

**CHSSN**

*Community Health  
And Social Services Network*  
Réseau communautaire de santé  
et de services sociaux

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE  
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BLACK COMMUNITIES  
OF CLSC DOLLARD-DES-ORMEAUX  
AND CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE

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FOR THE  
AFRICAN CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
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AND THE  
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## Introduction

### *Purpose of this document*

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking black population of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île and CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux. The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada. The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community with a particular emphasis on the characteristics of the black group within the English-speaking population.<sup>1</sup> Health organizations include culture among the factors that are acknowledged as significantly affecting health. A group may face additional health risks where dominant cultural values contribute to some form of social marginalization including exclusion based on language, or membership in a visible minority, or both. Lack of access to culturally appropriate health care and services is a factor in the lower health status of a population.<sup>2</sup>

This demographic portrait was prepared by the CHSSN for the African Canadian Development and Prevention Network (ACDPN). Its purpose is to support ACDPN in its efforts to build knowledge of the black population within the English-speaking communities and their needs; and to promote collaboration with the public health and social services system serving the territory of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île and CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux.

### *Linguistic definitions*

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#), which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the

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<sup>1</sup> National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) [Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff](#), Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

<sup>2</sup> Grace-Edward Galabuzi cites extensive research which demonstrates that groups experiencing some form of social exclusion tend to sustain higher health risks and lower health status in her article entitled "Social Exclusion", pp.235-251, in Raphael, D. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002.

official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

### ***CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI)***

ACDPN participates in the CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program.<sup>3</sup> The NPI Program is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A *community network* is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking\\_Partnership.html](http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html)

## Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

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## Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.<sup>4</sup> In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

**Table 1 - Population Size**

Population Size	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	Total	blacks	non-blacks	Total	blacks	non-blacks
FOLS - Anglophones	130,425	6,050	124,375	34,985	1,785	33,200
	100.0%	4.6%	95.4%	100.0%	5.1%	94.9%
FOLS - Francophones	76,198	4,148	72,050	12,895	943	11,953
	100.0%	5.4%	94.6%	100.0%	7.3%	92.7%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- ❖ While the English-speaking population constitutes an official language minority in the province of Quebec, the English-speakers living in CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île form the numerical majority of this CSSS region and of the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux.
- ❖ The total population of individuals living in the area of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) is 130,425. There are 6,050 individuals who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and are members of the black community representing 4.6% of the total English-speaking group.
- ❖ There are 1,785 blacks among the 34,985 English-speakers in the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory. They represent 5.1% of that population which is slightly higher than their share of the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île territory.

<sup>4</sup> See Bowen, S, (2001). [Language Barriers in Access to Health Care](#), Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol.84, No.1, pp.111-133.

## Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both. In the case of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île, English-speaking black youth may be a sub-group whose needs are underestimated.

Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress. Survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.<sup>5</sup> The findings suggests that access to social services in English is a health priority for the black English-speaking community of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île.

**Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population**

Age Structure of the Population	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ILE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	130,425	6,050	76,198	34,985	1,785	12,895
0-14 y ears	26,070	1,535	13,958	6,700	420	2,180
15-24 y ears	18,980	915	10,683	5,470	260	1,993
25-44 y ears	33,955	1,530	18,693	9,000	435	2,918
45-64 y ears	36,125	1,545	23,343	10,200	505	3,978
65+y ears	15,295	525	9,523	3,615	165	1,828
<b>Proportion by age group</b>						
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 y ears	20.0%	25.4%	18.3%	18.3%	23.5%	16.9%
15-24 y ears	14.6%	15.1%	14.0%	14.0%	14.6%	15.5%
25-44 y ears	26.0%	25.3%	24.5%	24.5%	24.4%	22.6%
45-64 y ears	27.7%	25.5%	30.6%	30.6%	28.3%	30.8%
65+y ears	11.7%	8.7%	12.5%	12.5%	9.2%	14.2%

<sup>5</sup> Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. [http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR\\_2007-08\\_final.pdf](http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR_2007-08_final.pdf)

Age Structure of the Population	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- ❖ There are 26,070 English-speakers in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory who are 0-14 years of age. They form a substantial 20.0% of the total Anglophone age groups in this CSSS. 1,535 of the individuals in this age cohort are English-speaking blacks forming 25.4% of the CSSS English-speaking black community.
- ❖ Table 2 tells us that there are 15,295 English-speaking individuals living in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île area who are 65 years of age and over. 525 of these English-speakers are also members of the black community. Older individuals of the official language minority and their families form a vulnerable sub-group as they are highly likely to need public healthcare support in their language.
- ❖ When we look across the age groups in the Anglophone population of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île, we observe a substantial number of children under 14 years of age with the bulk of the population located in the 25-64 years age group and smaller comparable numbers of seniors over 65 years. When we compare this pattern with the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île French-speaking group, we note that English-speakers aged 0-14 form a somewhat larger proportion of their English-speaking community than French-speakers of this age with respect to their language group. Compared to Francophones, the Anglophone age groups of 45-64 and 65+ years form a somewhat smaller proportion of their language community.
- ❖ When English-speaking blacks residing in this CSSS territory are compared with the French-speaking CSSS group, this variance is even more evident. Besides a notably greater proportion of youth, English-speaking blacks in the older age groups form a smaller proportion of their black community than the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île Francophone group. Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities
- ❖ When we consider the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux, we observe there are 3,615 Anglophones who are 65 years and over which represents 12.5% of the total English-speaking population. Of these, 165 are English-speaking blacks representing 9.2% of the total English-speaking black population in this CLSC territory. The proportion of English-speaking blacks 65+ years of age is smaller than the proportion of Francophones of the same age. 6,700 of the English-speaking population located in the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux are 0-14 years of age. 420 of these are English-speaking blacks who form 23.5% of the English-speaking black community in this CLSC territory. This a greater proportion than this age group forms in the French-speaking CLSC group.

## Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.<sup>6</sup> For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

**Table 3 - Income**

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Income groups	104,355	4,515	62,240	28,285	1,365	10,715
Without income	5,675	385	3,540	1,570	70	730
With income	98,675	4,120	58,705	26,715	1,290	9,983
Under \$10,000	21,290	905	10,690	5,940	275	1,858
\$10,000 - \$29,999	30,910	1,765	18,215	9,305	540	3,415
\$30,000 - \$49,999	20,765	925	12,805	5,540	310	2,240
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13,480	370	8,833	3,270	120	1,318
\$75,000 and over	12,220	145	8,165	2,650	45	1,155
<b>Proportion by income group</b>						
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Without income	5.4%	8.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.1%	6.8%
With income	94.6%	91.3%	94.3%	94.4%	94.5%	93.2%
Under \$10,000	20.4%	20.0%	17.2%	21.0%	20.1%	17.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	29.6%	39.1%	29.3%	32.9%	39.6%	31.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.9%	20.5%	20.6%	19.6%	22.7%	20.9%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	12.9%	8.2%	14.2%	11.6%	8.8%	12.3%
\$75,000 and over	11.7%	3.2%	13.1%	9.4%	3.3%	10.8%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- ❖ Table 3 shows that 5,675 English-speakers 15 years of age and over living in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île are without income and 385 of these are English-speaking blacks. They represent 5.4% of the total English-speaking CSSS population and a substantial 8.5% of the English-speaking black population. The proportion of the CSSS English-speaking black community without income is nearly 50% higher, in relative terms, than the proportion of CSSS Francophones.
- ❖ Among the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île English-speaking population with income, 21,290 individuals are earning an annual income under \$10,000 and 905 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those earning under \$10,000 form 20.4% of the English-speaking CSSS population and 20.0% of the English-speaking black population. The proportion of the Anglophone community of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-

<sup>6</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR\\_2007-08\\_final.pdf](http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR_2007-08_final.pdf)

L'Île earning under \$10,000 is higher than the proportion of Francophones in the same income bracket.

- ❖ A greater percentage of Anglophones with income living in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île are earning under \$30,000 (50%) than above (44.5%). The percentage of English-speaking blacks earning under \$30,000 is even greater at 59.1%. The proportion of the CSSS English-speaking black community without income is higher than the proportion of Francophones.
- ❖ There are 1,570 English-speakers residing in the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux who are without income and 70 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those without income represent 5.6% of the total English-speaking population and 5.1% of the English-speaking black population located in this CLSC territory.
- ❖ Among the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux English-speaking population with income, 5,940 are earning an annual income under \$10,000 and 275 of these are English-speaking blacks. They form 21% of the English-speaking CLSC group and 20.1% of the English-speaking CLSC black community. The proportion of English-speaking blacks living in CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory who are earning under \$10,000 is somewhat larger than the proportion of French-speakers who are located in this income bracket.
- ❖ At both the CSSS and CLSC level of this table, the proportion of the English-speaking black population earning between \$10,000 and \$29,999 is notably higher than the proportion found in the general Anglophone group as well as among Francophones in this income bracket. The proportion of the English-speaking black community earning \$50,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000 and over is much smaller than the proportion of Francophones located in these high income brackets.
- ❖ Among those living in the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux, the proportion of English-speakers earning under \$10,000 is greater than the proportion of Francophones who do so. English-speaking blacks with income are more likely to be earning \$10,000-\$29,999 and much less likely to be earning \$75,000 and over than French-speakers.

## Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.<sup>7</sup> Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements**

Population by Household Living Arrangements	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Persons in private households	130,300	6,045	76,040	34,880	1,780	12,850
Total - Persons in Census family households	117,210	5,335	67,100	31,930	1,595	11,618
Persons in married or common-law couples families	103,590	3,465	59,070	28,105	960	10,165
Persons in lone-parent families	13,630	1,875	8,035	3,825	635	1,445
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	13,085	715	8,930	2,955	185	1,240
Living with relatives	1,980	205	1,155	580	70	188
Living with non-relatives only	1,530	70	1,163	435	10	90
Living alone	9,570	425	6,600	1,930	110	958
<b>Proportion by household living arrangements</b>						
Total - Persons in private households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	90.0%	88.3%	88.2%	91.5%	89.6%	90.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	79.5%	57.3%	77.7%	80.6%	53.9%	79.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	10.5%	31.0%	10.6%	11.0%	35.7%	11.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	10.0%	11.8%	11.7%	8.5%	10.4%	9.6%
Living with relatives	1.5%	3.4%	1.5%	1.7%	3.9%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%
Living alone	7.3%	7.0%	8.7%	5.5%	6.2%	7.5%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

- ❖ Table 4 divides the total population of English-speakers living in private households in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île area into Census family households (persons in married or common-law couples and persons in lone parent families) and non-Census family households (persons living with relatives, living with non-relatives only)

<sup>7</sup> For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). [http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR\\_2007-08\\_final.pdf](http://www.chssn.org/En/BDR/docs/BDR_2007-08_final.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/definitions/cfamily-rfamille-eng.htm>)

and living alone). The population living in the administrative area of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île is further divided into the territory of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux.

- ❖ Among English-speakers living in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory, 117,210 are living in Census families. Of these, 13,630 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 3,825 of English-speakers living in lone-parent households are located in the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory.
- ❖ Among English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory, 5,335 are living in Census families. Of these, 1,875 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 634 of English-speaking blacks living in lone parent households are located in the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory.
- ❖ English-speaking blacks living in lone parent families constitute 31% of the English-speaking black population in this CSSS. This percentage is much higher than that of lone parent households in the CSSS Francophone population (10.6%).

## Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cutoffs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”<sup>9</sup> The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

**Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Across Age Groups**

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ILE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	16,570	1,300	9,738	4,720	335	1,878
0-14 years	3,620	450	2,300	1,010	110	485
15-24 years	2,415	160	1,393	720	20	345
25-44 years	4,420	365	2,128	1,215	115	365
45-64 years	4,000	235	2,170	1,200	55	368
65+ years	2,115	90	1,748	575	35	315
<b>Proportion of those below LICO across age groups</b>						
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	21.8%	34.6%	23.6%	21.4%	32.8%	25.8%
15-24 years	14.6%	12.3%	14.3%	15.3%	6.0%	18.4%
25-44 years	26.7%	28.1%	21.9%	25.7%	34.3%	19.4%
45-64 years	24.1%	18.1%	22.3%	25.4%	16.4%	19.6%
65+ years	12.8%	6.9%	18.0%	12.2%	10.4%	16.8%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

- ❖ Table 5 gives us information on the total FOLS English-speaking population, English-speaking blacks, and total French-speaking populations living below LICO as distributed according to administrative territory and age group. According to the table, 16,570 English-speaking individuals in CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île and 1,300 English-speaking blacks in that CSSS live below the low-income cut-off level (LICO). For CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux, 4,720 English-speakers of whom 335 are black are living below LICO.
- ❖ Black children (aged 0-14) make up large proportions of those living below the LICO level at both the CSSS and CLSC areas, accounting for a substantial 34.6% of black English-speakers in the CSSS and 32.8% of English-speakers in the CLSC. Young

<sup>9</sup> See “[Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure](#)” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.rhdcc-hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/cs/comm/news/2003/RH63-1-569-03-03E.pdf>

adults aged 25-44 make up a high proportion of black English-speakers living below LICO in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory.

**Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups**

Proportion Within Age Groups, Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ILE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	16,570	1,300	9,738	4,720	335	1,878
0-14 y ears	3,620	450	2,300	1,010	110	485
15-24 y ears	2,415	160	1,393	720	20	345
25-44 y ears	4,420	365	2,128	1,215	115	365
45-64 y ears	4,000	235	2,170	1,200	55	368
65+ y ears	2,115	90	1,748	575	35	315
Total - Age groups	12.7%	21.5%	12.8%	13.5%	18.8%	14.6%
0-14 y ears	13.9%	29.3%	16.5%	15.1%	26.2%	22.2%
15-24 y ears	12.7%	17.5%	13.0%	13.2%	7.7%	17.3%
25-44 y ears	13.0%	23.9%	11.4%	13.5%	26.4%	12.5%
45-64 y ears	11.1%	15.2%	9.3%	11.8%	10.9%	9.3%
65+ y ears	13.8%	17.1%	18.4%	15.9%	21.2%	17.2%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.*

- ❖ Table 6 shows the numbers of those in various age groups and language populations as well as the number of English-speaking blacks who live below the LICO level. The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in [Table 2 Age Structure of the Population](#) of this document.
- ❖ For the English-speaking population at the CSSS level, the proportion of those below LICO is fairly consistent across age groups ranging from 11.1% for the 45-64 age group to a high of 13.9% for the children aged 0-14. For black English-speakers, the overall rate living below LICO is not only higher than for the general English-speaking population (21.5% compared to 12.7%), but there is considerable variation across age groups. Children aged 0-14 and young adults aged 25-44 show the highest rate of living below LICO at 29.3% and 23.9%, respectively.
- ❖ In the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is higher for Black English-speakers (18.8%) than for the general English-speaking population (13.5%) and for the French-speaking population (14.6%).

**Table 7 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements**

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Persons in private households	16,570	1,300	9,733	4,720	335	1,878
Total - Persons in Census family households	12,405	1,075	6,920	3,655	275	1,535
Persons in married or common-law couples families	9,570	485	5,010	2,805	180	1,105
Persons in lone-parent families	2,845	590	1,898	855	95	425
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	4,160	230	2,815	1,060	60	340
Living with relatives	315	0	90	85	0	15
Living with non-relatives only	820	45	680	265	0	35
Living alone	3,020	140	2,040	710	45	290
<b>Proportion in Household Living Arrangements who are Below the Low-Income Cut-off</b>						
Total - Persons in private households	12.7%	21.5%	12.8%	13.5%	18.8%	14.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	10.6%	20.1%	10.3%	11.4%	17.2%	13.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	9.2%	14.0%	8.5%	10.0%	18.8%	10.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	20.9%	31.5%	23.6%	22.4%	15.0%	29.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	31.8%	32.2%	31.5%	35.9%	32.4%	27.4%
Living with relatives	15.9%	0.0%	7.8%	14.7%	0.0%	8.0%
Living with non-relatives only	53.6%	64.3%	58.5%	60.9%	0.0%	38.9%
Living alone	31.6%	32.9%	30.9%	36.8%	40.9%	30.3%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- ❖ Table 7 addresses the total population of English-speakers, English-speaking blacks, and French-speakers living below LICO in private households in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île and in CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux. These populations are divided into Census family households (persons in married or common-law couples and persons in lone-parent families) and non-Census family households (persons living with relatives, living with non-relatives only and living alone). The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in [Table 4 Household Living Arrangements](#) in this document.
- ❖ For the English-speaking population at the CSSS level, there is considerable variation among those below LICO according to different household living arrangements ranging from a low of 9.2% for those living in married or common-law couple families to a high of 53.6% for those living with non-relatives only. For black English-speakers, the overall rate living below LICO is higher than it is for the general English-speaking population (21.5% compared to 12.7%), but the same trend is observed with a low of 14% for those living in married or common-law couple families to a high of 64.3% for those living with non-relatives only.
- ❖ In the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is higher for Black English-speakers (18.8%) than for the general English-speaking population (13.5%) and for the French-speaking population (14.6%). The rate of

living below LICO appears to be the same (18.8%) for blacks living in married or common-law couple family arrangements.

## Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 8 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups**

Highest Educational Certification, Population 15+, by Selected Age Groups		0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE- L'ILE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
		English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	104,355	4,505	62,243	28,290	1,360	10,718
	25-44 years	33,950	1,535	18,695	9,000	435	2,920
	45-64 years	36,125	1,550	23,335	10,200	505	3,975
No certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	12,810	850	8,893	3,775	305	1,305
	25-44 years	1,675	105	1,150	585	65	125
	45-64 years	2,675	275	1,878	905	80	270
High school certificate or equivalent	Pop. 15+	26,160	1,180	13,478	7,015	290	2,368
	25-44 years	6,420	405	2,653	1,730	100	420
	45-64 years	8,990	280	4,873	2,440	90	828
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	7,480	555	5,923	2,045	160	955
	25-44 years	2,485	165	1,783	615	40	265
	45-64 years	3,125	310	2,765	940	100	450
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	20,200	975	11,003	5,230	315	2,053
	25-44 years	7,405	415	3,368	1,865	135	555
	45-64 years	6,025	315	4,145	1,595	110	745
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Pop. 15+	6,985	335	4,758	2,275	105	1,005
	25-44 years	2,450	150	1,385	735	40	270
	45-64 years	2,925	115	2,090	930	40	438
University certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	30,715	620	18,200	7,950	185	3,040
	25-44 years	13,520	270	8,348	3,470	55	1,285
	45-64 years	12,390	245	7,580	3,395	90	1,245
<b>Proportion within age group with given educational certification</b>							
No certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	12.3%	18.9%	14.3%	13.3%	22.4%	12.2%
	25-44 years	4.9%	6.8%	6.2%	6.5%	14.9%	4.3%
	45-64 years	7.4%	17.7%	8.0%	8.9%	15.8%	6.8%
High school certificate or equivalent	Pop. 15+	25.1%	26.2%	21.7%	24.8%	21.3%	22.1%
	25-44 years	18.9%	26.4%	14.2%	19.2%	23.0%	14.4%
	45-64 years	24.9%	18.1%	20.9%	23.9%	17.8%	20.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	7.2%	12.3%	9.5%	7.2%	11.8%	8.9%
	25-44 years	7.3%	10.7%	9.5%	6.8%	9.2%	9.1%
	45-64 years	8.7%	20.0%	11.8%	9.2%	19.8%	11.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university	Pop. 15+	19.4%	21.6%	17.7%	18.5%	23.2%	19.2%

<sup>10</sup> For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), <http://www.chssn.org/populationhealth/docs/CHSSNPHA.pdf>, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, Population 15+, by Selected Age Groups		0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE- L'ILE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
		English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
certificate or diploma	25-44 years	21.8%	27.0%	18.0%	20.7%	31.0%	19.0%
	45-64 years	16.7%	20.3%	17.8%	15.6%	21.8%	18.7%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Pop. 15+	6.7%	7.4%	7.6%	8.0%	7.7%	9.4%
	25-44 years	7.2%	9.8%	7.4%	8.2%	9.2%	9.2%
	45-64 years	8.1%	7.4%	9.0%	9.1%	7.9%	11.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	29.4%	13.8%	29.2%	28.1%	13.6%	28.4%
	25-44 years	39.8%	17.6%	44.7%	38.6%	12.6%	44.0%
	45-64 years	34.3%	15.8%	32.5%	33.3%	17.8%	31.3%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- ❖ Table 8 looks at information on the highest educational certification attained by the English-speakers (total population and blacks) and French-speakers in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île and CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territories. Of the 4,505 English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory, more than two thousand have no more than high school certification (of these, 850 are without high school certification while 1,180 have only high school certification). Nearly 44% of the 1,360 CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux English-speaking blacks are without a high school graduation certificate (305) or have high school certification as their highest level of schooling (290).
- ❖ Among the population groups in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île, English-speaking blacks (18.9%) show the highest tendency to be without high school certification, which is substantially higher than the French-speaking population (14.3%) and the English-speaking population (12.3%). The same pattern applies for the residents of CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux where we find a rate of low educational attainment more present in the black English-speaking population (22.4%) than for the French-speaking population (12.2%) or for the English-speaking population in general (13.3%).
- ❖ Among younger black adults (aged 25-44 in 2006), there is a much lower tendency to show low educational attainment than for older black adults (aged 45-64) in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île. In the CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux territories, the rate of low educational attainment is similar between the two age groups.
- ❖ At the other end of the educational spectrum, in CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île, English-speaking blacks are much less likely to hold a university certificate, degree or diploma (13.8%) than either the English-speaking population in general (29.4%) or the French-speaking population (29.2%). The rate of university accreditation for CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux English-speaking blacks (13.6%) is almost the same as for the English-speaking black population in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île as a whole (13.8%). They are both considerably lower than that exhibited by French-speaking population (28.4%) or for the English-speaking population in general (28.1%) in the CLSC territory.

- ❖ In this CLSC territory, the tendency to hold university accreditation is much higher for the older English-speaking black cohort (17.8% for those aged 45-64) than for its younger cohort (12.6% for those aged 25-44).
- ❖ A greater proportion of English-speaking blacks (12.3%) hold an apprenticeship or trade certificate or diploma compared to the total English-speaking (7.2%) and French-speaking population (9.5%) of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île. Those aged 45-64 years among the English-speaking black group (20%) are much more likely to have this certification than those aged 25-44 years (10.7%).

## Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 9 - Labour Force Activity**

Labour Force Activity, Population 15+	0601 - CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE			06013 - Dollard-des-Ormeaux		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Labour force activity	104,355	4,505	62,243	28,290	1,360	10,718
In the labour force	71,205	3,080	42,460	19,840	1,020	7,163
Employed	66,355	2,795	40,153	18,515	970	6,655
Unemployed	4,860	290	2,300	1,330	55	498
Out of the labour force	33,150	1,425	19,783	8,450	340	3,555
<b>Labour market participation rates, unemployment rate</b>						
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	68.2%	68.4%	68.2%	70.1%	75.0%	66.8%
Employed	93.2%	90.7%	94.6%	93.3%	95.1%	92.9%
Unemployed	7.3%	10.4%	5.7%	7.2%	5.7%	7.5%
Out of the labour force	31.8%	31.6%	31.8%	29.9%	25.0%	33.2%

*Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.*

- ❖ According to the 2006 Census of Canada, there are 4,860 unemployed English-speakers, of whom 290 are blacks, residing in the territory of CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île. In CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux, there are 1,330 unemployed English-speakers and 55 of these are English-speaking blacks.
- ❖ The rate of unemployment among black English-speakers in CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux (5.7%) is just over half that among black English-speakers in CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île (10.4%).
- ❖ For the populations residing in the CSSS de L'Ouest-de-l'Île territory, apart from the English-speaking blacks in CLSC Dollard-des-Ormeaux (25%) there is essentially no difference in the tendency to be out of the labour force with each reporting rate at about 30%.

<sup>11</sup> For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J.Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), <http://www.chssn.org/populationhealth/docs/CHSSNPHA.pdf>, March 2003. See also D.Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

- ❖ The proportion of CSSS L'Ouest de l'Île Anglophones who are out of the labour force<sup>12</sup> is the same as the proportion of Francophones. Similarly, the proportion of CSSS English-speaking blacks who are out of the labour force is almost the same as the proportion of CSSS Francophones.
- ❖ The proportion of unemployed Anglophones living in this CSSS is greater than the proportion of Francophones living in the same CSSS territory. The proportion of unemployed English-speaking blacks living in this CSSS is much greater than the proportion of unemployed Francophones in the CSSS. At the CLSC level, English-speaking blacks are less likely to be unemployed than are Francophones.

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<sup>12</sup> The Statistics Canada category "[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pop101-eng.cfm)" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pop101-eng.cfm>)

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