

Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

Regional Profile of Lanaudière



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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March 31, 2004

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**

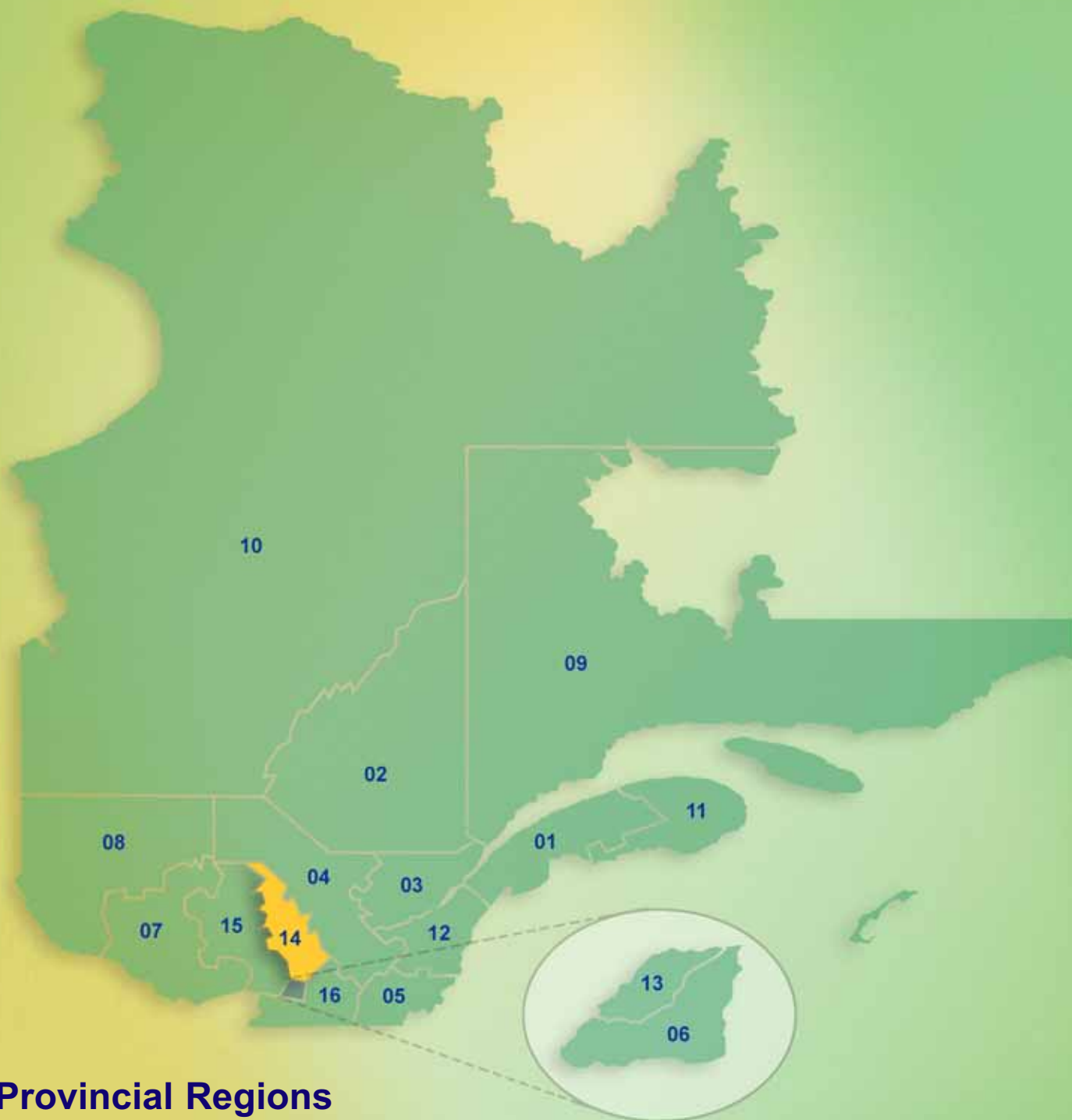
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

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



Lanaudière



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 14 – Lanaudière

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
Income & Social Status	The average income of Lanaudière Anglophones is somewhat higher than that of Francophones and similar to Anglophones across Québec. While Anglophones have the same proportion of individuals with low income as Francophones there is a greater number of high income earners. The proportion of income drawn from government transfers is somewhat greater for Anglophones than Francophones
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a high rate of aging (14.7%). Their aging mmi ranks 3rd of 16. Anglophones have 51% more individuals in their senior years than the Francophone majority.
Education	Anglophones and Francophones are similar with respect to the likelihood of no high school leaving. The likelihood of no high school leaving is greater for Anglophones in the region than the provincial Anglophone population. While generally about equal to Francophones in attainment of postsecondary qualifications, the Anglophone 15-24 age group is 28% less likely than Francophones of the same age to have these qualifications. Lanaudière Anglophones are less likely to have postsecondary qualifications than Anglophones across the province
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones in this region are more likely to be out of the workforce and have a higher unemployment rate than Francophones.
Social Environments	The Anglophone population experienced a 7.2% decline between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 82.7%.
Health Services	The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is very low ranking 12 of 16. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 9th of 16 regions. Lanaudière has one designated English-language institution for health and social services.
Gender	There are three times as many widowed Anglophone women as men. Anglophone women are more likely to be unemployed, more likely to be out of the workforce, and more likely to be in a lower income bracket. Anglophone women are two and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to claim 10+hours of unpaid care to seniors.
Culture	When compared to Francophones the Anglophone community is 70% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and ten times more likely to have been born out of province.
Defining Characteristics of the Region	
The level of average income, substantial levels of scholastic attainment, and a high rate of bilingualism are factors which contribute to the quality of life of this population. The decline of the population, higher rates of unemployment, and limited access to English health services are characteristics which pose a health risk. The inter-generational patterns in the area of education which suggest a decline in levels of scolarity are worthy of further investigation.	

Region 14 – Lanaudière

Lanaudière is an administrative region situated in the interior of Québec to the northeast of Montréal. In 2001, Lanaudière had 8,215 Anglophones who comprised 2.1% of the region's total population of 383,345. The largest municipality in the region is Repentigny with a population of 54,255. The largest Anglophone population is found in Rawdon (1,518). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 635 individuals, which represents a decline of 7.2%. Manufacturing, retail trade, health care and social assistance, and construction 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	9
Access to entitled services	12
Services delivered in English	9
Summary rank	11
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ¹¹	1.13	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.07	1.06
Dependence on government transfer	1.21	1.28
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.98	0.95
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.22	0.99

- While displaying about the same proportion of individuals with low income as the Francophone majority in the region Lanaudière Anglophones also exhibit greater numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Lanaudière Anglophones is somewhat higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.13) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is somewhat greater than that of the majority population as well as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Lanaudière are equally as likely as Francophones to earn under \$20k. This is also true when compared with Anglophone Québec in general.

¹¹ 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	13.5%	20.9%
15-24	9.4%	12.5%
25-44	32.7%	30.5%
45-64	29.4%	26.4%
65+	14.7%	9.8%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.67	3.55

- The Lanaudière Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (14.7% are 65 and over compared to 9.8% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have 51% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- In proportional terms, there are more than three times as many more widowed women as men in the Anglophone Lanaudière population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.96	1.29
With post-secondary qualifications	0.94	0.58
High school drop-out	0.97	0.91
College drop-out	1.21	1.23
University drop-out	1.15	1.38

- 4% of Anglophones in this region are less likely to have no high school leaving when compared to Francophones; compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 29% more likely to have no high school leaving. The 15-24 age group is the most likely to have no high school leaving (18%).
- 6% of Anglophones in the region are less likely to have post-secondary qualifications compared to Francophones; when compared with Anglophones across the province, the percentage is 42% less. Anglophones in the over 65 age group are 55% more likely than their Francophone counterparts to hold some form of post-secondary qualifications. The two linguistic groups are almost equivalent in the 45-64 age group, but Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are 28% less likely than their Francophone counterparts to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Lanaudière Anglophones are equally as likely as Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are 18% more likely than Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are 16% less likely than Francophones to show low educational status.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are 29% more 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 less likely to desist from their studies at the high school level (mmi=0.97) but are much more likely to do so at the college (mmi=1.21) and university levels (mmi=1.15)
- Within the Anglophone Lanaudière community women are 48% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.30	0.93
Not in workforce	1.17	1.09
Self-employed	0.91	0.87
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.11	1.23
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	0.90	0.98
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.21	0.81

- The main industrial sectors for Lanaudière region Anglophones are manufacturing (20.1%), retail trade (10.4%), health care and social assistance (6.5%), and construction (6.7%)
- Anglophone women are five and a half times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector and three times more likely to be employed in educational services.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are 17% more likely than Francophones in the region and about equally likely as 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 Lanaudière community is 30% greater than that of the French-speaking Lanaudière community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is about the same.
- Government transfers represent 21% more of the income of Lanaudière Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Lanaudière region are two and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Lanaudière Anglophones are slightly less 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 Lanaudière Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Lanaudière are somewhat 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 Lanaudière Anglophone population dropped by 635 individual which represents a loss of 7.2% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 68% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Lanaudière region has a 16.4% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 13% (eleven times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Lanaudière Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are nearly eleven times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian
- 82.7% of the English-speaking population in Lanaudière are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Lanaudière has one designated English-language institutions for health and social services (CHSLD Heather) (Carter, 2001: 24).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Lanaudière
Doctor	86%	56
Hospital	80%	38
Community organization	78%	100
Emergency room	73%	41
Private facility	72%	81
CHSLD	70%	40
CLSC	66%	16
Info-santé	61%	48
Private nurse	75%	72
Overall	75%	41.1
Rank among regions	n/a	12

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Lanaudière relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from community organizations, private facilities, and private nursing services. The use of English in other health situations is low most notably so from CLSC's. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Lanaudière Anglophones are weakest with respect to primary care, general and specialized services, youth protection, and rehabilitation,(limited access) and moderate access is available in long-term care and both inter-regional agreements and designated institutions are substantial. (CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	3
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	2
Youth protection	3
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	16
Regional ranking	9
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- In the Lanaudière region the Government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for hospital and rehabilitation services in Montréal-Centre (Carter,2001: 24)
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. They are only 64% as likely as the majority to be working in this sector.

Gender

- Relative to Anglophone men, Lanaudière Anglophone women are 35% more likely to be unemployed, 60% more likely to be out of the labour market and are 72% more likely to be in the lower income bracket (less than \$20k annually)
- For unpaid work, Anglophone women in the region are twice as likely as their male counterparts to be devoting more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- 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=1.25)
- Anglophone women draw twice as much of their income from government transfers relative to their male counterparts
- When we consider women over 65 we find a much higher proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=1.58)
- In proportional terms, there are more than three times as many more widowed women as men in the Anglophone Lanaudière population.
- In proportional terms, there are nearly twice as many widowed women in the Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone group in the region
- Anglophone women are more than five and a half times as likely as Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are more than six times as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 63.8% of Lanaudière Anglophones are Catholic; 26.9% non-Catholics; 8.4% of Anglophones in Lanaudière as compared to 3.8% Francophones have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Lanaudière from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Anglophones are 70% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and ten times more likely to have been born outside the province
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat more likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 72% more 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.

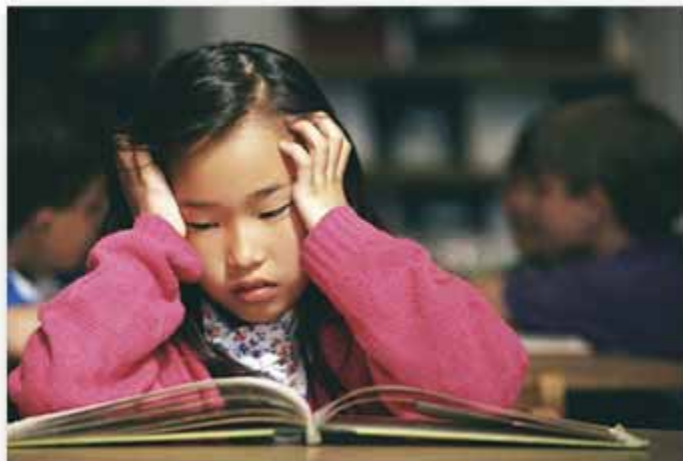
Relative Geographic Index - The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Québec. Thus, an **rgi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic 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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Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network



and its research consultant, Joanne Pocock, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada



Health Canada Santé
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and administered by the Quebec Community Groups Network



Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by

