

CHSSN

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BLACK COMMUNITIES
OF CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN
AND CLSC SAINT-PAUL

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking black population of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and CLSC Saint-Paul. 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 territories of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and CLSC Saint-Paul.

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

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.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 | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| | Total | blacks | non-blacks | Total | blacks | non-blacks |
| FOLS - Anglophones | 38,930 | 3,390 | 35,540 | 6,175 | 505 | 5,670 |
| | 100.0% | 8.7% | 91.3% | 100.0% | 8.2% | 91.8% |
| FOLS - Francophones | 96,013 | 4,198 | 91,815 | 22,988 | 728 | 22,260 |
| | 100.0% | 4.4% | 95.6% | 100.0% | 3.2% | 96.8% |

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.

- ❖ The total population of individuals living in the area of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) is 38,930. There are 3,390 individuals who use English as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and are members of the black community representing 8.7% of the total English-speaking group.
- ❖ The total population of individuals living in the area of CLSC Saint-Paul who use English as their first official language spoken is 6,175. There are 505 individuals who use English as their first official language spoken and are members of the black community, representing 8.2% of the total English-speaking group.

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. Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities.

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 and 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 suggests that access to social services in English is a health priority for the English-speakers of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun. In the case of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, 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 | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Age groups | 38,930 | 3,390 | 96,013 | 6,175 | 505 | 22,988 |
| 0-14 years | 5,420 | 1,030 | 13,738 | 815 | 185 | 3,178 |
| 15-24 years | 5,395 | 580 | 11,463 | 790 | 70 | 2,833 |
| 25-44 years | 14,690 | 975 | 30,930 | 2,425 | 160 | 6,448 |
| 45-64 years | 9,060 | 515 | 26,978 | 1,400 | 65 | 6,770 |
| 65+y ears | 4,365 | 290 | 12,906 | 745 | 25 | 3,760 |
| Proportion by age group | | | | | | |
| Total - Age groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 0-14 years | 13.9% | 30.4% | 14.3% | 14.3% | 36.6% | 13.8% |
| 15-24 years | 13.9% | 17.1% | 11.9% | 11.9% | 13.9% | 12.3% |
| 25-44 years | 37.7% | 28.8% | 32.2% | 32.2% | 31.7% | 28.0% |
| 45-64 years | 23.3% | 15.2% | 28.1% | 28.1% | 12.9% | 29.5% |
| 65+y ears | 11.2% | 8.6% | 13.4% | 13.4% | 5.0% | 16.4% |

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

| Age Structure of the Population | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| <p><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></p> | | | | | | |

- ❖ When we look across the age groups of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun we observe that children under 14 years of age constitute 30.4% of the English-speaking black population. This is a proportion that is significantly higher than that formed by this age group in the general CSSS English-speaking population (13.9%) and the French-speaking population (14.3%). The proportion of English speaking blacks in the 15-24 age group (17.1%) is also higher than that of the English-speaking population (13.9%) and French speaking population (11.9%).
- ❖ Besides having a greater proportion of youth, English-speaking blacks in the older age groups form a smaller proportion of their black community than the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun Francophone group. Table 2 tells us that there are 4,365 English-speaking individuals living in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun area who are 65 years of age and over. 290 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.
- ❖ There are 5,420 English-speakers in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory who are 0-14 years of age. They form 13.9% of the total Anglophone age groups in this CSSS. 1,030 of the individuals in this age cohort are English-speaking blacks. 815 of the English-speaking population located in the territory of CLSC Saint-Paul are 0-14 years of age. 185 of these are English-speaking blacks.
- ❖ When we look across age groups in the Anglophone population living in the territory of CLSC Saint-Paul, we note the tendency of English-speaking blacks aged 15-24 to form a larger proportion of their community than the French-speakers of this age with respect to their language group. Children (0-14) form a much larger proportion of the English-speaking black population (36.6%) than that of the CLSC English-speaking population (14.3%) or French-speaking population (13.8%).
- ❖ When we consider the territory of CLSC Saint-Paul, we observe there are 745 Anglophones who are 65 years and over which represents 13.4% of the total English-speaking population. Of these, 25 are English-speaking blacks representing 5% of the total English-speaking black population in this CLSC territory.

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 | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST- VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | English- speaking Total | English- speaking blacks | French- speaking Total | English- speaking Total | English- speaking blacks | French- speaking Total |
| Total - Income groups | 33,510 | 2,360 | 82,275 | 5,360 | 320 | 19,810 |
| Without income | 1,915 | 185 | 3,648 | 270 | 15 | 930 |
| With income | 31,605 | 2,175 | 78,623 | 5,100 | 295 | 18,878 |
| Under \$10,000 | 9,300 | 655 | 16,933 | 1,485 | 60 | 3,915 |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 12,490 | 980 | 30,710 | 2,295 | 135 | 8,525 |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 5,575 | 385 | 17,218 | 915 | 80 | 4,285 |
| \$50,000 - \$74,999 | 2,465 | 125 | 7,740 | 305 | 20 | 1,605 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1,760 | 20 | 6,023 | 90 | 0 | 548 |
| Proportion by income group | | | | | | |
| Total - Income groups | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Without income | 5.7% | 7.8% | 4.4% | 5.0% | 4.7% | 4.7% |
| With income | 94.3% | 92.2% | 95.6% | 95.1% | 92.2% | 95.3% |
| Under \$10,000 | 27.8% | 27.8% | 20.6% | 27.7% | 18.8% | 19.8% |
| \$10,000 - \$29,999 | 37.3% | 41.5% | 37.3% | 42.8% | 42.2% | 43.0% |
| \$30,000 - \$49,999 | 16.6% | 16.3% | 20.9% | 17.1% | 25.0% | 21.6% |
| \$50,000 - \$74,999 | 7.4% | 5.3% | 9.4% | 5.7% | 6.3% | 8.1% |
| \$75,000 and over | 5.3% | 0.8% | 7.3% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 2.8% |
| 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 1,915 English-speakers 15 years of age and over living in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun are without income and 185 of these are English-speaking blacks. They represent 5.7% of the total English-speaking CSSS population and a substantial 7.8% of the English-speaking black population.
- ❖ Among the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun English-speaking population with income, 9,300 individuals are earning an annual income under \$10,000, and 655 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those earning under \$10,000 form 27.8% of both the English-speaking and English speaking black population in this CSSS.

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 du Sud-Ouest-Verdun are earning under \$30,000 (65.1%) than above (29.3%). The percentage of English-speaking blacks earning under \$30,000 is even greater at 69.3%.
- ❖ There are 270 English-speakers residing in the territory of CLSC Saint-Paul who are without income and 15 of these are English-speaking blacks. Those without income represent 5% of the total English-speaking population and 4.7% of the English-speaking black population located in this CLSC territory.
- ❖ Among the CLSC Saint-Paul English-speaking population with income, 1,485 are earning an annual income under \$10,000 and 60 of these are English-speaking blacks. They form 27.7% of the English-speaking CLSC group and 18.8% 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 | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Persons in private households | 38,815 | 3,390 | 95,713 | 6,175 | 500 | 22,948 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 27,950 | 2,590 | 66,748 | 4,620 | 420 | 16,445 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 21,120 | 910 | 51,748 | 3,415 | 150 | 12,785 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 6,830 | 1,680 | 15,000 | 1,205 | 270 | 3,660 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 10,860 | 800 | 28,963 | 1,555 | 80 | 6,503 |
| Living with relatives | 1,235 | 165 | 2,438 | 210 | 25 | 630 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 2,820 | 200 | 5,505 | 385 | 15 | 1,095 |
| Living alone | 6,800 | 430 | 21,025 | 955 | 40 | 4,773 |
| 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 | 72.0% | 76.4% | 69.7% | 74.8% | 84.0% | 71.7% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 54.4% | 26.8% | 54.1% | 55.3% | 30.0% | 55.7% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 17.6% | 49.6% | 15.7% | 19.5% | 54.0% | 15.9% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 28.0% | 23.6% | 30.3% | 25.2% | 16.0% | 28.3% |
| Living with relatives | 3.2% | 4.9% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 5.0% | 2.7% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 7.3% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.0% | 4.8% |
| Living alone | 17.5% | 12.7% | 22.0% | 15.5% | 8.0% | 20.8% |
| <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 living in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun area into Census family households (persons in married or common-law couples and persons in lone parent families)

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 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 non-Census family households (persons living with relatives, living with non-relatives only and living alone). The population living in the administrative area of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun is further divided into the territory of CLSC Saint-Paul.

- ❖ Among English-speakers living in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory, 27,950 are living in Census families. Of these, 6,830 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 1,205 of English-speakers living in lone-parent households are located in the CLSC Saint-Paul territory.
- ❖ Among English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory, 2,590 are living in Census families. Of these, 1,680 are individuals living in lone-parent families. 270 of English-speaking blacks living in lone parent households are located in the CLSC Saint-Paul territory.
- ❖ English-speaking blacks living in lone parent families constitute 49.6% 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 (15.7%).
- ❖ English-speaking blacks living in lone parent families constitute 54% of the English-speaking black population in the CLSC of Saint-Paul. This percentage is much higher than that of lone parent households in the CLSC Francophone population (15.9%).

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 | 0603 - C SSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Age groups | 16,060 | 1,930 | 30,970 | 2,310 | 245 | 7,273 |
| 0-14 y ears | 2,935 | 725 | 5,975 | 405 | 125 | 1,410 |
| 15-24 y ears | 2,655 | 350 | 4,643 | 275 | 10 | 983 |
| 25-44 y ears | 5,805 | 480 | 8,750 | 950 | 100 | 1,820 |
| 45-64 y ears | 3,260 | 245 | 7,198 | 480 | 10 | 1,688 |
| 65+ y ears | 1,405 | 130 | 4,406 | 200 | 0 | 1,373 |
| 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 y ears | 18.3% | 37.6% | 19.3% | 17.5% | 51.0% | 19.4% |
| 15-24 y ears | 16.5% | 18.1% | 15.0% | 11.9% | 4.1% | 13.5% |
| 25-44 y ears | 36.1% | 24.9% | 28.3% | 41.1% | 40.8% | 25.0% |
| 45-64 y ears | 20.3% | 12.7% | 23.2% | 20.8% | 4.1% | 23.2% |
| 65+ y ears | 8.7% | 6.7% | 14.2% | 8.7% | 0.0% | 18.9% |
| <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, 16,060 English-speaking individuals in C SSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and 1,930 English-speaking blacks in that C SSS live below the low-income cut-off level (LICO). For CLSC Saint-Paul, 2,310 English-speakers of whom 245 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 C SSS and CLSC areas, accounting for a substantial 37.6% of black English-speakers in the C SSS and 51% of black English-speakers in the CLSC. Young adults aged 25-44 make up a high proportion of black English-speakers living

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>

below LICO in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory (18.1%), but make a very low proportion of the CLSC Saint Paul territory (4%).

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

| Proportion Within Age Groups, Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Age groups | 16,060 | 1,930 | 30,970 | 2,310 | 245 | 7,273 |
| 0-14 years | 2,935 | 725 | 5,975 | 405 | 125 | 1,410 |
| 15-24 years | 2,655 | 350 | 4,643 | 275 | 10 | 983 |
| 25-44 years | 5,805 | 480 | 8,750 | 950 | 100 | 1,820 |
| 45-64 years | 3,260 | 245 | 7,198 | 480 | 10 | 1,688 |
| 65+ years | 1,405 | 130 | 4,406 | 200 | 0 | 1,373 |
| Proportion of those below LICO within the age group | | | | | | |
| Total - Age groups | 41.3% | 56.9% | 32.3% | 37.4% | 48.5% | 31.6% |
| 0-14 years | 54.2% | 70.4% | 43.5% | 49.7% | 67.6% | 44.4% |
| 15-24 years | 49.2% | 60.3% | 40.5% | 34.8% | 14.3% | 34.7% |
| 25-44 years | 39.5% | 49.2% | 28.3% | 39.2% | 62.5% | 28.2% |
| 45-64 years | 36.0% | 47.6% | 26.7% | 34.3% | 15.4% | 24.9% |
| 65+ years | 32.2% | 44.8% | 34.1% | 26.8% | 0.0% | 36.5% |
| <p><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. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i></p> | | | | | | |

- ❖ 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 higher for the younger age groups, ranging from 32.2% for the 65+ age group to a high of 54.2% for the children aged 0-14. For black English-speakers, the overall rate living below LICO is higher than that of the general English-speaking population (56.9% compared to 41.3%), while following the same pattern. In the black community of this CSSS, children aged 0-14 and young adults aged 25-44 show the highest rate of living below LICO at 70.4% and 60.3%, respectively.
- ❖ It is noteworthy that, in the CLSC Saint-Paul territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is much higher for Black English-speakers (48.5%) than for the general English-speaking population (37.4%) and for the French-speaking population (31.6%).

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

| Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Persons in private households | 16,065 | 1,940 | 30,965 | 2,310 | 245 | 7,268 |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 10,335 | 1,440 | 17,723 | 1,530 | 195 | 4,313 |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 6,435 | 250 | 9,983 | 935 | 35 | 2,485 |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 3,910 | 1,190 | 7,733 | 595 | 160 | 1,823 |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 5,730 | 485 | 13,238 | 780 | 50 | 2,960 |
| Living with relatives | 545 | 125 | 813 | 60 | 20 | 170 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 2,045 | 135 | 3,353 | 285 | 15 | 623 |
| Living alone | 3,145 | 225 | 9,068 | 440 | 20 | 2,168 |
| Proportion in Household Living Arrangements who are Below the Low-Income Cut-off | | | | | | |
| Total - Persons in private households | 41.4% | 57.2% | 32.4% | 37.4% | 49.0% | 31.7% |
| Total - Persons in Census family households | 37.0% | 55.6% | 26.6% | 33.1% | 46.4% | 26.2% |
| Persons in married or common-law couples families | 30.5% | 27.5% | 19.3% | 27.4% | 23.3% | 19.4% |
| Persons in lone-parent families | 57.2% | 70.8% | 51.6% | 49.4% | 59.3% | 49.8% |
| Total - Persons in non-Census family households | 52.8% | 60.6% | 45.7% | 50.2% | 62.5% | 45.5% |
| Living with relatives | 44.1% | 75.8% | 33.3% | 28.6% | 80.0% | 27.0% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 72.5% | 67.5% | 60.9% | 74.0% | 100.0% | 56.9% |
| Living alone | 46.3% | 52.3% | 43.1% | 46.1% | 50.0% | 45.4% |

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.

- ❖ Table 7 addresses the total population of English-speakers, English-speaking blacks and French-speakers living below LICO in private households in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and in CLSC Saint-Paul. 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 30.5% for those living in married or common-law couple families to a high of 72.5% 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 (57.2% compared to 41.4%), but the same trend is observed with a low of 27.5% for those living in married or common-law couple families to 67.5% for those living with non-relatives only.
- ❖ It is noteworthy that, in the CLSC Saint-Paul territory, the overall rate of living below LICO is higher for Black English-speakers (49%) than for the general English-speaking population (37.4%) and for the French-speaking population (31.7%). The

rate of living below LICO appears to be relatively low (23.3%) 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 | | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST- VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 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+ | 33,510 | 2,365 | 82,270 | 5,365 | 315 | 19,803 |
| | 25-44 years | 14,690 | 975 | 30,925 | 2,425 | 160 | 6,443 |
| | 45-64 years | 9,060 | 510 | 26,975 | 1,400 | 60 | 6,763 |
| No certificate, diploma or degree | Pop. 15+ | 7,100 | 660 | 20,853 | 1,265 | 80 | 6,438 |
| | 25-44 years | 1,460 | 170 | 4,115 | 240 | 30 | 1,115 |
| | 45-64 years | 2,005 | 95 | 6,053 | 355 | 0 | 1,910 |
| High school certificate or equivalent | Pop. 15+ | 8,325 | 685 | 16,283 | 1,455 | 95 | 4,455 |
| | 25-44 years | 2,915 | 285 | 4,578 | 580 | 55 | 1,093 |
| | 45-64 years | 2,420 | 110 | 6,015 | 405 | 0 | 1,728 |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Pop. 15+ | 2,220 | 260 | 9,373 | 405 | 30 | 2,918 |
| | 25-44 years | 930 | 110 | 4,103 | 160 | 15 | 1,183 |
| | 45-64 years | 770 | 75 | 3,633 | 130 | 10 | 1,258 |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | Pop. 15+ | 4,620 | 390 | 11,513 | 700 | 45 | 2,445 |
| | 25-44 years | 2,315 | 200 | 5,348 | 380 | 30 | 1,085 |
| | 45-64 years | 1,165 | 110 | 3,078 | 195 | 10 | 740 |
| University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Pop. 15+ | 1,540 | 65 | 4,775 | 310 | 20 | 960 |
| | 25-44 years | 815 | 10 | 1,903 | 170 | 10 | 365 |
| | 45-64 years | 400 | 10 | 1,863 | 75 | 0 | 398 |
| University certificate, diploma or degree | Pop. 15+ | 9,710 | 295 | 19,480 | 1,235 | 45 | 2,588 |
| | 25-44 years | 6,270 | 170 | 10,873 | 895 | 25 | 1,600 |
| | 45-64 years | 2,300 | 70 | 6,345 | 240 | 10 | 740 |
| Proportion within age group with given educational certification | | | | | | | |
| No certificate, diploma or degree | Pop. 15+ | 21.2% | 27.9% | 25.3% | 23.6% | 25.4% | 32.5% |
| | 25-44 years | 9.9% | 17.4% | 13.3% | 9.9% | 18.8% | 17.3% |
| | 45-64 years | 22.1% | 18.6% | 22.4% | 25.4% | 0.0% | 28.2% |
| High school certificate or equivalent | Pop. 15+ | 24.8% | 29.0% | 19.8% | 27.1% | 30.2% | 22.5% |
| | 25-44 years | 19.8% | 29.2% | 14.8% | 23.9% | 34.4% | 17.0% |
| | 45-64 years | 26.7% | 21.6% | 22.3% | 28.9% | 0.0% | 25.6% |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | Pop. 15+ | 6.6% | 11.0% | 11.4% | 7.5% | 9.5% | 14.7% |
| | 25-44 years | 6.3% | 11.3% | 13.3% | 6.6% | 9.4% | 18.4% |
| | 45-64 years | 8.5% | 14.7% | 13.5% | 9.3% | 16.7% | 18.6% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate | Pop. 15+ | 13.8% | 16.5% | 14.0% | 13.0% | 14.3% | 12.3% |

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 | | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST- VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | English- speaking Total | English- speaking blacks | French- speaking Total | English- speaking Total | English- speaking blacks | French- speaking Total |
| or diploma | 25-44 y ears | 15.8% | 20.5% | 17.3% | 15.7% | 18.8% | 16.8% |
| | 45-64 y ears | 12.9% | 21.6% | 11.4% | 13.9% | 16.7% | 10.9% |
| Univ ersity certificate or diploma below the bachelor level | Pop. 15+ | 4.6% | 2.7% | 5.8% | 5.8% | 6.3% | 4.8% |
| | 25-44 y ears | 5.5% | 1.0% | 6.2% | 7.0% | 6.3% | 5.7% |
| | 45-64 y ears | 4.4% | 2.0% | 6.9% | 5.4% | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| Univ ersity certificate, diploma or degree | Pop. 15+ | 29.0% | 12.5% | 23.7% | 23.0% | 14.3% | 13.1% |
| | 25-44 y ears | 42.7% | 17.4% | 35.2% | 36.9% | 15.6% | 24.8% |
| | 45-64 y ears | 25.4% | 13.7% | 23.5% | 17.1% | 16.7% | 10.9% |

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 8 looks at information on the highest educational certification attained by the English-speakers (total population and blacks) and French-speakers in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun and CLSC Saint-Paul territories. Of the 2,365 English-speaking blacks living in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory, more than a thousand have no more than high school certification (of these, 660 are without high school certification while 685 have only high school certification). Over half of the 315 CLSC Saint-Paul English-speaking blacks are without a high school graduation certificate (80) or have high school certification as their highest level of schooling (95).
- ❖ Among the population groups in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, English-speaking blacks (27.9%) show the highest tendency to be without high school certification, which is higher than the French-speaking population (25.3%) and the English-speaking population (21.2%). A different pattern applies for the residents of CLSC Saint-Paul where we find a rate of low educational attainment less present in the black English-speaking population (25.4%) than for the French-speaking population (32.5%).
- ❖ At the other end of the educational spectrum, in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, English-speaking blacks are much less likely to hold a university certificate, degree or diploma (12.5%) than either the English-speaking population in general (29%) or the French-speaking population (23.7%). The rate of university accreditation is higher for CLSC Saint-Paul English-speaking blacks than for the English-speaking black population in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun as a whole (14.3%), as well as being slightly higher than that exhibited by French-speaking population (13.1%).
- ❖ The tendency to hold university accreditation is higher for the older English-speaking black cohort (16.7% for those aged 45-64) than for its younger cohort (15.6% for those aged 25-44) in the CLSC Saint-Paul.
- ❖ A greater proportion of English-speaking blacks (11%) hold an apprenticeship or trade certificate or diploma compared to the total English-speaking population (6.6%). Those aged 45-64 years among the English-speaking black group (14.7%) are more likely to have this certification than those aged 25-44 years (11.3%).

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+ | 0603 - CSSS DU SUD-OUEST- VERDUN | | | 06033 - Saint-Paul | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total | English-speaking Total | English-speaking blacks | French-speaking Total |
| Total - Labour force activity | 33,510 | 2,365 | 82,270 | 5,365 | 315 | 19,803 |
| In the labour force | 20,665 | 1,435 | 52,290 | 3,415 | 235 | 11,868 |
| Employed | 18,210 | 1,230 | 47,800 | 3,065 | 230 | 10,720 |
| Unemployed | 2,445 | 210 | 4,488 | 345 | 10 | 1,143 |
| Out of the labour force | 12,845 | 930 | 29,980 | 1,950 | 80 | 7,935 |
| 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 | 61.7% | 60.7% | 63.6% | 63.7% | 74.6% | 59.9% |
| Employed | 88.1% | 85.7% | 91.4% | 89.8% | 97.9% | 90.3% |
| Unemployed | 13.4% | 17.1% | 9.4% | 11.3% | 4.3% | 10.7% |
| Out of the labour force | 38.3% | 39.3% | 36.4% | 36.3% | 25.4% | 40.1% |
| 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 2,445 unemployed English-speakers, of whom 210 are blacks, residing in the territory of C.S.S.S. du Sud-Ouest-Verdun. In CLSC Saint-Paul, there are 345 unemployed English-speakers and 10 of these are English-speaking blacks.
- ❖ The rate of unemployment is substantially lower for black English-speakers in the CLSC Saint-Paul (4.3%) than for the overall English-speaking population (11.3%) and the French-speaking population (10.7%)
- ❖ For the populations residing in the C.S.S.S. du Sud-Ouest-Verdun territory, except for the English-speaking black community in the Saint Paul territory (25.4%), there is

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

essentially no difference in the tendency to be out of the labour force¹² with each reporting rate at around 40%.

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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