

Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

Regional Profile of Montérégie



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
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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**

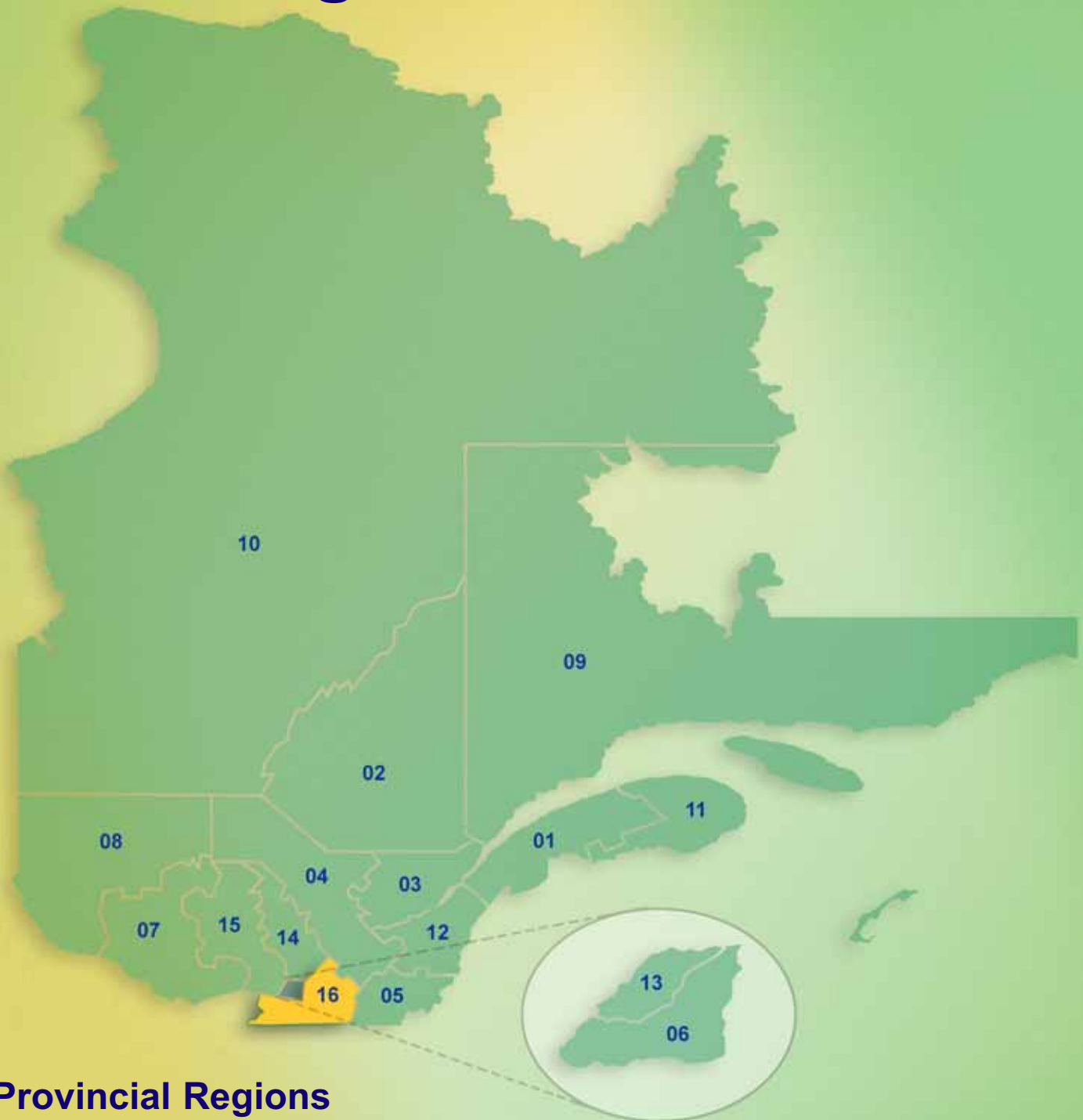
indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

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



Montérégie



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 16 – Montérégie

[Link](#) to full description

Key Determinant	Key Facts
Income & Social Status	Both the proportion of the Anglophone population with low income as well as the proportion earning over \$50k is similar to that of the Francophone majority. The average income of Anglophones is equal to that of Francophones.
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a high rate of aging (13.5%). Their aging mmi ranks 6th out of 16. Anglophones have 29% more individuals in their senior years than Francophones.
Education	Anglophones are less likely to have no high school leaving and more likely to have postsecondary qualifications than Francophones. Montérégie Anglophones are equally as likely as their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving.
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are more likely to be out of the workforce and have a higher unemployment rate than Francophones in the region. Their unemployment rate is lower relative to provincial Anglophones.
Social Environments	Between 1996 and 2001 this Anglophone population experienced a 4.8% decline. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 64.5%.
Health Services	The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is average ranking 5th of 16 regions. With respect to entitled services this region ranks the highest of all the regions. Montérégie has three designated English-language institutions for health and social services.
Gender	Anglophone women are more likely to be unemployed, more likely to be out of the workforce, and have much lower income levels than their male counterpart. The proportion of income drawn from government transfer payments for Anglophone women is double that of Anglophone men. Anglophone women are twice as likely to claim 10+ hours of unpaid care to seniors as Anglophone men. There are three and a half times more widowed Anglophone women than men.
Culture	The proportion of the Anglophone population who claim multiple ethnic origins is greater than that of the Francophone group.

Defining Characteristics of the Region

A notable strength of the Montérégie region with respect to population health is its level of services in English. While the rate of aging may place a strain on its social support networks this is at least partly addressed by the presence of substantial public services. The level of income and education are both factors which contribute to an optimal health context. The decline of this population places its demographic vitality at risk and its unemployment rate is slightly elevated. The low income of Anglophone women, their greater share of unpaid care, and higher rates of unemployment may suggest a gender specific health risk.

Region 16 – Montérégie

Montérégie is an administrative region situated to the south and east of Montréal in southern Québec. In 2001 Montérégie had 129,125 Anglophones who comprised 10.2% of the region's total population of 1,260,170. For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 6,528 individuals. In raw numbers this was the most serious population loss among Anglophone regional communities but given the relatively large Anglophone community in Montérégie the loss represents a decline of 4.8%. The Anglophone community in the Montérégie region ranks the highest among all of the 16 health regions in terms of access to entitled health and social services. 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.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	3
Access to entitled services	5
Services delivered in English	1
Summary rank	2
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	1.05	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.28	1.08
Dependence on government transfer	1.10	1.00
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.05	0.95
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.06	1.07

- The proportion of individuals in the Anglophone population of Montérégie with low income as well as those earning over \$50k are similar to Francophones living in the same territory.
- The average income for Montérégie Anglophones is about equal to that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.05) and of the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is slightly greater than that of the majority population and the same as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Approximately 30% more Anglophones living in Montérégie are without income when compared to Francophones and slightly more when compared to larger Anglophone Québec.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	18.8%	19.5%
15-24	12.8%	13.2%
25-44	28.3%	30.0%
45-64	26.7%	26.8%
65+	13.5%	10.4%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.45	3.26

- The Montérégie Anglophone population are experiencing a rate of aging somewhat higher than Francophones (13.5% are 65 and over compared to 10.4% for Francophones). In other words, Anglophones have 29% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- In proportional terms, there are more senior Anglophone women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.24)
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Montérégie population is almost three and a half times higher than that found in the male group

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	0.87	1.04
With post-secondary qualifications	1.14	0.88
High school drop-out	1.08	1.00
College drop-out	1.04	1.01
University drop-out	1.11	1.15

- Here, Anglophones are 13% less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; they are 4% more likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones province-wide. Those with no high school leaving in the 15-24 age group are roughly equivalent; older Anglophone age groups are on average about 21% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving.
- Anglophones in the Montérégie region are overall 14% more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications. In respect to Anglophone age groups, this figure varies from 6% more likely (25-44 years) to 79% more likely (over 65).
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Montérégie Anglophones are about 13% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are as likely as Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are 24% less likely than Francophones to show low educational status.
- Montérégie Anglophones are as equally likely as their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training

- English-speakers in the Montérégie region are about 40% more likely than French-speakers to drop-out of university. They are about 20% less likely to do so than their Anglophone peers across the province.
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are somewhat more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.08), college (mmi=1.04) and university levels (mmi=1.11)
- Within the Anglophone Montérégie community women are 11% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Unemployed	1.30	0.81
Not in workforce	1.19	1.03
Self-employed	1.10	1.04
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.12	1.15
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.06	1.04
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.58	1.00

- The main industrial sectors for Montérégie Anglophones are manufacturing (19.9%) retail trade (8.6%), professional/scientific and technical services (7.4%) and health care and social assistance (7.4%).
- Anglophone women are four and a half times more likely than men to be working in the health care and social assistance industrial sector and seven and a half times more likely when this is combined with educational services. Anglophone women are more likely to be located in these areas of the industrial sector than any others.
- Montérégie Anglophones are 20% more likely than Francophones in the region and equally as 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 Montérégie community is 30% more than that of the French-speaking Montérégie community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 20% lower.
- Government transfers represent slightly more (10%) of the income of Montérégie Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- In the Montérégie region, the English-speaking population are 58% more likely than Francophones to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors; Anglophone women are as equally likely to do this than Francophone women sharing same territory. Anglophone women living in the Montérégie region are 97% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Montérégie Anglophones are 10% 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 to moderate for Montérégie Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Montérégie are the least likely among all the regions 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 Montérégie Anglophone population dropped by 6,528 individuals which represents a loss of 4.8% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 66% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Montérégie region has a 23.1% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 10.9% (five and a half times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Montérégie Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 95.1% of Montérégie Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and are more than five times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 64.5% of the English-speaking population in Montérégie are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Montérégie has three designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carte, 2001: 29).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Montérégie
Doctor	86%	75
Hospital	80%	94
Community organization	78%	94
Emergency room	73%	78
Private facility	72%	82
CHSLD	70%	59
CLSC	66%	59
Info-santé	61%	48
Private nurse	75%	63
Overall	75%	72.1
Rank among regions	N/a	5

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Montérégie relative to the provincial is average. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from hospitals, community organizations, private facilities, emergency rooms and doctors, all of which rank above the provincial average. Other health services rank below the provincial average the most notable among these being Info-santé services. (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 Montérégie Anglophones rank the highest among the 16 regions.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
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	7
Regional ranking	1
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 (about 20% fewer than the majority population)

Gender

- Relative to Anglophone men, Montérégie Anglophone women are 27% more likely to be unemployed, 50% more likely to be out of the labour market and have much lower income levels (62% of those of men)
- If we consider unpaid work, Anglophone women are nearly twice as likely as Anglophone men to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- In the region, English-speaking men are much more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.68)
- Relative to Anglophone men, the region's Anglophone women draw more than twice as much of their income from government transfers
- When we consider women over 65 we find much a substantially higher proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.24)
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Montérégie population is more than three and a half times higher than that found in the male group

- There are relatively more widowed women in the Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone group (mfi=1.19)
- Anglophone women are four and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are almost four times as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 44.7% of Montréal Anglophones are Catholic; 37.9% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Montréal are more likely 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 a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population (60% more likely to have 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; 48% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 20% 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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