

CHSSN Exchange Conference 2013

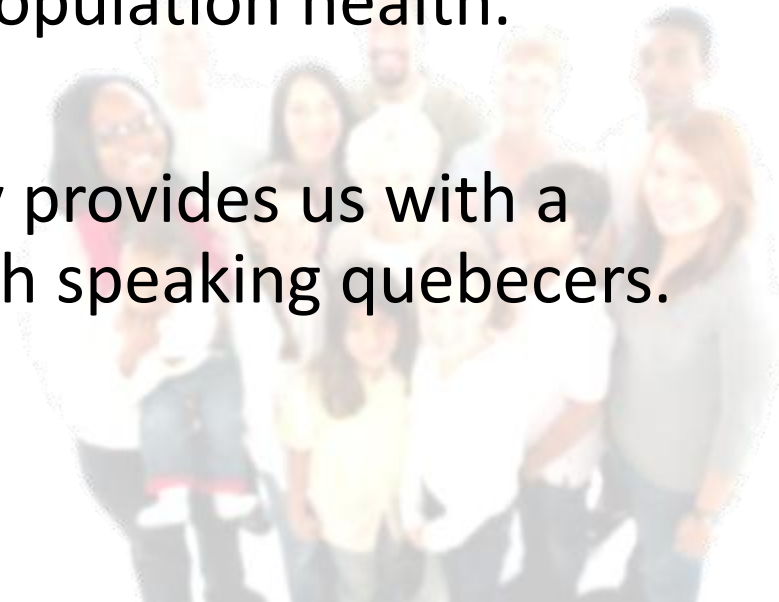
Mortality trends for Anglophone and Francophone populations of Quebec



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Context

- Our previous work shows:
 - A deterioration of anglophone socio-economic situation (low income cut-off, unemployment rate)
 - The creation of a gap within the Anglophone population of Quebec (Gini Index).
- One wonders about the consequences of this situation on Anglophone's population health.
- Our analysis of the mortality provides us with a vision of the health of english speaking quebecers.






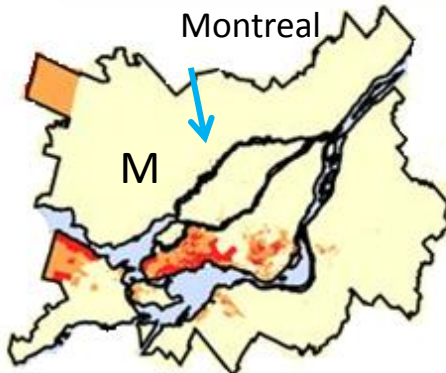
Mortality as an indicator of health status

- The relationship between mortality and health determinants is well known.
- The data can be easily understood by the various stakeholders, i.e., decision makers, policy makers, and scientists.
- Robust indicator (valid, good coverage and is available).



Definition of the regions

-  + de 50% Anglophones
-  25% à 50% Anglophones
-  - de 25% d'anglophones



Quebec territory is divided in 3 parts:
(M) Montreal region,
(A) other metropolitan areas
and (R) small and rural areas

R

Saguenay

Gaspésie

A

Quebec

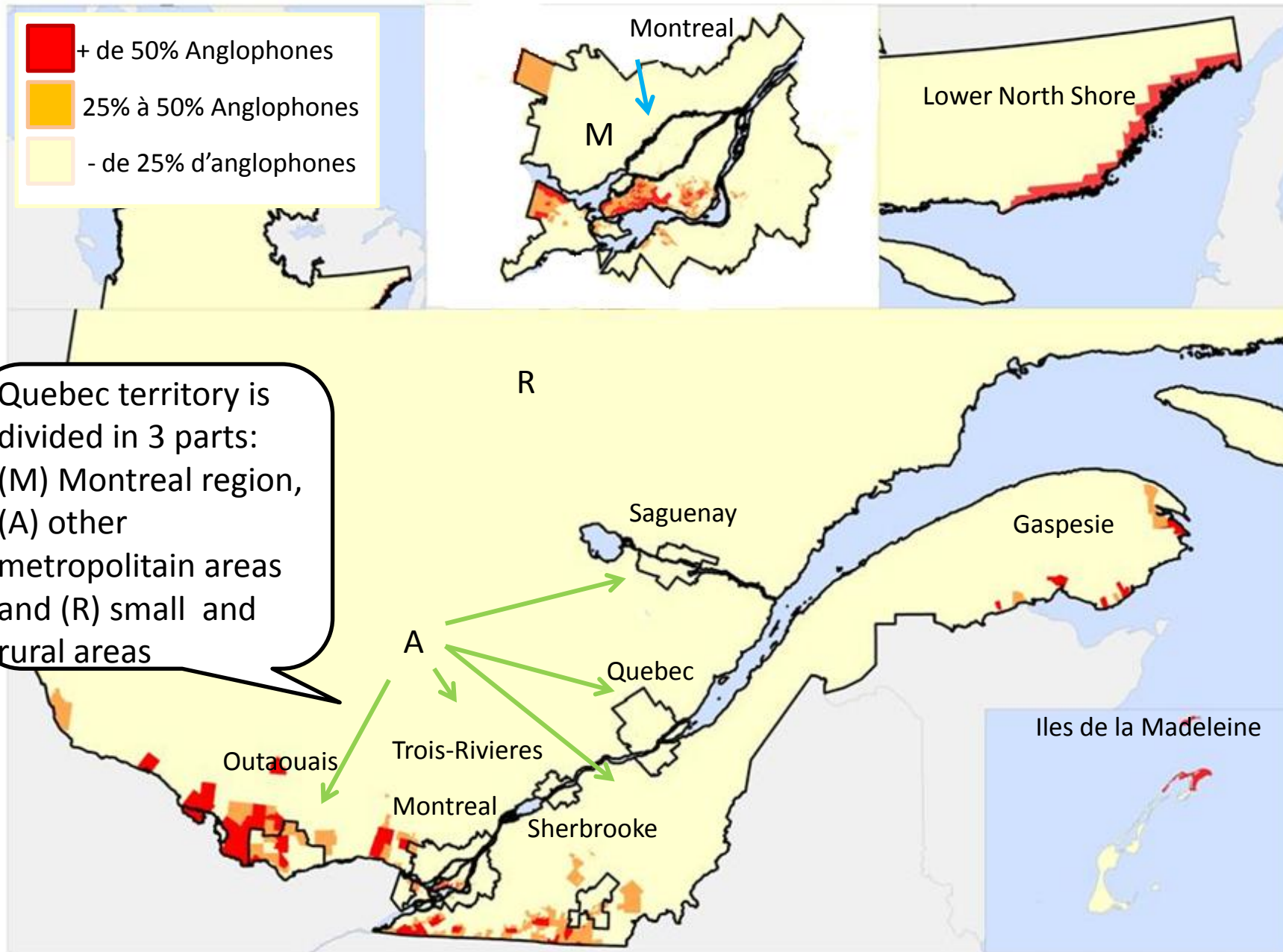
Iles de la Madeleine

Outaouais

Trois-Rivieres

Montreal

Sherbrooke

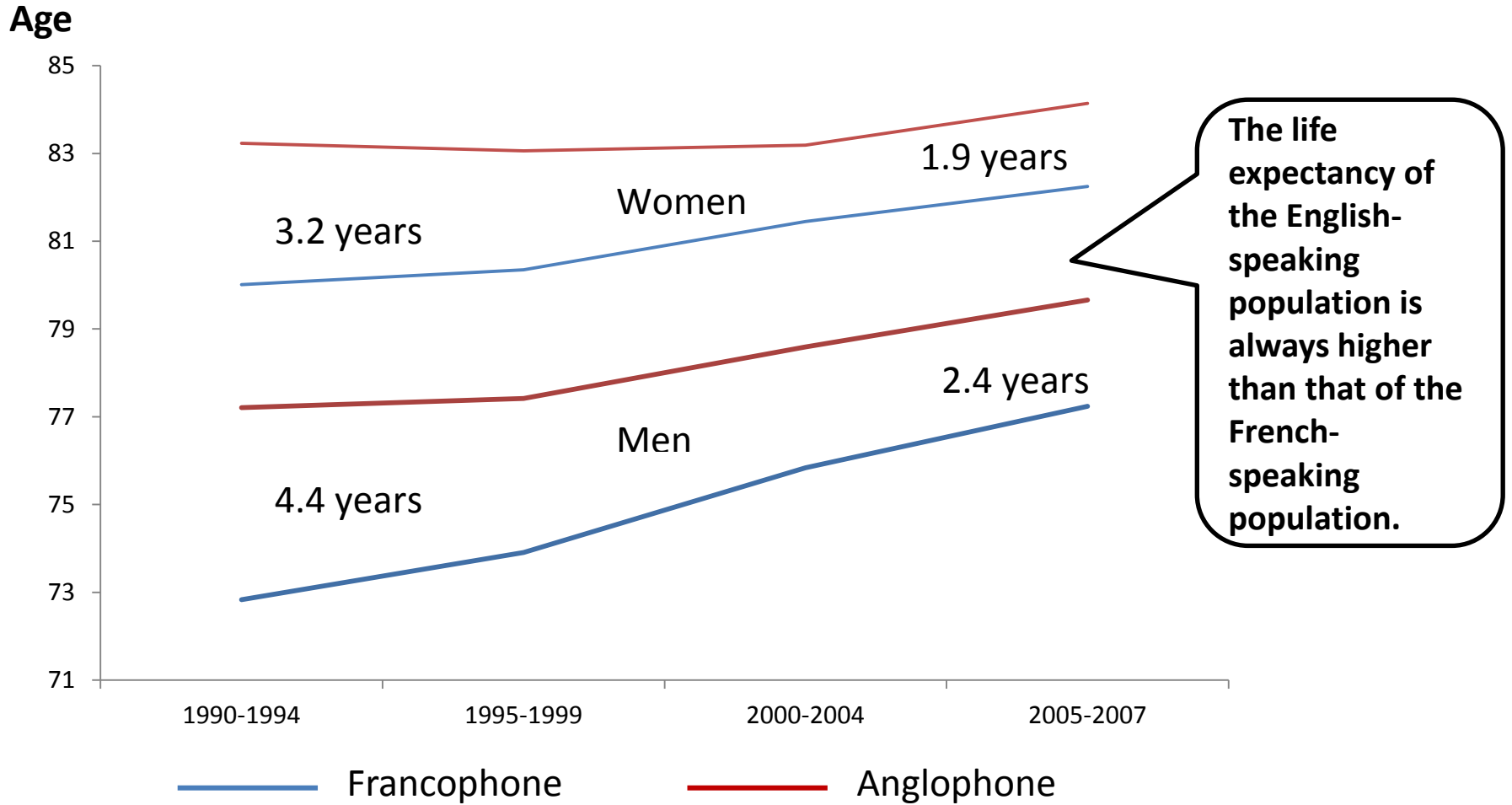


Life expectancy

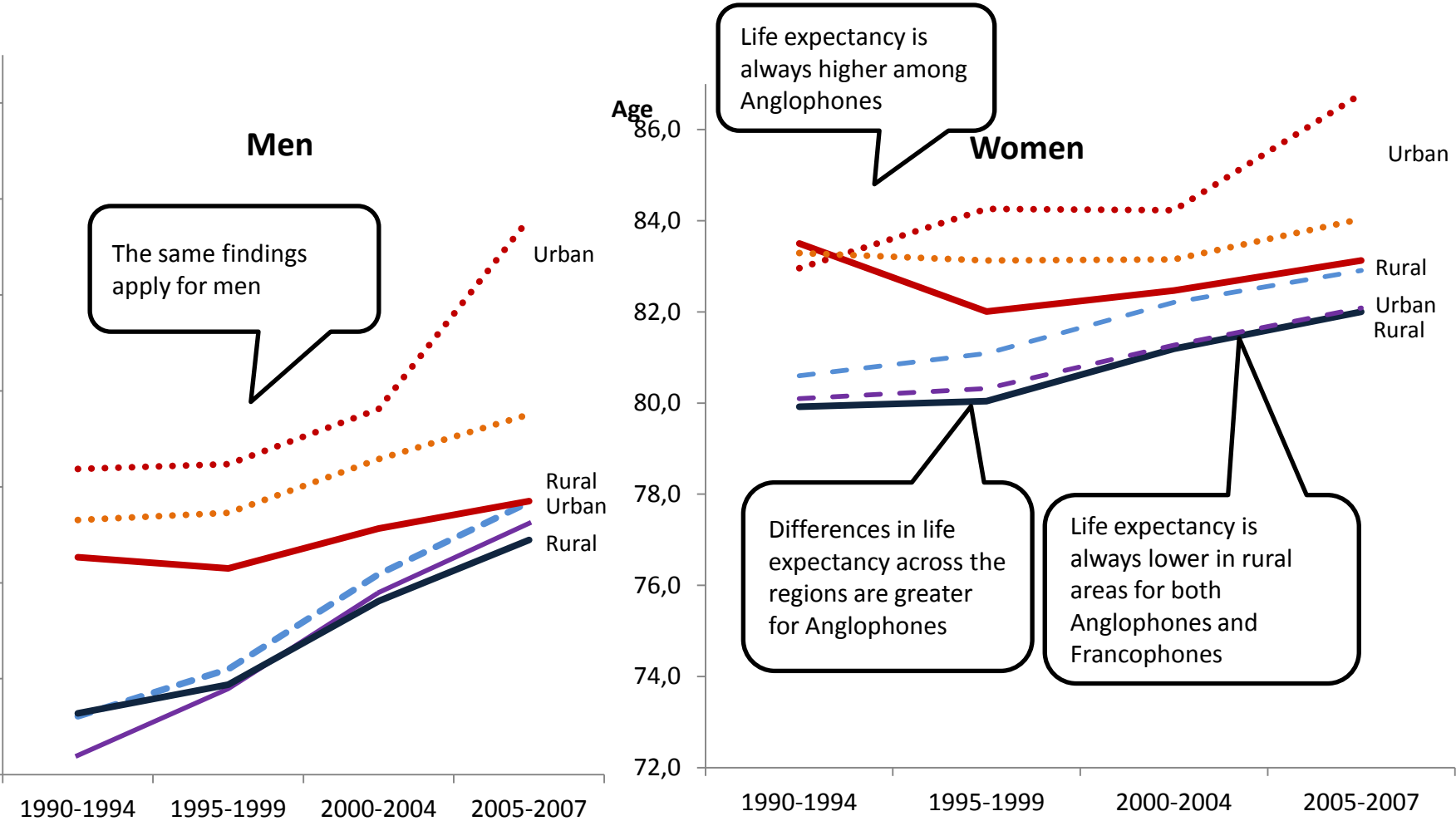
The average age one can expect to reach.



Life expectancy



Life expectancy



Montreal - - -

Autres régions métropolitaines - - -

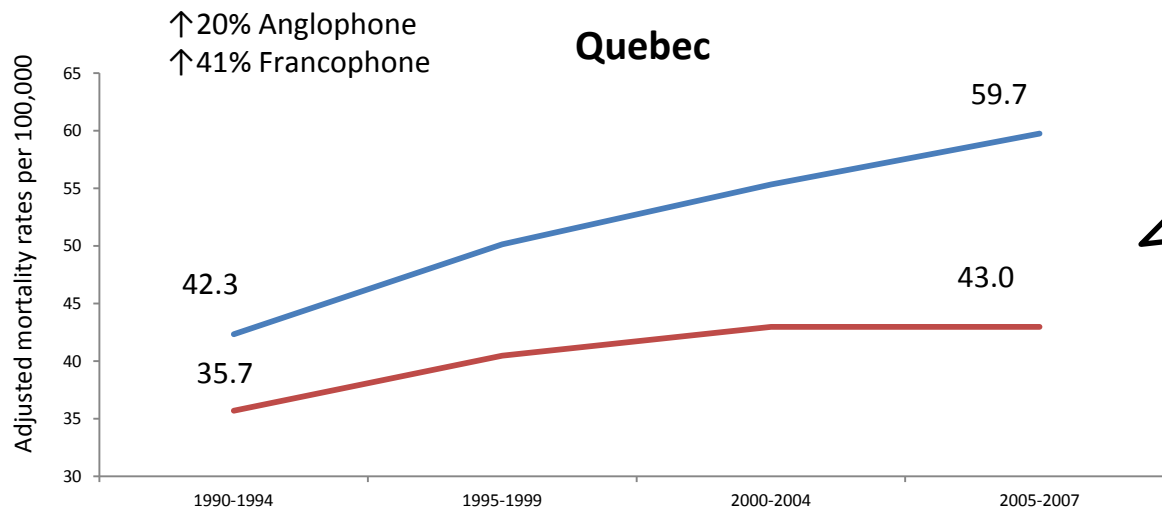
Petites villes et régions rurales - - - - -

Mortality rate

The number of deaths attributable to a given cause over the total population.



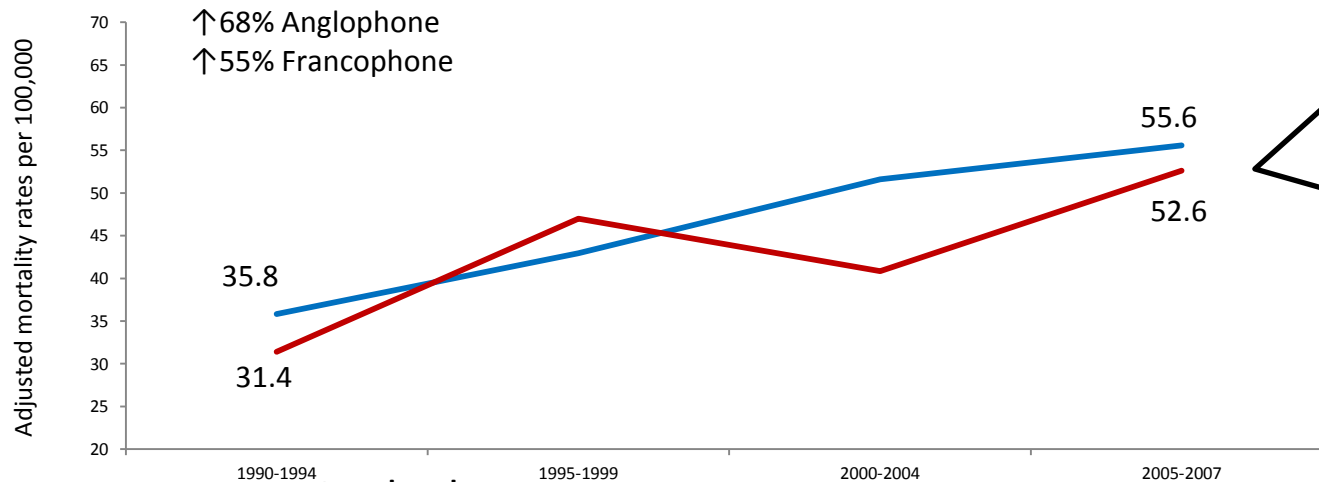
Mortality rate among women with lung cancer



The rapid increase in the mortality rate for women is attributable to lung cancer.

The Anglophone–Francophone mortality gap is also increasing.

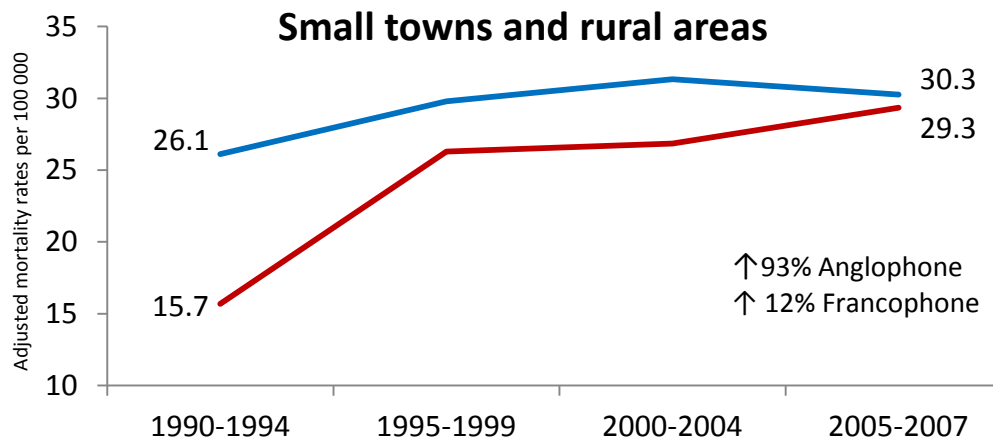
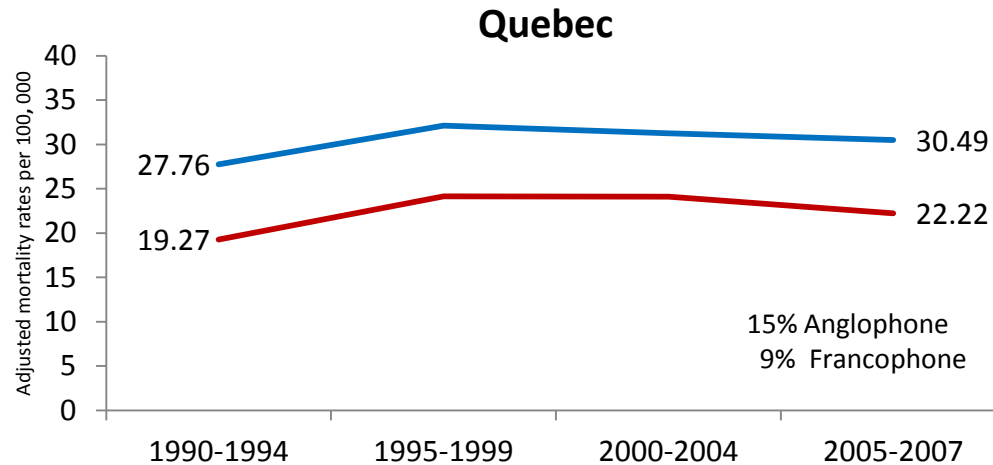
Small towns and rural areas



The gap measured across the province disappears in small towns and rural areas.

— Anglophone
— Francophone

Mortality rate among women with chronic lower respiratory disease

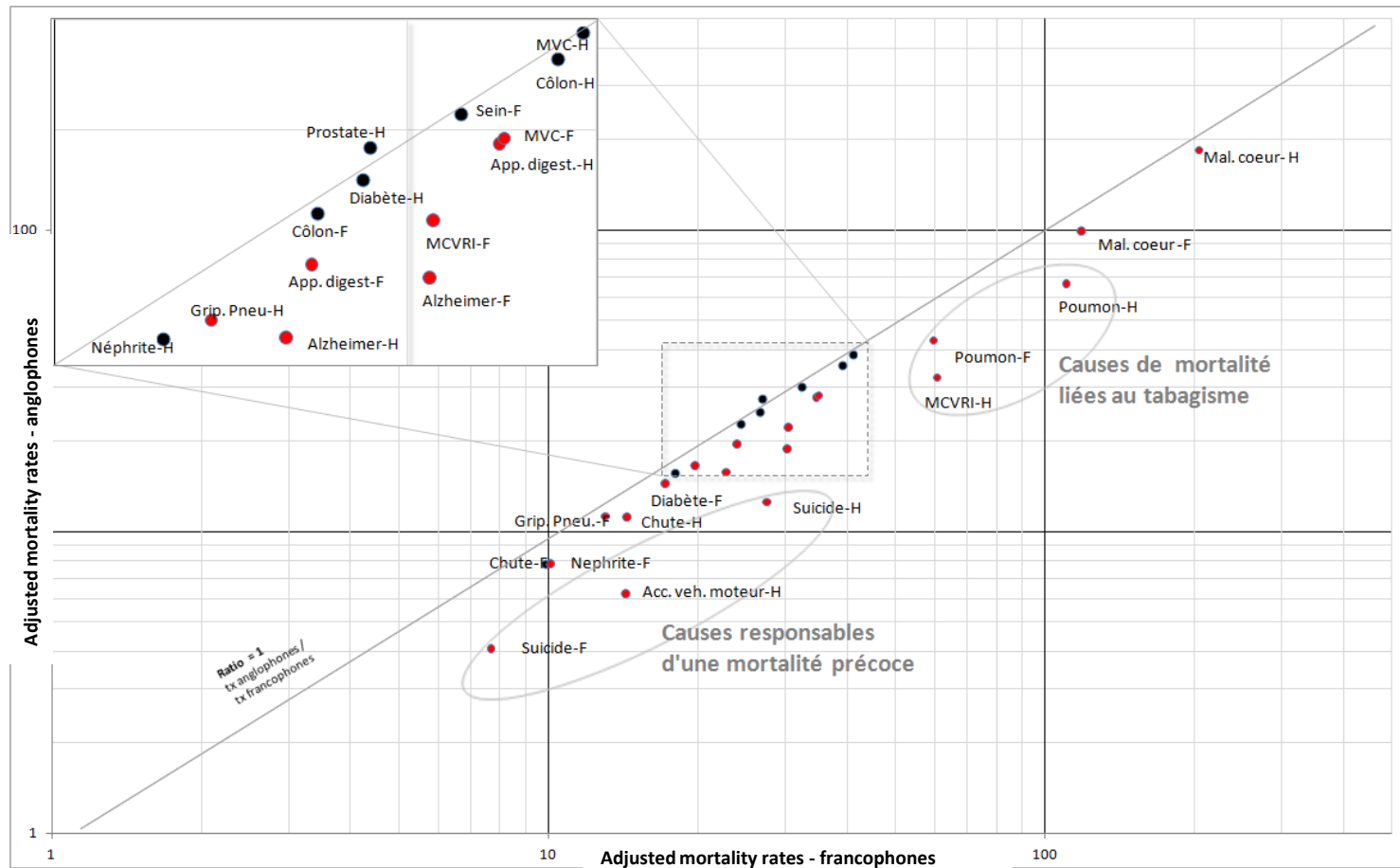


↑ mortality rate for anglophones in small towns and rural areas

— Anglophone
— Francophone

Mortality rate by cause

Anglophone–Francophone gap



Cause of death	Ratio (Tx Angl./Fr an.)
Digest. Syst.- M	0,80*
Digest. Syst.- W	0,81*
Suicide - M	0,45*
Suicide - W	0,53*
Lung - M	0,60*
Lung - W	0,72*
Colon - M	0,92
Colon - W	0,94
Diabetes - M	0,94
Diabetes - W	0,84*
Alzheimer - M	0,69*
Alzheimer - W	0,62*
Heart dis.- M	0,90*
Heart dis.- W	0,84*
CVD - M	0,94
CVD - W	0,81*
Flu. Pneu. - M	0,84*
Flu. Pneu. - W	0,86*
CLRD - M	0,53*
CLRD - W	0,73*
Nephrite - M	0,87
Nephrite - W	0,77*
Mot. Veh.- M	0,43*
Falls - M	0,78*
Falls - W	0,79*
Breast - W	0,94
Prostate - M	1,02

* Statistically significant differences

Summary of results

- ↑ life expectancy for both Anglophones and Francophones.
 - ↓ gaps between anglophones and francophones.
- Mortality rate by cause is always lower for Anglophones.
 - Lung cancer et and chronic lower respiratory tract disease are still predominant among Francophones
 - but are on the upswing among Anglophone women in small towns and rural areas.



Conclusion

- This mortality profile provides a summary of the overall health status of anglophone Quebecers.
- However, mortality is less sensitive to recent changes in socioeconomic context.
- Therefore, we should also rely on infant health indicators to complete the health portrait.

