

Kit 2 – Redlining, Poverty, and COVID-19

You have 18 minutes – please use it wisely!

Have a look at the background reading, then move into discussion.

Please leave time to create your “short notes for sharing” and elect a reporter to read it.

Background Reading – online

Redlining in Canada

(read to glean a sense of the material – you won’t have time to read the whole article in depth)

<https://www.koho.ca/learn/redlining-in-canada/>

Background Reading – quotes

1. Transit Use (from [The Conversation](#))

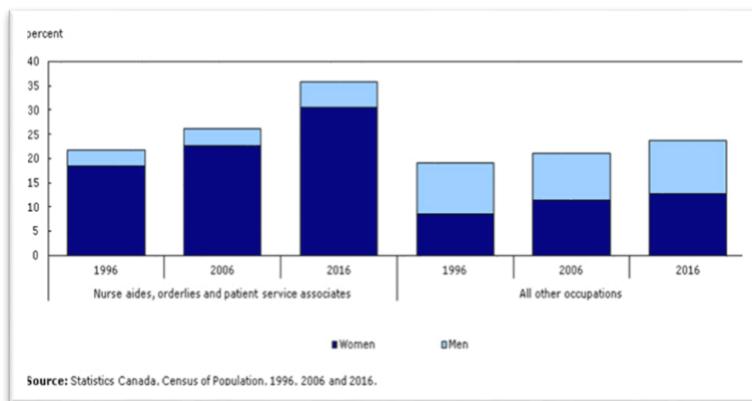
Our preliminary results highlight how privilege and socio-economic status have altered transit ridership during the crisis. Residents who managed to stop riding transit are wealthier, whiter, more likely to have been born in Canada and less likely to have a disability compared to those who continue to ride. Canadians still riding transit have fewer resources to draw upon for their travel.

2. Immigrants & jobs with greater COVID-19 exposure (from [StatsCan](#))

Immigrants are more likely to be front-line or essential service workers, including workers in long-term care homes where the majority of deaths in Canada have occurred.

The proportion of immigrants employed as nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates rose from 22% to 36% from 1996 to 2016. Prior to COVID-19, visible minorities were overrepresented in this sector—34% of workers identified as visible minorities (compared with 21% in other sectors). This trend has continued during COVID-19. In July, 24% of employed Filipino Canadians and 20% of employed Black Canadians worked in this industry, compared with 14% of all workers

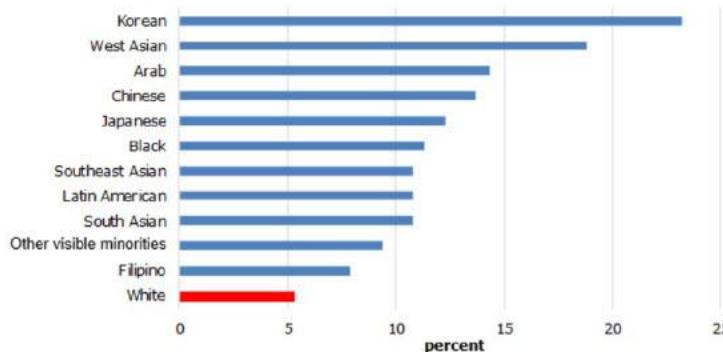
Proportion of immigrants among nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates, Canada, 1996, 2006 and 2016



3. Immigrants and BIPOC face higher risk of COVID-19-related work stoppages (from StatsCan)

Recent immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born workers to lose jobs in March and April, mainly because they are often new to the job market and are more likely to work in lower-wage jobs.

Poverty rates in 2015 among working families, by ethnicity of major income earner



Note: People not designated as a visible minority are identified with the colour red.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population of 2016.

Discussion

1. How does the historical legacy of redlining connect to current day conditions of poverty?
2. How does poverty materially affect health outcomes?

Short Notes for Sharing

1. Redlining is _____.
2. Redlining is connected to current day conditions of poverty in a number of ways:
 - _____,
 - _____, and
 - _____.
3. Poverty materially affects health outcomes in a number of ways:
 - Poverty makes it more likely that _____, and
 - poverty makes it less likely that_____.