

# Canada's Black population: Education, labour and resilience



Ethnicity, Language and  
Immigration Thematic Series



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This booklet is part of a series of documents released in conjunction with the United Nations’ International Decade for People of African Descent (2015 to 2024) and Black History Month. It aims to provide insight into some of the key socioeconomic characteristics of Canada’s Black communities.

The first booklet in this series titled “[Diversity of the Black population in Canada: An overview](#)”, was released in February 2019 and highlighted both the demographic characteristics and diversity of this population. Among others, the booklet demonstrated that the Black population which represents close to 1.2 million people in 2016, is not only diverse, but also young and growing in size.

To obtain a more comprehensive portrait of this population, this second booklet presents indicators related to education, employment, income, family structures and perceptions using data from the census and the General Social Survey (GSS).

This booklet first looks at the education characteristics of the Black population, which are associated with several other aspects of their socioeconomic situation. An analysis of the highest level of educational attainment was disaggregated by sex and immigrant status, followed by data on the educational expectations and aspirations of young Black individuals.

The Black population’s labour market outcomes are the focus of the second part of this booklet. In addition to employment, unemployment and income indicators, there are also data presented on work experiences, including their perceived experience of discrimination and their level of satisfaction.

Information on coping with life’s difficulties and perceptions of the future are presented in the third part of this booklet.

Some socioeconomic indicators are then presented for selected census metropolitan areas (CMA), which show that, far from being homogeneous, the situation of the Black population varies greatly from one part of the country to another.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	3	Despite hardships in the workforce, Black individuals were generally satisfied with their jobs .....	9	Geographical highlights .....	14
Population of interest .....	4	The gap in median annual wages between Black men and their counterparts in the rest of the population has persisted over time.....	10	Halifax .....	15
In 2016, close to 7 in 10 Black adults had a postsecondary diploma.....	5	About 1 in 5 Black adults live in a low-income situation .....	10	Montréal.....	15
The proportion of Black women with a postsecondary education has increased over time .....	7	In 2016, one-third of Black adults lived with children at home.....	11	Ottawa–Gatineau .....	16
Most Black youth would like to obtain a university degree, but proportionally, they are less likely to think that they will obtain one.....	7	Black individuals demonstrated strong levels of resilience, even when faced with hard times.....	12	Toronto .....	16
Black men saw both their employment rates fall and their unemployment rates rise over time.....	8	The perceived future looks bright for most of the Black population.....	13	Winnipeg.....	17
				Calgary.....	17
				Edmonton.....	18
				Vancouver.....	18
				Conclusion.....	19
				Recent Statistics Canada studies .....	20
				References.....	21
				Acknowledgements .....	21

There are many different ways to define and measure the population of interest. It is a population that comprises a diverse community of people in terms of history, ethnic and cultural origins, place of birth, religion, and languages.

For this portrait, the population of interest refers to people who self-identified as “Black” in the population group question in the Census of Population. Since the 1996 Census, “Black” is one of the population groups listed on the census questionnaire. Respondents can select one or more of the listed population groups, or specify another group. With the exception of respondents who identified as belonging to both “Black” and “White” population groups, multiple responses are excluded from this analysis.

In the General Social Survey, the population of interest also refers to those who selected “Black” to a similar population group question.

Given the focus and scope of this booklet, the population who did not self-identify as “Black” was regrouped into a single reference category labelled as “the rest of the population”.

This question collects information in accordance with the *Employment Equity Act* and its Regulations and Guidelines to support programs that promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural, and economic life of Canada.

**19** Is this person:

Mark “X” more than one circle or specify, if applicable.

- White
- South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Arab
- Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc.)
- West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghani, etc.)
- Korean
- Japanese

Other — specify:

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Source: Statistics Canada, [2016 Census of Population 2A-L questionnaire](#).



This approach, used to put in perspective the specificities of the Black population through comparisons, does not presume that the “rest of the population” is a homogeneous entity.



## In 2016, close to 7 in 10 Black adults had a postsecondary diploma

The highest level of educational attainment among the Black population varied by sex and immigrant status.

**Table 1**  
Highest level of educational attainment among the Black population aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2016

				 <b>Women</b>						 <b>Men</b>		
P O S T - S E C O N D A R Y	Total Black population	Immigrants	Non-immigrants	University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above			Total Black population	Immigrants	Non-immigrants	P O S T - S E C O N D A R Y		
	28%	25%	31%	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level			28%	30%	18%			
	5%	5%	4%	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma			4%	5%	3%			
	29%	28%	31%	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma			20%	19%	24%			
	10%	11%	6%	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate			11%	11%	11%			
	19%	18%	21%	No certificate, diploma or degree			27%	25%	33%			
	10%	12%	6%				11%	11%	11%			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

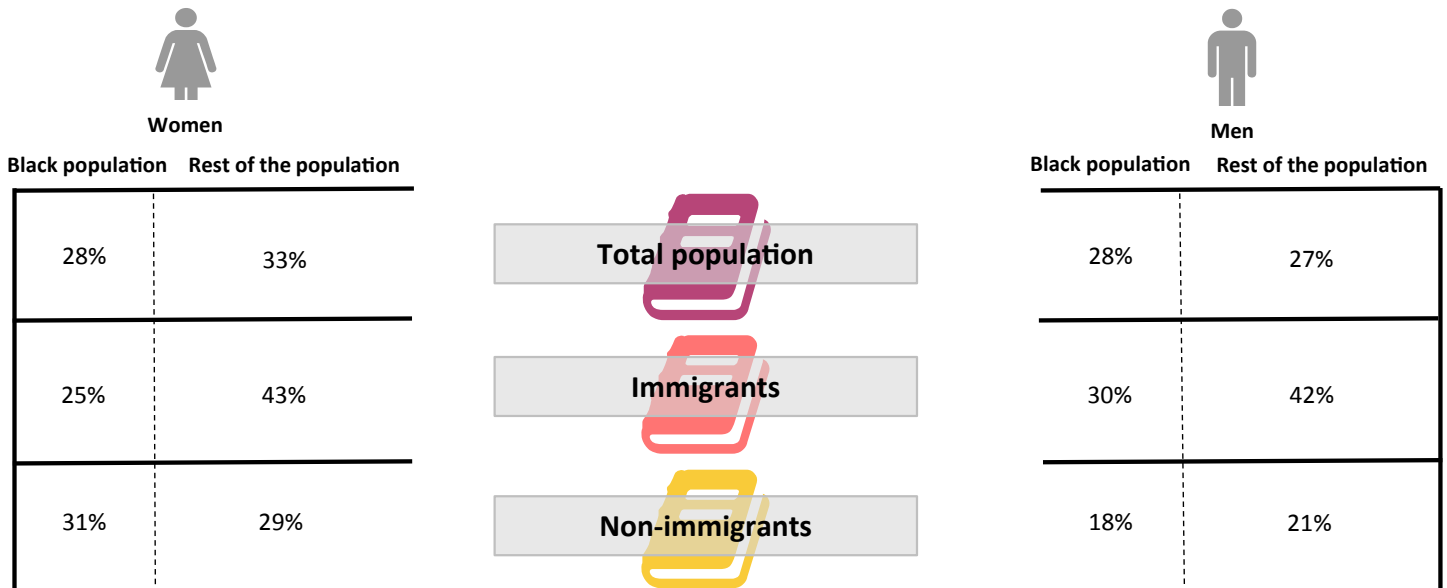


The differences are notable among those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Among the non-immigrant population, 18% of Black men had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2016, compared to 31% of Black women (a similar situation in the rest of the population).

The immigrant population is generally more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than the non-immigrant population. It was the opposite for Black women. In 2016, 25% of Black immigrant women had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 31% of Black non-immigrant women.

This can be partly explained by immigrant admission categories. It is most notable among Black immigrants from Africa where a higher proportion of men than women were chosen, in part for their skills and qualifications, such as educational attainment.

**Table 2**  
**Percentage of individuals with a bachelor level or above among the population aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2016**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

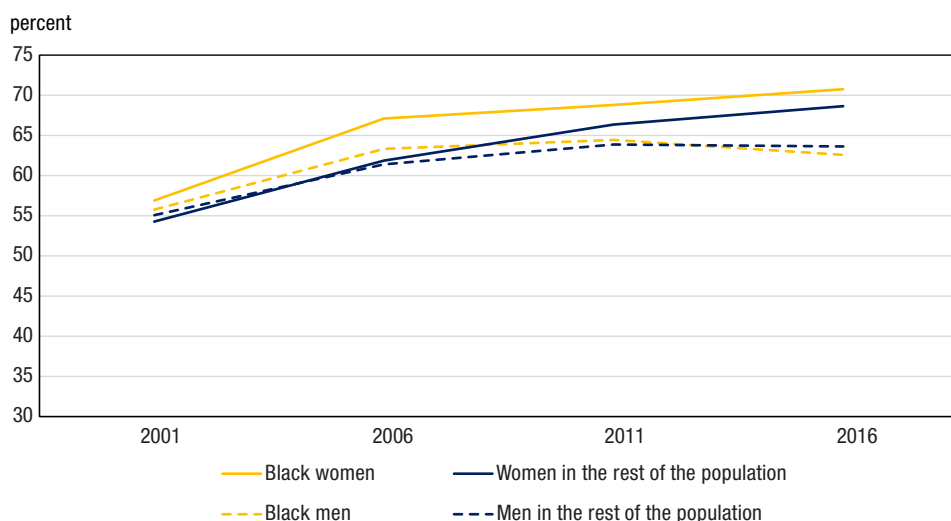


## The proportion of Black women with a postsecondary education has increased over time

In general, the proportion of Canadians with a postsecondary education has increased since 2001. This increase was more pronounced among women than among men, for both the Black population and the rest of the population.

Since 2011, however, there has been a decline in the proportion of Black men with a postsecondary education, while the proportion remained stable for men in the rest of the population.

**Chart 1**  
Percentage of individuals with a postsecondary education among the population aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2001 to 2016



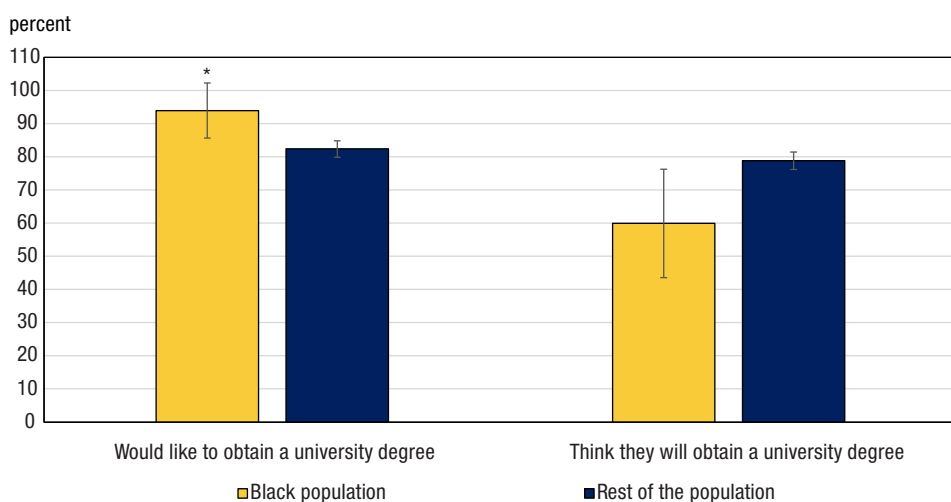
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population 2001, 2006 and 2016; 2011 National Household Survey.



## Most Black youth would like to obtain a university degree, but proportionally, they are less likely to think that they will obtain one

In 2016, although 94% of Black youth aged 15 to 25 said that they would like to get a bachelor's degree or higher, 60% thought that they could.

**Chart 2**  
Level of educational attainment expectations and aspirations among the population aged 15 to 25 years, Canada, 2016



\* significantly different from the rest of the population ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

Some authors suggest that students' perceptions about their educational attainment potential may be influenced, among other things, by certain teachers and other professionals in the school system (James and Turner 2017; Fitzpatrick et al. 2015; Burgess and Greaves 2013; James 2000).

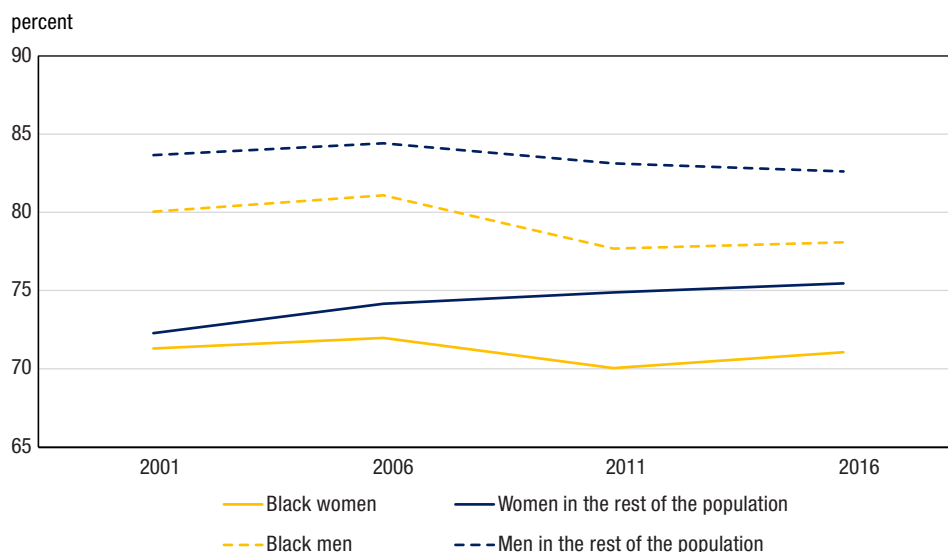


## Black men saw both their employment rates fall and their unemployment rates rise over time

The employment rate of Black people aged 25 to 59 is lower than in the rest of the population. In 2016, the employment rate was 78.1% for Black men and 71.0% for Black women, compared with 82.6% and 75.5%, respectively, for their counterparts in the rest of the population.

Between 2001 and 2011, the gap in the employment rate between the Black population and the rest of population increased, for both women and men. However, this gap decreased slightly between 2011 and 2016.

**Chart 3**  
**Employment rates among the population aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2001 to 2016**

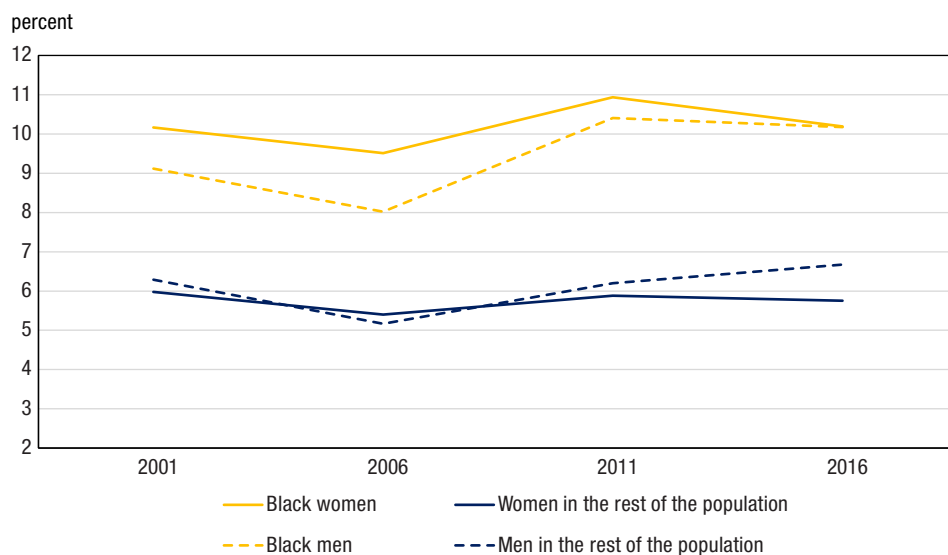


Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population 2001, 2006 and 2016; 2011 National Household Survey.

During this period, the unemployment rates among the Black population were consistently higher than in the rest of the population.

This was the case even at higher levels of education. For example, among those with a postsecondary education in 2016, the unemployment rate for the Black population was 9.2%, compared to 5.3% for those in the rest of the population.

**Chart 4**  
**Unemployment rates among population aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2001 to 2016**



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population 2001, 2006 and 2016; 2011 National Household Survey.

These gaps between the groups in employment and unemployment rates persist even after controlling for the effects of various socioeconomic factors, suggesting that other factors, not measured in the census, may be at work (Houle 2020).

Canadian studies (e.g., Oreopoulos 2011 and Eid 2012) used fictitious resumes and found that, among other things, “racialized” candidates were significantly less likely to be interviewed than other candidates with the same levels of qualification and equivalent experience.

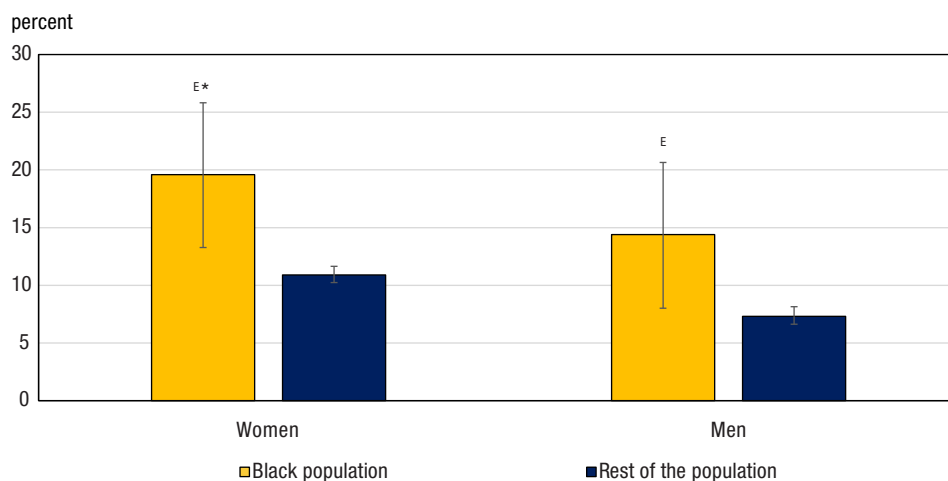




## Despite hardships in the workforce, Black individuals were generally satisfied with their jobs

According to data from the 2016 GSS, Black employees aged 15 or over, were more likely than their counterparts in the rest of the population to report having experienced unfair treatment or discrimination at work in the 12 months prior to the survey.

**Chart 5**  
**Experience of unfair treatment or discrimination at work among the working population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016**

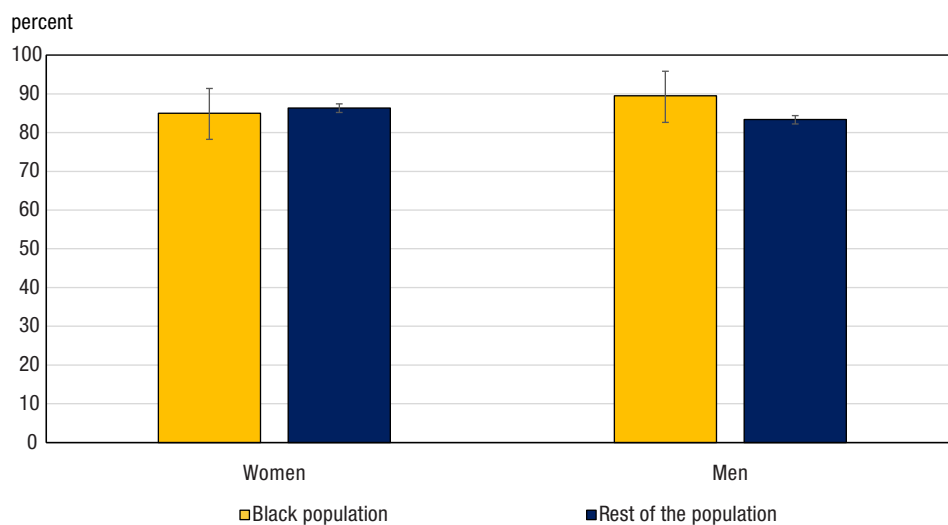


<sup>E</sup> use with caution  
\* significantly different from the rest of the population ( $p < 0.05$ )  
Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

At the same time, the majority of the Black population reported a high level of job satisfaction, with 85% of Black women and 90% of Black men.

**Chart 6**  
**Proportion of the working population aged 15 years and older reporting a high level of satisfaction at work, Canada, 2016**

Additionally, 79% of employed Black individuals felt a strong sense of belonging to the organization for which they worked, similar to results in the rest of the population (82%).



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

Many inequalities that are observed in society may persist even when the structural conditions that created them have changed (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2016).



## The gap in median annual wages between Black men and their counterparts in the rest of the population has persisted over time

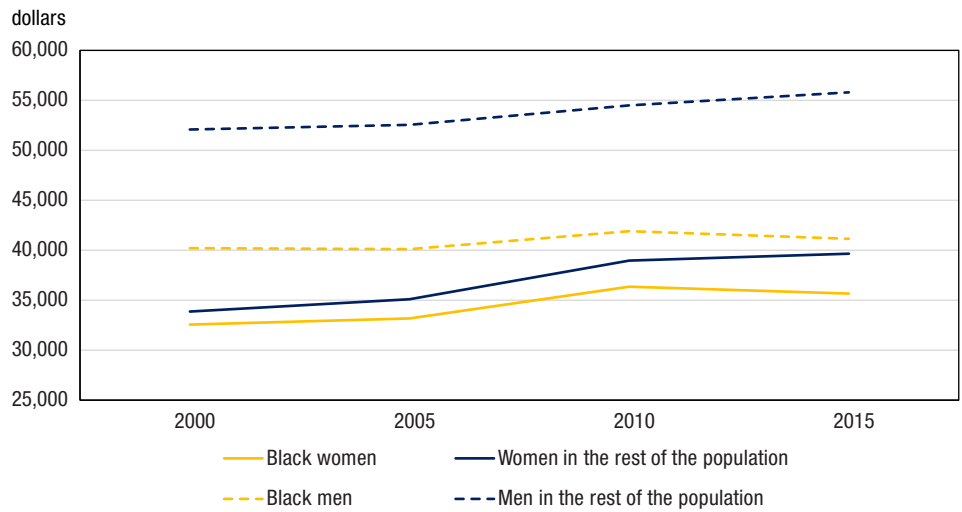
While median annual wages increased in the general population from 2000 to 2015, it remained relatively stable for Black men, at approximately \$40,000.

In 2000 and 2005, Black women earned median annual wages similar to those of women in the rest of the population. Since then, however, the gap between the two groups of women has increased.

Among immigrant women, the wage gaps between Black women and women in the rest of the population was very low (\$1,300 difference at most, favouring Black women). Conversely, among those born in Canada, the annual wages of Black women were approximately \$3,500 to \$7,000 lower than that of women in the rest of the population.

**Chart 7**

**Median annual wages<sup>1</sup> among workers aged 25 to 59 years, Canada, 2000 to 2015**



1. Wages are expressed in 2015 constant dollars. It includes wages, salaries or commissions, but it excludes self-employment income. The median is the level of income at which half of the population has higher income and half has lower.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population 2001, 2006 and 2016; 2011 National Household Survey.



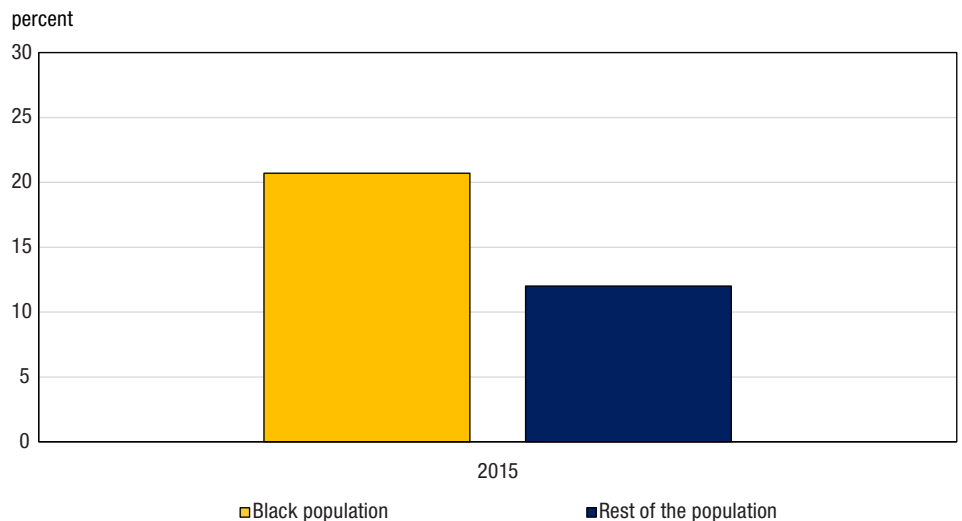
## About 1 in 5 Black adults live in a low-income situation

In 2016, 21% of the Black population aged 25 to 59 lived in a low-income situation, compared with 12% of their counterparts in the rest of the population.

In 2016, 27% of Black children were living in a low-income situation, compared to 14% of children in the rest of the population.

**Chart 8**

**Proportion of adults aged 25 to 59 years living in a low-income situation, based on market basket measure, Canada, 2015**

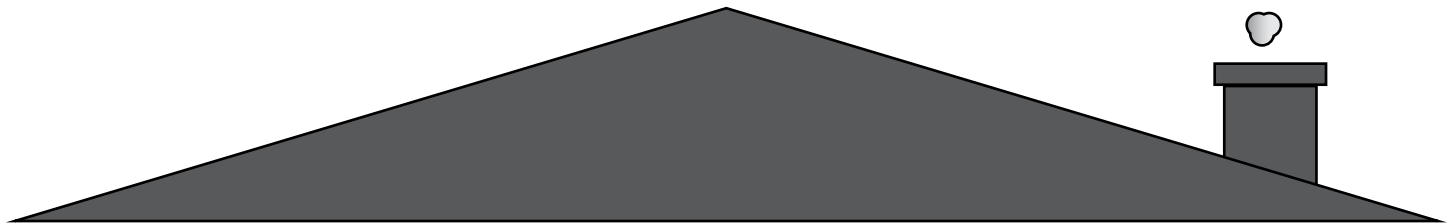


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.



## In 2016, one-third of Black adults lived with children at home

In Canada, close to 2 in 10 Black individuals were in lone-parent families.



**Table 3**  
Household living arrangements among the population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016

	Black population	Rest of the population
	percentage	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In a couple without children	8.7	25.9
In a couple with children	33.9	36.0
In a lone-parent family	19.3	7.9
Persons in multigenerational households	8.5	5.7
Living with others (relatives or non-relatives)	17.3	10.7
Living alone	12.3	13.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Regarding the household living arrangements of individuals, living in a couple with children (34%) was the most common situation for the Black population, a result similar to what is observed in the rest of the population. However, the proportion of persons in a lone-parent family was at least two times higher in the Black population than in the rest of the population (19% and 8%, respectively). Among the Black population, nearly 70% of these lone-parents were women.

Black immigrant women have a higher rate of lone parenthood than other immigrant women. In 2016, nearly 30% of Black immigrant women aged 25 to 59 were lone-parents. This was 20 percentage points higher among women in the rest of the immigrant population.

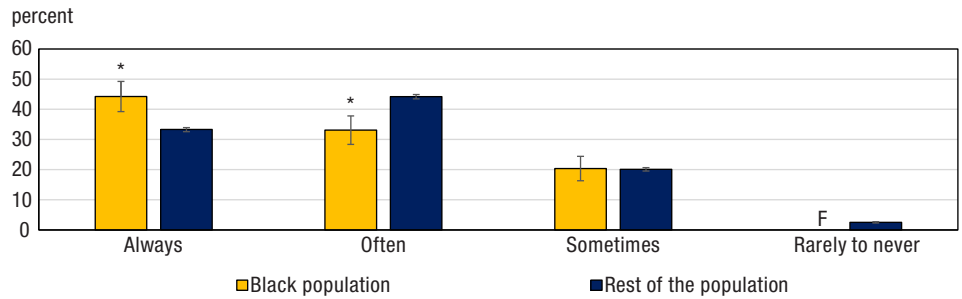
In 2016, Black lone-parents were more likely to be living in a low-income situation (34% compared with other lone-parents).

Many parental characteristics—such as immigrant status, single parenthood, unemployment, low education or low wages—may be associated with children and youth living in poverty (Lichter and Eggebeen 1994; Thomas 2011).



In 2016, 44% of Black individuals said they were “always” able to bounce back quickly after hard times, compared to 33% among the rest of the population.

**Chart 9**  
**Ability to bounce back quickly after hard times among the population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016**

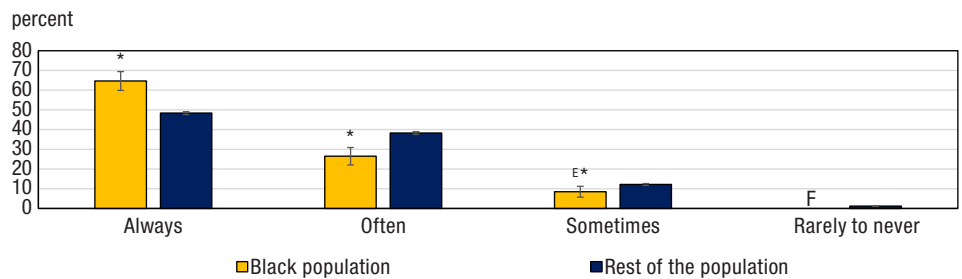


F too unreliable to be published  
\* significantly different from the rest of the population (p < 0.05)  
Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

A key to resilience is how individuals make sense of negative experiences (Seiler, Shamonda and Thompson 2011).

After difficult experiences, 65% of the Black population felt that they “always” learned something from those experiences compared with 48% in the rest of the population.

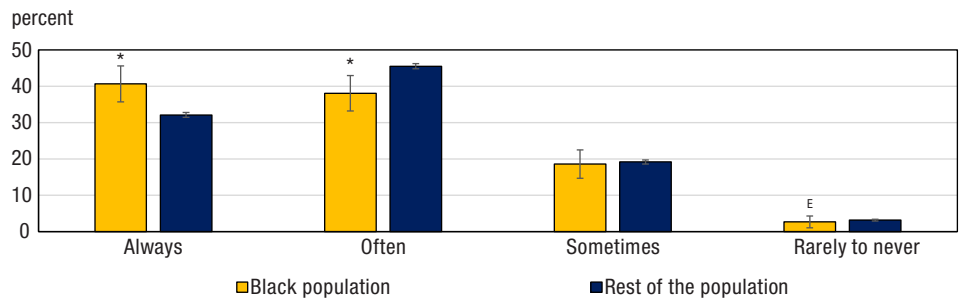
**Chart 10**  
**Ability to learn from difficult experiences among the population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016**



<sup>E</sup> use with caution  
F too unreliable to be published  
\* significantly different from the rest of the population (p < 0.05)  
Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

Compared with the rest of the population, Black individuals were more likely to report that, after difficult experiences, they were “always” able to continue going about their life as they normally would (41% vs 32%).

**Chart 11**  
**Ability to continue going about life the way they would normally do after difficult experiences among the population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016**



<sup>E</sup> use with caution  
\* significantly different from the rest of the population (p < 0.05)  
Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

Resilience can be defined as the “ability to form a successful adaptation in the face of obstacles and adversity” (Seiler, Shamonda and Thompson 2011).

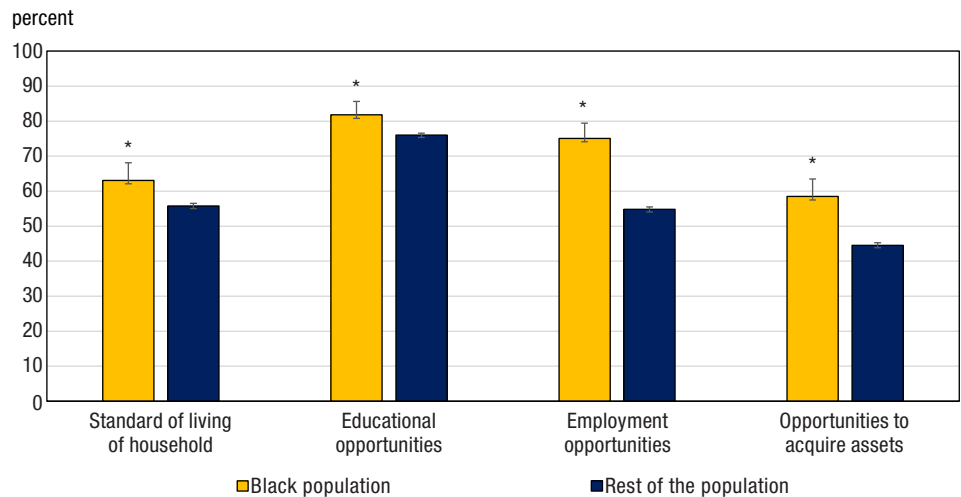


## The perceived future looks bright for most of the Black population

In 2016, the majority of the Black population ranked their standard of living, educational and employment opportunities, and opportunities to acquire assets as better than those of their parents.

Most notably, compared with the rest of the population (55%), more Black individuals (75%) felt that their employment opportunities were better than those of their parents.

**Chart 12**  
Current situation believed to be better than that of parents among the population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2016

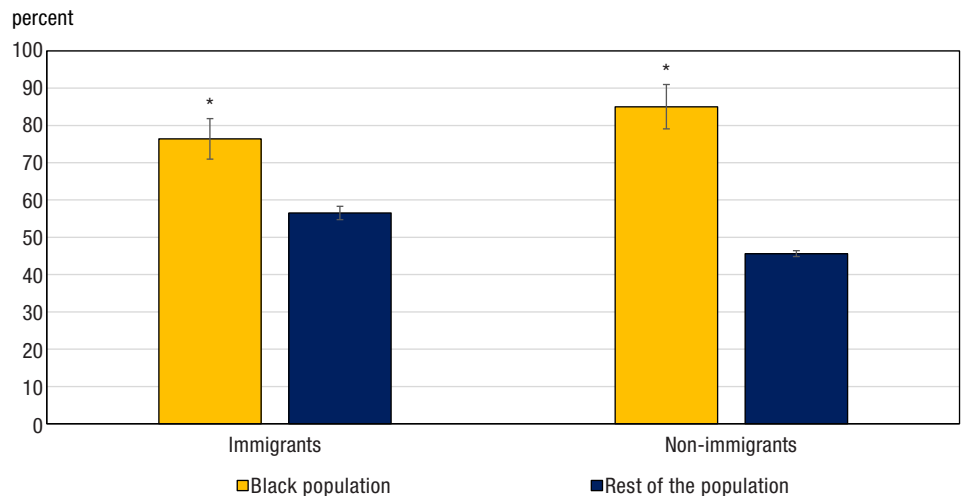


\* significantly different from the rest of the population ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.

Also, among the Black population, 76% of the immigrants and 85% of the non-immigrants felt that their life opportunities would improve in the next five years. These proportions were significantly higher than for the rest of the population, where 57% of the immigrants and 46% of the non-immigrants felt that their life opportunities would improve.

**Chart 13**  
Belief that life opportunities will improve in the next 5 years among the population aged 15 years and older, by immigrant status, Canada, 2016



\* significantly different from the rest of the population ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey (Canadians at work and home), 2016.



## Geographical highlights

Below is a quick overview of some education, labour and income characteristics for the population aged 25 to 59, as well as the prevalence of low-income for children under the age of 15, for eight selected census metropolitan areas (CMAs) across Canada. In 2016, about 8 in 10 Black people lived in these CMAs.



### Halifax

The unemployment rate for Black men was about two and a half times higher than the rate for men in the rest of the population of this region.



### Montréal

Just under one in five Black children lived in a low-income household, lowest proportion among these 8 CMAs.



### Ottawa-Gatineau

Four in 10 Black men held at least a bachelor's degree, similar to their male counterparts in this region, however there was a wide gap in terms of median annual wages.



### Toronto

Two in 10 Black men held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to about 4 in 10 of men in the rest of the population of this region.



### Winnipeg

Black men were more likely to have at least a bachelor's degree than other men of this region.



### Calgary

A wide gap in terms of median annual wages between both Black men and women and their counterparts living in this region.



### Edmonton

A wide gap in terms of median annual wages between Black men and other men living in this region.



### Vancouver

In this region, Black women and other women had similar median annual wages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

## Halifax — 6,385 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 26.9	40.8	 11.2	4.9	 31,727	39,563	38.5	15.9
 26.1	32.3	 14.1	5.7	 35,747	55,340		











Both men and women in the Black population were less likely than their counterparts in the rest of the population to hold a bachelor's degree or higher, but the gap was more pronounced for women (14 percentage points).

The unemployment rate for Black men was two and a half times higher than that for men in the rest of the population.

There was a gap of \$20,000 between median annual wages of Black men and that for the other men of this region. For women, the gap was not as large (\$8,000).

The percentage of Black children living in a low-income situation in Halifax was 38.5% — more than double the percentage for the rest of the population.

## Montréal — 129,185 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 26.5	36.2	 10.7	5.6	 30,710	39,154	18.2	11.1
 29.6	30.7	 11.4	6.2	 34,243	50,276		

While Black men were almost as likely as men in the rest of the population to hold at least a bachelor's degree, Black women were less likely to do so than women in the rest of the population by 10 percentage points.

Unemployment rates for Black women and men were nearly double those of their counterparts in the rest of the population.

While median annual wages among Black women and men were similar, large gaps existed between the Black population and the rest of the population, especially for men.

A larger proportion (18.2%) of Black children in Montréal were living in a low-income situation compared with children in the rest of the population (11.1%).

## Ottawa–Gatineau — 34,465 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

Education (Bachelor level or above)		Labour (Unemployment rate)		Income (Median annual wages)		Family (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
35.1	43.8	9.7	4.6	36,879	51,793	29.2	11.7
40.3	38.3	11.1	5.0	40,762	63,384		

Black men were more likely than their counterparts in the rest of the population to have a bachelor's degree or higher, although it was the opposite for Black women.	Unemployment rates for Black women and men were more than two times higher than those for their counterparts in the rest of the population.	Median annual wages were largely lower for Black women and men (by \$23,000) than for their counterparts in the rest of the population, with gaps of \$15,000 among women and \$23,000 among men.	Close to 30% of Black children in this region were living in a low-income situation — 17.5 percentage points higher than for children in the rest of the population.
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## Toronto — 207,480 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)










Education (Bachelor level or above)		Labour (Unemployment rate)		Income (Median annual wages)		Family (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
25.3	45.2	9.9	6.4	39,301	42,734	34.1	18.4
21.9	41.7	8.9	5.3	43,695	56,648		

Black women and men in this region were almost half as likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared to their counterparts in the rest of the population.	The unemployment rate for Black women and men was about one and a half times higher than the rate for women and men in the rest of the population.	The median annual wages of Black men and women were lower than those of their counterparts in the rest of the population, by close to \$13,000 among men and by \$3,400 among women.	Nearly 35% of Black children in Toronto were living in a low-income situation, compared with close to 20% of children in the rest of the population.
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## Winnipeg — 12,690 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 33.4	36.2	 7.7	4.6	 33,707	39,786	26.1	16.1
 35.7	28.7	 8.2	5.2	 39,581	52,336		









Black men were more likely than men in the rest of the population to hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and Black women were slightly less likely than other women to do so.

Unemployment rates for Black women and men were more than one and a half times higher than those for women and men in the rest of the population.

Gaps existed in median annual wages between the Black population and the rest of the population, but the gap between Black men and men in the rest of the population was greater than the gap between Black women and women in the rest of the population.

Compared with children in the rest of the population (16.1%), there were more Black children living in a low-income situation (26.1%).

## Calgary — 27,195 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 33.3	41.5	 13.5	7.7	 35,131	48,044	27.4	11.7
 37.0	37.2	 13.1	8.3	 48,553	69,882		

Black men were just as likely as men in the rest of the population to hold at least a bachelor's degree, but Black women were less likely than women in the rest of the population to do so.

Unemployment rates for Black women and men were more than one and a half times higher than those for women and men in the rest of the population.

The gap in median annual wages between Black men and men in the rest of the population was over \$20,000, and the gap between Black women and women in the rest of the population was close to \$13,000.

Nearly 3 in 10 Black children in Calgary were living in a low-income situation, compared with 1 in 10 children in the rest of the population.

## Edmonton — 28,240 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 26.4	33.3	 12.1	6.3	 36,310	46,198	28.2	11.3
 27.4	26.1	 13.5	7.9	 49,514	72,130		

While Black men and men in the rest of the population were equally likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher, Black women were less likely than their counterparts in the rest of the population to have similar educational attainment.

Unemployment rates for Black women and men were nearly two times higher than the rates for their counterparts in the rest of the population.

The gap in median annual wages between Black women and women in the rest of the population was under \$10,000, whereas the gap between Black men and men in the rest of the population was over \$22,000.

Three in 10 Black children were living in a low-income situation, a rate almost three times higher than that for children in the rest of the population.

## Vancouver — 14,360 Black individuals (aged 25 to 59)

 <b>Education</b> (Bachelor level or above)		 <b>Labour</b> (Unemployment rate)		 <b>Income</b> (Median annual wages)		 <b>Family</b> (Children in low-income)	
Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black population	Rest of the population	Black children	Children in the rest of the population
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
 29.6	41.0	 8.1	5.2	 38,228	39,466	31.9	18.0
 26.3	36.7	 6.7	4.5	 42,961	55,188		

Both Black women and Black men were less likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared to women and men in the rest of the population — a difference of about 10 percentage points in both cases.

The unemployment rate for the Black population (for both women and men) was approximately one and a half times higher than that for rest of the population.

Only a small gap existed between the median annual wages of Black women and women in the rest of the population, but the gap between Black men and men in the rest of the population was over \$12,000.

There were close to two times more Black children living in a low-income situation (31.9%), compared with children in the rest of the population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

This booklet presents some of the socioeconomic characteristics of the Black population in Canada, bringing to light some of the challenges that this population faces, particularly in terms of employment and income.

Compared to the rest of the population, employment rates remain low and the prevalence of low-income is more common among the Black population. Despite these challenges, Black individuals have high rates of job satisfaction and high rates of resilience.

The analysis has demonstrated that the challenges facing the Black population may present themselves differently within specific groups, such as among immigrants or women and men.

There are notable differences between immigrants and non-immigrants in terms of postsecondary education. Immigrants are more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to non-immigrants. However, this relationship was the reverse for Black women, with non-immigrants being more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than immigrants.

The Black population is not a homogenous one. On the contrary, it is very diverse, whether in terms of ethnic or cultural origins, places of birth, languages and religions. It is equally diverse in terms of experiences and socioeconomic characteristics, which are the subject of this booklet.

While this booklet aims to provide a brief overview of some of these experiences and characteristics, it cannot fully illustrate the diversity within, nor all the issues affecting the Black population in Canada. Studies such as "Education and labour market integration of Black youth in Canada" (released February 25, 2020) and "Changes in the socioeconomic situation of Canada's Black population, 2001 to 2016" (to be released in spring 2020) provide a complement to, and a more in-depth analysis of the results seen in this booklet. The reader is invited to consult them, as each provides different perspectives on Black communities in Canada.

### **“Changes in the socioeconomic situation of Canada’s Black population, 2001 to 2016,” by René Houle**

To be released in 2020 // Catalogue no. 89-657-X

### **“Education and labour market integration of Black youth in Canada,” by Martin Turcotte**

Release date: February 25, 2020 // Catalogue no. 75-006-X

- Black youth aged 9 to 13 in 2006 were as likely as other Canadian youth to have graduated from high school in 2016.
- Young Black men and women aged 13 to 17 in 2006 were less likely to have completed a postsecondary education in 2016 than their counterparts in the rest of the population.
- Young Black men were almost twice as likely as other young men to be neither in employment, education, nor training in 2016.

### **“Intergenerational education mobility and labour market outcomes: Variation among the second generation of immigrants in Canada,” by Wen-Hao Chen and Feng Hou**

Release date: February 18, 2019 // Catalogue no. 11F0019M, no. 418

- Education progress across generations was moderate among Black men.
- Second-generation Black individuals showed moderate educational mobility and low educational attainment among men, and low earnings for both men and women.

### **“Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2017,” by Amelia Armstrong**

Release date: April 20, 2019 // Catalogue no. 85-002-X

\* An updated report from *Juristat* will be available soon.

- Hate crimes targeting the Black population remained one of the most common types of hate crimes.
- Hate crimes against the Black population were more likely to be non-violent violations.

### **“Violent victimization and discrimination among visible minority populations, Canada,” by Laura Simpson**

Release date: April 12, 2018 // Catalogue no. 85-002-X

- Those who identified as Black were among the most likely to report experiencing discrimination.
- Many perceived their race or skin colour as a basis of their discrimination.
- Black individuals were among the least likely to report feeling that their local police were doing a good job of treating people fairly.

### **“Visible minority women,” by Tamara Hudon**

Release date: March 3, 2016 // Catalogue no. 89-503-X

- Living alone was most common for Black seniors and for skip-generation households.
- Health and health-related fields were the top areas of study for Black women.
- Black women were most likely to be employed in sales and service.

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