


Communities in Context: The Health Context for Official Language Minority Communities

February 27, 2017

**Research Team
Official Languages Branch
Canadian Heritage**



Health Context

Indicators

- Proportion of health institutions which are designated to deliver minority-language services.
- Proximity to health institutions
- OLMC participation in health industry
- OLMC health professionals

Composite Indicators

- Geo-spatial complexity
- Demographic vitality
- Demo-linguistic vitality
- Socio-cultural diversity
- Socio-economic vitality

Purpose and Organization of this Document

This document provides an overview of the methodology and high-level observations of a series of composite indicators for key dimensions of community vitality listed in the box on the left and provides data and indicators of specific aspects of the health context for OLMCs.

Health Context Indicators

- The calculation of minority-language designated institutions is based on a database developed by the ICRML.
- The proximity indicators illustrate the proportion of the OLMC population who live within 10 km of a health establishment designated to deliver services in the official-language minority community.
- Data on the presence of the OLMC in the health industry and health professions as percentages and as a minority-majority index.

Composite Indicators

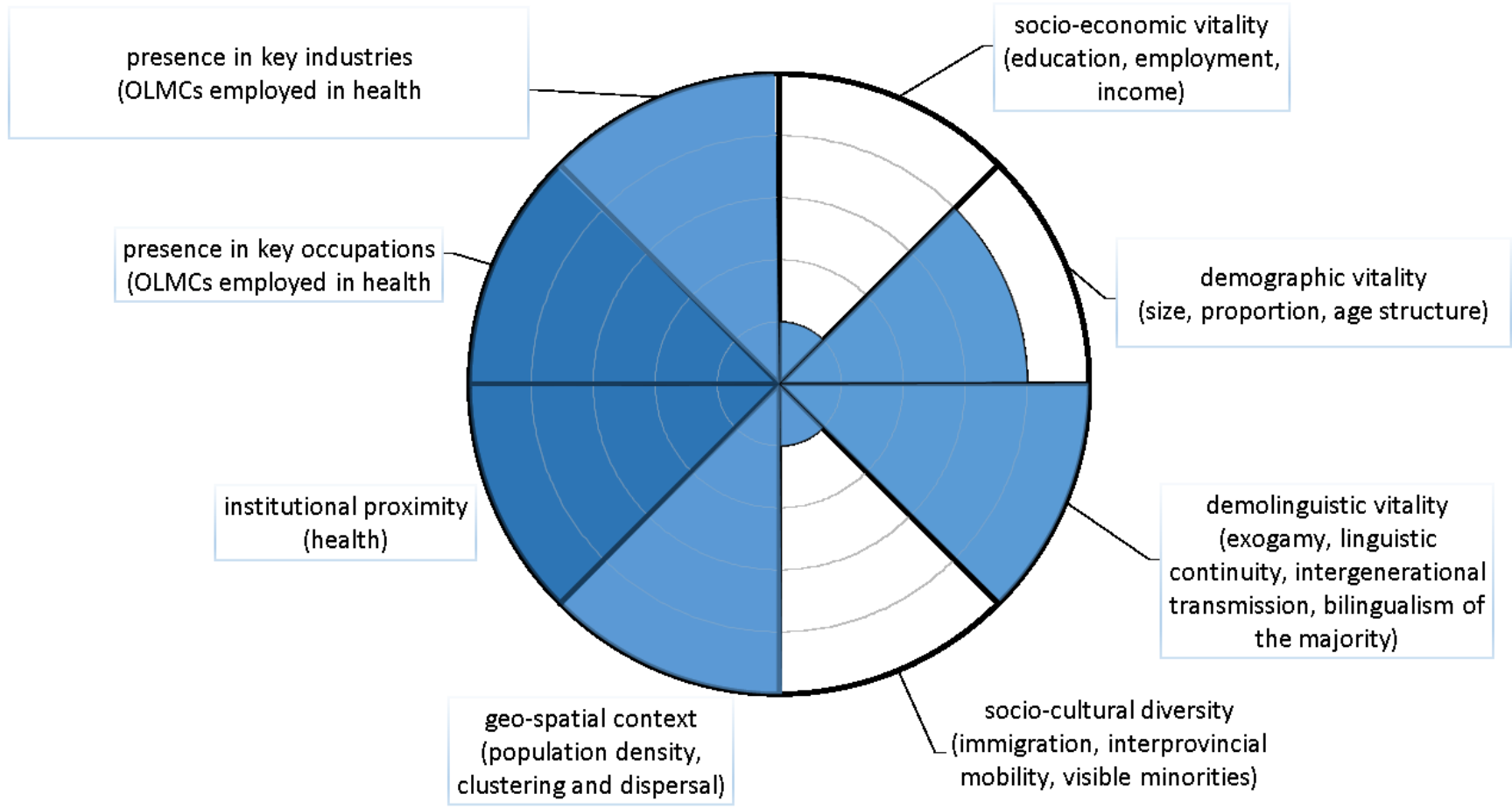
- The section for each composite indicator contains:
 - a short description of the rationale and importance to policy and community development;
 - a list of components on which the composites are based;
 - a graph of the weights assigned to each component;
 - a pan-Canadian map displaying the relative vitality of sub-provincial regions for each dimension.
- For the maps, the colours of the circles represent the level of vitality for the dimension being measured and the size of the circle represent the size of the OLMC in the given territory.

Examples

- *The following pages present the 5 composite indicators and 3 health context indicators for a sample of five economic regions, one in each region of the country.*
 - *Edmunston-Woodstock (Atlantic)*
 - *Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (Québec)*
 - *Toronto (Ontario)*
 - *Sud-est du Manitoba (Prairies/Terrirories)*
 - *Lower Mainland – Southwest (West/Yukon)*

Composite Indicators of Community Vitality Economic Region of Edmundston - Woodstock (NB)

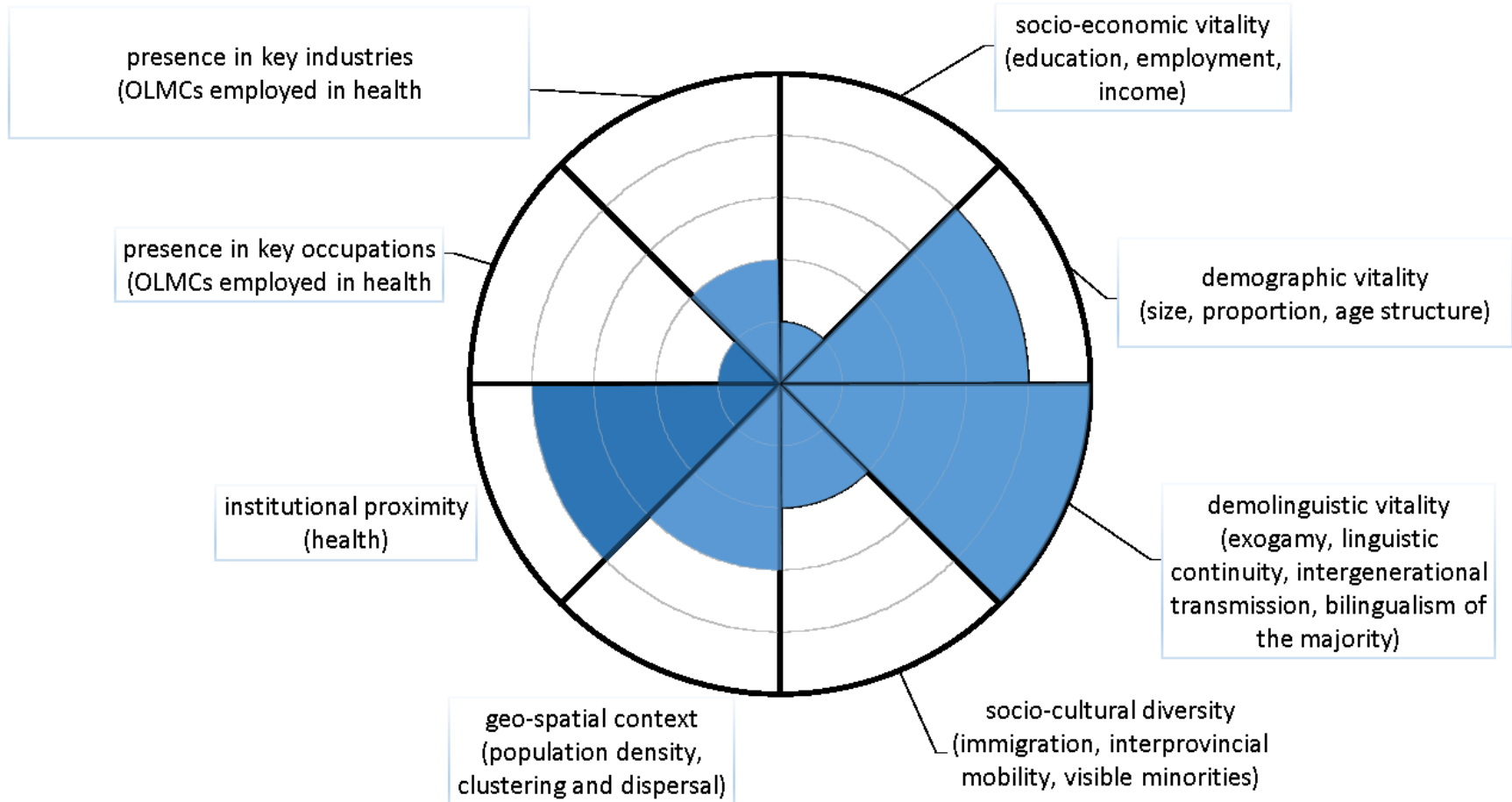
(relative to other O.L. minority communities)



There are 39,735 Francophones living in Edmundston - Woodstock (NB) where they form 50.4 % of the population.

Composite Indicators of Community Vitality Economic Region of Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC)

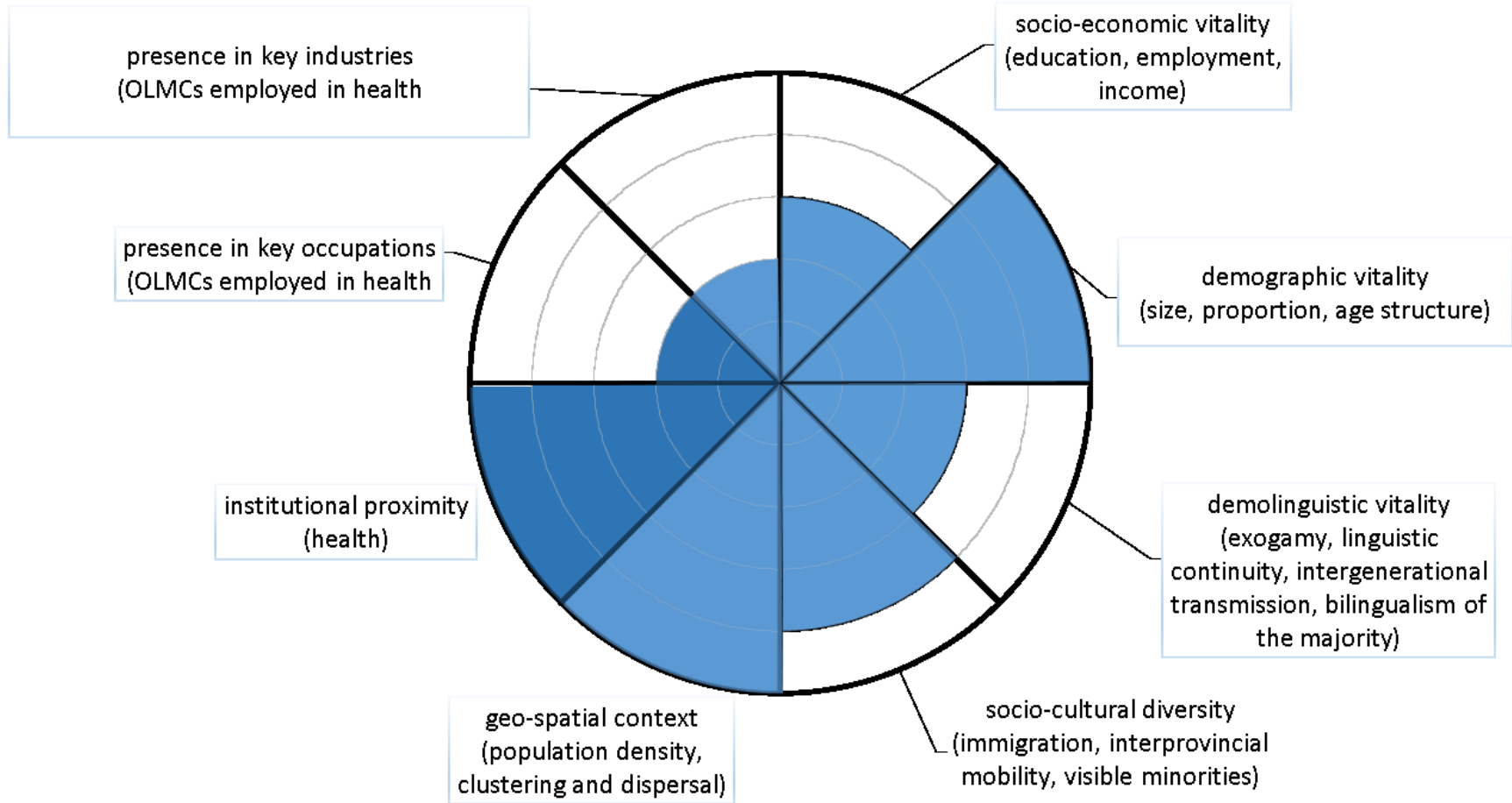
(relative to other O.L. minority communities)



There are 9,950 Francophones living in Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC) where they form 10.7 % of the population.

Composite Indicators of Community Vitality Economic Region of Toronto (ON)

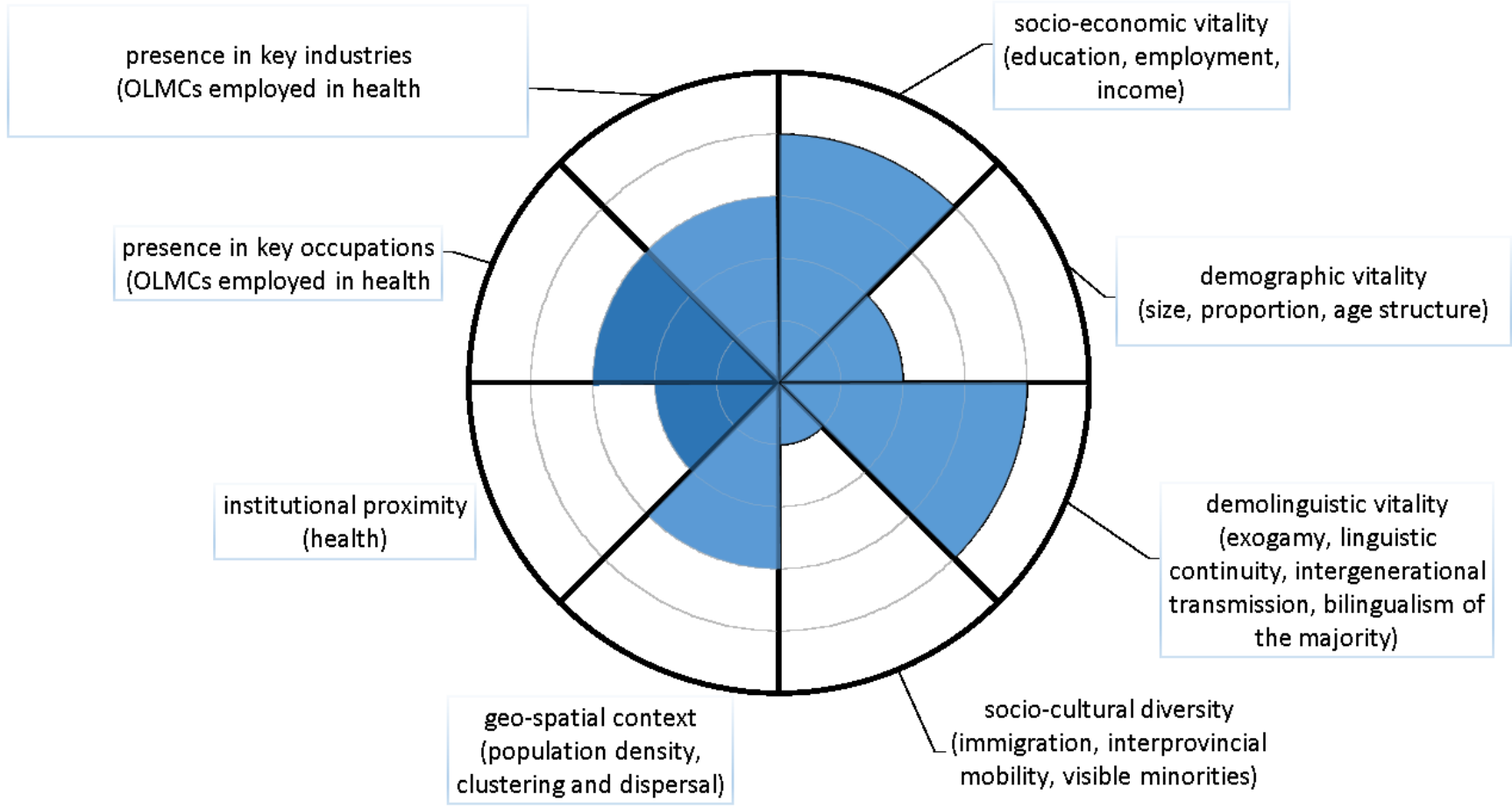
(relative to other O.L. minority communities)



There are 91,760 Francophones living in Toronto (ON) where they form 1.7 % of the population.

Composite Indicators of Community Vitality Economic Region of Southeast (MB)

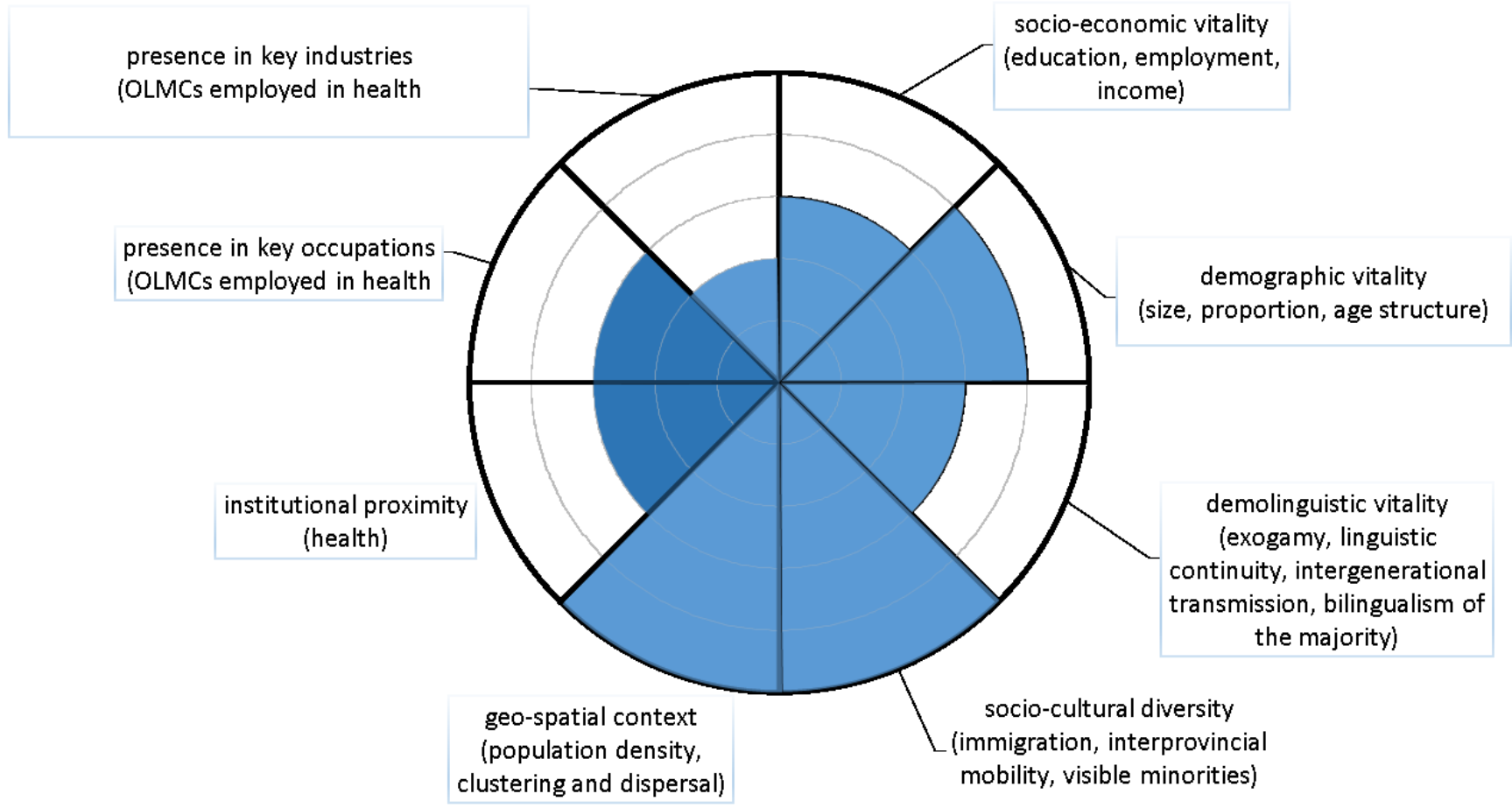
(relative to other O.L. minority communities)



There are 8,863 Francophones living in Southeast (MB) where they form 8.5 % of the population.

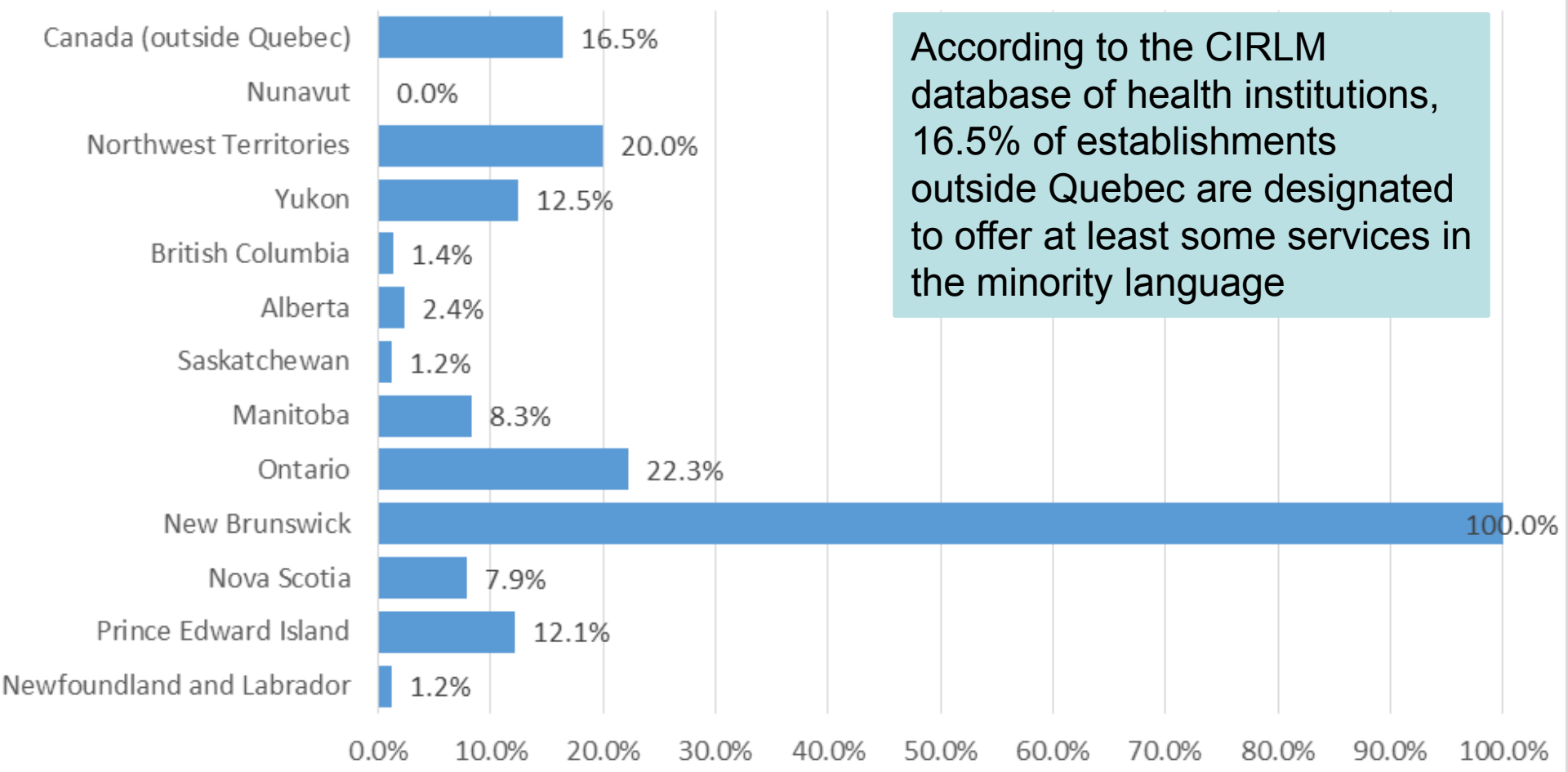
Composite Indicators of Community Vitality Economic Region of Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC)

(relative to other O.L. minority communities)



There are 36,548 Francophones living in Lower Mainland - Southwest (BC) where they form 1.4 % of the population.

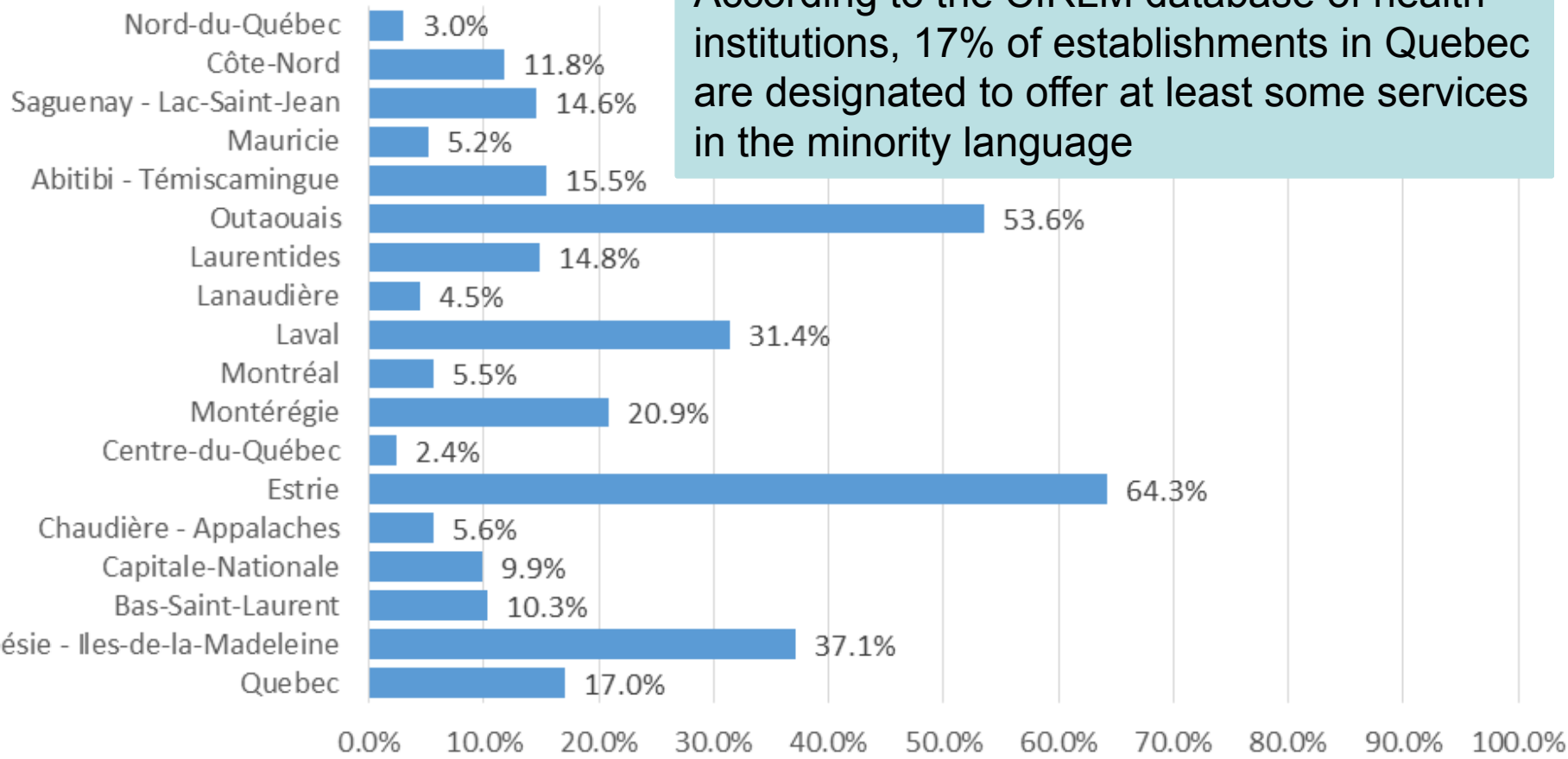
Public health institutions with bilingual obligations, Canada outside Quebec.



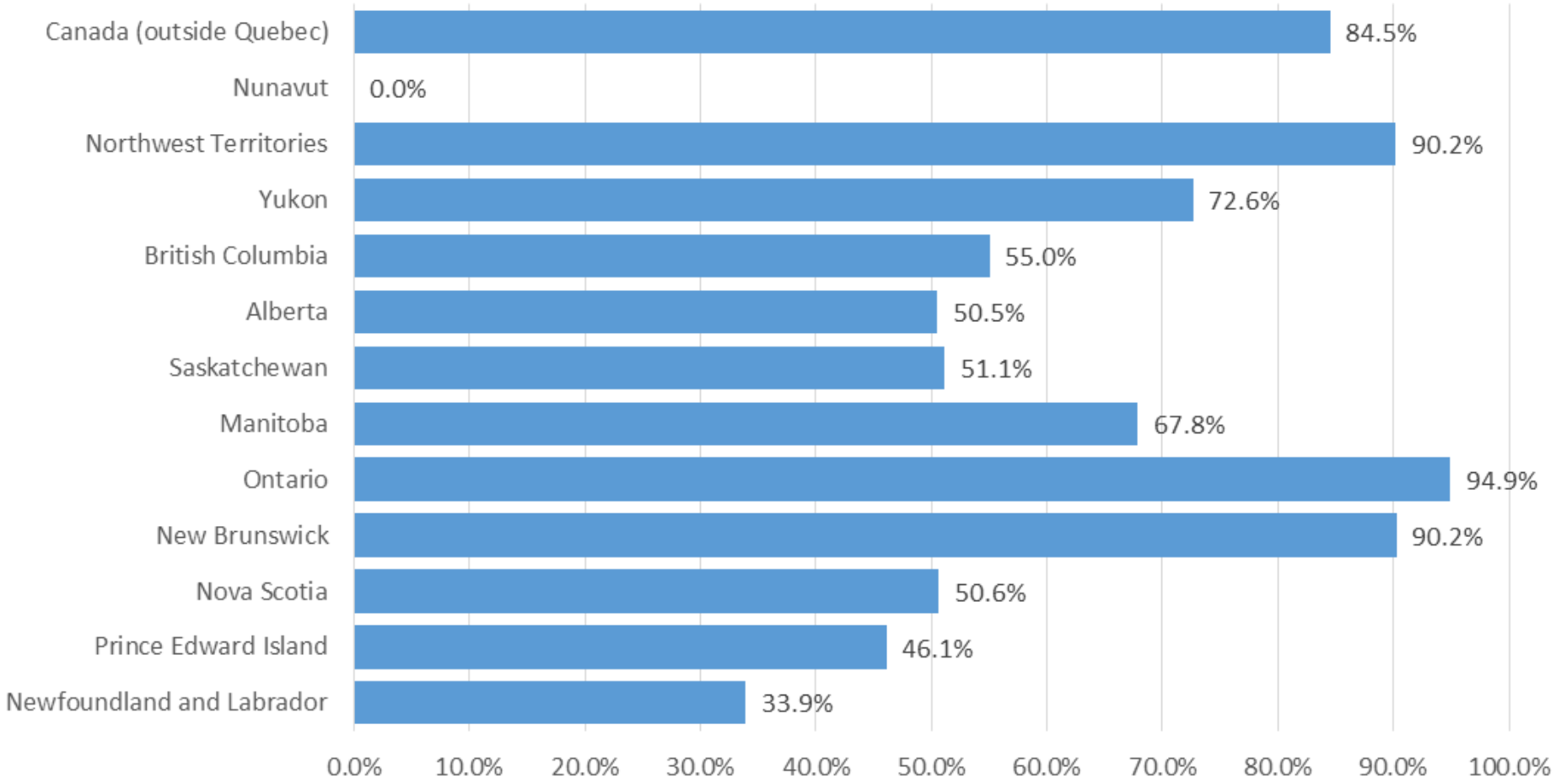
According to the CIRLM database of health institutions, 16.5% of establishments outside Quebec are designated to offer at least some services in the minority language

Public health institutions with bilingual obligations Quebec and administrative regions

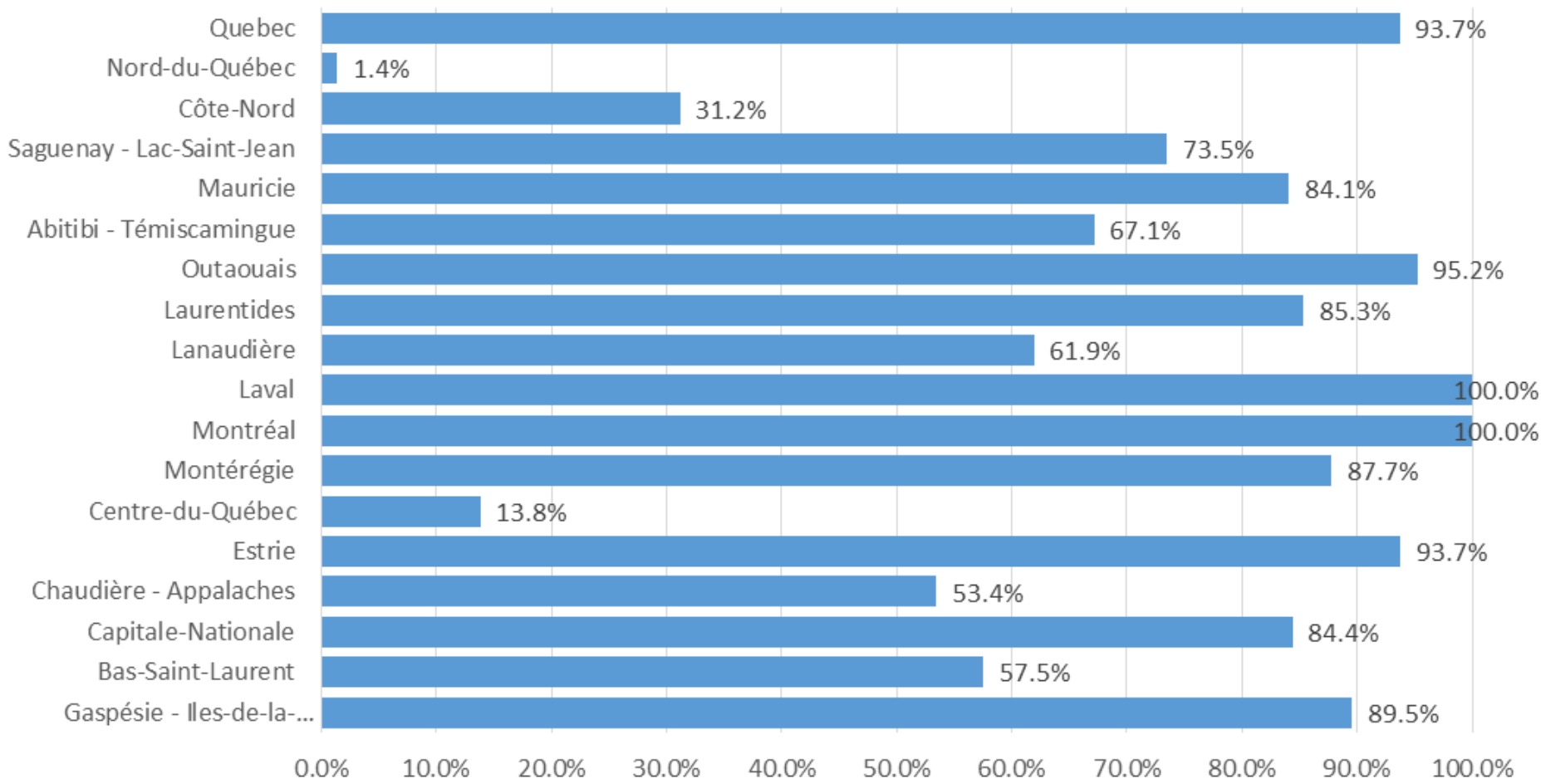
According to the CIRLM database of health institutions, 17% of establishments in Quebec are designated to offer at least some services in the minority language



Proximity to Health Establishments Designated to Provide Minority-Language Services Canada outside Quebec

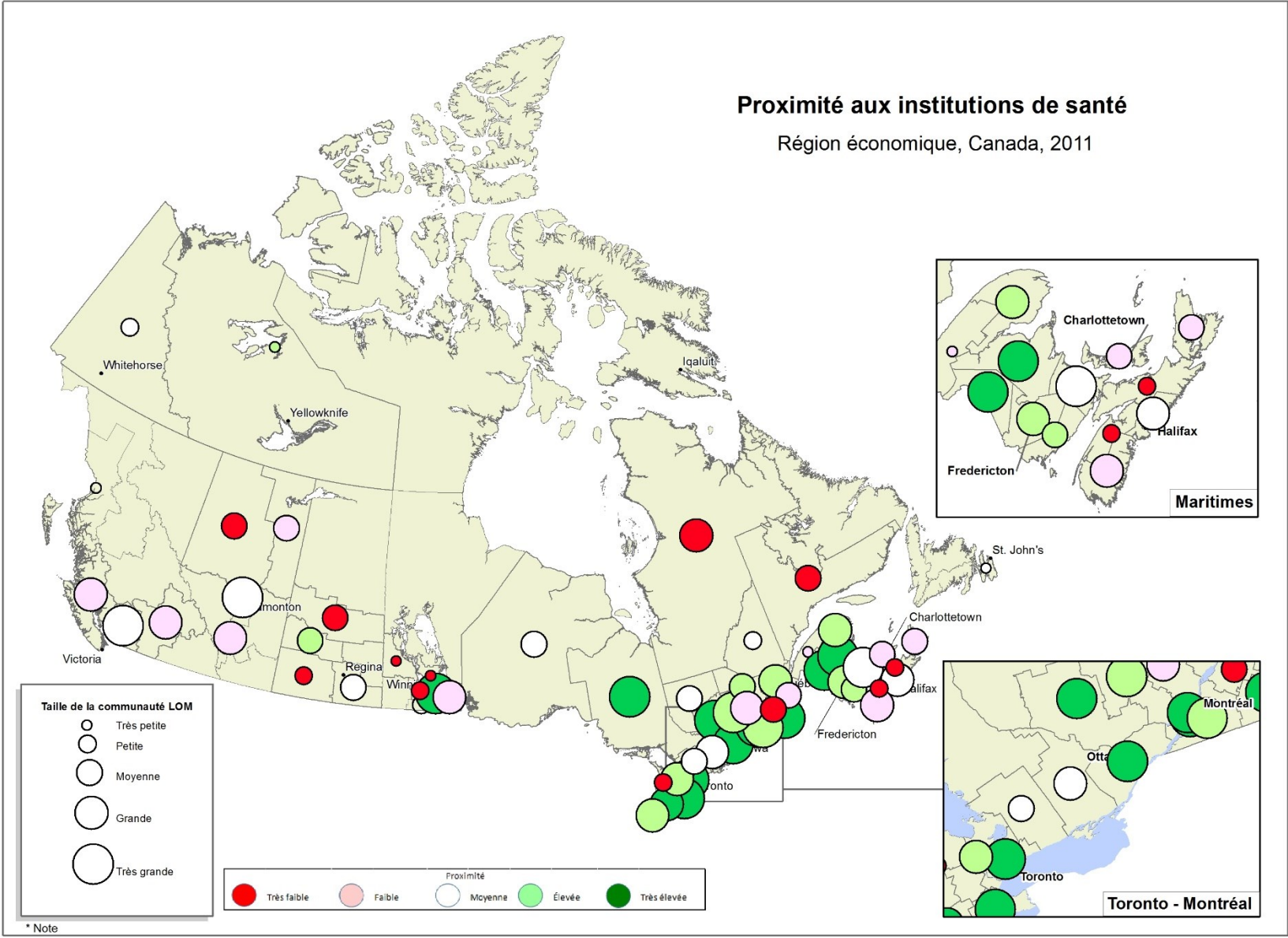


Proximity to Health Establishments Designated to Provide Minority-Language Services Quebec, Administrative Regions



Proximité aux institutions de santé

Région économique, Canada, 2011



* Note



Source : Équipe de recherche, Direction générale des langues officielles, Patrimoine canadien, février 2016.
 Basé sur les données du Recensement de 2011 du Canada, échantillon de 100% et de l'Enquête nationale auprès des ménages 2011, Statistique Canada. Base de données ICRML.
 Echelle de la carte principale : 1 : 27 000 000. Echelle de l'encadré : 1 : 10 000 000 et 1 : 12 000 000.



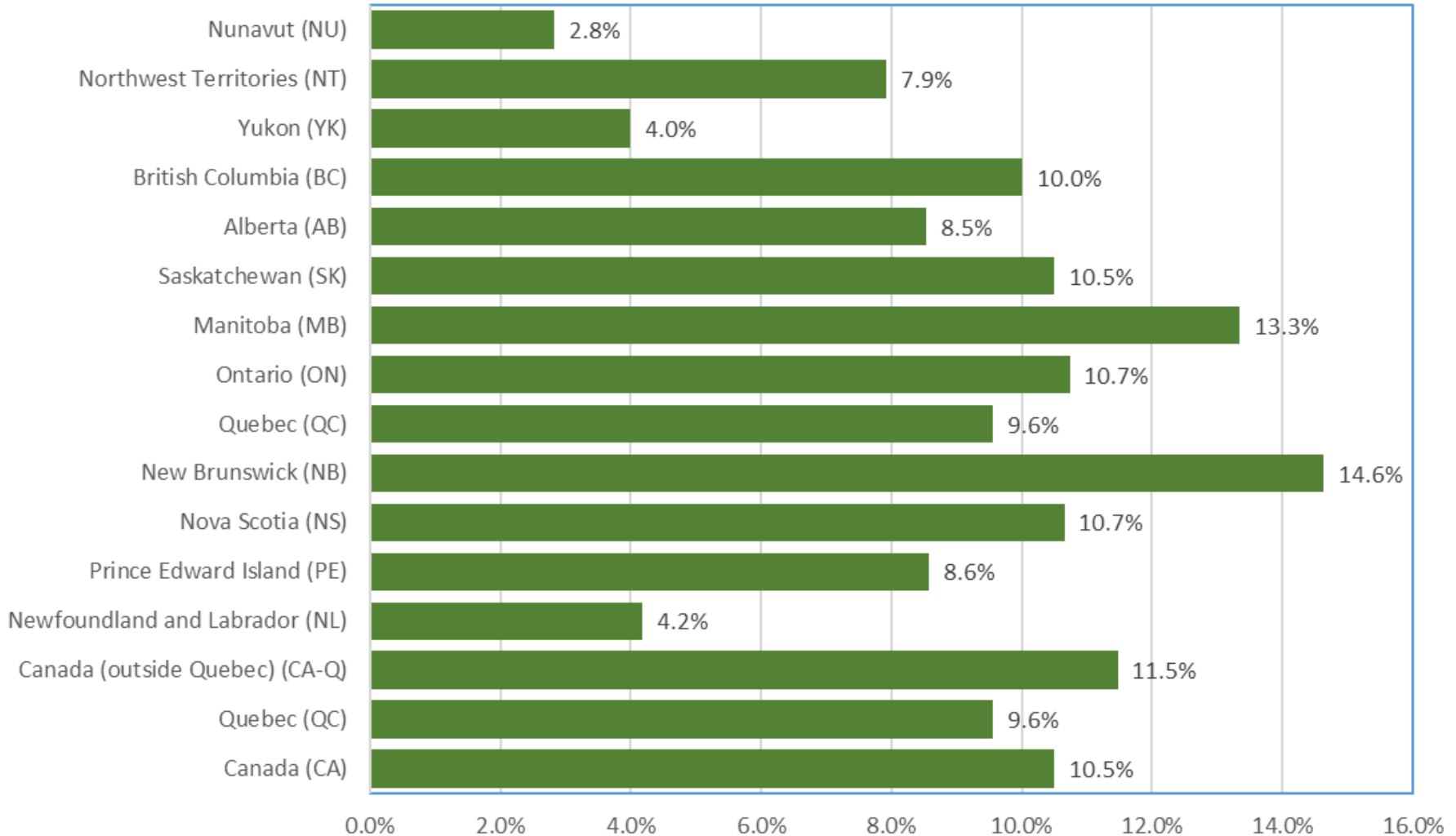
OL Minority Presence in the Healthcare and Social Assistance Industry, Minority-Majority Index, 2011

	15+	45-64	25-44
Canada, less Québec	1.06	0.90	1.10
Québec	0.76	0.86	0.64
Canada	0.94	0.88	0.87

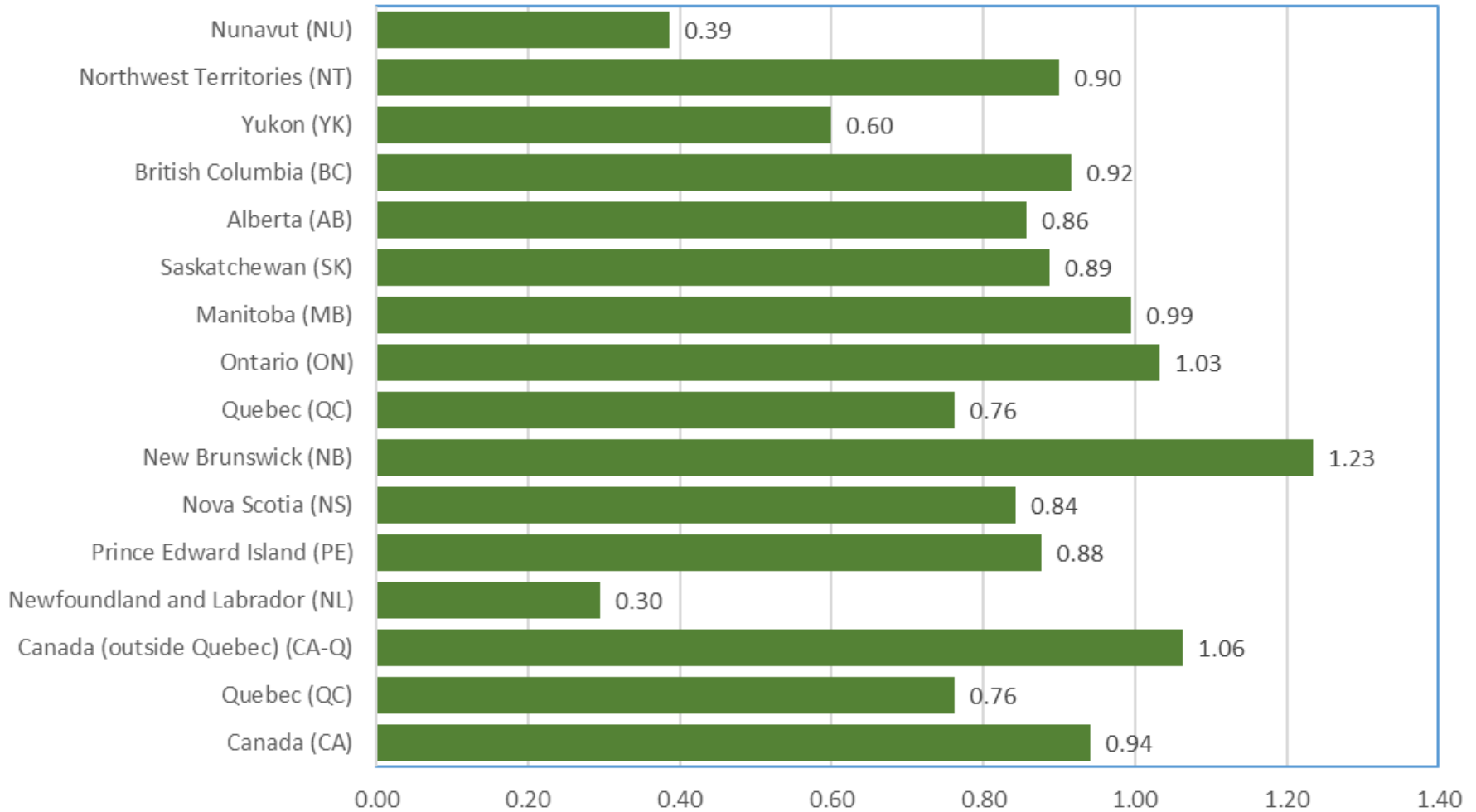
Note: The minority-majority index compares the OL minority's presence in the industry with that of the majority. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the minority is more present than the majority. A value less than 1.00 indicates that the minority is less present with the majority.

- We observe that younger Francophones in a minority situation (aged 25-44) are more likely to be employed in the healthcare and social assistance industry (mmi=1.10) than their Anglophone counterparts. Older Francophones (aged 45-64) were less likely to be so employed than their Anglophone counterparts (mmi=0.90).
- For Quebec Anglophones, the trend is going in the opposite direction as younger Anglophones (aged 25-44) were much less likely to be employed in this sector than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.64)

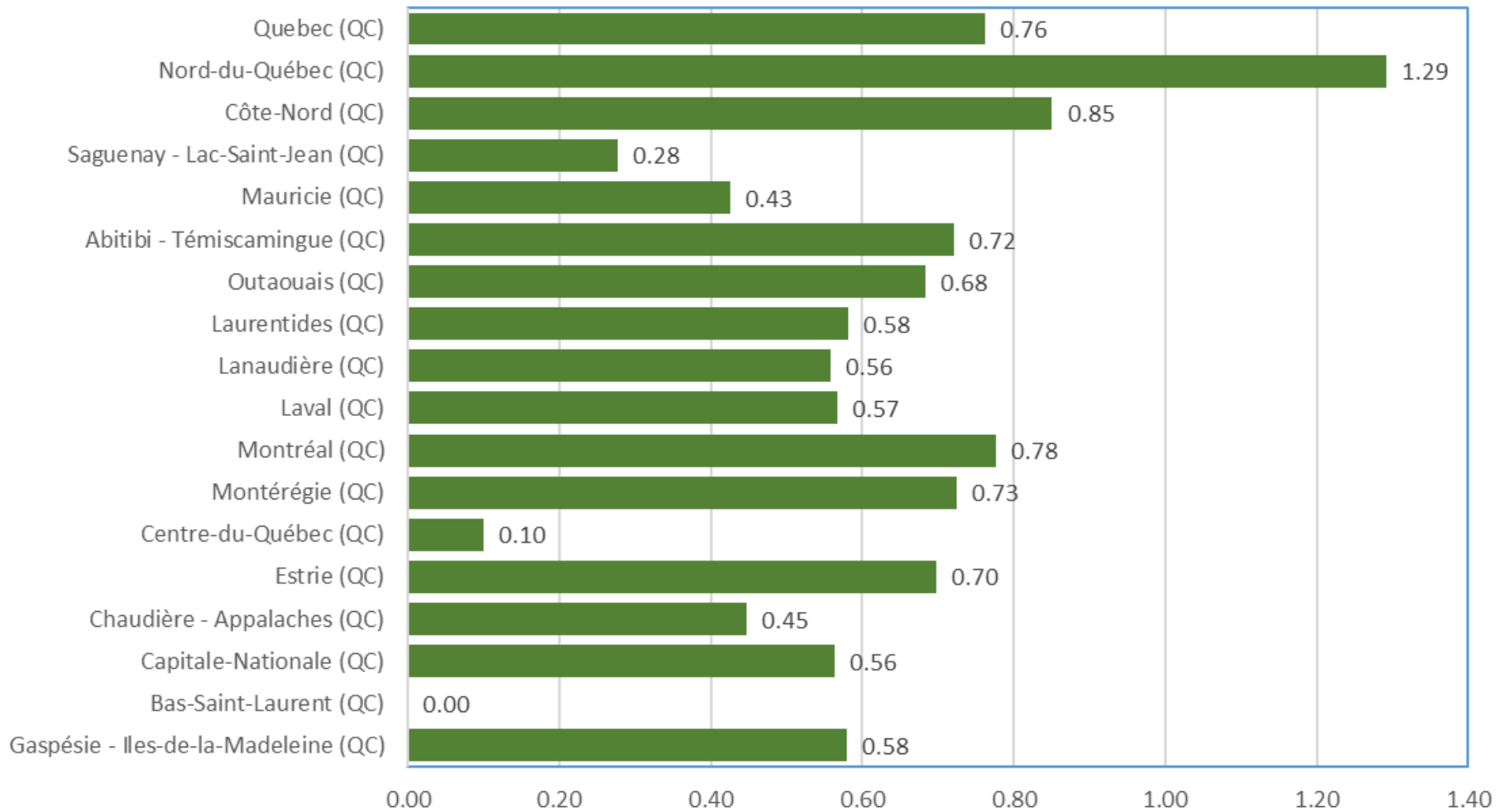
OLMC Participation in Healthcare and Social Assistance Industry
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011



OLMC Participation in Healthcare and Social Assistance Industry
Minority-Majority Index
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011



OLMC Participation in Healthcare and Social Assistance Industry
Minority-Majority Index
Administrative Regions, Quebec, 2011



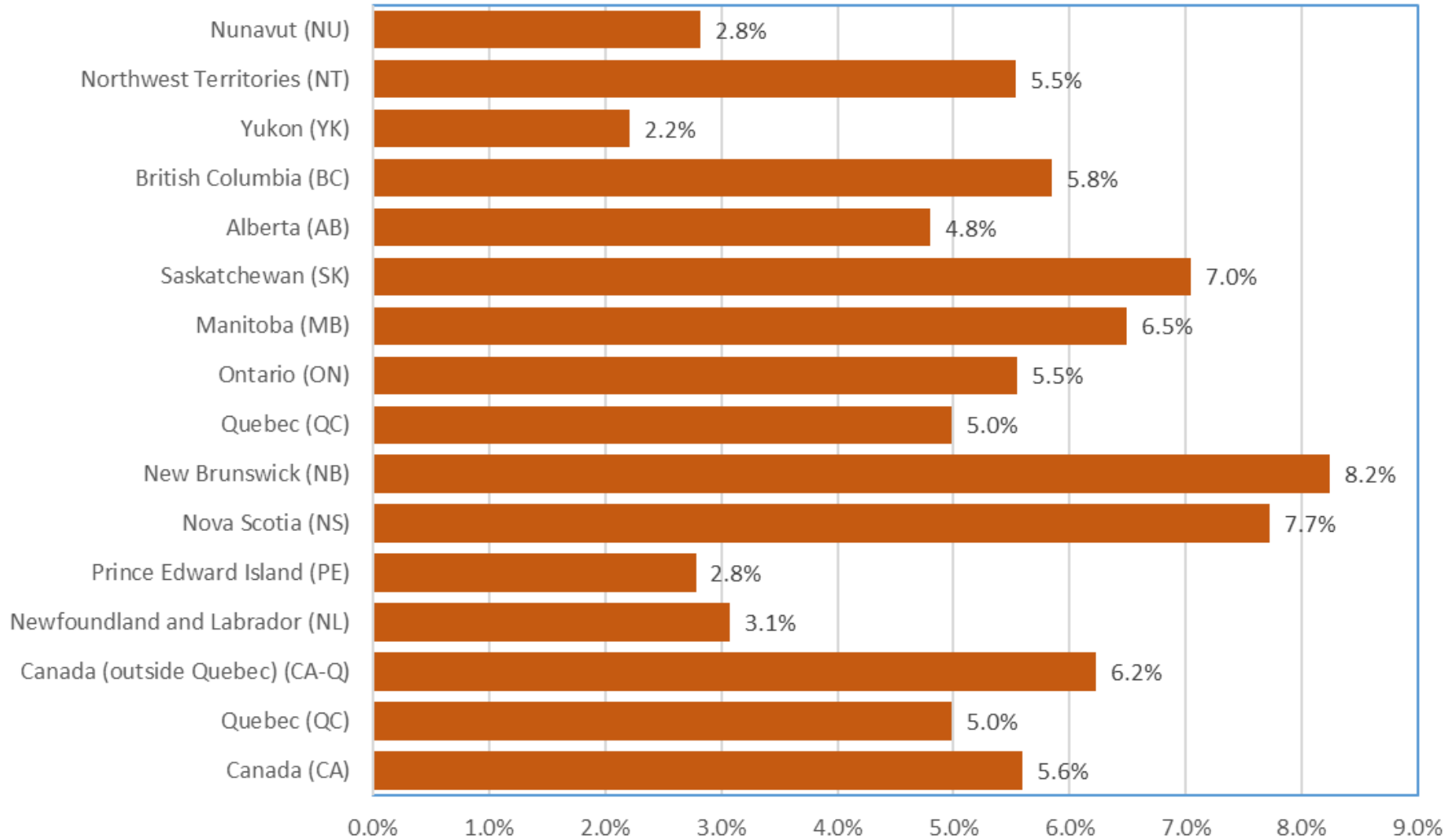
OL Minority Participation in Health Occupations, Minority-Majority Index, 2011

	15+	45-64	25-44
Canada, less Québec	1.06	0.97	1.10
Québec	0.76	0.80	0.69
Canada	0.94	0.91	0.92

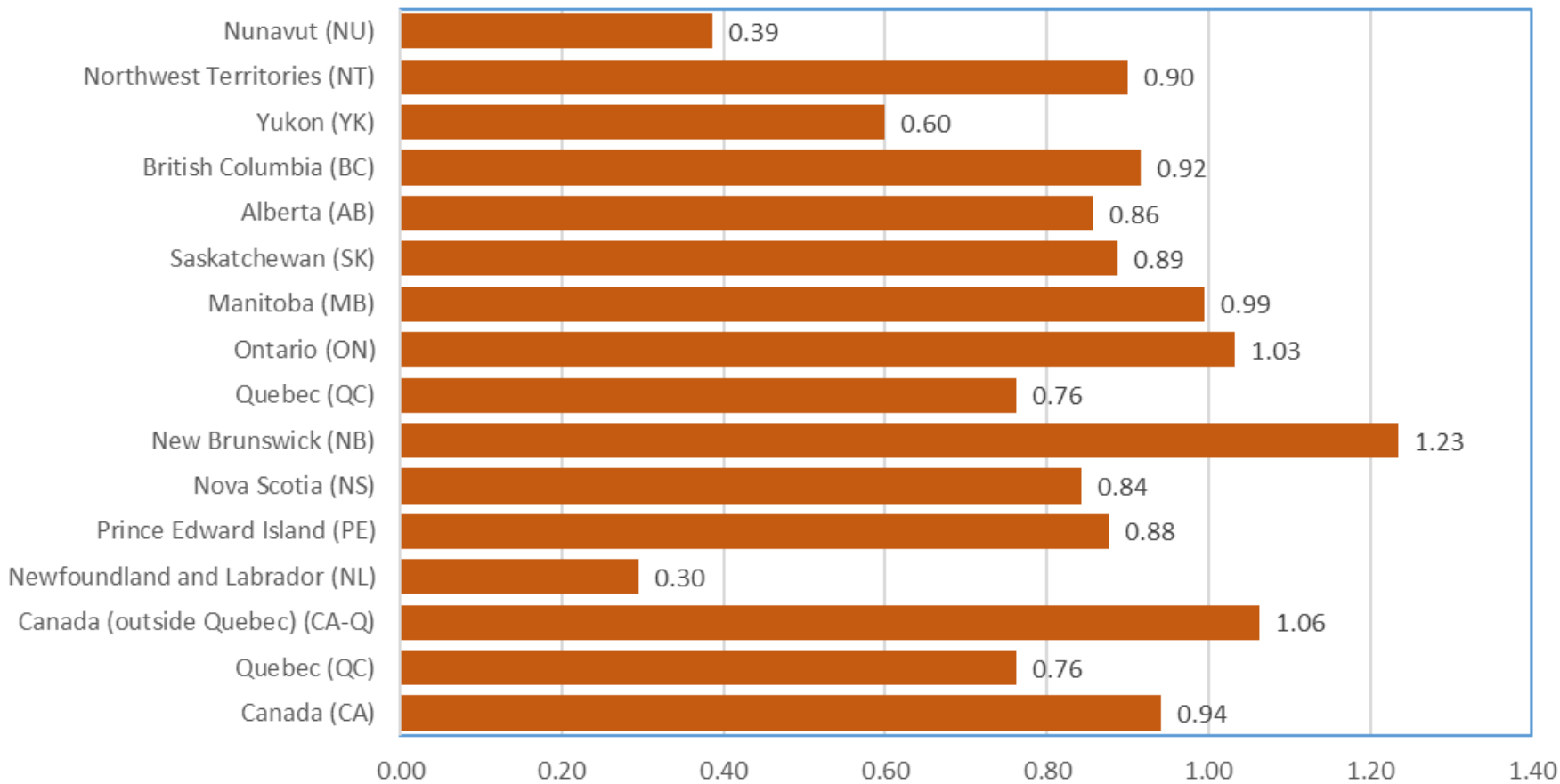
Note: The minority-majority index compares the OL minority's presence in the industry with that of the majority. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the minority is more present than the majority. A value less than 1.00 indicates that the minority is less present with the majority.

- We observe that younger Francophones in a minority situation (aged 25-44) are more likely to be employed in health occupations (mmi=1.10) than their Anglophone counterparts.
- Older Francophones (aged 45-64) were slightly less likely to be so employed than their Anglophone counterparts (mmi=0.97).
- For Quebec Anglophones, the trend is going in the opposite direction as younger Anglophones (aged 25-44) were much less likely to be employed in this field than their Francophone counterparts (mmi=0.649)

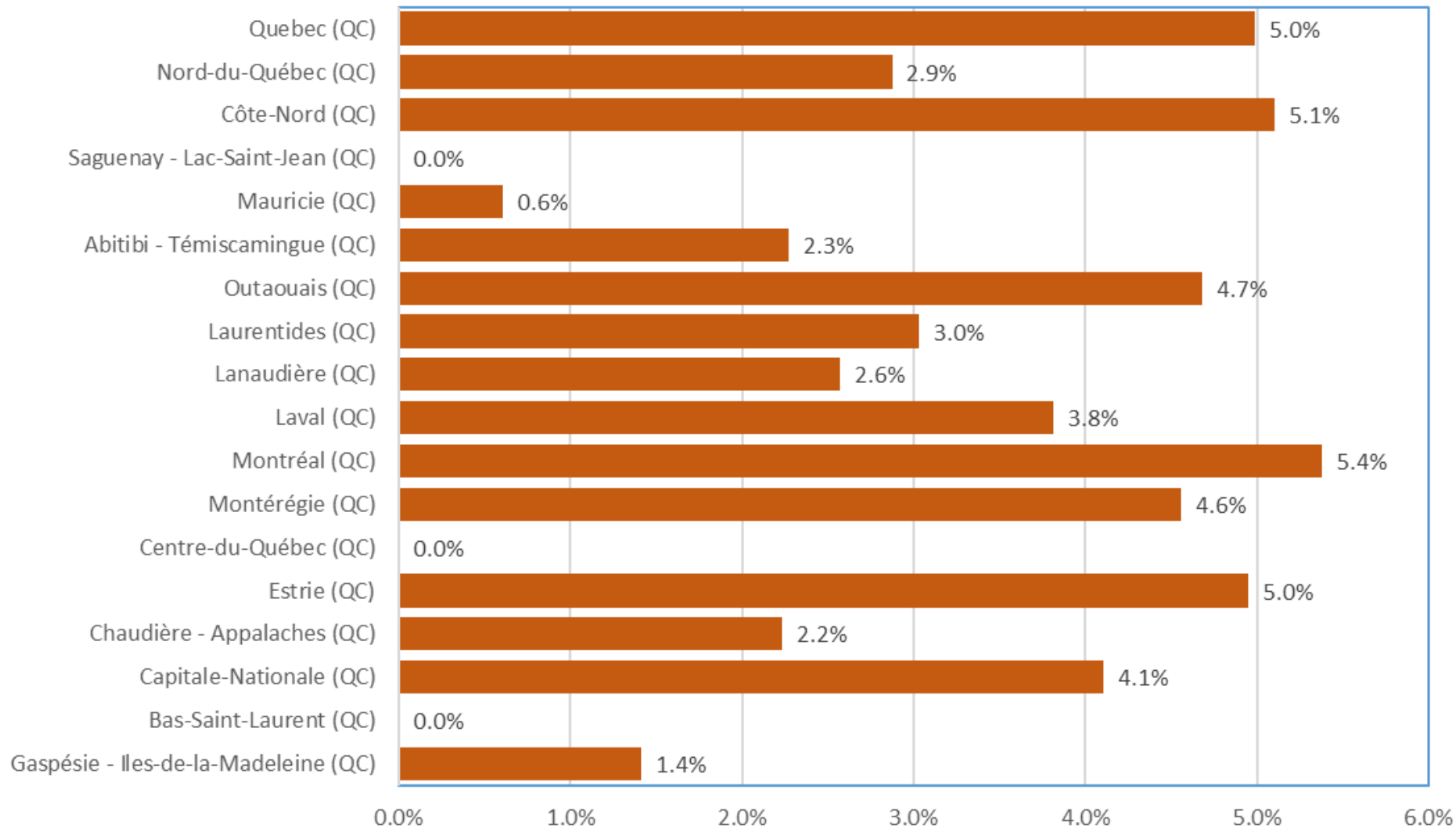
**OLMC Participation in Health Occupations
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011**



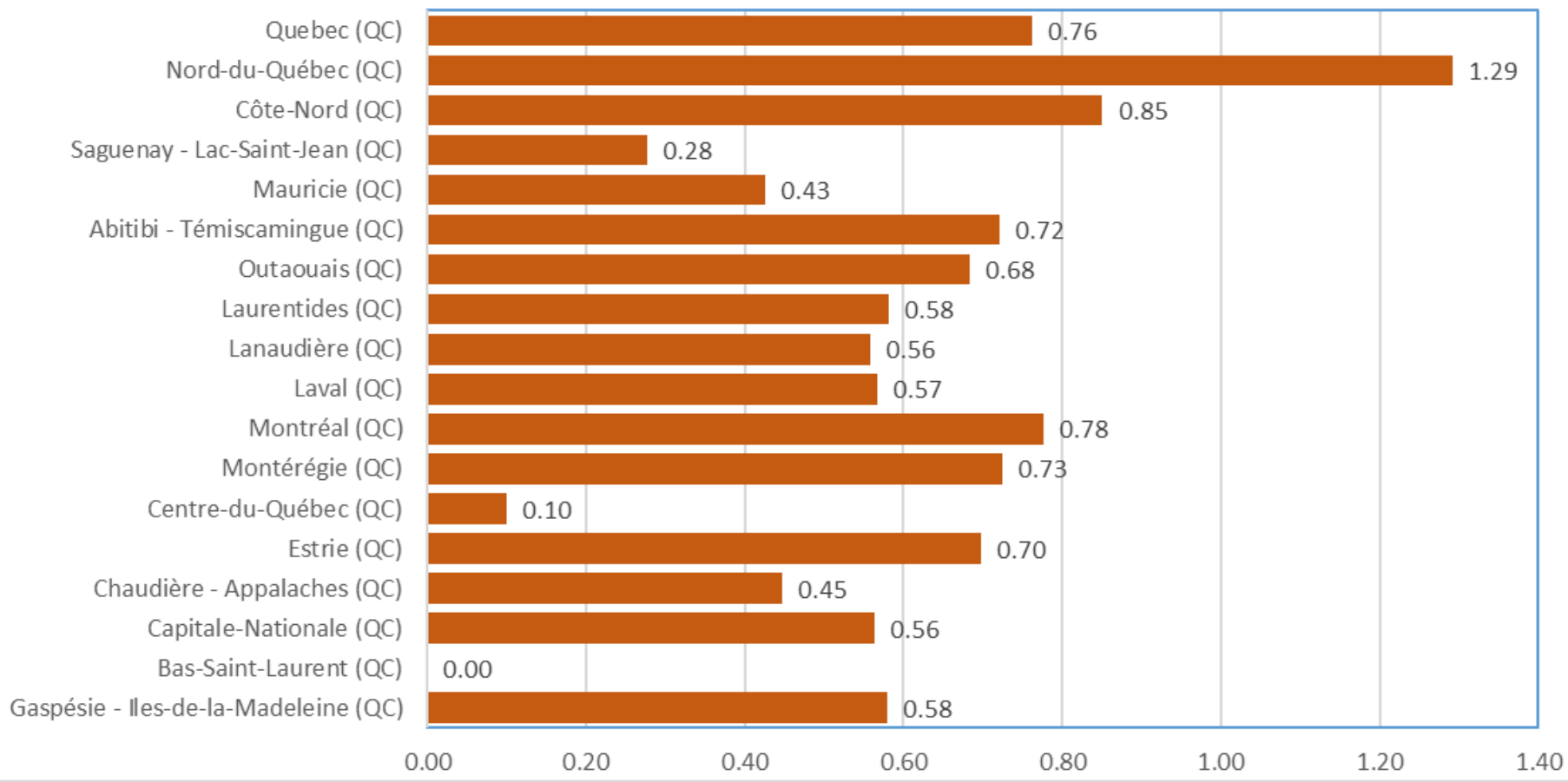
OLMC Participation in Health Occupations
Minority-Majority Index
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011



**OLMC Participation in Health Occupations
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011**



OLMC Participation in Health Occupations
Minority-Majority Index
Provinces/Territories, Canada, 2011



Geo-spatial complexity

Community Development and Policy Implications

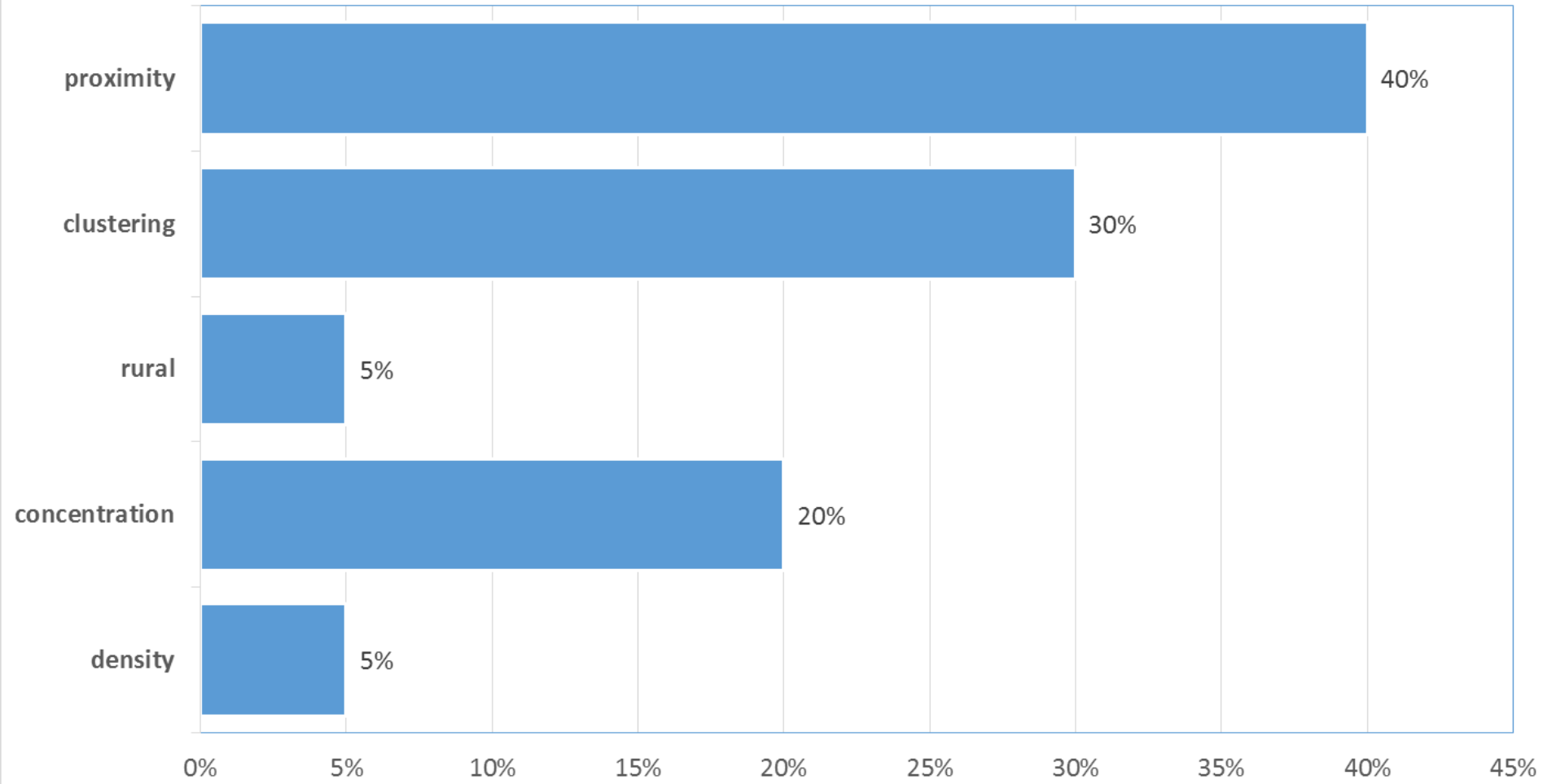
- *Populations with a simple geo-spatial status provide greater potential for mobilization and a simpler challenge for effective service delivery.*
- *Populations with a complex geo-spatial situation will present greater challenges for mobilization and service delivery and may face challenges of community cohesiveness and identity.*

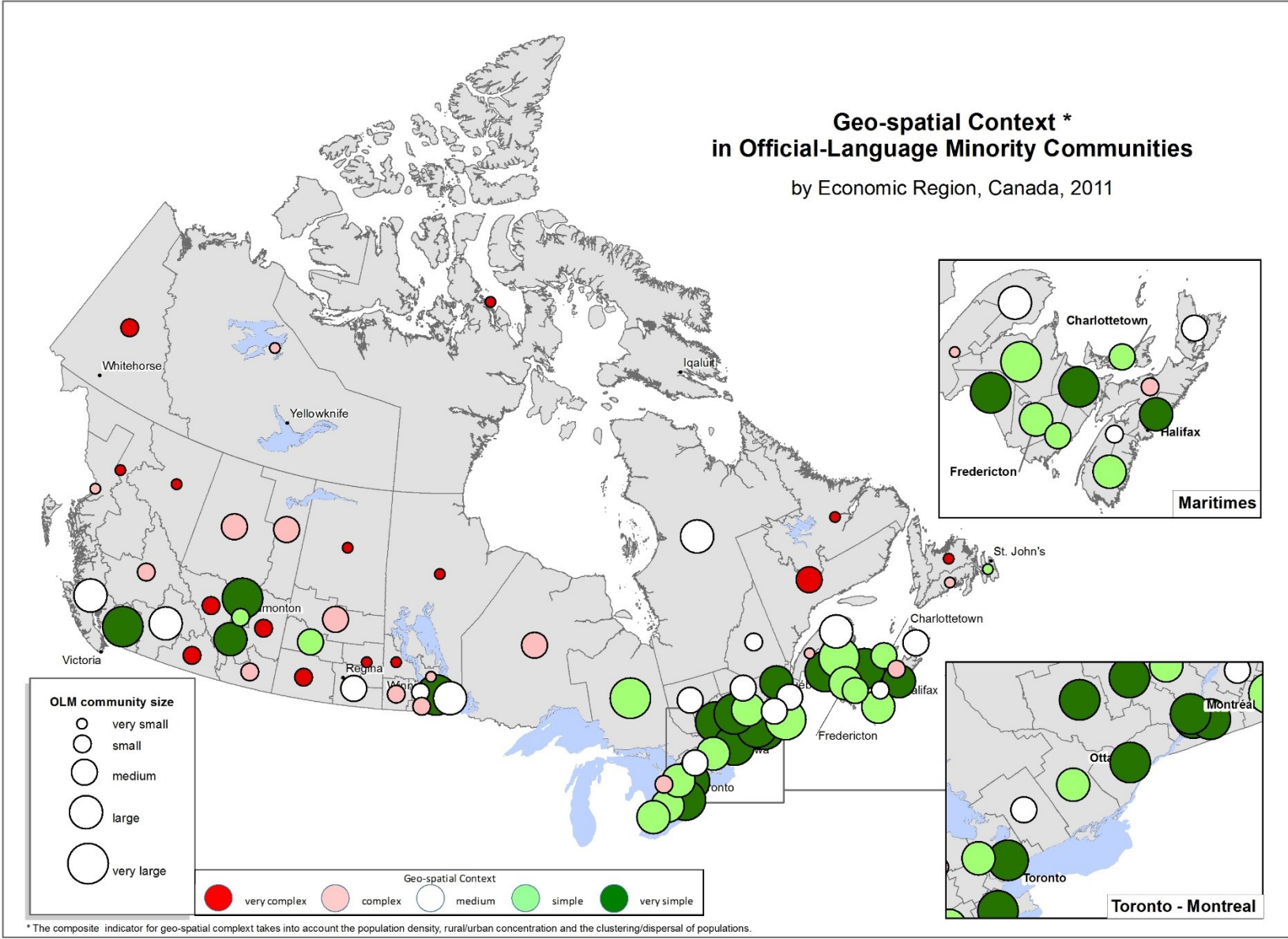


Variables and Measures

- Geographic Concentration (based on standard distance)
- Geographic Proximity (based on distance band measure)
- Geographic Clustering (based on average nearest neighbour)
- Population density
- Rural/urban breakdown


Composite Indicator for geo-spatial context- Weights of Components





Demo-linguistic Vitality

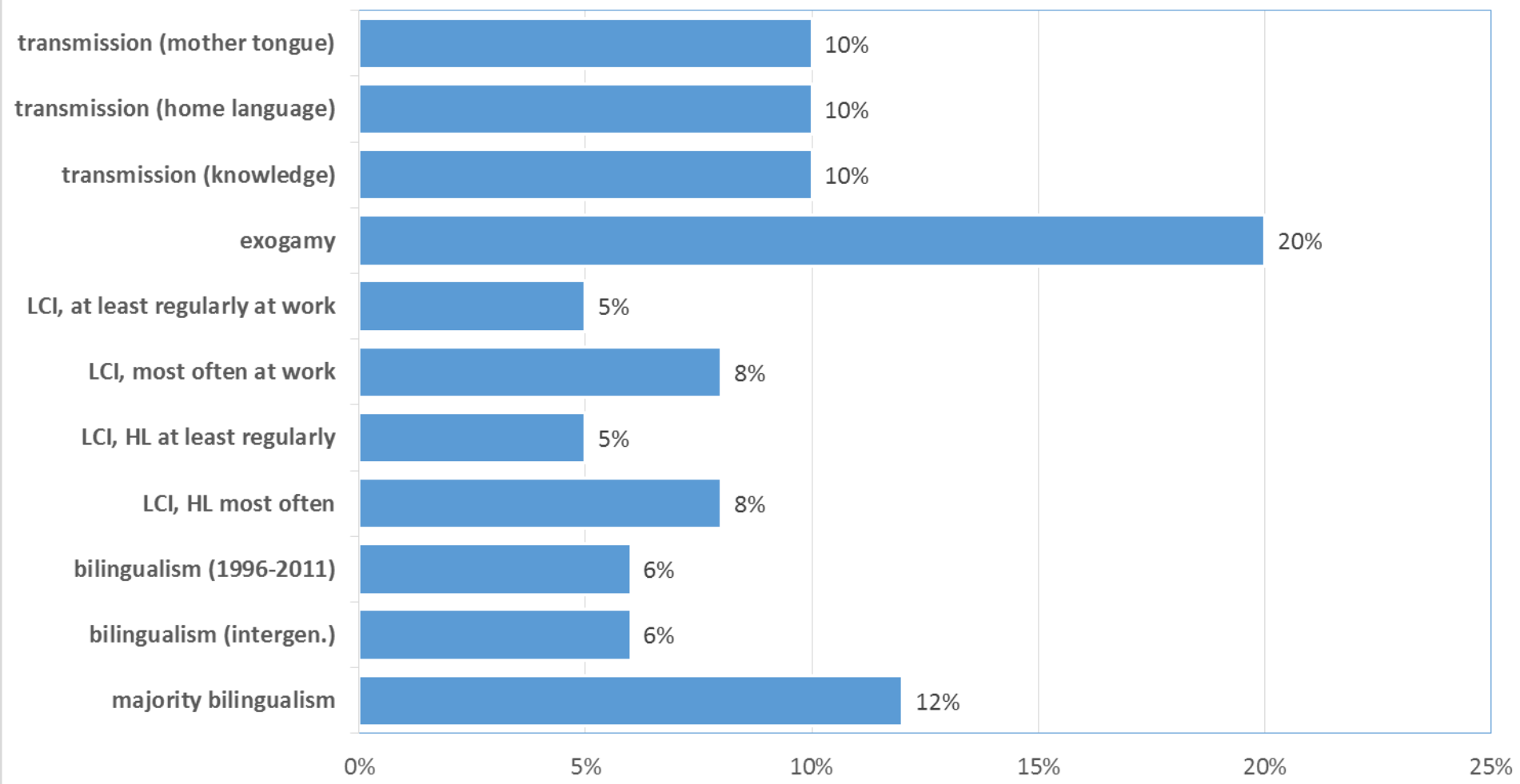
Community Development and Policy Implications

- *Populations with a high demo-linguistic vitality are more able to use their language in a variety of settings and show a higher tendency to pass on their language to their children.*
 - *In such cases, the majority-language population is more likely to know the minority language, giving it a higher status and contributing to a greater likelihood that the minority language will remain strong into the future.*
 - *Low demo-linguistic vitality suggests that the minority language is losing ground, both in public spaces and in the home setting as there are fewer interactions in that language.*
- 

Variables and Measures

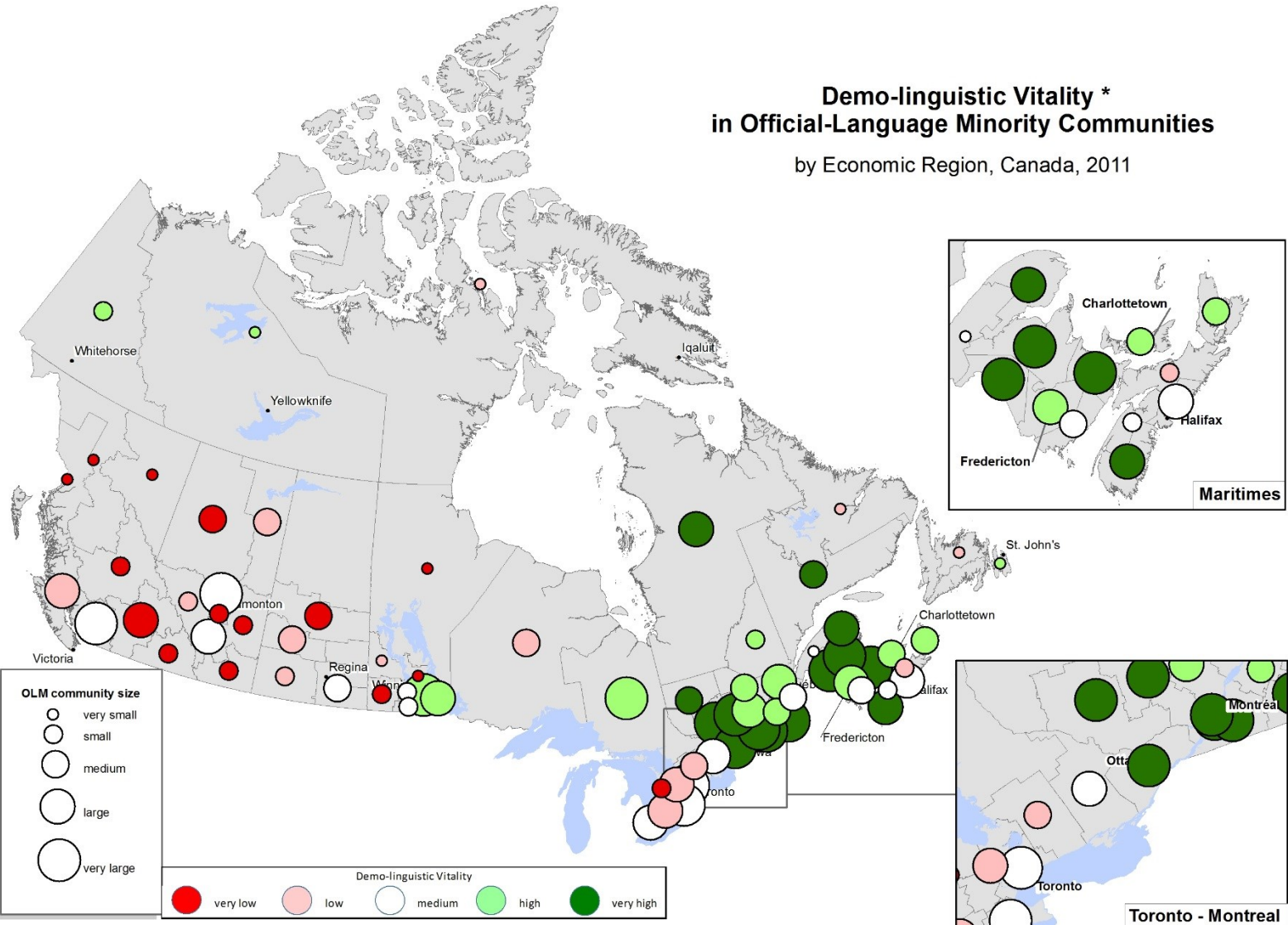
- **Bilingualism in the majority population**
 - Intergenerational change (25-44 age group compared to the 45-64 age group),
 - Change over time (2011 compared to 1996)
- **Linguistic continuity**
 - based on language(s) used at home and at work, either most frequently, or regularly
- **Family dynamics in the minority population group**
 - Exogamy rate
 - Intergenerational transmission of minority language
 - as a known language,
 - as a home language and
 - as mother tongue

Composite Indicator for Demo-linguistic Vitality - Weights of Components



Demo-linguistic Vitality * in Official-Language Minority Communities

by Economic Region, Canada, 2011



* Demolinguistic vitality is a composite indicator based on the majority's knowledge of the minority language; on the relative use of the minority language at home and at work; and on the marriage patterns and intergenerational language transmission of the minority.

Demographic Vitality

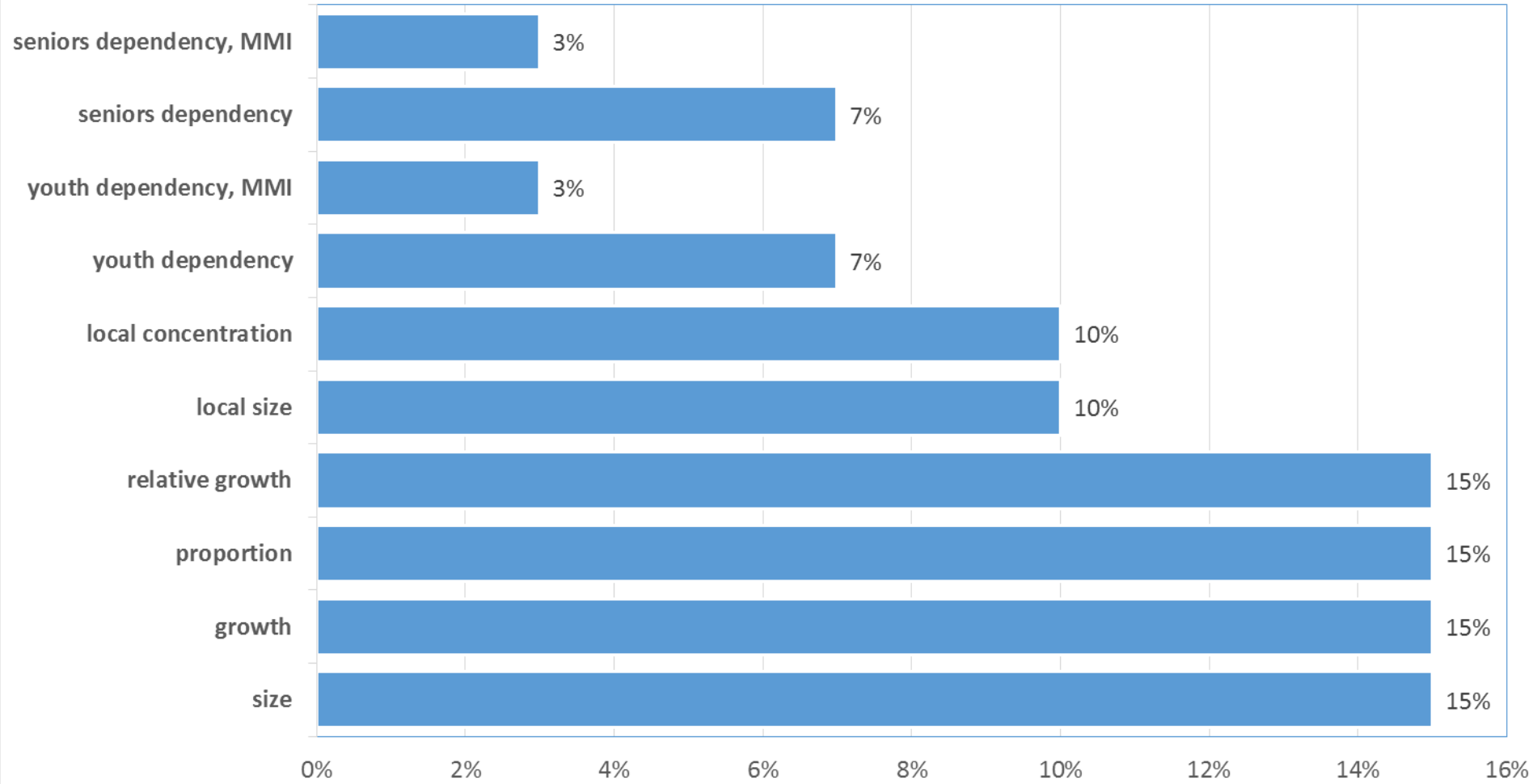
Community Development and Policy Implications

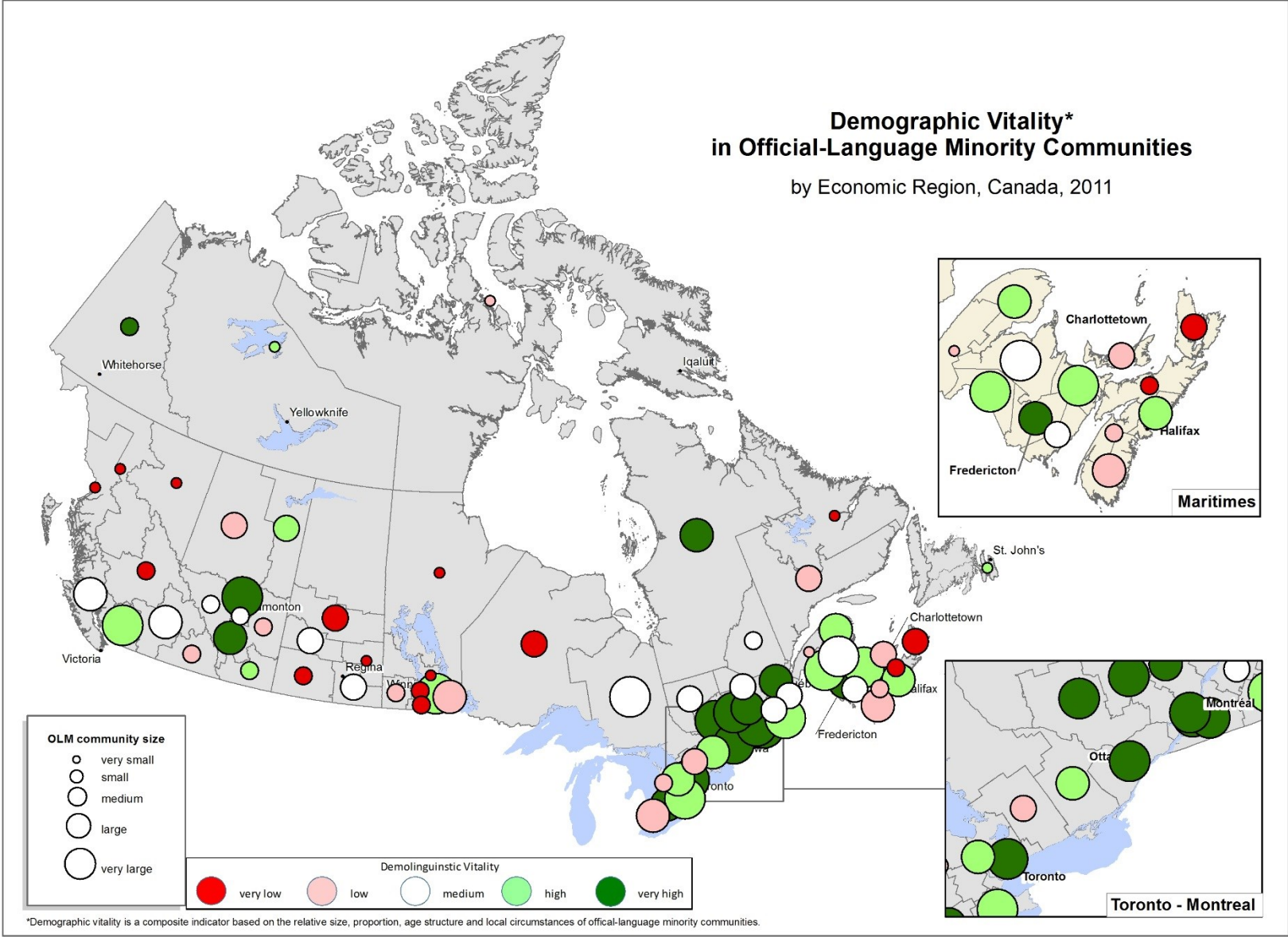
- *Populations with a high demographic vitality are better able to erect and maintain institutions and networks that are important to overall community vitality.*
- *They are also likely to be more visible in public settings and may benefit from enhanced recognition from the majority institutions and governments at all levels.*

Variables and Measures

- Size and proportion of populations with the minority-language as their first official language spoken (multiple responses assigned equally among declared languages)
- Local circumstance (proportion living in CSDs where they comprise more than 500 persons or higher than 5% of the local population)
- Age structure and dependencies (youth, seniors and overall)

Composite Indicator for Demographic Vitality - Weights of Components





Socio-cultural Diversity

Community Development and Policy Implications

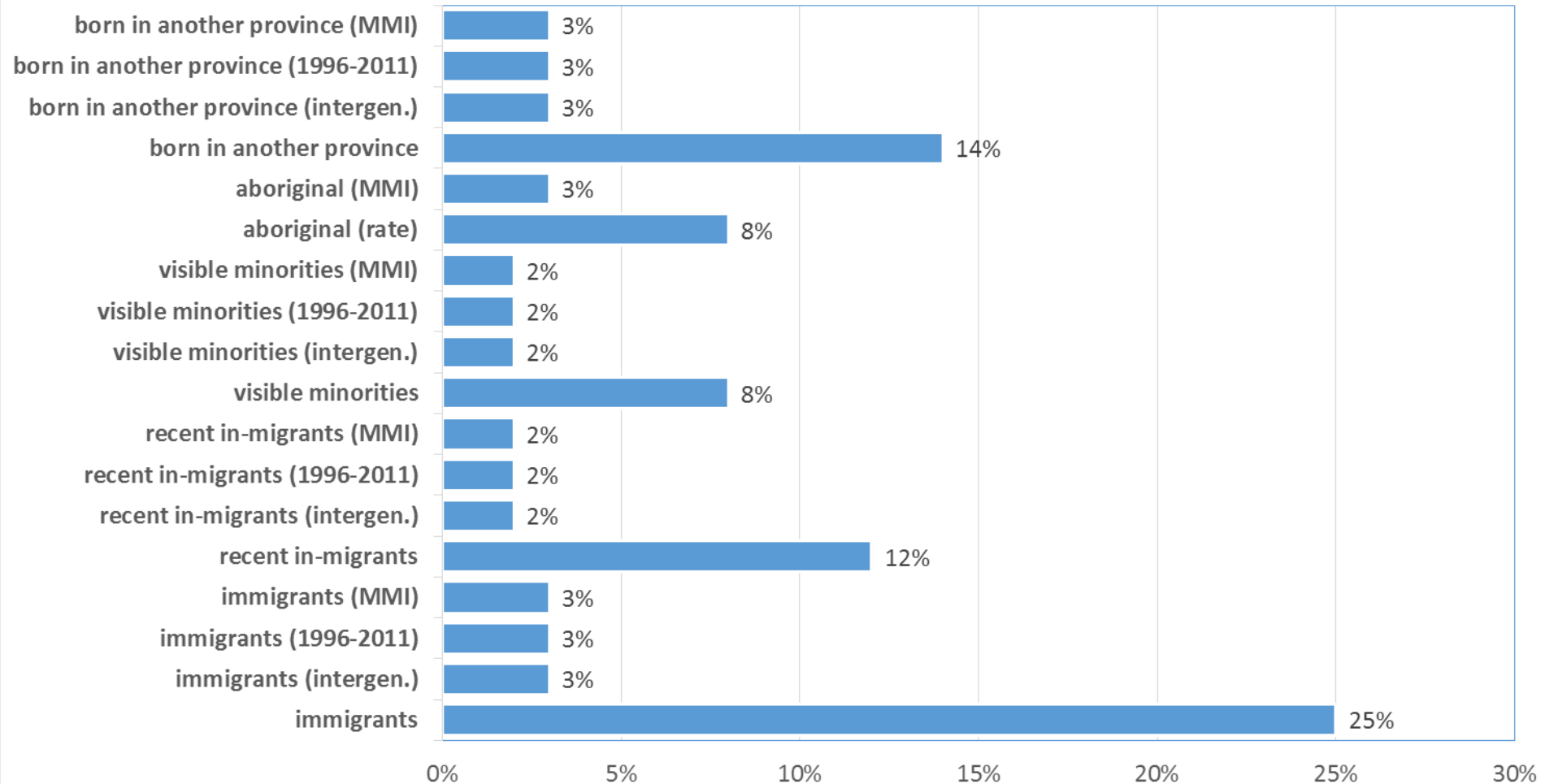
- *Populations with a high level of socio-cultural diversity demonstrate potential for growth as they have a proven capacity to attract others from different areas and different identity characteristics.*
- *This high level of diversity could present challenges in community identity and test the host population's capacity to maintain a strong socio-linguistic identity.*



Variables and Measures

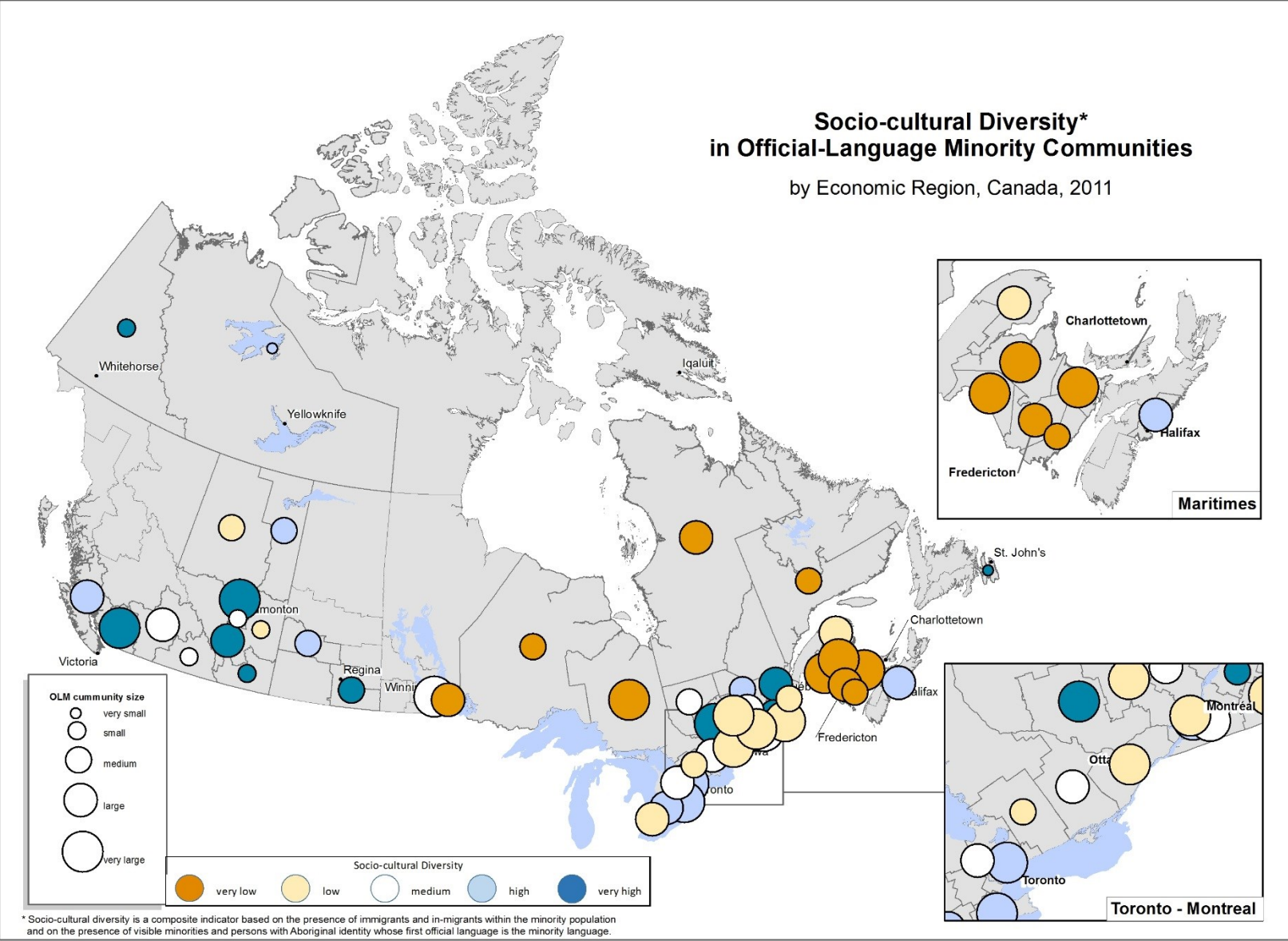
- Immigrants
- Inter-provincial migrants
- Recent arrivals (immigrant and interprovincial)
- Visible minority groups
- Persons with Aboriginal identity
- Intergenerational change (25-44 age group compared to the 45-64 age group)
- Change over time (2011 compared to 1996)
- Minority-majority index (Compares the value for the OLMC with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory)

Composite Indicator for Socio-cultural Diversity - Weights of Components



**Socio-cultural Diversity*
in Official-Language Minority Communities**

by Economic Region, Canada, 2011



Socio-economic Vitality

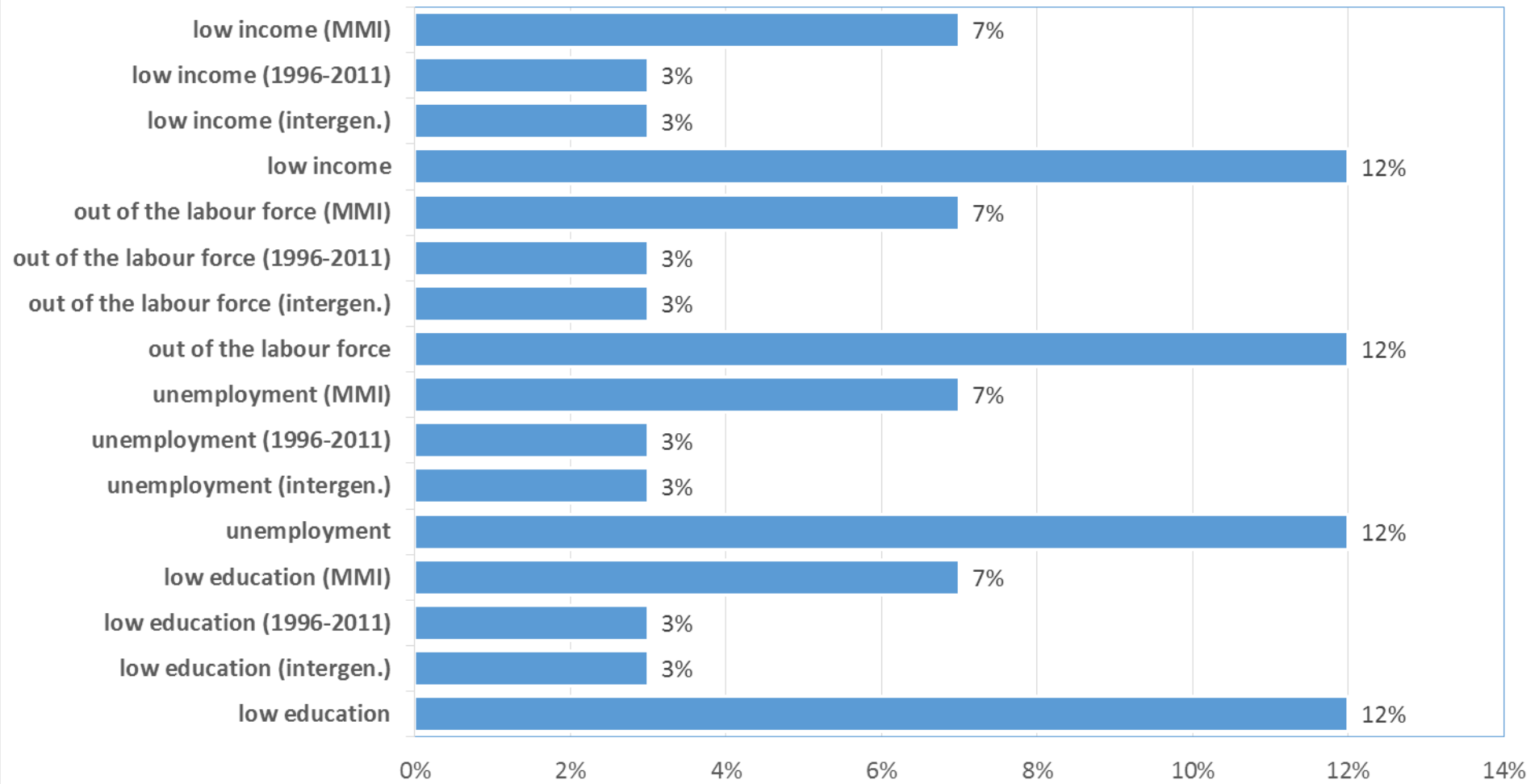
Community Development and Policy Implications

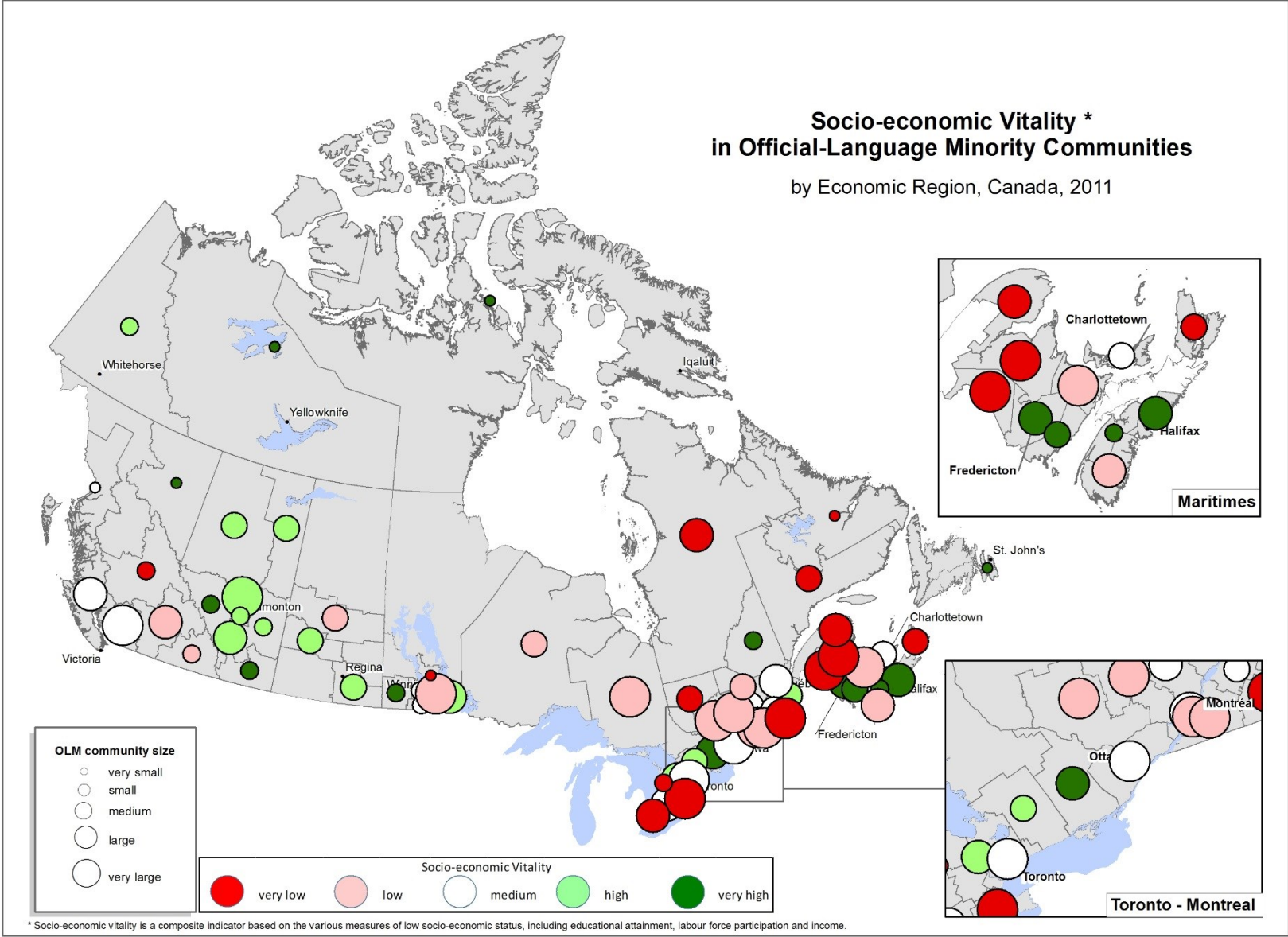
- *Populations with low socio-economic status are:*
 - *more likely to experience material deprivation;*
 - *less likely to have access to education and training;*
 - *more likely to rely on government transfers as a source of income;*
 - *may face health challenges and*
 - *may be more apt to leave their region in search of economic and educational opportunities.*

Variables and Measures

- Low educational attainment (high school diploma or lower)
- Unemployed and out of the labour force
- Low income (less than \$20k)
- Intergenerational change (25-44 age group compared to the 45-64 age group)
- Change over time (2011 compared to 1996)
- Minority-majority index

Composite Indicator for Socio-economic Vitality - Weights of Components





Institutional Presence

Community Development and Policy Implications

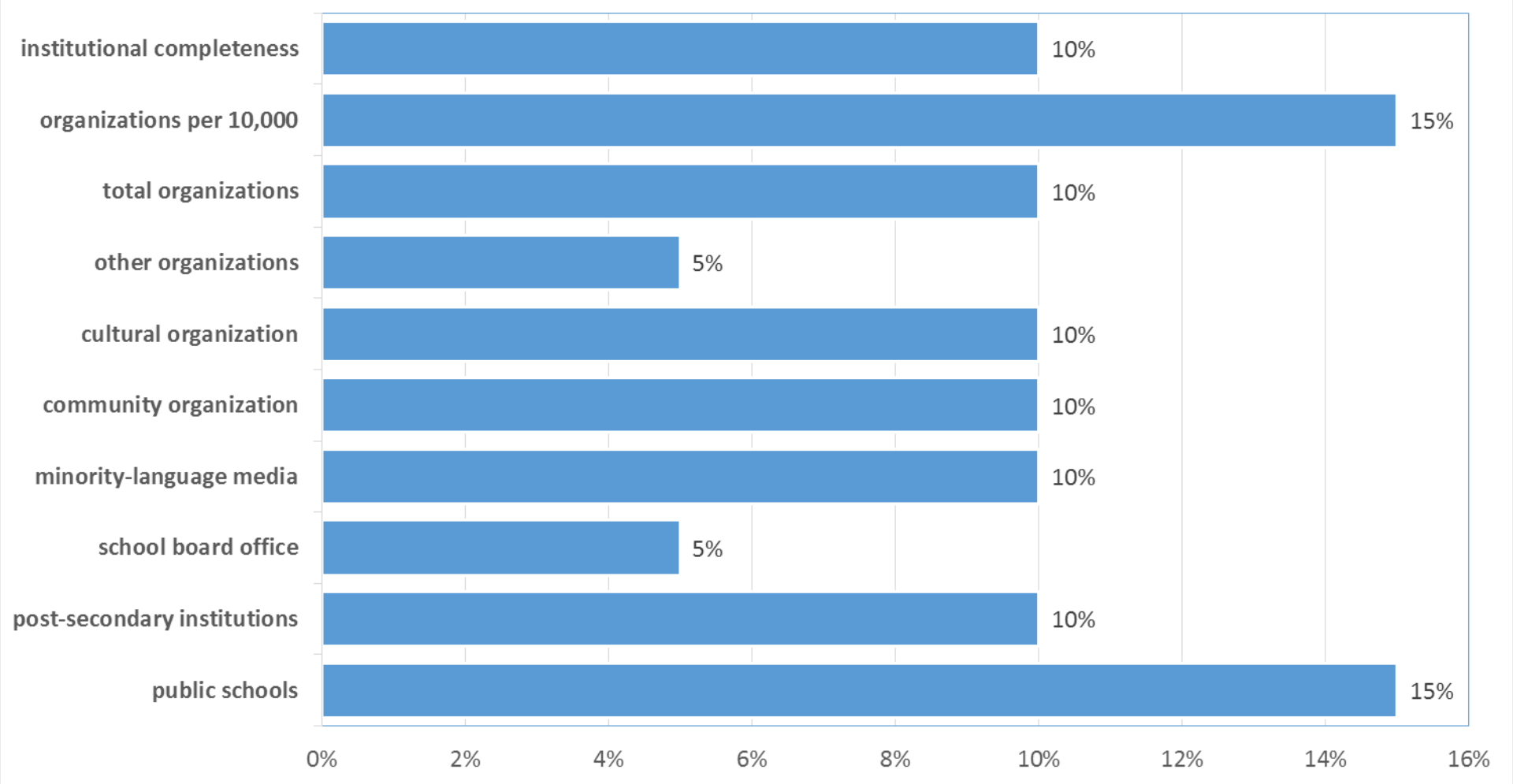
- *Communities with low institutional presence are more apt to seek services and to participate in organizations and networks where their language is less present which will de-value the status and utility of the minority language.*
- *They are also less likely to show capacity for collective action and may face challenges in making their particular challenges and needs known to government actors and mainstream organizations.*

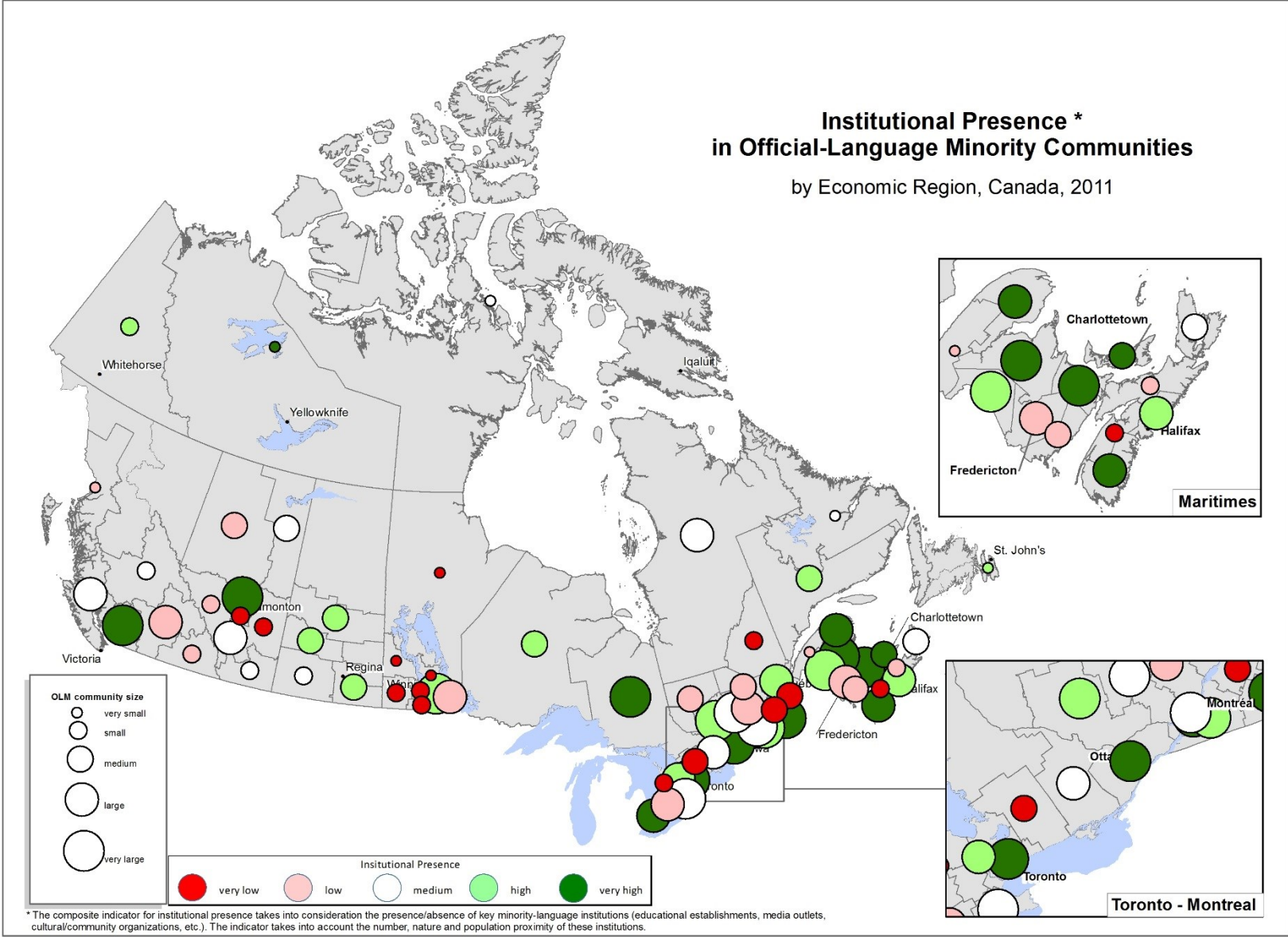


Variables and Measures

- Schools
- Post-secondary institutions
- Media outlets
- Community organizations
- Cultural organizations
- Other organizations
- Institutional presence, density, proximity and completeness


Composite indicator of Institutional Presence - Weights of Components





Presence of Federal Offices

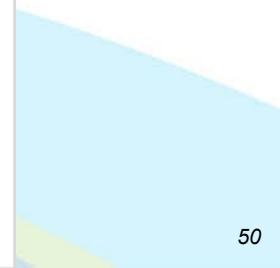
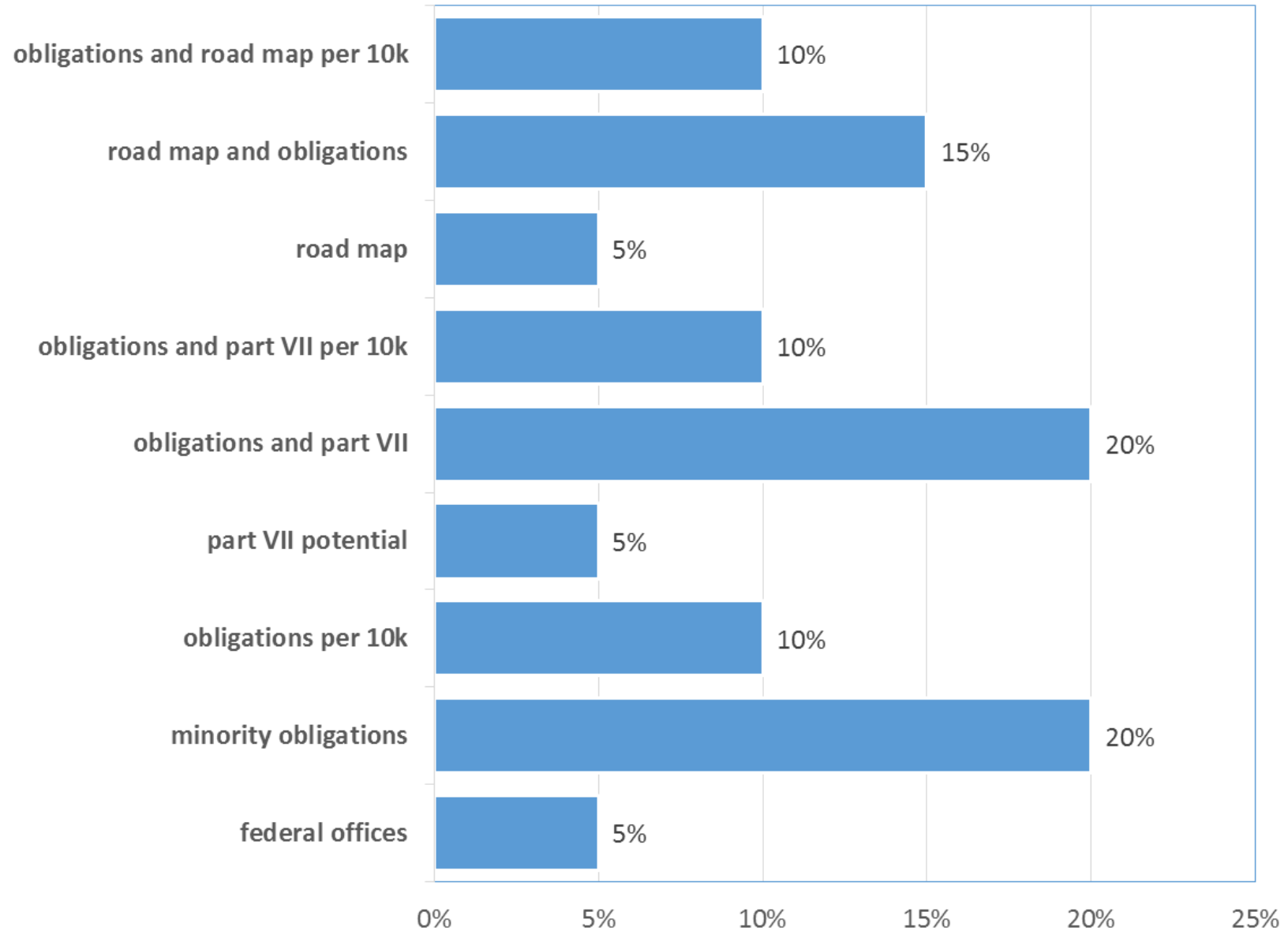
Community Development and Policy Implications

- *Communities with a high presence of federal offices with minority-language service obligations and potential for community vitality support are more apt to be able to function in their language and to receive material and symbolic support for community aspirations.*
 - *They are more likely to be able to use their language in transactions with the federal government which benefits them both in functional and symbolic terms.*
- 

Variables and Measures

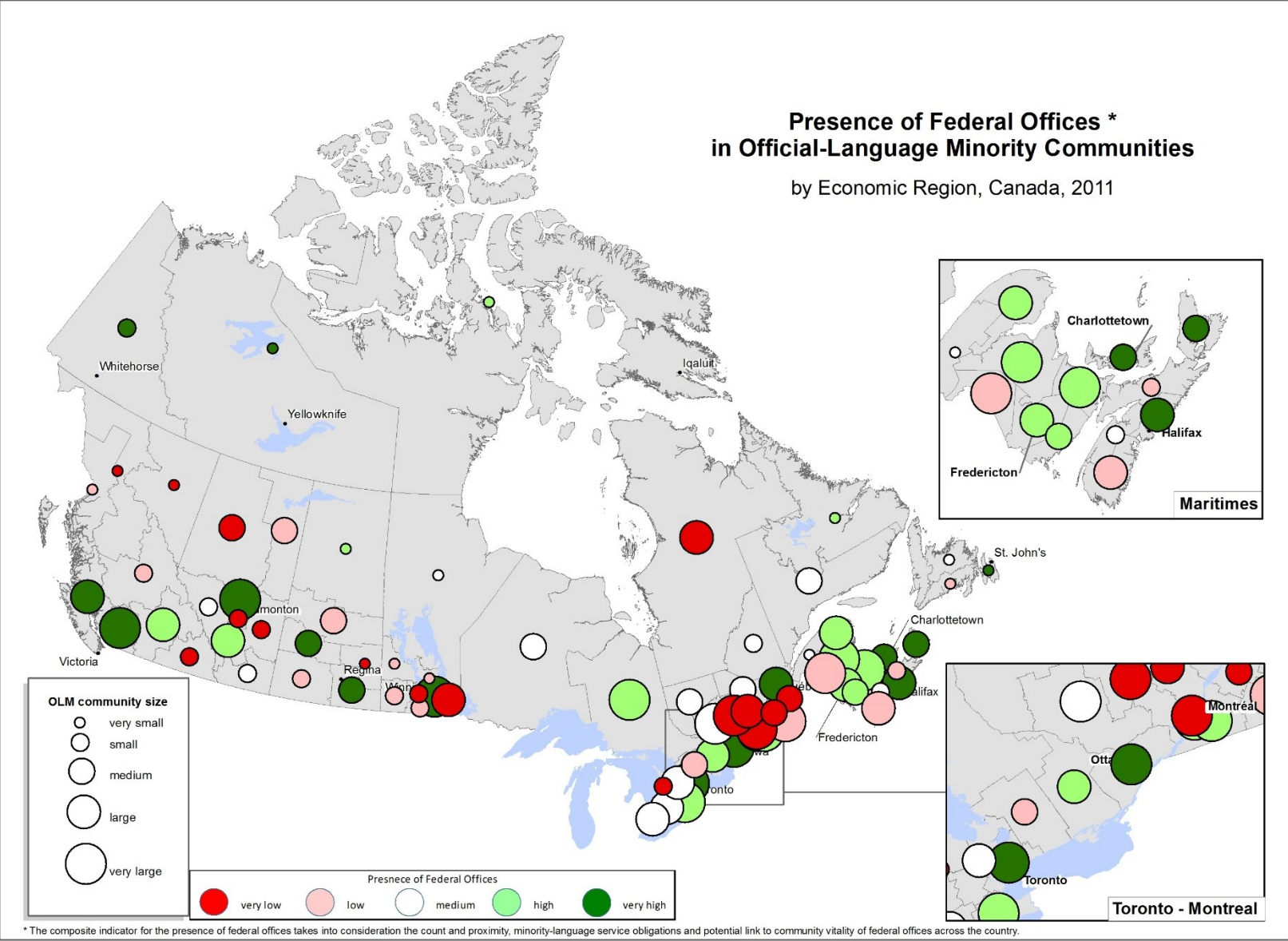
- Count of Federal Offices
- Minority-language obligations of federal offices
- Presence of federal offices with high potential for community vitality support
- Presence of federal offices which are included in Road Map 2
- Presence, frequency, proximity

Composite Indicator for Federal Offices Presence - Weights of Components



**Presence of Federal Offices *
in Official-Language Minority Communities**


by Economic Region, Canada, 2011



* The composite indicator for the presence of federal offices takes into consideration the count and proximity, minority-language service obligations and potential link to community vitality of federal offices across the country.

OLMC Participation in the Health Care and Social Assistance Industry

Community Development and Policy Implications

- *Communities with a high level of participation in the health care/social assistance industries are more likely to encounter members of their language group while accessing services which brings about obvious linguistics advantages in the service transaction.*
 - *There is also enhanced potential for engagement between the health establishments and the minority population as health professionals will naturally be participate in minority community networks (cultural, social, educational, etc.). This enhanced engagement can contribute to successfully linking minority concerns and priorities to decision makers.*
- 

Appendices



Feasibility Criteria for Composite Indicators

- Information is relevant to the issues being studied
- Replicable over time
- Data is available at a reasonable cost (financial, human resources)
- Data is available at useful levels of geography (ex. census division, economic region, province/territory)

Concepts

- **First Official Language Spoken** (FOLS) is a linguistic concept derived from three census questions on language (knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language). Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The **Official-Language Minority Community** (OLMC) is the population in a given province or territory with the minority official language (English in Quebec and French outside Quebec) as their First Official Language Spoken. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The **Linguistic Continuity Index** (LCI) compares the number of those who speak a given language as their home language with the number who had that language as a mother tongue.
- **Mother Tongue** (MT) refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- **Home Language** (HLa) refers to those who speak a given language most often at home. The language spoken at least regularly at home (HLab) is the total of the responses to the two home language questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- The **language of work** (LWa) refers to those who speak a given language most often at work. The language spoken at least regularly at home (LWab) is the total of the responses to the two language of work questions (Part A - most often and Part B - regularly) in the Census. Multiple responses are distributed equally among declared languages.
- **Rural and Urban Areas** – In this study, Census Agglomerations and Census Metropolitan Areas with census tracts are treated as urban while all other areas are classed as rural.

Relative Indices

- The **Intergenerational Index** (intergen) compares the value for the younger adult population (aged 25-44) with the older half of the working age population (aged 45-64) in a given OL minority population. The intergenerational index suggests whether a particular situation is improving or deteriorating across time.
- The 1996-2011 **temporal index** (temp9611) compares the value for the OL minority population in a given region in 2011 with the same population in 1996. A temporal index higher than 1.00 indicates that the value is more present in 2011 than it was in 1996 and a temporal index lower than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in 2011 than it was in 1996.
- **Intergenerational transmission** rates measure the tendency for the minority language to be passed on from parents to children as a mother tongue, home language or known language.
- The **minority-majority index** (MMI) compares the value for the OL minority population with the OL majority with whom it shares a territory. A value greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the minority than in the majority while a value of less than 1.00 means that the characteristic is less present in the minority group.
- The **Relative Population Growth** (RPG) measures the change in proportion (or population share) of a given population. An RPG of greater than 1.00 indicates that the given population's share of the population increased over the time period in question while an RPG of less than 1.00 indicates a decrease in the population share.
- The **Exogamy Rate** expresses the proportions of persons with a given mother tongue who are in a couple relationship with persons who do not share that mother tongue.

William Floch (william.floch@canada.ca)
Martin Durand (martin.durand@canada.ca)
Elias Abou-Rjeili (elias.abou-rjeili@canada.ca)
Équipe de recherche
Programmes d'appui aux langues officielles
Patrimoine canadien
15-7, Eddy
Gatineau (Québec) K1A 0M5