

Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

Regional Profile of Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec



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	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**

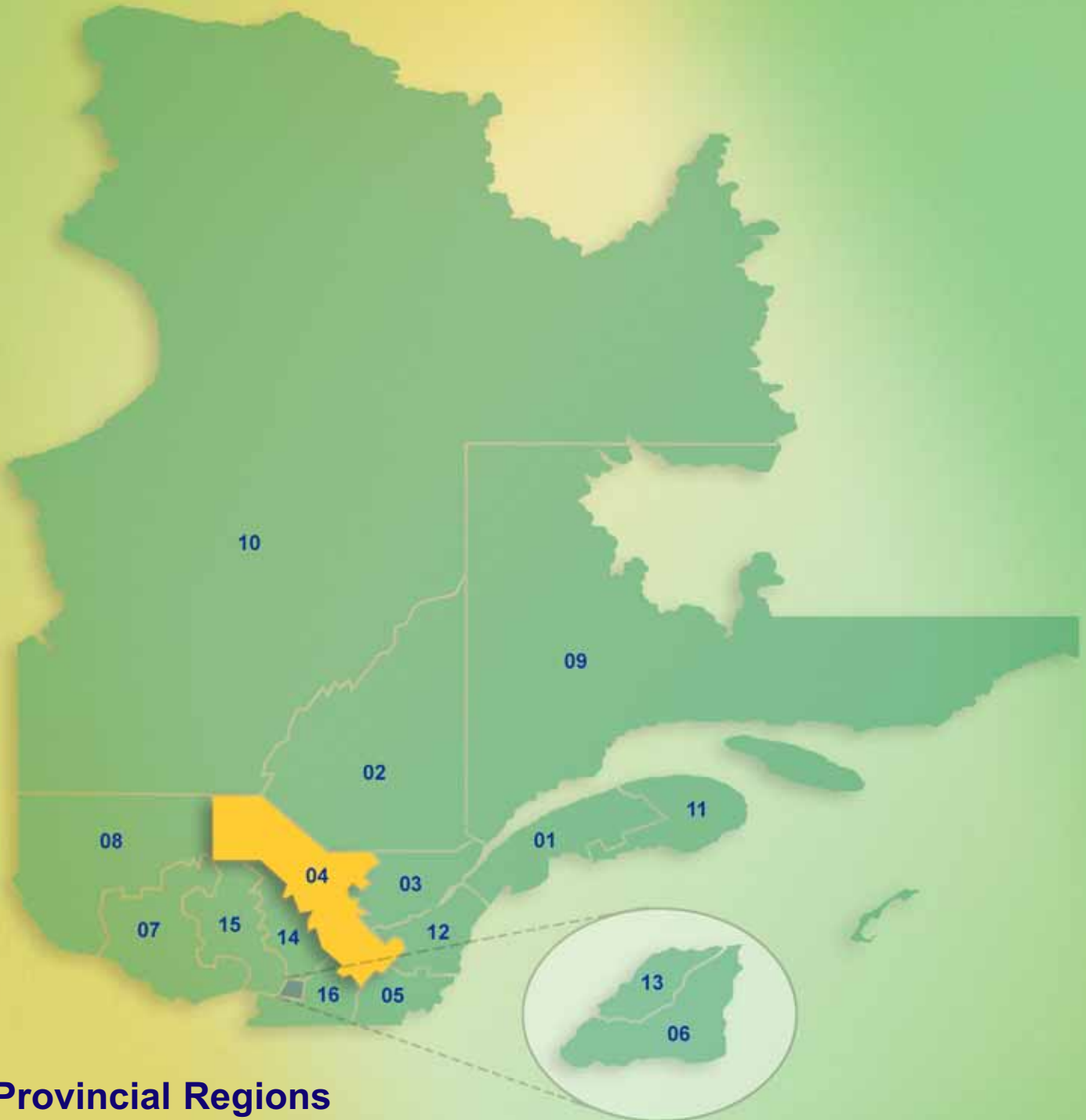
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

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



Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec



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 04 – Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
Income & Social Status	This Anglophone community experiences a low rate of low income. The average income for English-speakers is higher than that of their French-speaking neighbours.
Social Support Networks	This Anglophone community has a high rate of aging (20.5%). Their mmi ranks the 4th highest of the 16 regions. Relative to the Francophone majority the English-speaking minority has fewer youth in the 24 and under age group.
Education	Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to be without high school leaving. Anglophones are 22% more likely to have a post-secondary degree. Anglophone women are 50% less likely not to complete their university degree relative to Anglophone men
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are substantially more likely than both Francophones and Anglophones across the province to be out of the workforce. The unemployment rate among Anglophones of this region is substantially higher than that of their provincial peers. This English-speaking community is highly involved in unpaid care.
Social Environments	This Anglophone population experienced a substantial (18.6%) decline in the inter-censal period of 1996-2001. The level of bilingualism of the Anglophone group is high (92%).
Health Services	The use of English in health situations for the Anglophone community relative to the provincial average is very low. It ranks 14th of 16 regions. It ranks 16th of 16 regions in entitled services. There are no designated English language institutions for health and social services in this region.
Gender	Anglophone women are 20% less likely to be unemployed than Anglophone men and their proportional rate of dependency on government transfers is high. There is a large proportion of widowed senior women in the English-speaking community per capita.
Culture	There is a greater likelihood of diverse of ethnic identities in the composition of the Anglophone minority compared to the majority.
Defining Characteristics of the Region	
This region is characterized by an accelerated rate of aging which is likely to place strain upon its social support networks and this is compounded by the very low level of health services in English. The notable decline of the Anglophone population in this manufacturing region places its demographic vitality at risk. Its strength lies in a high rate of bilingualism, a high average income, and levels of education which are generally higher than the majority.	

Region 04 – Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec

Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec is a region located in the centre of the province on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence river. In 2001 Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec had 2,755 Anglophones who comprised 1.1% of the region's total population of 249,705. The largest municipality in the region is Trois-Rivières with a population of 45,060 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (793). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 628 individuals which represents a decline of 18.6%. This region is one of the two Québec regions where we find the highest rate of bilingualism (92%). Its' level of access to health and social services available in English is the weakest of the 16 health regions. Educational services, manufacturing, retail trade, and health care and social services 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	16
Access to entitled services	14
Services delivered in English	16
Summary rank	16
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁶	1.28	1.06
Population 15+ without income	1.33	1.35
Dependence on government transfer	1.04	1.50
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.84	0.92
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.44	1.05

- While displaying a lower proportion of individuals with low income than the majority population Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones also exhibit a greater number of people per capita at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones is substantially higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.28) and also slightly higher than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.06)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer (19%) is similar to that of the majority population and 50% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are slightly less likely than larger Anglophone Québec to earn less than \$20k

⁶ 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	9.1%	16.0%
15-24	9.7%	13.1%
25-44	27.0%	27.2%
45-64	33.6%	28.6%
65+	20.5%	15.1%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	1.56	2.23

- The Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (20.5% are 65 and over compared to 15.1% for Francophones) (PCH 20040, In other words, Anglophones have 36% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- If we compare aging patterns we note a significant difference in the 24 years and under age group with the Anglophones having fewer youth and therefore the likelihood of a greater decline in numbers in the future.
- There are almost four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.84	1.08
With post-secondary qualifications	1.22	0.83
High school drop-out	1.03	0.93
College drop-out	1.16	1.08
University drop-out	0.76	0.82

- In the Mauricie region, Anglophones are 16% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; compared to Anglophones province-wide, they are 8% more likely to have no high school leaving. In particular, Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are 26% more likely to have no high school leaving than regional Francophones.
- Regional Anglophones are 22% more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications, but they are 17% less likely to have them when compared to Anglophones province-wide. Anglophones and Francophones in the 15-24 age group are equivalent with regard to post-secondary qualifications; in the over 65 group however, 66% more Anglophones than Francophones are likely to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to be in this situation

- 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 level (mmi=1.03.), substantially more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.16.) but much less likely to drop out at the university level (mmi=0.76.)
- Within the Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community women are 50% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Unemployed	1.09	1.18
Not in workforce	1.21	1.38
Self-employed	1.00	0.72
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.10	1.28
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.05	0.93
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.76	1.49

- The main industrial sectors for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are educational services (18.7%) manufacturing (16.9%) ,retail (8.2%) and health(7.4).
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are 21% more likely than Francophones in the region and 38% more 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 Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community is slightly higher than that of the French-speaking Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 18% higher.
- Government transfers represent about the same proportion of the income of Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones as of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region are more than four times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are less likely than Anglophones in other regions to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, is fairly high but knowledge of public resources to help start a business is low for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are among those regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone population dropped by 628 individuals which represents a decline of 18.6% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 56.3% of the Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region has a 13.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 21.5% (18 times more than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are thirteen times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and thirty times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 92% of the English-speaking population in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. (Carter, 2001: 10).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Mauricie - Centre du Québec
Doctor	86%	31
Hospital	80%	39
Community organization	78%	15
Emergency room	73%	4
Private facility	72%	n/a
CHSLD	70%	19
CLSC	66%	26
Info-santé	61%	13
Private nurse	75%	62
Overall	75%	22.8
Rank among regions	n/a	14

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec relative to the provincial average is very low .(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from private nursing services, hospitals and doctors and lowest from CLSC's, public long-term care, community based groups, and Info-santé, The use of English in emergency rooms is extremely low. (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 Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones have extremely limited access in all areas.(CCESC, 2002: 15) This Anglophone population ranks the lowest among Québec’s English-speaking communities with respect to entitled services.
- While Anglophones in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region have no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999 there is a pattern of use of specialized medical services of English-language hospitals in Montréal-Centre
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service.

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	4
General and specialized medical services	4
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	4
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	28
Regional ranking	16
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

Gender

- Anglophone women in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region are about 20% less likely to be unemployed among male and female Anglophone groups
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are four times more likely than Anglophone men to fulfill this task
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=0.79)
- When we compare Anglophone women to Anglophone men we find that government transfer payments account for more than 2.5 as much of their income
- When we consider women over 65, we find a much higher proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.21)
- There are four times more widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men

- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.34)
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance

Culture

- 67.3% of Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are Catholic; 20.8% are non-Catholics; Anglophones in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are almost three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec 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. The minority population is 77% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins.
- 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; almost equally likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 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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