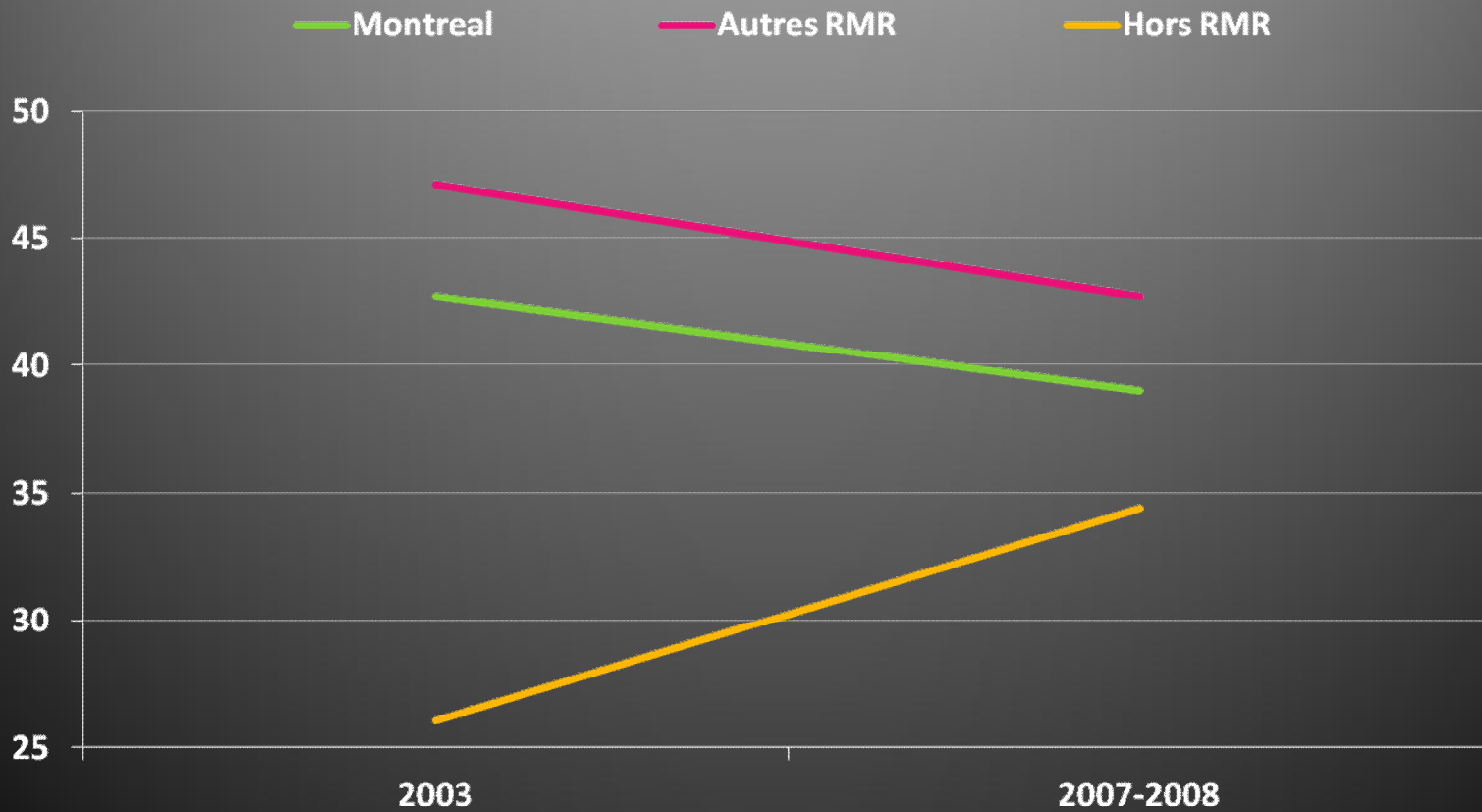
Favorable for socio-cultural indicators:
Proportion of elderly living alone among Anglophones



1. Non metropolitan regions

Favorable socio-culturally:
Community belonging

Proportion of the anglophone population with a low sense of community belonging



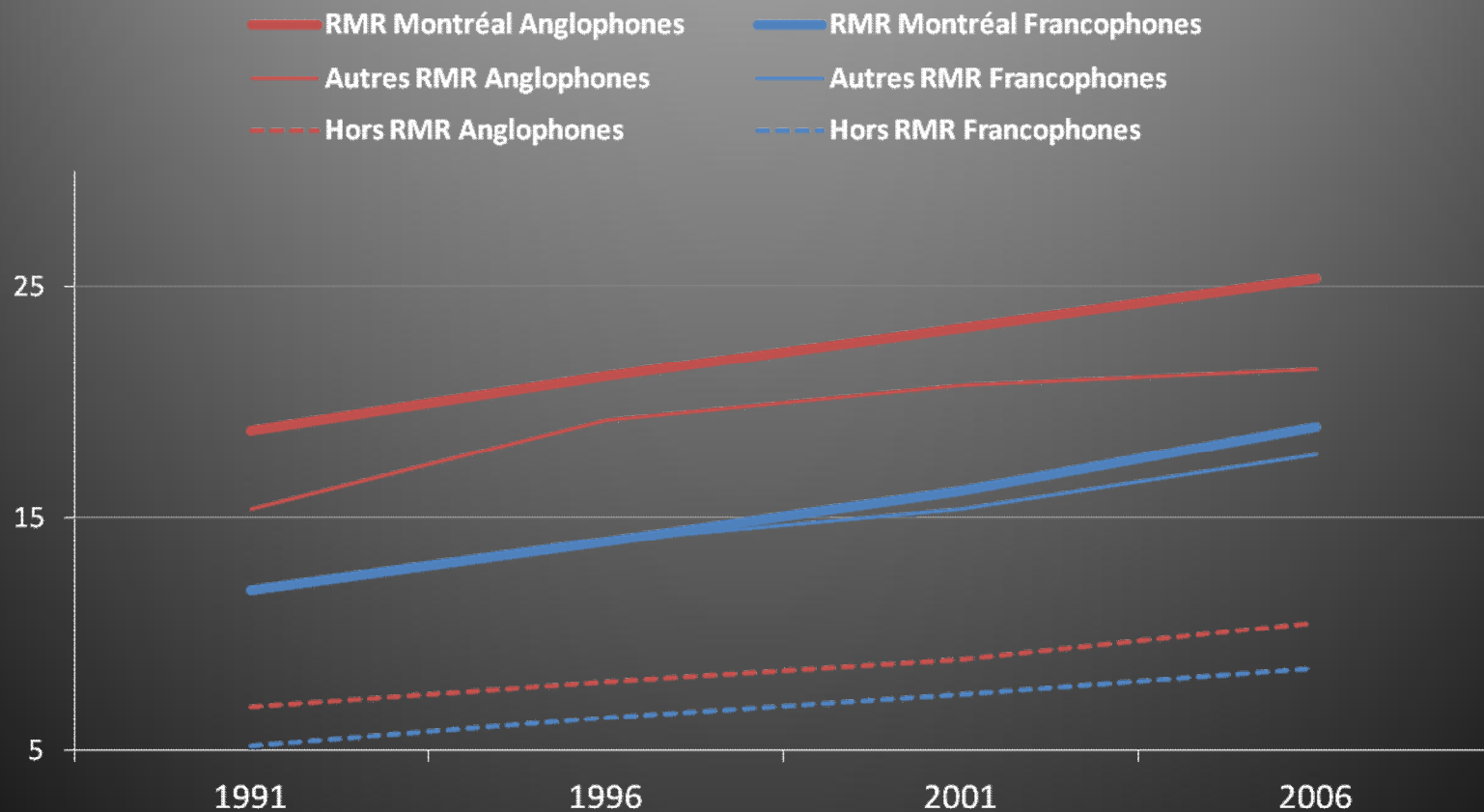
1. Specific context observed in non metropolitan regions

LESS GAPS
BETWEEN THE LINGUISTIC GROUPS
in non metropolitan regions

1. Non metropolitan regions

Less gaps: Education

Proportion of the population holding a bachelor's degree

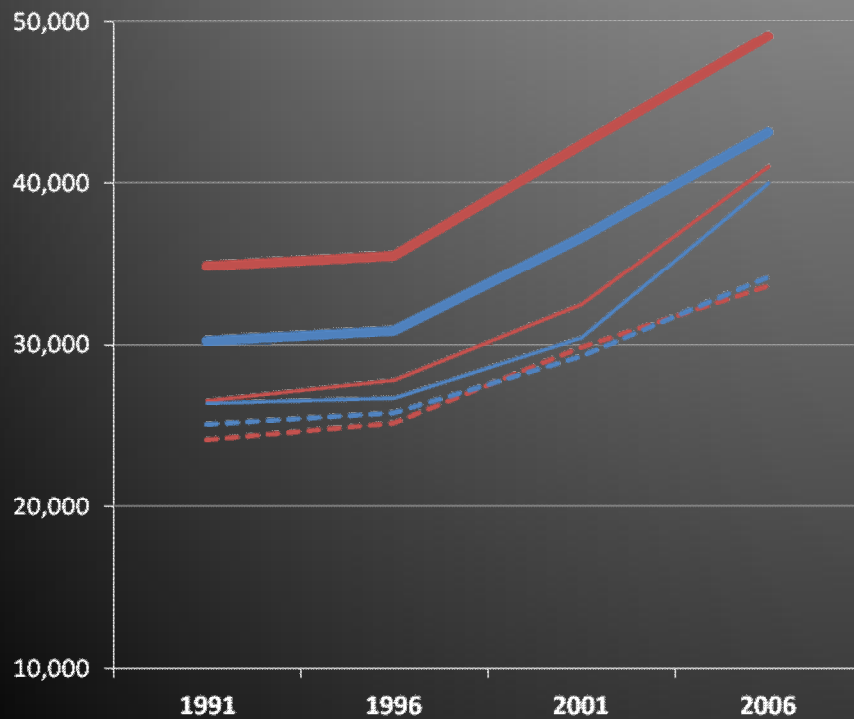


1. Non metropolitan regions

Less gaps: Average income

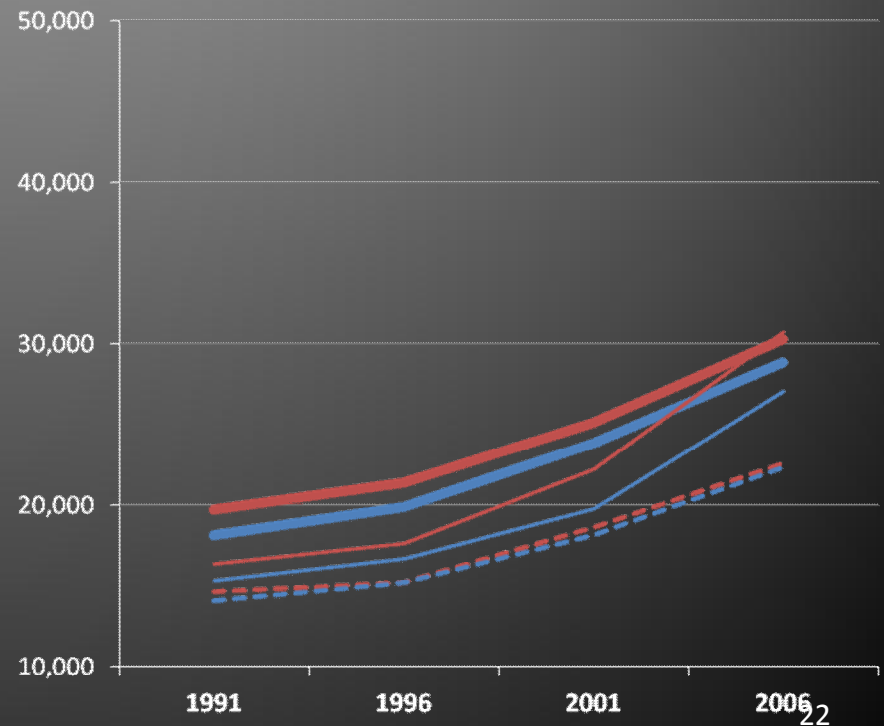
Average income, men

— RMR Montréal Anglophones — RMR Montréal Francophones
— Autres RMR Anglophones — Autres RMR Francophones
- - - Hors RMR Anglophones - - - Hors RMR Francophones



Average income, women

— RMR Montréal Anglophones — RMR Montréal Francophones
— Autres RMR Anglophones — Autres RMR Francophones
- - - Hors RMR Anglophones - - - Hors RMR Francophones



FINDING 2

**Socioeconomic
situation of the
anglophone population**

2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population...

“IS NOT PROGRESSING AS WELL AS THAT OF
THE FRANCOPHONE POPULATION

“THE SITUATION IN THE MONTREAL CMA IS
VERY HETEREGENEOUS

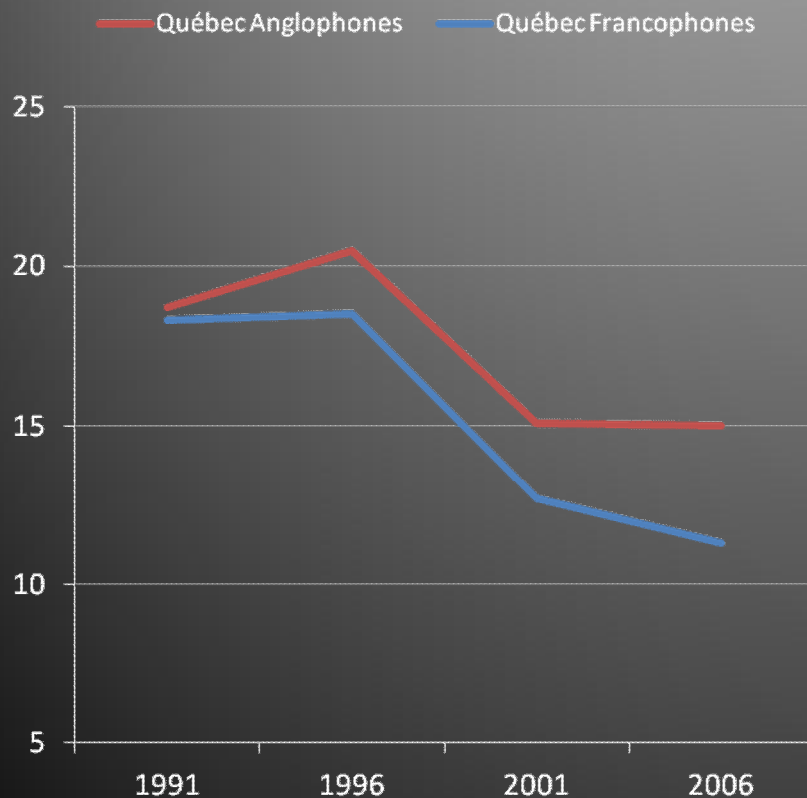
THE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE
ANGLOPHONE POPULATION
IS NOT PROGRESSING AS WELL AS THAT OF
THE FRANCOPHONE POPULATION

2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population

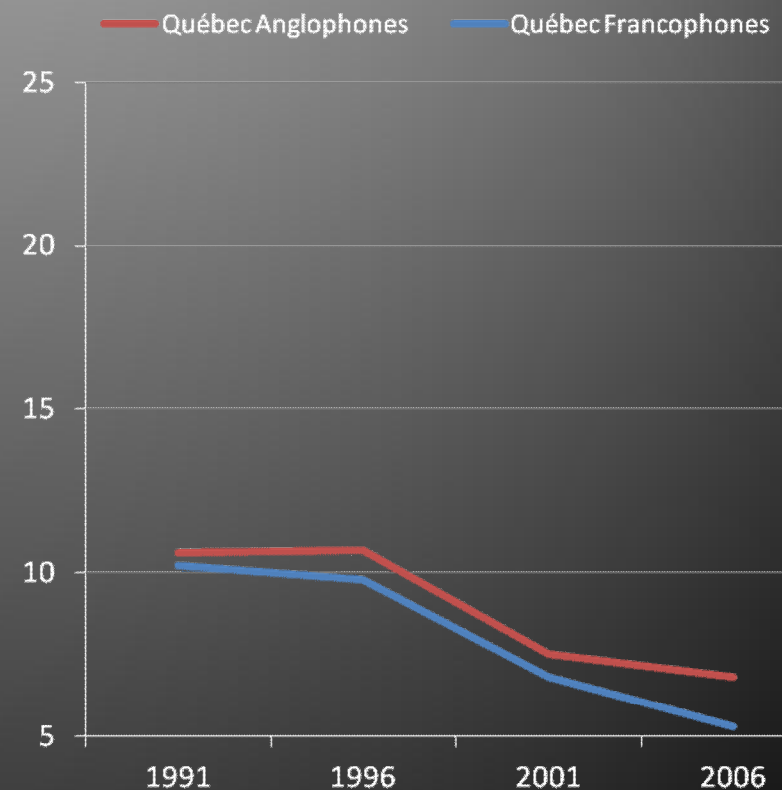
Is not progressing as well as that of the Francophones:

Unemployment

Unemployment rate 15-24 years old,
Québec



Unemployment rate 25 years old and
over, Québec

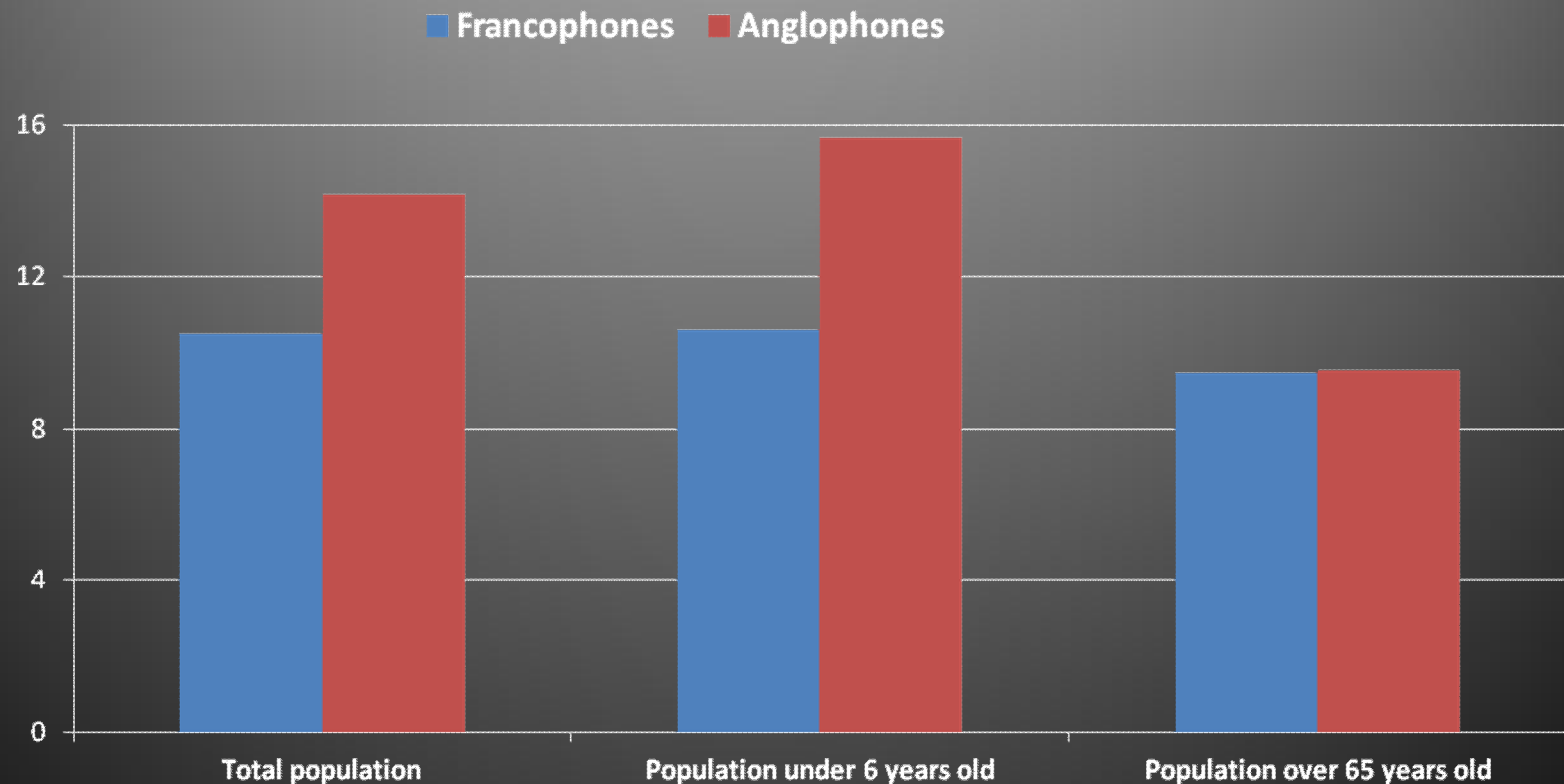


2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population

Is not progressing as well as that of the Francophones :

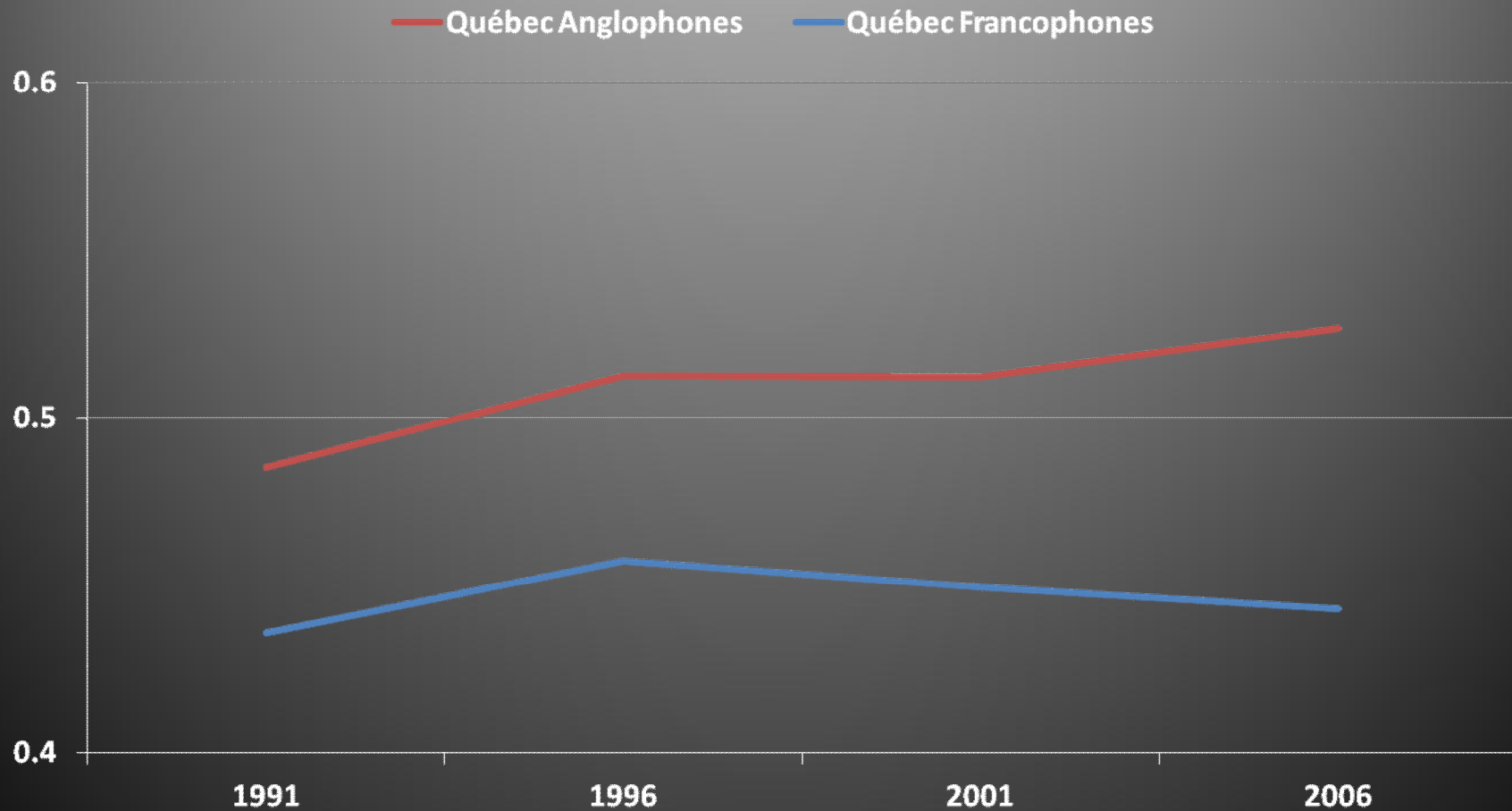
Poverty

Proportion of the population living under the low income cut-off, Québec



2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population

Is not progressing as well as that of the Francophones :
Gini coefficient (income inequality)



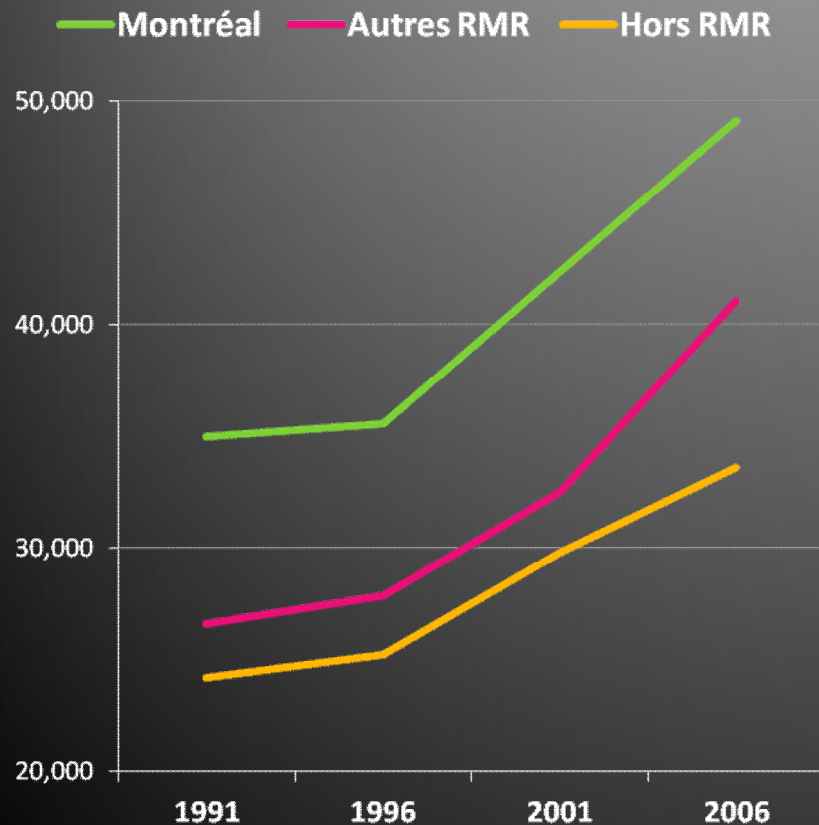
THE SOCIOECONOMIC
SITUATION OF THE
ANGLOPHONE POPULATION IS
VERY HETEREGENEOUS
IN THE MONTREAL CMA

2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population

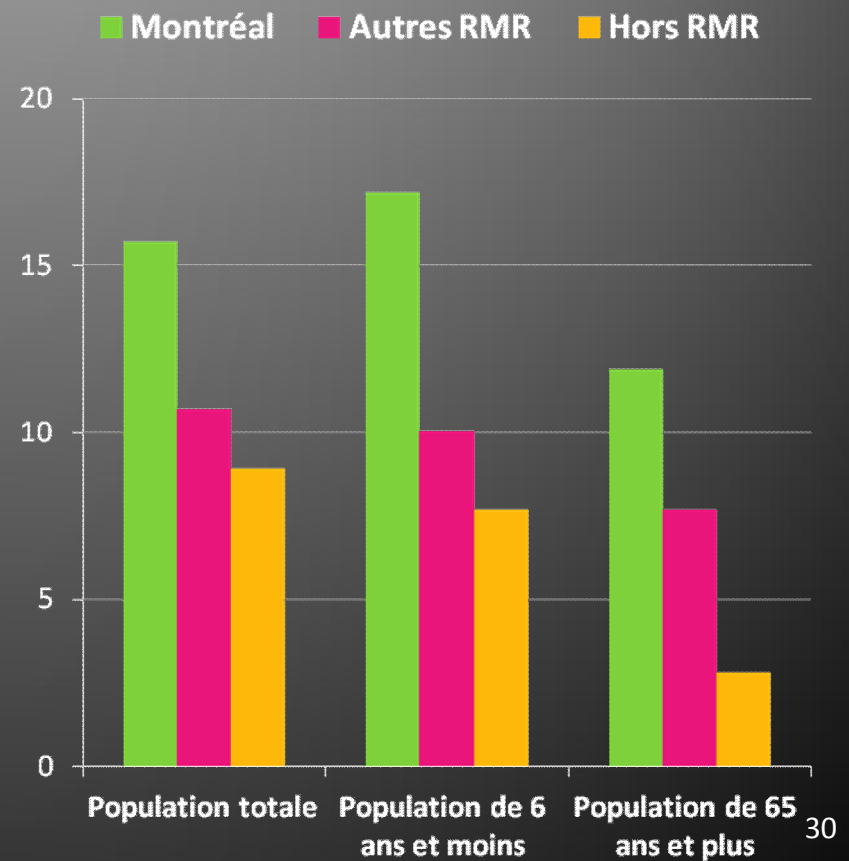
Very heterogeneous in the Montreal CMA:

Average income and poverty

Average income, men

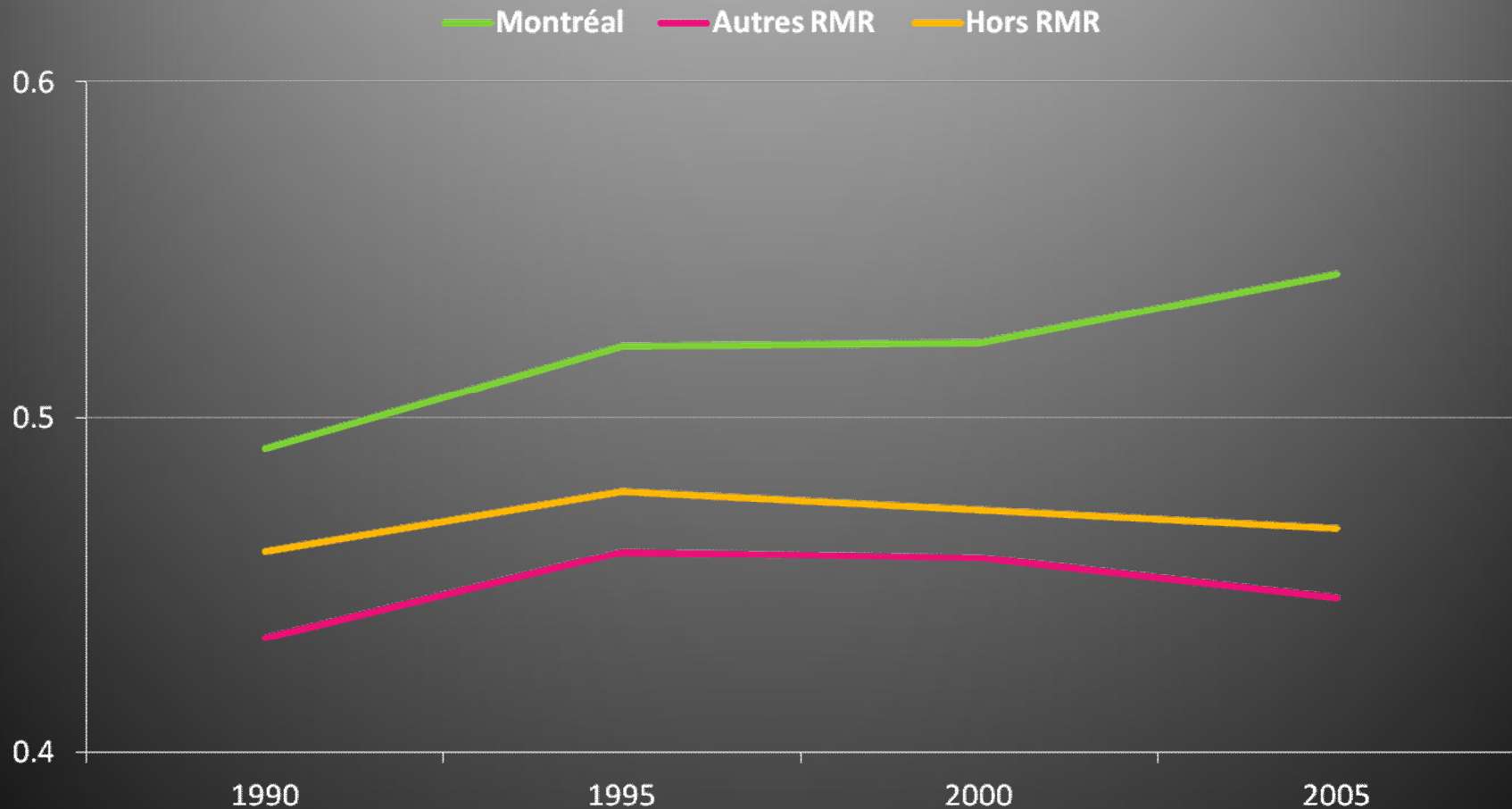


Proportion of the anglophone population living below the low income cut-off



2. Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population

Very heterogeneous in the Montreal CMA:
Gini Coefficient (income inequality)

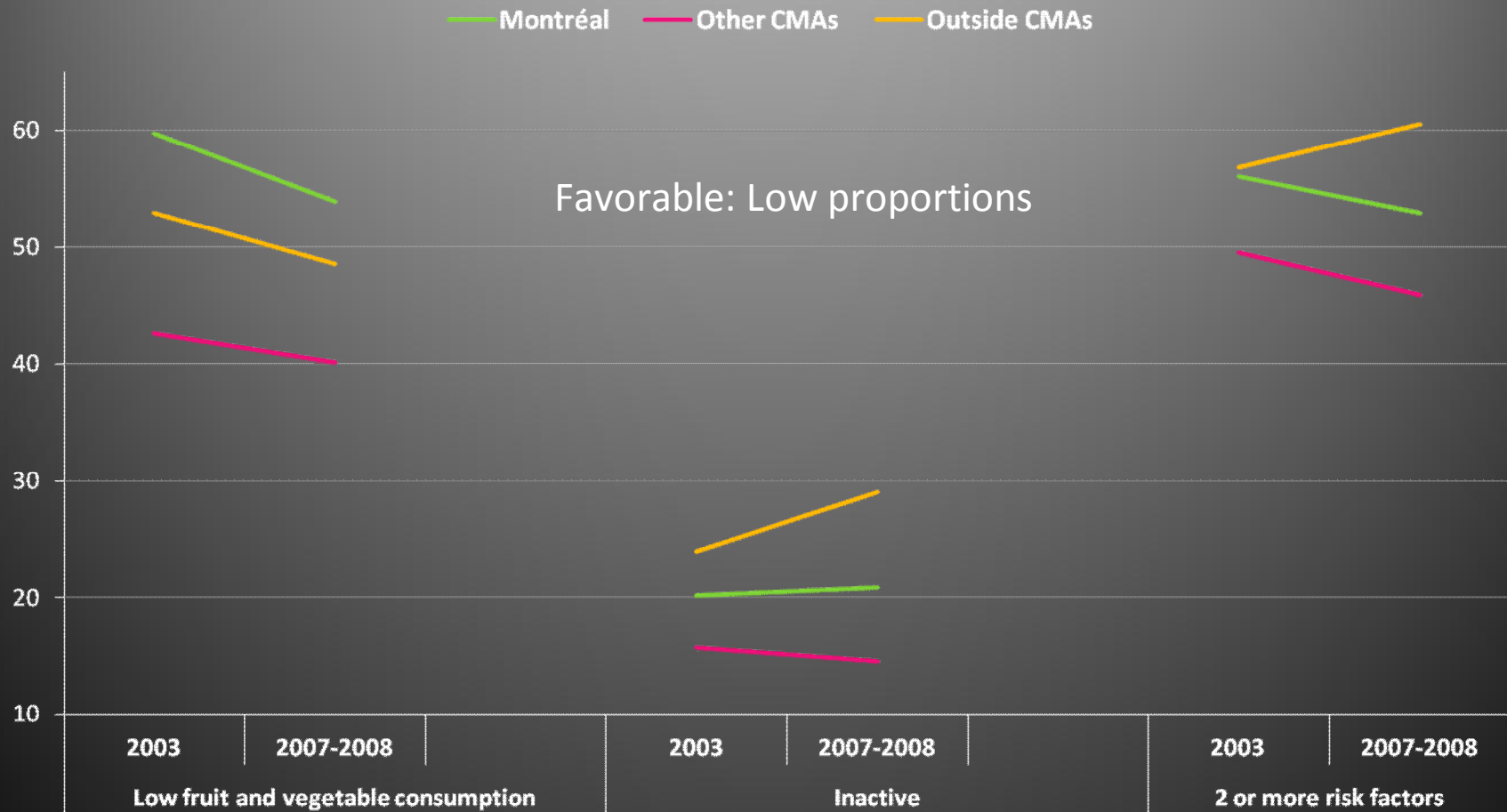


FINDING 3

**The overall context
most favorable
to Anglophones
is almost always observed
in other CMAs**

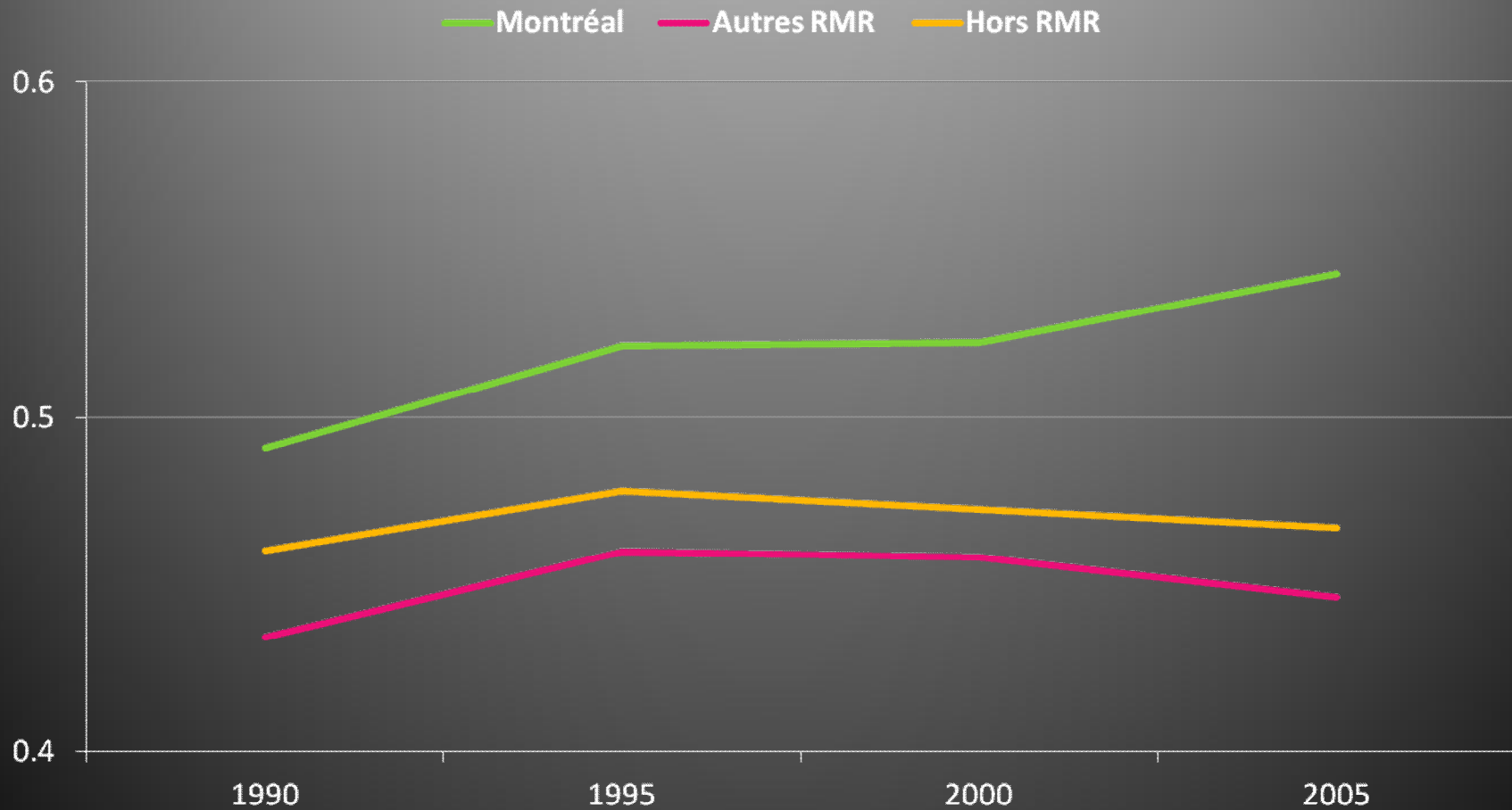
3. Most favorable context: other CMAAs

Health habits - Anglophones



3. Most favorable context: other CMAs

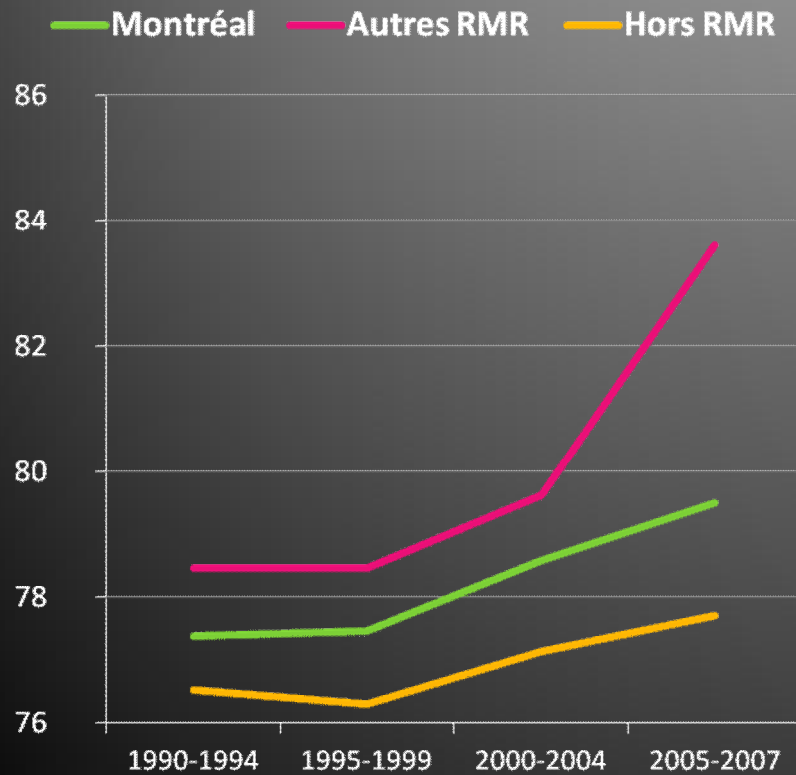
Gini coefficient (income inequality)



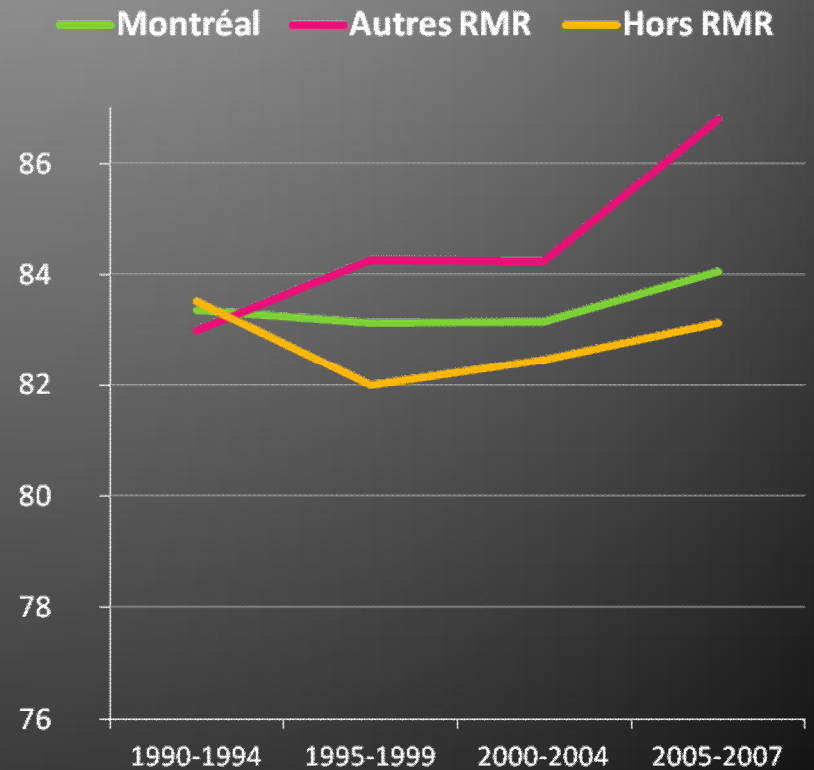
3. Most favorable context: other CMAs

Life expectancy

Life expectancy men - Anglophones



Life expectancy women -
Anglophones



FINDING 4

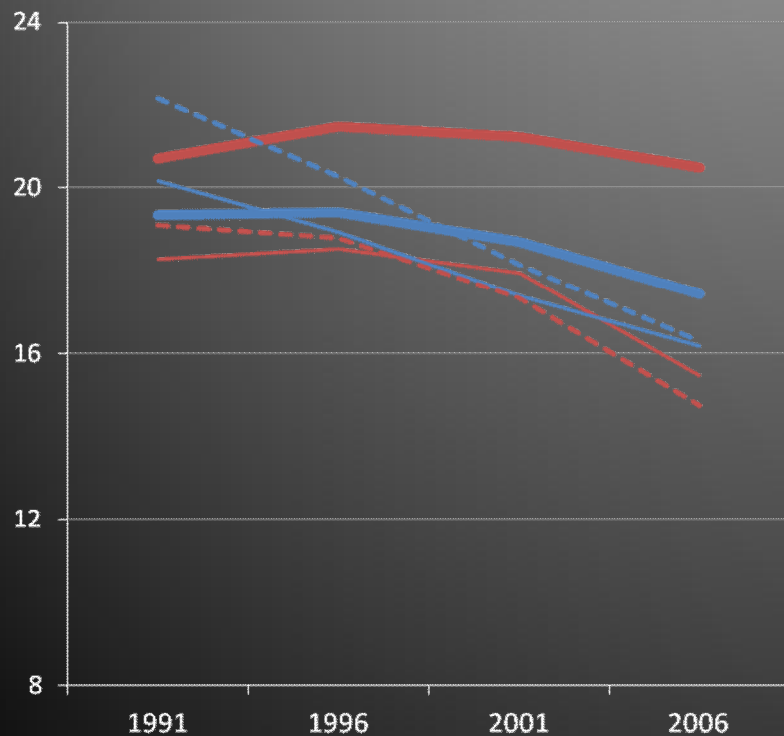
**There are more regional
disparities observed
among Anglophones than
Francophones**

4. More regional disparities among Anglophones

Age structure

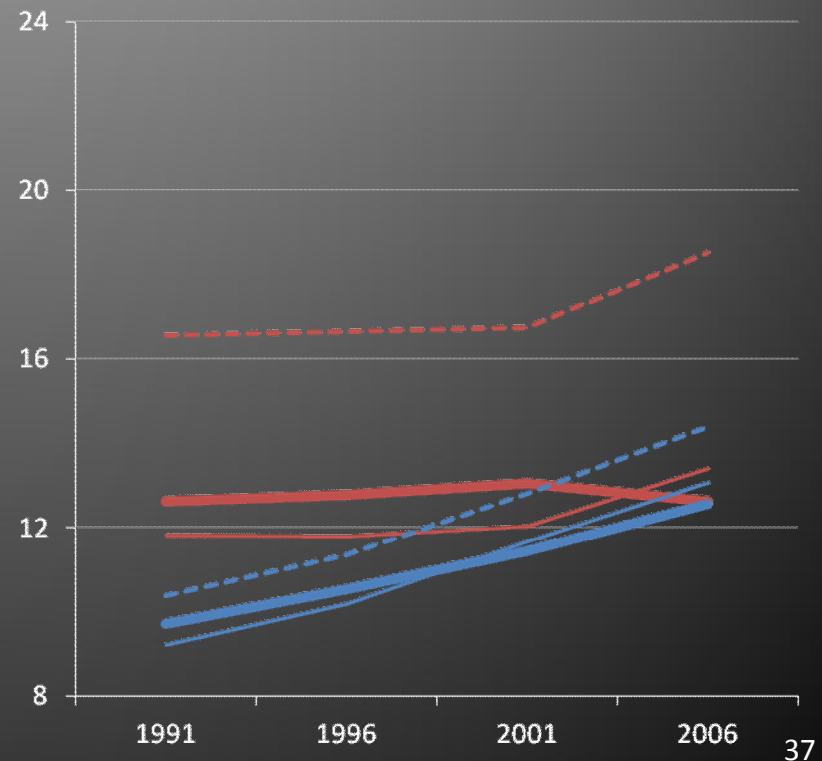
Population aged 0-14 years old

— RMR Montréal Anglophones — RMR Montréal Francophones
— Autres RMR Anglophones — Autres RMR Francophones
- - - Hors RMR Anglophones - - - Hors RMR Francophones



Population aged 65 years old and over

— RMR Montréal Anglophones — RMR Montréal Francophones
— Autres RMR Anglophones — Autres RMR Francophones
- - - Hors RMR Anglophones - - - Hors RMR Francophones

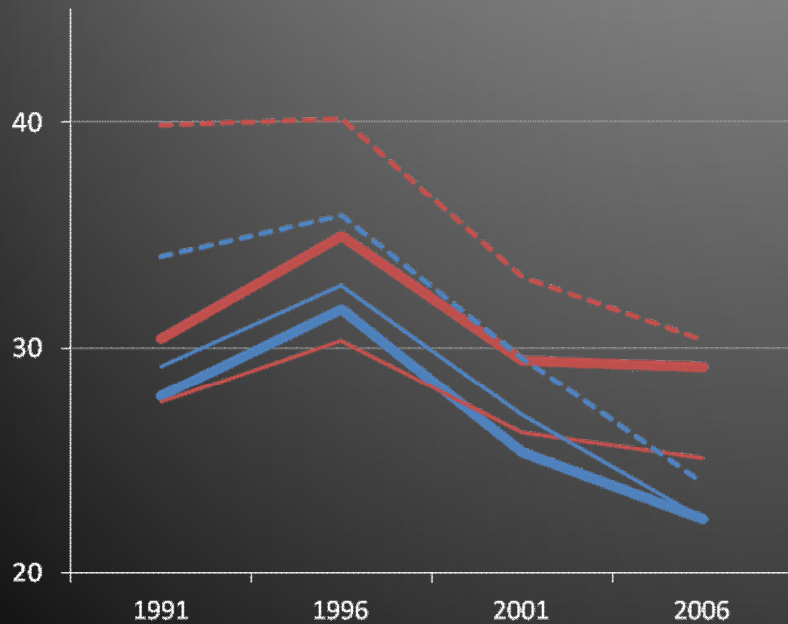


4. More regional disparities among Anglophones

Income

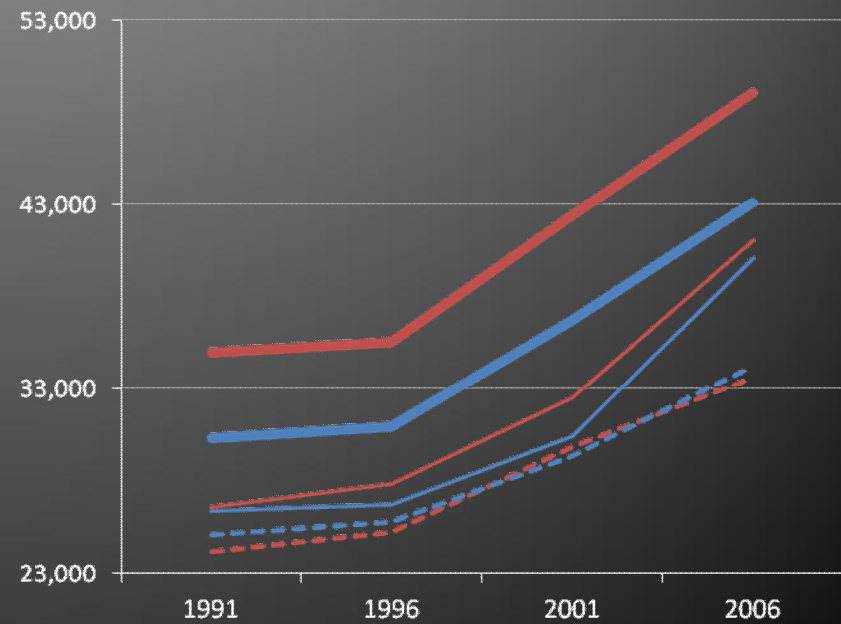
Proportion of men earning
less than 15 000\$

RMR Montréal Anglophones RMR Montréal Francophones
 Autres RMR Anglophones Autres RMR Francophones
 Hors RMR Anglophones Hors RMR Francophones



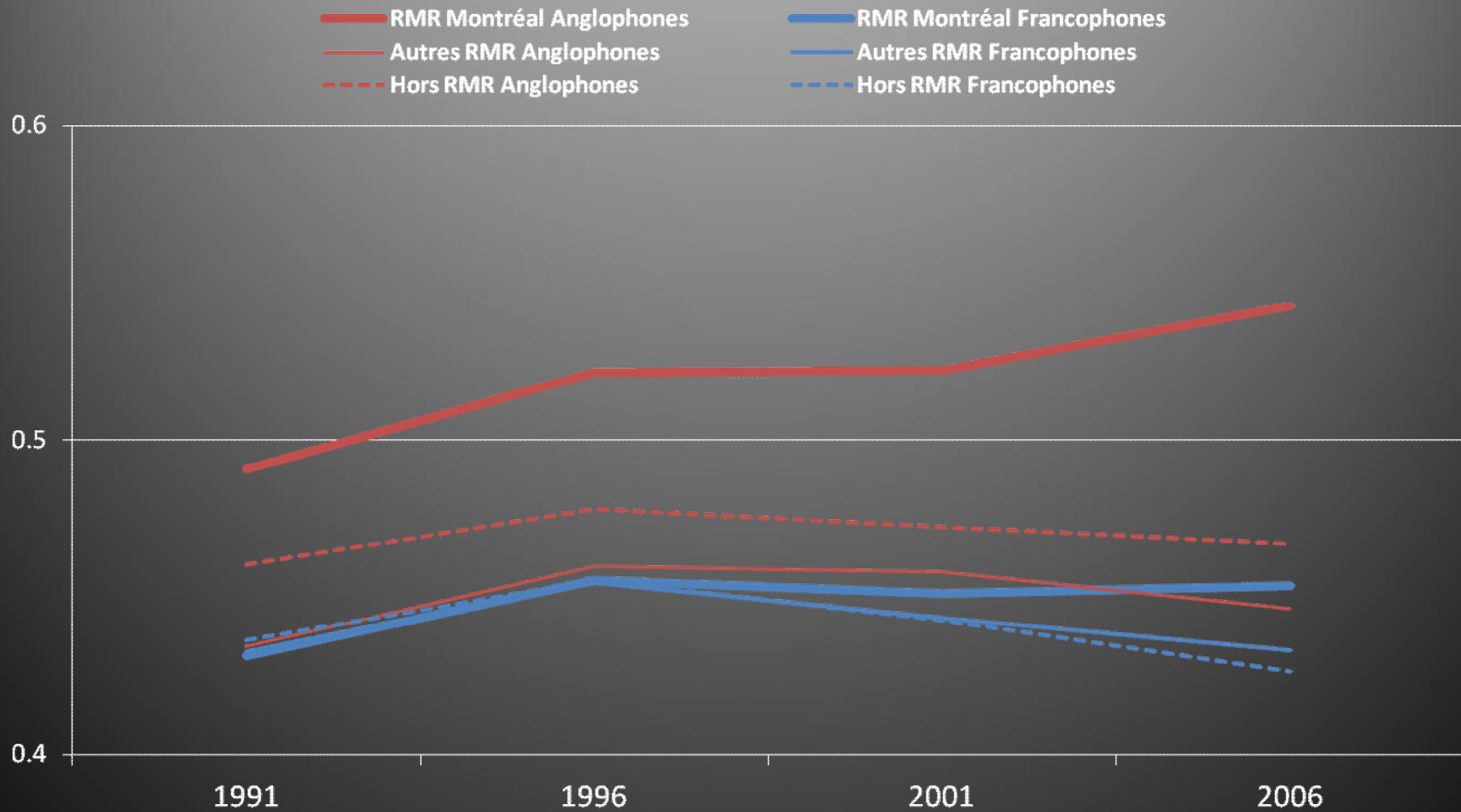
Average income - men

RMR Montréal Anglophones RMR Montréal Francophones
 Autres RMR Anglophones Autres RMR Francophones
 Hors RMR Anglophones Hors RMR Francophones



4. More regional disparities among Anglophones

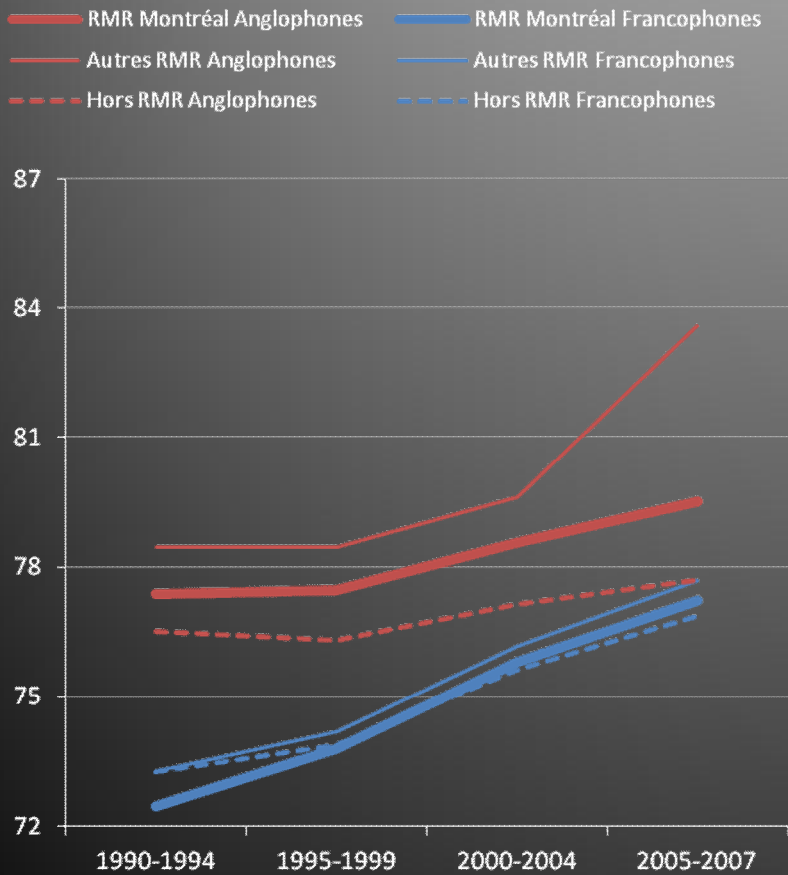
Gini coefficient (income inequality)



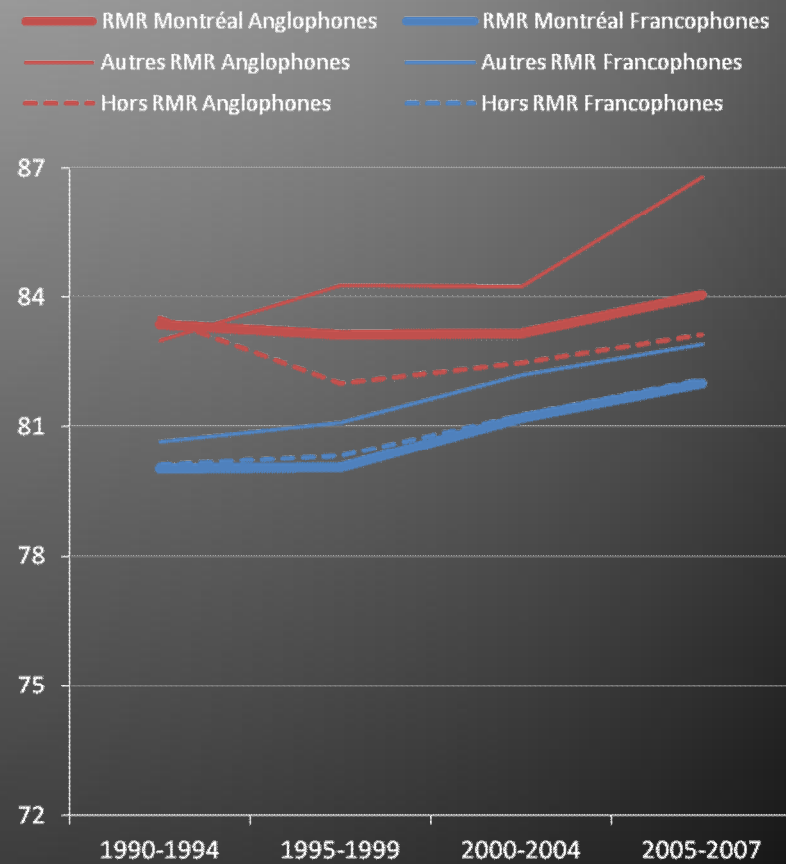
4. More regional disparities among Anglophones

Life expectancy

Life expectancy - men



Life expectancy - women

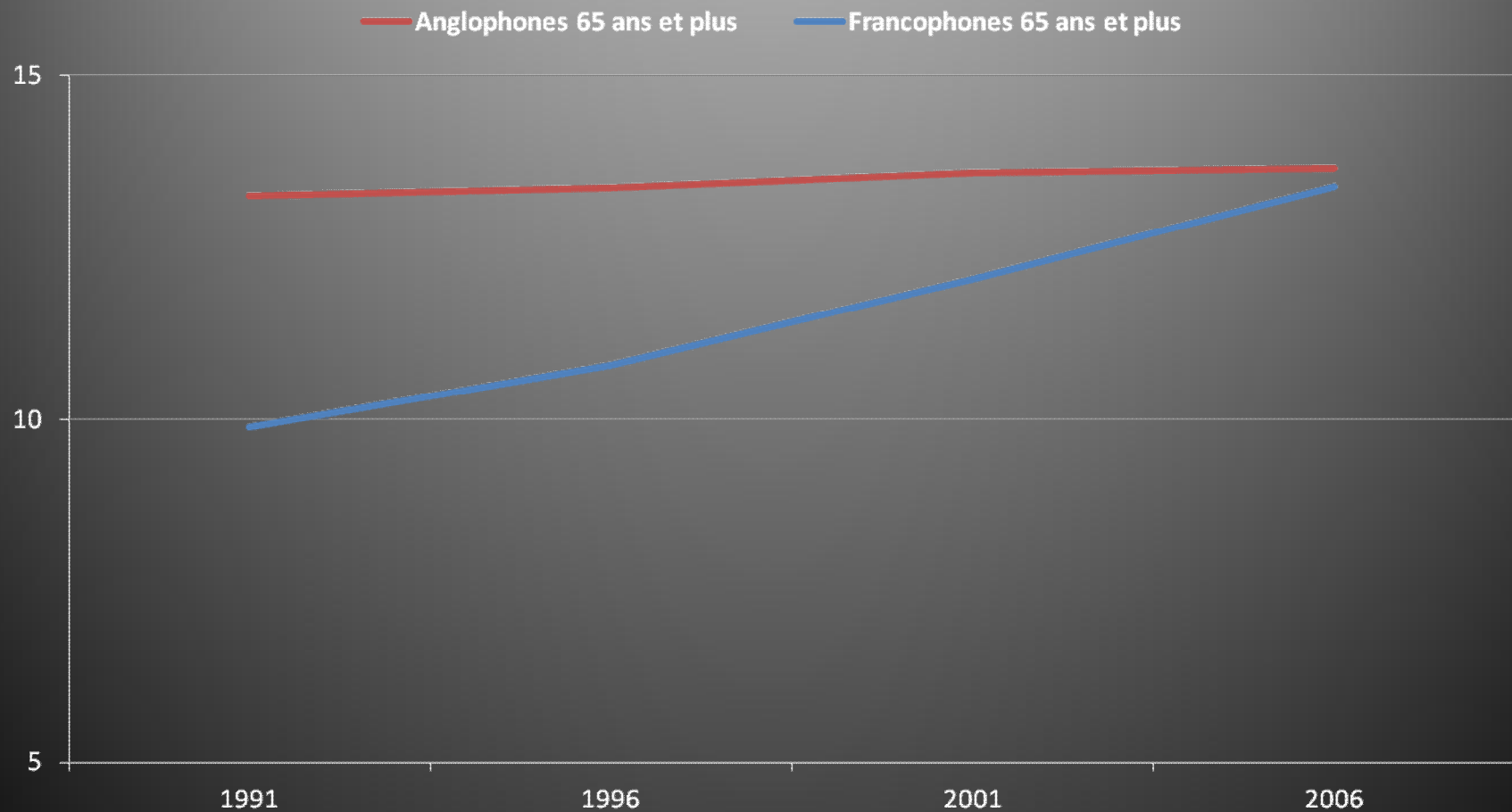


FINDING 5

**Several indicators show a
growing similarity
between Anglophones and
Francophones**

5. Growing similarity between the two linguistic groups

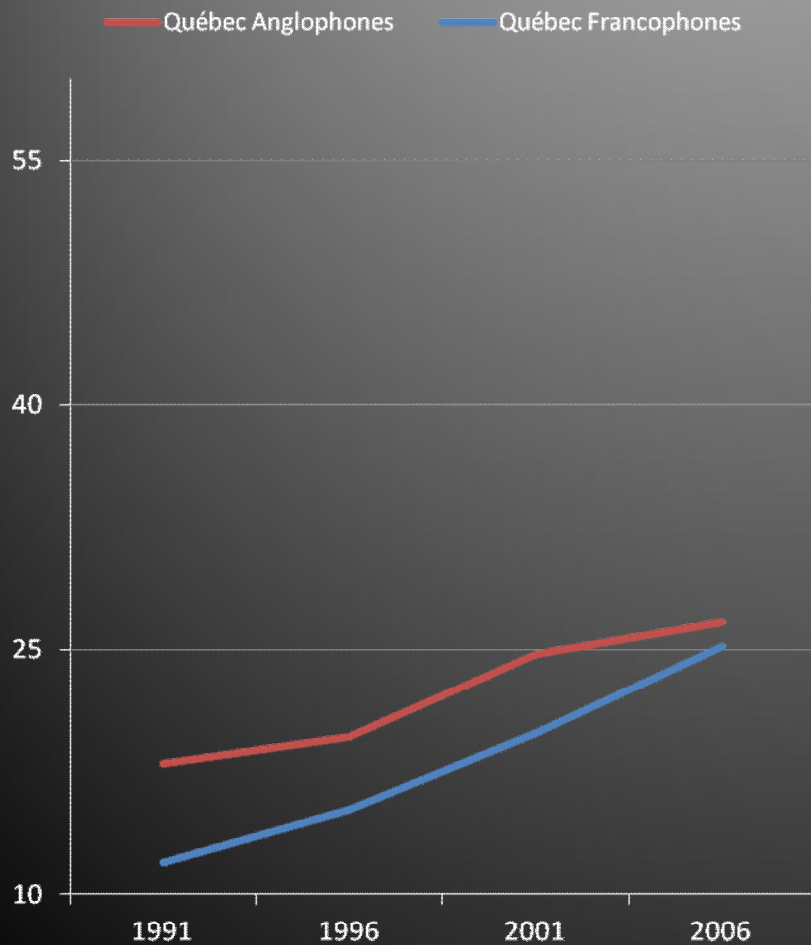
Proportion of the population aged 65 years old and over



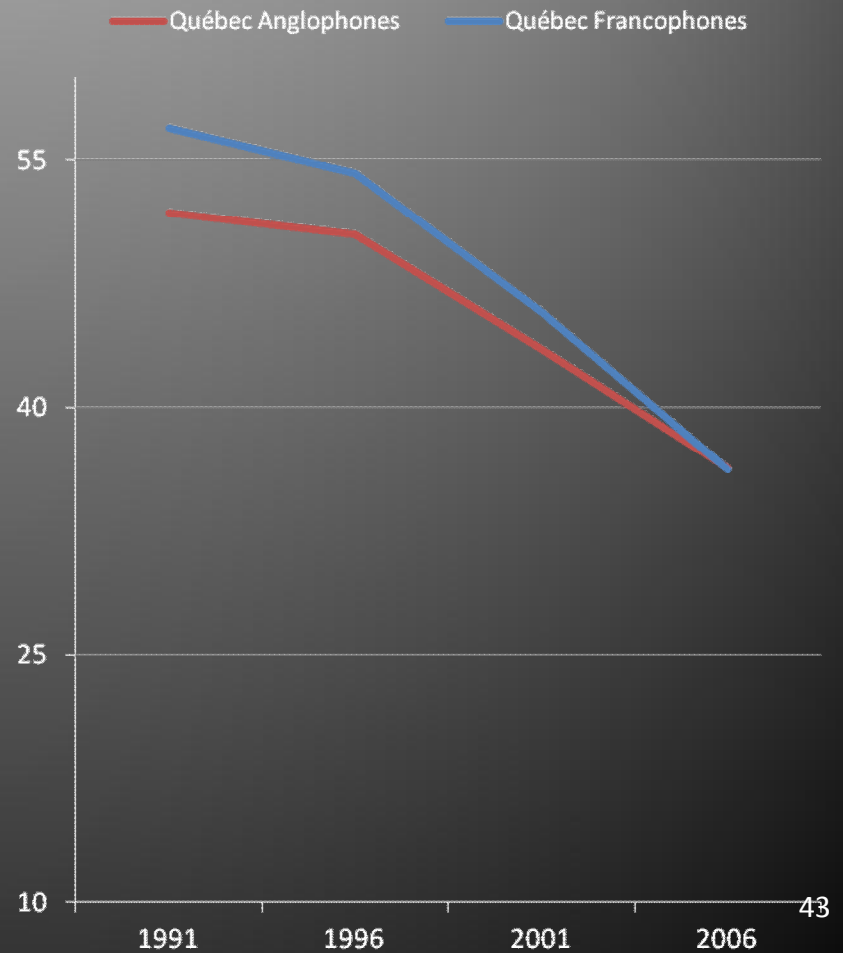
5. Growing similarity between the two linguistic groups

Income

Proportion of men earning 50 000\$ and over



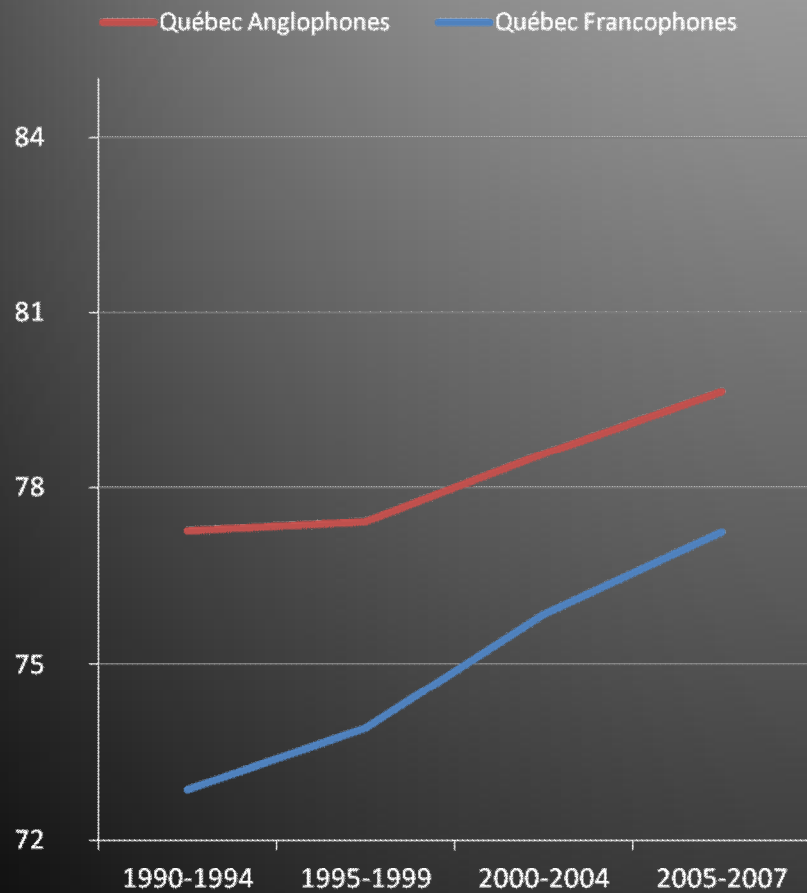
Proportion of women earning less than 15 000\$



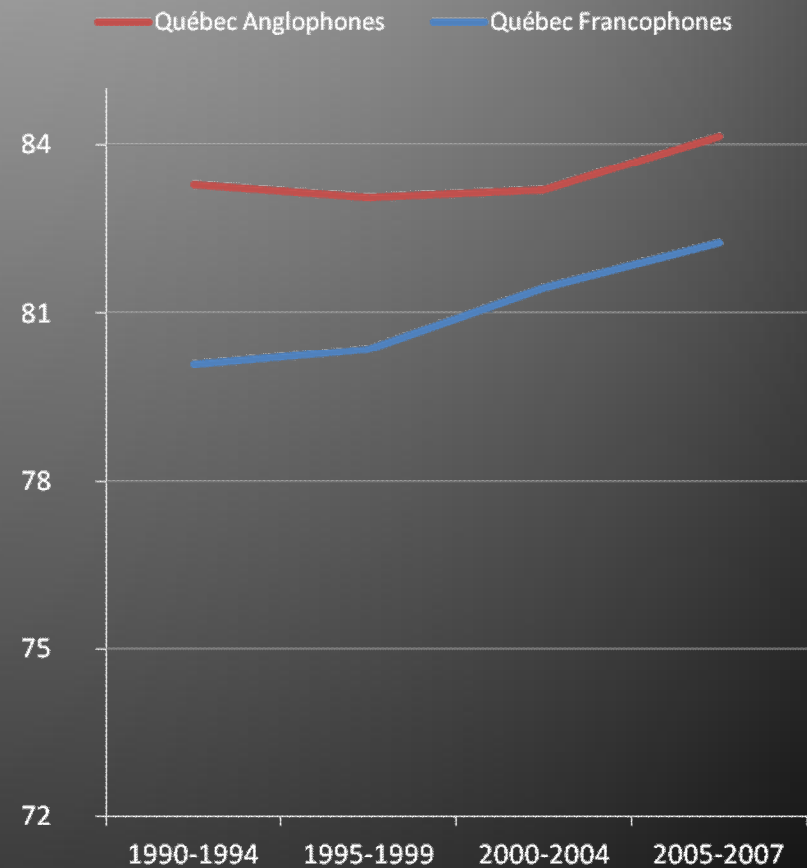
5. Growing similarity between the two linguistic groups

Life expectancy

Life expectancy - men



Life expectancy - women



REVIEW OF THE FINDINGS

1. **Specific context observed in non metropolitan regions: unfavorable socioeconomically overall but favorable for poverty and socio-cultural indicators. Less gaps observed between Anglophones and Francophones in non metropolitan regions than in other regions.**
2. **Socioeconomic situation of the anglophone population: doesn't progress as well as that of the francophone population and is very heterogeneous in the Montreal CMA.**
3. **The overall context that is most favorable to Anglophones is almost always observed in other CMAs.**
4. **There are more regional disparities observed among Anglophones than Francophones.**
5. **Several indicators show a growing similarity between Anglophones and Francophones.**

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

MARIE-HÉLÈNE LUSSIER
NORMAND TREMPE
AMADOU DIOGO BARRY