

THE INFOGRAPHIC SERIES

Demographics of Quebec's English-speaking Black population

This infographic presents data pertaining to demographic characteristics of Quebec's English-speaking Black population. It aims to supplement demographic data previously presented by the project team in an Infographic published in May 2020 (BIQ Project update) as well as the report published by Black in Quebec entitled "*Quebec's English-speaking Black Community: An Analysis of Outcomes and Information Gaps*". The data presented in those publications as well as this infographic was derived from the 2016 Census conducted by Statistics Canada.

With Statistics Canada's derivation of numbers, as well as the computation and rounding of the data, there is always inevitably some level of error. Statistics Canada rounds all demographic data to 5, meaning a population will increment by 5s (ex. 10, 15, 20). Statistics Canada also employs a long-form version of the Census for certain population variables, and this survey is only sent to 25% of the population, meaning they project these findings to represent the entirety of Canada (i.e. they fill out the other 75%). The second major source of error is the computations done by the software. There is inherit rounding done by software, and also the manual rounding to 2 decimal places done by the user. There are likely other factors contributing to the error, though these represent the greatest sources. Despite all of this, the population size is relatively large, and the rounding is relatively small.

Table 1. Percentage of population which lives in a CMA.

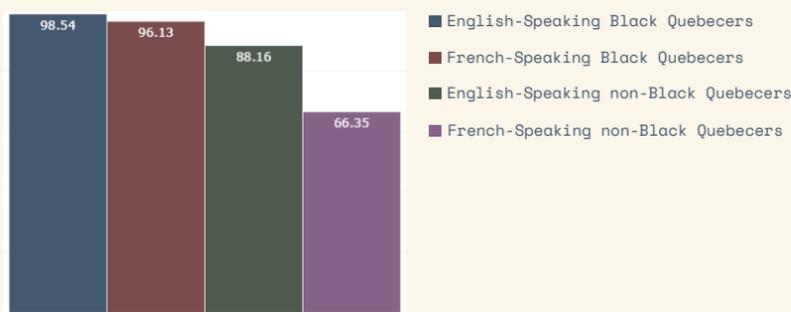


Table 2. Percentage of population which lives in Montreal.

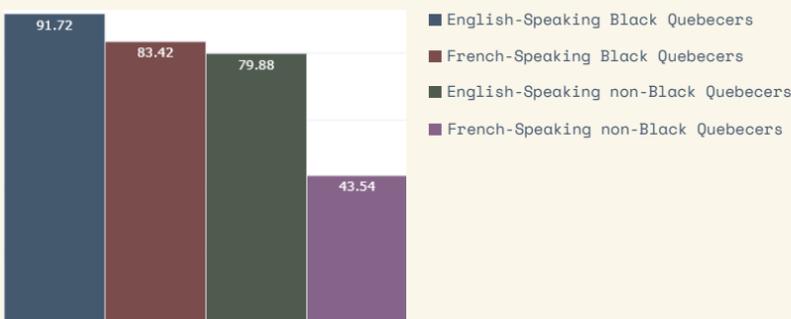


Table 3. Percentage of English-speaking and French-speaking Black and non-Black populations across Quebec's CMA

C.M.A.	English-speaking Black	French-speaking Black	English-speaking non-Black	French-speaking non-Black
Outaouais	0.94 %	4.19 %	16.83 %	77.51 %
Montreal	1.31 %	5.33 %	20.61 %	71.24 %
Trois-Rivieres	0.06 %	1.15 %	1.31 %	97.32 %
Sherbrooke	0.10 %	1.57 %	5.88 %	91.94 %
Quebec City	0.06 %	1.70 %	1.95 %	96.05 %
Saguenay	0.03 %	0.39 %	0.94 %	98.61 %

URBANIZATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BLACK COMMUNITY IN QUEBEC

Table 1 shows the percentage of 4 different populations who live in urban areas in Quebec. The four populations are English-speaking Black Quebecers, French-speaking Black Quebecers, English-speaking non-Black Quebecers, and French-speaking non-Black Quebecers. For urban areas, this is in reference to the Statistics Canada geographical category of Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of which, Quebec has 6 (Montreal, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivieres, Outaouais, & Saguenay). Table 1 shows that 98.5% of English-speaking Black Quebecers live in a CMA, the highest of all four groups, yet shortly followed by the French-speaking Black population at 96.1%. Table 2 shows that 91.7% of English-speaking Black Quebecers live in Montreal. The population with the second highest concentration in Montreal is French-speaking Black Quebecers at 83.4%. This data suggests that the English-speaking Black population is highly concentrated in urban areas with Montreal being home to more than 9 out of 10 members of the community.

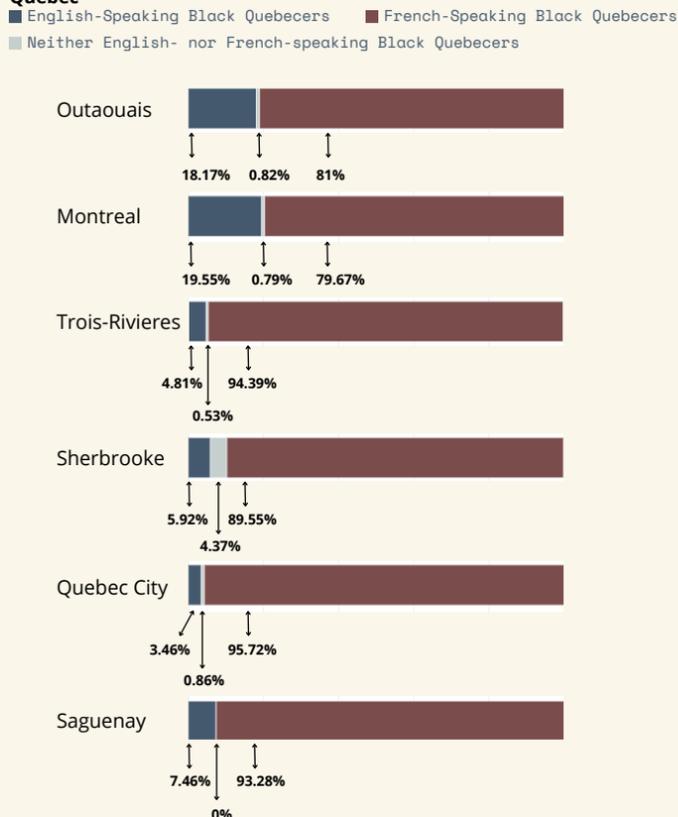
PROPORTION OF BLACK AND NON-BLACK ENGLISH-SPEAKERS AND FRENCH-SPEAKERS ACROSS QUEBEC'S CMA

Table 3 shows the percentage of the English-speaking and French-speaking Black and non-Black populations across Quebec's CMA's. When it comes to the ESBC, this population is a small minority in each of these CMA's. However, the presence of this community is much larger in Montreal (1.31%) and Outaouais (0.94%) than in Sherbrooke (0.1%), Trois-Rivieres (0.06%), Quebec City (0.06%) or Saguenay (0.03%). Thus, not only is Quebec's ESBC a highly urban population (as shown in the table above), but Montreal and Outaouais are the specific areas where the community is most present in the province. The FSBC has a larger presence than the ESBC in each of the CMA's but are also a relatively small minority and most present in Montreal (5.33%) and Outaouais (4.19%). The English-speaking non-Black population is also most present in Montreal (20.61%) and Outaouais (16.83%) compared to the other CMA's where the French-speaking non-Black population is over 90% of the population.

LINGUISTIC BREAKDOWN OF BLACK POPULATIONS ACROSS QUEBEC

Table 4 shows the linguistic breakdown of the Black populations across Quebec's CMA's. The French-speaking Black population makes up the majority of Quebec's Black populations across all CMA's. The English-speaking Black population makes up about 19.55% of Montreal's Black population and 18.17% of the Black population of Outaouais. The percentage of this community as part of the total Black population is lower in Saguenay (7.46%), Sherbrooke (5.92%), Trois-Rivieres (4.81%), and Quebec City (3.46%). Those who are neither English nor French-speaking Black Quebecers are the smallest population across all 3 groups, however, make up 4.37% of the Black population in Saguenay.

Table 4. Linguistic Breakdown of Black populations across Quebec



PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Table 5 shows the periods of immigration to Quebec for the English-speaking and French-speaking Black populations from before 1981 to 2010. It shows that while the number of English-speaking Black population members immigrating to Quebec was always lower than the number of French-speaking Black population members, the difference in immigration rates has grown in more recent times. Before 1981 there were 9,280 more members from the French-speaking Black population who immigrated to Quebec and with the English-speaking Black population immigration numbers becoming smaller, this gap increased to 10,785 from 1981-1990, 17,475 from 1991-2000 and 40,455 from 2001-2010. Table 6 shows the period of immigration to Quebec for both the English-speaking and French-speaking Black populations from 2001 to 2016 (broken down in 5 year segments). From 2011-2016, there were 42,590 more individuals from the French-speaking Black population who immigrated to Quebec. Ultimately, the two tables shows the numbers of individuals in each population who immigrated to Quebec across time. While the English-speaking Black population has always had less people immigrating to Quebec compared to the French-speaking Black population, that difference has also grown in more recent years.

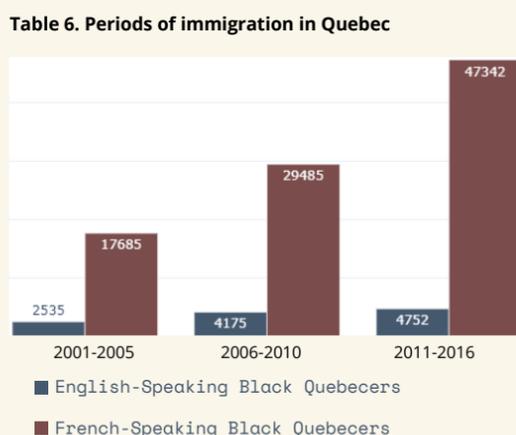
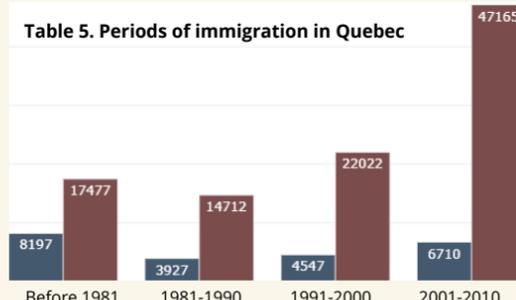
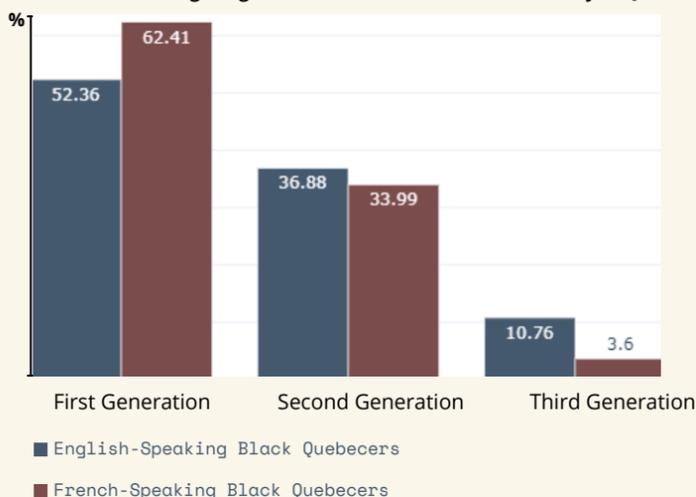


Table 7. Percentage of generation status for Black community in Quebec



GENERATION STATUS

Table 7 shows the generation status of Quebec's Black population broken down by official language community. The tables shows that just over half of Quebec's English-speaking Black population (52.36%) is a First Generation immigrant compared to 62.41% of Quebec's French-speaking Black population. 36.88% of Quebec's English-speaking Black population is a Second Generation immigrant compared to 33.99% of Quebec's French-speaking Black population. Lastly, 10.76% of Quebec's English-speaking Black population is a Third Generation immigrant compared to 3.6% of Quebec's French-speaking Black population.

Table 8. Population pyramid for Quebec's English-speaking Black Community

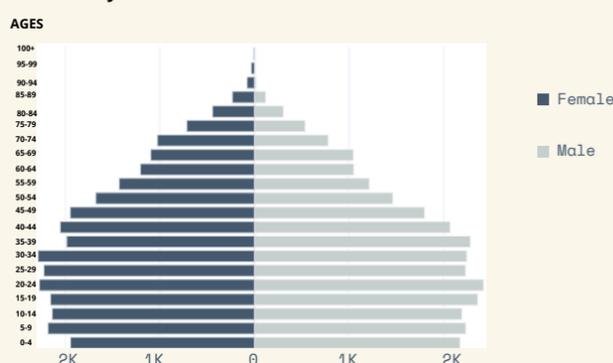
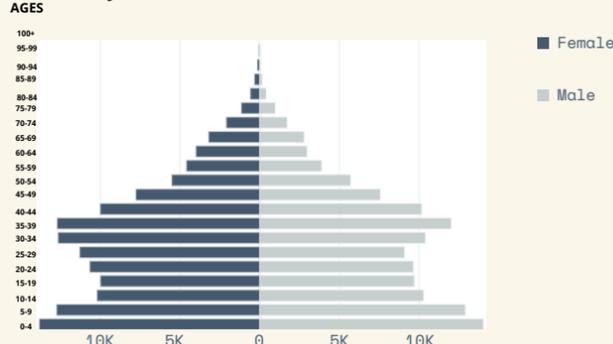


Table 9. Population pyramid for Quebec's French-speaking Black Community



AGE COMPOSITION

Table 8 shows a population pyramid for Quebec's English-speaking Black Community and is broken down by male and female respondents. As the table shows, Quebec's ESBC has an aging population with those aged 0-4 being a smaller population than those aged anywhere from 5-35. Thus, this population can be described as stationary or even constrictive/declining (Crossman, 2019). This table cannot be used to understand fertility and birth rates in the community as immigration is also a factor that needs to be taken in account when observing this age composition.

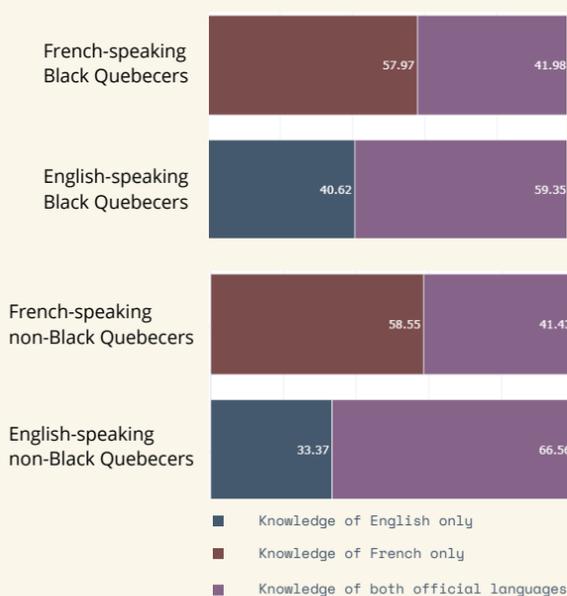
Table 9 shows a population pyramid for Quebec's French-speaking Black Community and is also broken down by male and female respondents. As the table shows, Quebec's FSBC is has a rather large amount of youth aged 0-9. The pyramid is constrictive for the older populations but has experienced a population boom when observing the aforementioned youth. Thus, it is an expansive pyramid meaning that the population of Quebec's FSBC is expanding (ibid).

These two tables reveal the differences in age composition between the Black populations of the two official linguistic communities in Quebec.

KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Table 10 shows knowledge of official languages across four distinct populations in Quebec: The French-speaking Black population, the English-speaking Black population, the French-speaking non-Black population, and the English-speaking non-Black population. This table shows that it is the English-speaking non-Black population whom have the highest percentage of those who have knowledge of both official languages (66.56%). This is followed by the English-speaking Black population, of whom 59.35% of the population has knowledge of both official languages. On knowledge of both official languages, French-speaking Black and non-Black respondents have similar rates of 41.98% and 41.43% respectively.

Table 10. Knowledge of both official languages



CONCLUSION

This Infographic presents data related to several demographic aspects pertaining to Quebec's English-speaking Black population as well as other populations in the province. These demographic aspects were specifically selected to supplement understanding pertaining to this community using a data-driven, evidence based approach.

This infographic is the first in a new series that aims to supplement the data which has previously been analyzed and presented by the Black in Quebec project. You can view further statistics and information related to the vitality of Quebec's English-speaking Black Community by visiting the Black in Quebec webpage where you can view all of the projects publications. You can also visit the BCRC Youtube page to view presentations from Black in Quebec and follow the project team on social media to stay up to date which the research being conducted. We also encourage all community members to contact the project team if there are any data related questions, suggestions, or comments.

This infographic was created by John Davids, Xiaoyan Fang, and Russell Abaira of the Black Community Resource Center. The research conducted was supervised by Dr. Clarence Bayne and Raeanne Francis of the Black Community Resource Center.

CITATIONS

- Crossman, Ashley. "Age Structure and Age Pyramids." ThoughtCo., 28 Sept. 2019, www.thoughtco.com/age-structure-definition-3026043.
- Statistics Canada. Target Group Profile (TGP 2A-L): Population in private households who indicated "Black" as visible minority and who are part of a linguistic minority, 2016. (Tables 1-10)
- Statistics Canada. Demographic Data. 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016071, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/98-400-X2016071 . Accessed 20 December 2021. Dataset. (Tables 1-4)
- Statistics Canada. Language Data. 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016067, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/98-400-X2016067 . Accessed 20 December 2021. Dataset. (Table 10)