

CHSSN

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BLACK COMMUNITIES
OF CLSC LACHINE
AND CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking black population of CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and CLSC Lachine. 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.¹ 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.²

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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and CLSC Lachine.

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

¹ 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,

² 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.³ 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.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

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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.⁴ 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	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	Total	blacks	non-blacks	Total	blacks	non-blacks
FOLS - Anglophones	57,330	8,260	49,070	23,775	2,305	21,470
	100.0%	14.4%	85.6%	100.0%	9.7%	90.3%
FOLS - Francophones	72,615	2,513	70,103	33,990	893	33,098
	100.0%	3.5%	96.5%	100.0%	2.6%	97.4%

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 total population of individuals living in the area of CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) is 57,330. There are 8,260 individuals who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and are members of the black community representing 14.4% of the total English-speaking group.
- ❖ There are 2,305 blacks among the 23,775 English-speakers in the CLSC Lachine territory. They represent 9.7% of that population, which is about two thirds of their share of the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory.

⁴ 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.
- ❖ 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.⁵ The findings suggest that access to social services in English is a health priority for the English-speakers of CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle. In the case of CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle; English-speaking black youth may be a sub-group whose needs are underestimated.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	57,330	8,260	72,615	23,775	2,305	33,990
0-14 years	9,205	1,970	10,773	3,610	545	5,438
15-24 years	7,310	1,120	8,175	3,010	350	4,100
25-44 years	17,075	2,495	20,370	6,795	805	9,695
45-64 years	15,370	1,805	21,090	6,715	450	9,900
65+ years	8,370	870	12,208	3,645	155	4,858
Proportion by age group						
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	23.8%	14.8%	14.8%	23.6%	16.0%
15-24 years	12.8%	13.6%	11.3%	11.3%	15.2%	12.1%
25-44 years	29.8%	30.2%	28.1%	28.1%	34.9%	28.5%
45-64 years	26.8%	21.9%	29.0%	29.0%	19.5%	29.1%
65+ years	14.6%	10.5%	16.8%	16.8%	6.7%	14.3%
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.						

⁵ 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

- ❖ There are 9,205 English-speakers in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory who are 0-14 years of age. They form a fairly substantial 16.1% of the total Anglophone age groups in this CSSS. 1,970 of the individuals in this age cohort are English-speaking blacks representing 23.8% of the black CSSS population. 3,610 of the English-speaking population located in the territory of CLSC Lachine are 0-14 years of age. 545 of these are English-speaking blacks.
- ❖ Table 2 tells us that there are 8,370 English-speaking individuals living in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle area who are 65 years of age and over. 870 of these English-speakers are also members of the black community. When we consider the territory of CLSC Lachine, we observe there are 3,645 Anglophones who are 65 years and over which represents 16.8% of the total English-speaking population. Of these, 155 are English-speaking blacks representing 6.7% of the total English-speaking black population in this CLSC territory. 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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we observe a fairly substantial number of children less than 15 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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle 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.
- ❖ 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 greater proportion of youth, English-speaking blacks in the older age groups form a smaller proportion of their black community than the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle Francophone group. Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities

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.⁶ 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	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Income groups	48,125	4,295	80,748	20,165	1,760	28,553
Without income	2,490	325	5,130	1,060	105	1,465
With income	45,635	3,955	75,623	19,105	1,660	27,088
Under \$10,000	9,620	1,155	19,388	3,875	525	4,758
\$10,000 - \$29,999	18,770	1,990	26,078	7,270	700	10,363
\$30,000 - \$49,999	10,630	570	12,763	4,460	320	6,838
\$50,000 - \$74,999	4,395	155	7,380	2,140	80	3,158
\$75,000 and over	2,220	70	10,023	1,365	40	1,975
Proportion by income group						
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Without income	5.2%	7.6%	6.4%	5.3%	6.0%	5.1%
With income	94.8%	92.1%	93.7%	94.7%	94.3%	94.9%
Under \$10,000	20.0%	26.9%	24.0%	19.2%	29.8%	16.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	39.0%	46.3%	32.3%	36.1%	39.8%	36.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	22.1%	13.3%	15.8%	22.1%	18.2%	23.9%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	9.1%	3.6%	9.1%	10.6%	4.5%	11.1%
\$75,000 and over	4.6%	1.6%	12.4%	6.8%	2.3%	6.9%
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 2,490 English-speakers 15 years of age and over living in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle are without income and 395 of these are English-speaking blacks. They represent 5.2% of the total English-speaking CSSS population and a substantial 6.3% of the English-speaking black population.
- ❖ Among the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle English-speaking population with income, 9,620 individuals are earning an annual income under \$10,000 and 1,380 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those earning under \$10,000 form 20% of the English-speaking CSSS population and 21.9% of the English-speaking black population.

⁶ 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

- ❖ A greater percentage of Anglophones with income living in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle are earning under \$30,000 (59%) than above (35.8%). The percentage of English-speaking blacks earning under \$30,000 is even greater at 68.6%.
- ❖ There are 1,060 English-speakers residing in the territory of CLSC Lachine who are without income and 105 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those without income represent 5.3% of the total English-speaking population and 6% of the English-speaking black population located in this CLSC territory.
- ❖ Among the CLSC Lachine English-speaking population with income, 3,875 are earning an annual income under \$10,000 and 525 of these are English-speaking blacks. They form 19.2% of the English-speaking CLSC group and 29.8% of the English-speaking CLSC black community.

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.⁷ 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.⁸

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Persons in private households	57,235	8,255	72,248	23,700	2,305	33,650
Total - Persons in Census family households	46,125	6,595	55,695	18,515	1,855	26,230
Persons in married or common-law couples families	36,800	3,770	45,735	14,985	1,180	21,365
Persons in lone-parent families	9,325	2,830	9,965	3,530	675	4,870
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	11,105	1,655	16,550	5,185	450	7,415
Living with relatives	1,205	235	1,275	530	55	553
Living with non-relatives only	1,385	225	2,523	645	50	1,170
Living alone	8,520	1,200	12,763	4,015	340	5,703
Proportion by household living arrangements						
Total - Persons in private households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	80.6%	79.9%	77.1%	78.1%	80.5%	77.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	64.3%	45.7%	63.3%	63.2%	51.2%	63.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	16.3%	34.3%	13.8%	14.9%	29.3%	14.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	19.4%	20.0%	22.9%	21.9%	19.5%	22.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	2.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	3.5%
Living alone	14.9%	14.5%	17.7%	16.9%	14.8%	16.9%
Living alone	0.84	0.82		1.00	0.87	

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 4 divides the total population of English-speakers living in private households living in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle 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

⁷ 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

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a [census family](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/definitions/cfamily-rfamille-eng.htm) 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>)

only and living alone). The population living in the administrative area of CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle is further divided into the territory of CLSC Lachine.

- ❖ Among English-speakers living in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory, 46,125 are living in Census families. Of these, 9,325 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 3,530 of English-speakers living in lone-parent households are located in the CLSC Lachine territory.
- ❖ Among English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory, 6,595 are living in Census families. Of these, 2,830 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 675 of English-speaking blacks living in lone parent households are located in the CLSC Lachine territory.
- ❖ English-speaking blacks living in lone parent families constitute 34.3% 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 (13.8%).

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”⁹ 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	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	14,045	3,020	15,218	5,370	820	6,798
0-14 years	2,860	1,020	2,818	915	235	1,133
15-24 years	1,825	415	1,788	805	115	875
25-44 years	4,360	1,000	4,023	1,625	300	1,813
45-64 years	3,060	425	3,503	1,285	140	1,623
65+ years	1,940	160	3,088	740	30	1,355
Proportion of those below LICO across age groups						
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	20.4%	33.8%	18.5%	17.0%	28.7%	16.7%
15-24 years	13.0%	13.7%	11.7%	15.0%	14.0%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.0%	33.1%	26.4%	30.3%	36.6%	26.7%
45-64 years	21.8%	14.1%	23.0%	23.9%	17.1%	23.9%
65+ years	13.8%	5.3%	20.3%	13.8%	3.7%	19.9%
<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, 14,045 English-speaking individuals in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and 3,020 English-speaking blacks in that CSSS live below the low-income cut-off level (LICO). For CLSC Lachine, 5,370 English-speakers of whom 820 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 33.8% of black English-speakers in the CSSS and 28.7% of English-speakers in the CLSC. Young

⁹ 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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory (33.1%).

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Proportion Within Age Groups, Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Age groups	14,045	3,020	15,218	5,370	820	6,798
0-14 years	2,860	1,020	2,818	915	235	1,133
15-24 years	1,825	415	1,788	805	115	875
25-44 years	4,360	1,000	4,023	1,625	300	1,813
45-64 years	3,060	425	3,503	1,285	140	1,623
65+ years	1,940	160	3,088	740	30	1,355
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	24.5%	36.6%	21.0%	22.6%	35.6%	20.0%
0-14 years	31.1%	51.8%	26.2%	25.3%	43.1%	20.8%
15-24 years	25.0%	37.1%	21.9%	26.7%	32.9%	21.3%
25-44 years	25.5%	40.1%	19.7%	23.9%	37.3%	18.7%
45-64 years	19.9%	23.5%	16.6%	19.1%	31.1%	16.4%
65+ years	23.2%	18.4%	25.3%	20.3%	19.4%	27.9%

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 19.9% for the 45-64 age group to a high of 31.1% 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 (36.6% compared to 24.5%), 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 51.8% and 40.1%, respectively.
- ❖ In the CLSC Lachine territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is higher for Black English-speakers (35.6%) than for the general English-speaking population (22.6%) and for the French-speaking population (20.0%).

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

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total	English-speaking Total	English-speaking blacks	French-speaking Total
Total - Persons in private households	14,045	3,020	15,213	5,370	820	6,793
Total - Persons in Census family households	9,620	2,230	9,140	3,500	590	3,975
Persons in married or common-law couples families	6,150	905	6,075	2,185	270	2,530
Persons in lone-parent families	3,470	1,330	3,060	1,315	320	1,443
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	4,420	790	6,070	1,870	230	2,818
Living with relatives	220	45	203	135	30	90
Living with non-relatives only	755	155	1,208	315	35	583
Living alone	3,440	595	4,660	1,415	165	2,145
Proportion in Household Living Arrangements who are Below the Low-Income Cut-off						
Total - Persons in private households	24.5%	36.6%	21.1%	22.7%	35.6%	20.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	20.9%	33.8%	16.4%	18.9%	31.8%	15.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	16.7%	24.0%	13.3%	14.6%	22.9%	11.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	37.2%	47.0%	30.7%	37.3%	47.4%	29.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	39.8%	47.7%	36.7%	36.1%	51.1%	38.0%
Living with relatives	18.3%	19.1%	15.9%	25.5%	54.5%	16.3%
Living with non-relatives only	54.5%	68.9%	47.9%	48.8%	70.0%	49.8%
Living alone	40.4%	49.6%	36.5%	35.2%	48.5%	37.6%

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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and in CLSC Lachine. 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 16.7% for those living in married or common-law couple families to a high of 54.5% 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 (36.6% compared to 24.5%), but the same trend is observed with a low of 24% for those living in married or common-law couple families to a high of 68.9% for those living with non-relatives only.
- ❖ In the CLSC Lachine territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is higher for Black English-speakers (35.6%) than for the general English-speaking population (22.7%) and for the French-speaking population (20.2%). The rate of living below LICO

appears to be lower (22.9%) for blacks living in married or common-law couples 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 members¹⁰.

Table 8 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, Population 15+, by Selected Age Groups		0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL- LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
		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+	48,125	6,300	61,840	20,165	1,765	28,555
	25-44 years	17,075	2,495	20,363	6,795	805	9,688
	45-64 years	15,365	1,810	21,090	6,715	450	9,900
No certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	9,930	1,400	15,018	3,555	370	7,120
	25-44 years	1,430	280	2,293	530	85	1,215
	45-64 years	2,765	385	4,050	900	105	2,055
High school certificate or equivalent	Pop. 15+	13,845	1,720	14,810	5,605	550	6,795
	25-44 years	4,350	680	3,785	1,630	250	1,753
	45-64 years	4,915	470	5,565	1,990	130	2,668
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	5,065	1,005	8,738	1,760	215	4,020
	25-44 years	1,795	375	3,430	565	115	1,673
	45-64 years	1,935	360	3,398	715	70	1,470
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	8,010	1,195	9,253	3,360	265	4,058
	25-44 years	3,675	605	3,750	1,310	135	1,733
	45-64 years	2,065	305	3,075	990	45	1,388
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Pop. 15+	2,390	300	3,655	1,000	80	1,585
	25-44 years	935	145	1,315	340	40	538
	45-64 years	890	110	1,563	380	30	715
University certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	8,890	665	10,390	4,885	280	4,990
	25-44 years	4,890	400	5,813	2,415	175	2,788
	45-64 years	2,790	185	3,428	1,735	80	1,603
Proportion within age group with given educational certification							
No certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	20.6%	22.2%	24.3%	17.6%	21.0%	24.9%
	25-44 years	8.4%	11.2%	11.3%	7.8%	10.6%	12.5%
	45-64 years	18.0%	21.3%	19.2%	13.4%	23.3%	20.8%
High school certificate or equivalent	Pop. 15+	28.8%	27.3%	23.9%	27.8%	31.2%	23.8%
	25-44 years	25.5%	27.3%	18.6%	24.0%	31.1%	18.1%
	45-64 years	32.0%	26.0%	26.4%	29.6%	28.9%	26.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	10.5%	16.0%	14.1%	8.7%	12.2%	14.1%
	25-44 years	10.5%	15.0%	16.8%	8.3%	14.3%	17.3%
	45-64 years	12.6%	19.9%	16.1%	10.6%	15.6%	14.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Pop. 15+	16.6%	19.0%	15.0%	16.7%	15.0%	14.2%
	25-44 years	21.5%	24.2%	18.4%	19.3%	16.8%	17.9%

¹⁰ 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		0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL- LACHINE-LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
		English- speaking Total	English- speaking blacks	French- speaking Total	English- speaking Total	English- speaking blacks	French- speaking Total
	45-64 y ears	13.4%	16.9%	14.6%	14.7%	10.0%	14.0%
Univ ersity certificate or diploma below the bachelor lev el	Pop. 15+	5.0%	4.8%	5.9%	5.0%	4.5%	5.6%
	25-44 y ears	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%
	45-64 y ears	5.8%	6.1%	7.4%	5.7%	6.7%	7.2%
Univ ersity certificate, diploma or degree	Pop. 15+	18.5%	10.6%	16.8%	24.2%	15.9%	17.5%
	25-44 y ears	28.6%	16.0%	28.5%	35.5%	21.7%	28.8%
	45-64 y ears	18.2%	10.2%	16.3%	25.8%	17.8%	16.2%

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.

- ❖ 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 Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and CLSC Lachine territories. Of the 6,300 English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory, more than three thousand have no more than high school certification (of these, 1,400 are without high school certification while 1,720 have only high school certification). Over half of the 1,765 CLSC Lachine English-speaking blacks are without a high school graduation certificate (370) or have high school certification as their highest level of schooling (550).
- ❖ Among the population groups in the CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, English-speaking blacks (22.2%) show a fairly similar tendency to be without high school certification as the French-speaking population (24.3%) and the English-speaking population (20.6%). For the residents of CLSC Lachine, we find a rate of low educational attainment more present in the black English-speaking population (21.0%) than the English-speaking population in general (17.6%) and less present in the French-speaking population (24.9%).
- ❖ 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 both the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle and CLSC Lachine territories.
- ❖ At the other end of the educational spectrum, in CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, English-speaking blacks are much less likely to hold a university certificate, degree or diploma (10.6%) than either the English-speaking population in general (18.5%) or the French-speaking population (16.8%). The rate of university accreditation is higher for CLSC Lachine English-speaking blacks than for the English-speaking black population in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle as a whole (15.9%), it is still lower than that exhibited by French-speaking population (17.5%) or for the English-speaking population in general (24.2%) in the CLSC territory.
- ❖ In CLSC Lachine, the tendency to hold university accreditation is lower for the older English-speaking black cohort (17.8% for those aged 45-64) than for its younger cohort (21.7% for those aged 25-44).

- ❖ A greater proportion of English-speaking blacks (16.0%) hold an apprenticeship or trade certificate or diploma compared to the total English-speaking (10.5%) and French-speaking population (14.1%) of CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle. Those aged 45-64 years among the English-speaking black group (19.9%) are much more likely to have this certification than those aged 25-44 years (15%).

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.¹¹

Table 9 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity, Population 15+	0602 - CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE- LASALLE			06021 - Lachine		
	English- speaking Total	English- speaking blacks	French- speaking Total	English- speaking Total	English- speaking blacks	French- speaking Total
Total - Labour force activity	48,125	6,300	61,840	20,165	1,765	28,555
In the labour force	30,700	4,195	39,798	12,755	1,225	18,730
Employed	27,985	3,680	37,298	11,760	1,090	17,710
Unemployed	2,705	520	2,495	990	135	1,020
Out of the labour force	17,425	2,105	22,042	7,410	540	9,825
Labour market participation rates, unemployment rate						
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	63.8%	66.6%	64.4%	63.3%	69.4%	65.6%
Employed	91.2%	87.7%	93.7%	92.2%	89.0%	94.6%
Unemployed	9.7%	14.1%	6.7%	8.4%	12.4%	5.8%
Out of the labour force	36.2%	33.4%	35.6%	36.7%	30.6%	34.4%
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 2,705 unemployed English-speakers, of whom 520 are blacks, residing in the territory of CSSS Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle. In CLSC Lachine, there are 990 unemployed English-speakers and 135 of these are English-speaking blacks.
- ❖ The rate of unemployment is substantially higher for black English-speakers (14.1% in the CSSS administrative area and 12.4% in the CLSC territory) than for the overall English-speaking population (9.7% at the CSSS level and 8.4% at the CLSC level) and the French-speaking population (6.7% as the CSSS level and 5.8% at the CLSC level).
- ❖ For the populations residing in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle territory, apart from the English-speaking blacks in CLSC Lachine (30.6%) there is essentially no

¹¹ 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

difference in the tendency to be out of the labour force¹² with each reporting rate at around 35%.

¹² 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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