

A quarter of Black Canada is under 15 years:

**What does this mean for this generation and
the welfare of the community?**

Carl E. James

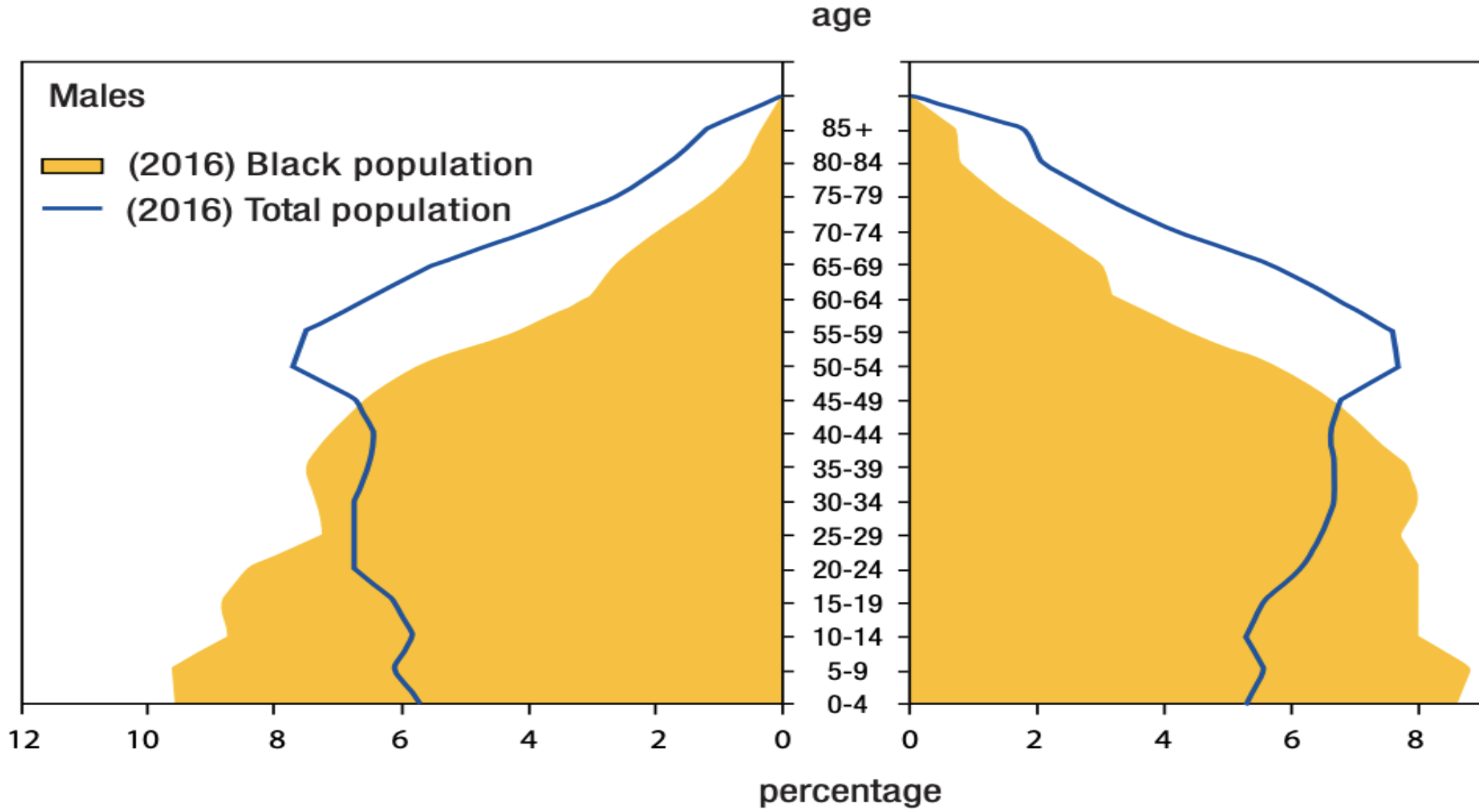
Jean Augustine Chair In Education, Community & Diaspora

Faculty of Education, York University



Chart 2

Age pyramid for the Black and total populations, Canada, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Diversity of the Black population in Canada: An overview



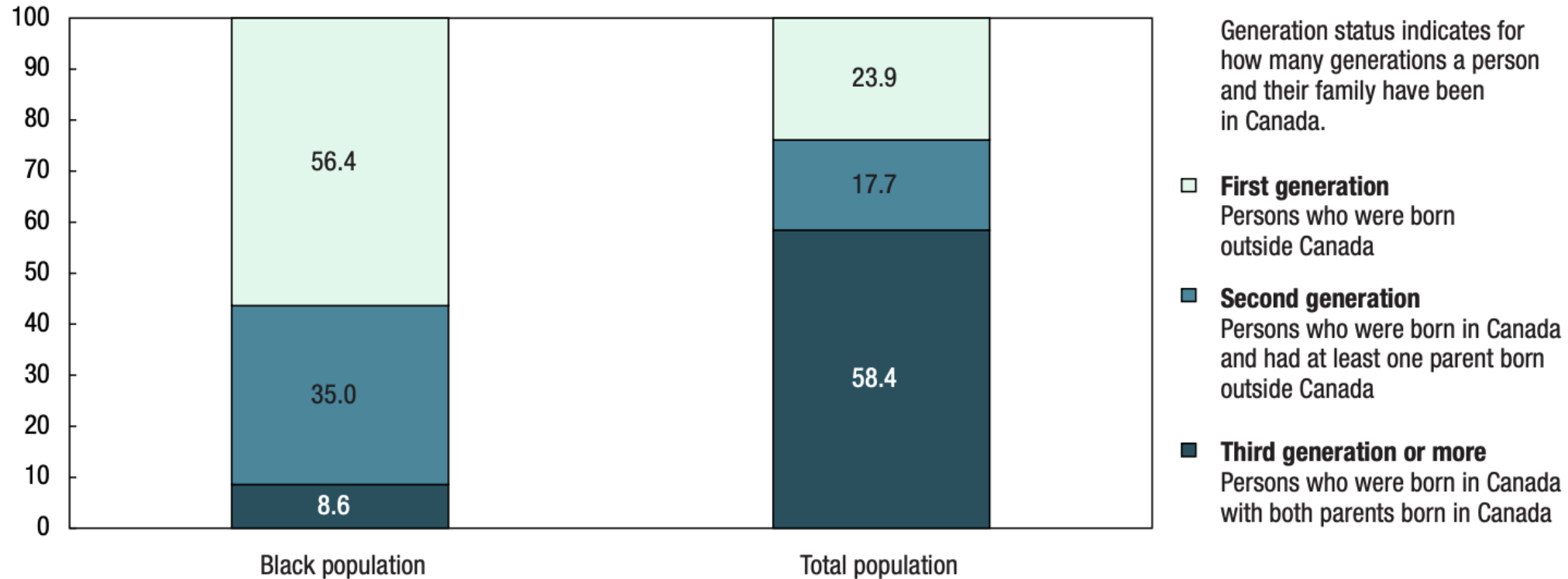
...with a history in Canada

Canada is the top place of birth of the Black population. In 2016, more than 4 in 10 Black people were born in Canada.

Chart 3

Distribution of the Black and total populations by generation status, Canada, 2016

percent



Canada's Black population: Growing in number and diversity

Release date: February 6, 2019

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CANADA'S BLACK POPULATION GROWING IN NUMBER AND DIVERSITY

In 2016, the Black population reached close to 1.2 million, representing 3.5% of the total Canadian population

More than 4 in 10 Black people were born in Canada

FIRST GENERATION

Persons who were born outside Canada



SECOND GENERATION

Persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada



THIRD GENERATION OR MORE

Persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada



In Nova Scotia,

71.8%

of the Black population was third generation or more.

Canada's Black population: Growing in number and diversity

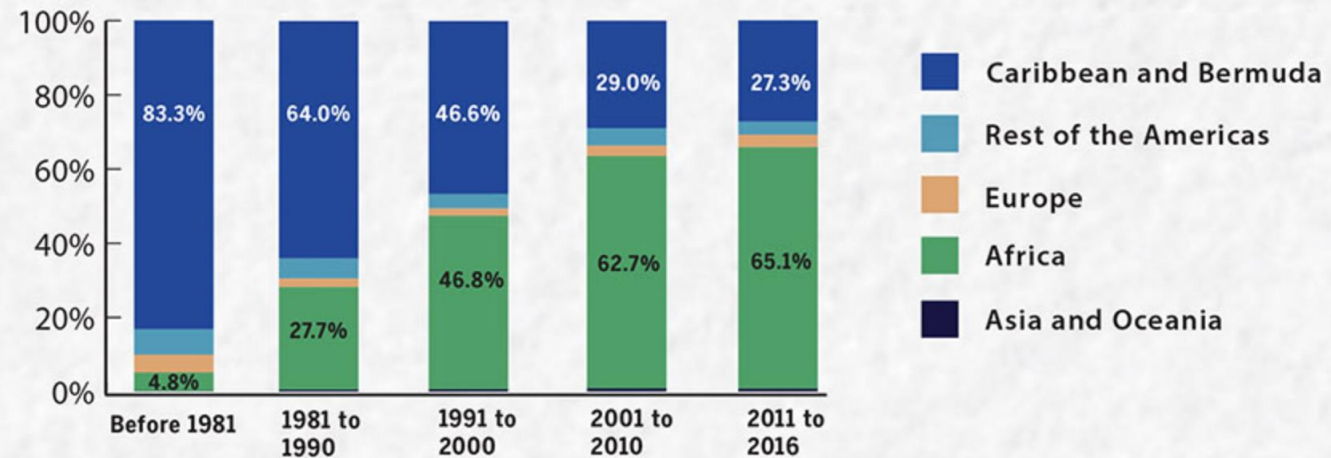
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The source regions of Black immigrants changed over time



The majority of Black immigrants who came to Canada before 1981 were born in Jamaica and Haiti.

Top birth countries of Black newcomers (2011 to 2016): Haiti, Nigeria, Jamaica, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

FOR MANY BLACK YOUTH, SCHOOLS CAN BE PLACES OF DEGRADATION, HARM, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2016, the mother of a Black grade one student missed several calls from her daughter's school in Mississauga, a suburb of Toronto. When she called back, a school official passed the phone to a police officer, who informed her that her six-year-old daughter had been placed in handcuffs. Upon arriving at the school, the mother learned that the police had been called in by school staff because her daughter had been reportedly acting in a violent manner. The two police officers had handcuffed the girl—who weighed a total of forty-eight pounds and was unarmed—by attaching her hands and her feet together at the wrists and ankles.

Black Racism

For many Black youth, schools can be places of degradation, harm, and psychological violence

BY ROBYN MAYNARD

Updated 10:36, Dec. 9, 2019 | Published 12:17, Nov. 29, 2017

This article was published over a year ago. Some information may no longer be current.



OUTCOMES FOR WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACIALIZED STUDENTS IN THE TDSB

GRADUATION AND DROPOUT RATES WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL (2006-2011 COHORT)

WHITE STUDENTS



84%

GRADUATE

11%

DROPOUT

BLACK STUDENTS



69%

GRADUATE

20%

DROPOUT

OTHER RACIALIZED STUDENTS



87%

GRADUATE

9%

DROPOUT

HIGH SCHOOL SUSPENSION RATES (2006-2011 COHORT)

18%

AT LEAST ONE

42%

AT LEAST ONE

15%

AT LEAST ONE

Source: York Centre for Education & Community/Toronto District School Board, 2015

Torstar graphic

Closing the Gap: Why are black students in Toronto less likely to thrive?

Black students graduate less, suspended at higher rates

NEWS JUN 17, 2019 | BY VERONICA APPIA, DOMINIK KUREK | TORONTO.COM



Grade 8 student Kianna Mitchell (centre) says her school experience changed drastically after transferring to Africentric Alternative School. Her peers Jesse Mark and Kyron Banton agree that students are treated like family there. - Veronica Appia/Torstar



TOWARDS RACE EQUITY IN EDUCATION

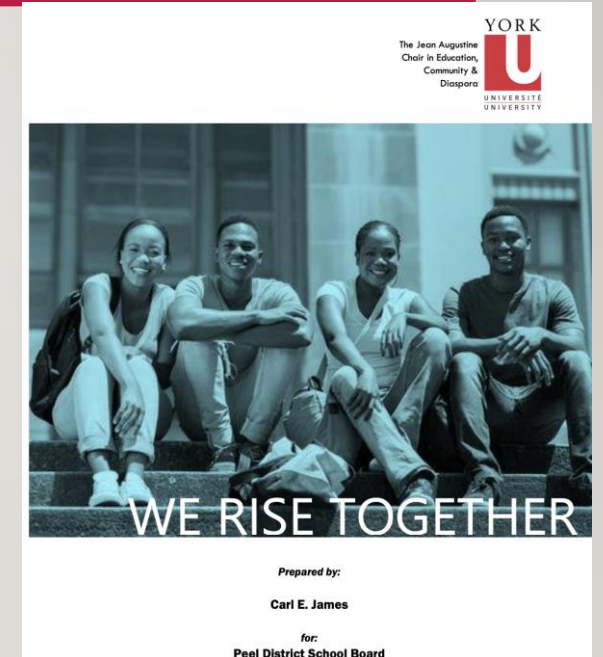
The Schooling of Black Students in the Greater Toronto Area

April 2017



WE RISE TOGETHER

- An: I don't feel supported....And I feel like... you shouldn't have to go out and go out of your way to do all these [things] just to feel supported. You should walk into the school and feel supported based on how you are. And you should be looked at the same as anyone else and you should be treated the same as anyone else. You shouldn't have to worry yourself....



Toronto children's aid society's choice for new chief sparks pushback

By Laurie Monsebraaten Social Justice Reporter
Thu., July 26, 2018 4 min. read



About 32 percent of children and youth admitted to the Toronto society in 2017-18 were Black, while they represent just 8 percent of the city's population under age 18. Only 28 percent of those admitted to care are white, according to the society's latest report. (July, 2018)

Why are so many black children in foster and group homes?

A disproportionate number of Toronto-area children in foster and group-home care are black. Advocates are blaming poverty, cultural misunderstanding and racism

COMMUNITY Dec 11, 2014 by Sandro Contenta, Laurie Monsebraaten, and Jim Rankin OurWindsor.Ca

     DEC 2014



Indigenous, Black children over-represented in foster care and group homes, inquiry says



By **Laurie Monsebraaten** Social Justice Reporter

🚩 Thu., April 12, 2018 | ⌚ 3 min. read



Indigenous and Black children are over-represented in foster care and group homes overseen by children's aid societies across the province, an Ontario Human Rights Commission inquiry confirms.

"These findings are deeply concerning," said Chief Commissioner Renu Mandhane, who noted Indigenous and Black communities have been raising the alarm about the problem for decades.

REPORT

Interrupted childhoods

Over-representation of Indigenous and Black children in Ontario child welfare



ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS
COMMISSION | FEBRUARY 2018



“For many Black families in contact with child welfare agencies, racial disproportionality and disparity are a reflection of historic and ongoing legacies of social and traditional discrimination that place the intersectional burden of risk and poverty disproportionately on Black families and communities” (p. 90).

Bryn King, Barbara Fallon, Reiko Boyd, Tara Black, Kofi Antwi-Boasiako (2017)
“Factors associated with racial differences in child welfare investigative decision-making in Ontario, Canada” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 73, 89-105.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213417303630?via%3Dihub>

“Black children in Ontario are 41% more likely to be investigated than White Children. [And] investigation involving Black children are also more likely than those involving White children to be substantiated (64%), to be transferred to ongoing services (49%), and to result in an out-of-home care placement (57%). Given this representation in the child population of Ontario, these results indicate that Black children are experiencing disparate contact with the child welfare system when compared to White children” (p. 95).

Bryn King, Barbara Fallon, Reiko Boyd, Tara Black, Kofi Antwi-Boasiako (2017) “Factors associated with racial differences in child welfare investigative decision-making in Ontario, Canada” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 73, 89-105. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213417303630?via%3Dihub>

“Group care settings at both sites acted as a gateway into the youth justice system by criminalizing the trauma of cross over youth served by the project.” (page 18)

Cross-Over Youth Project: Navigating Quicksand

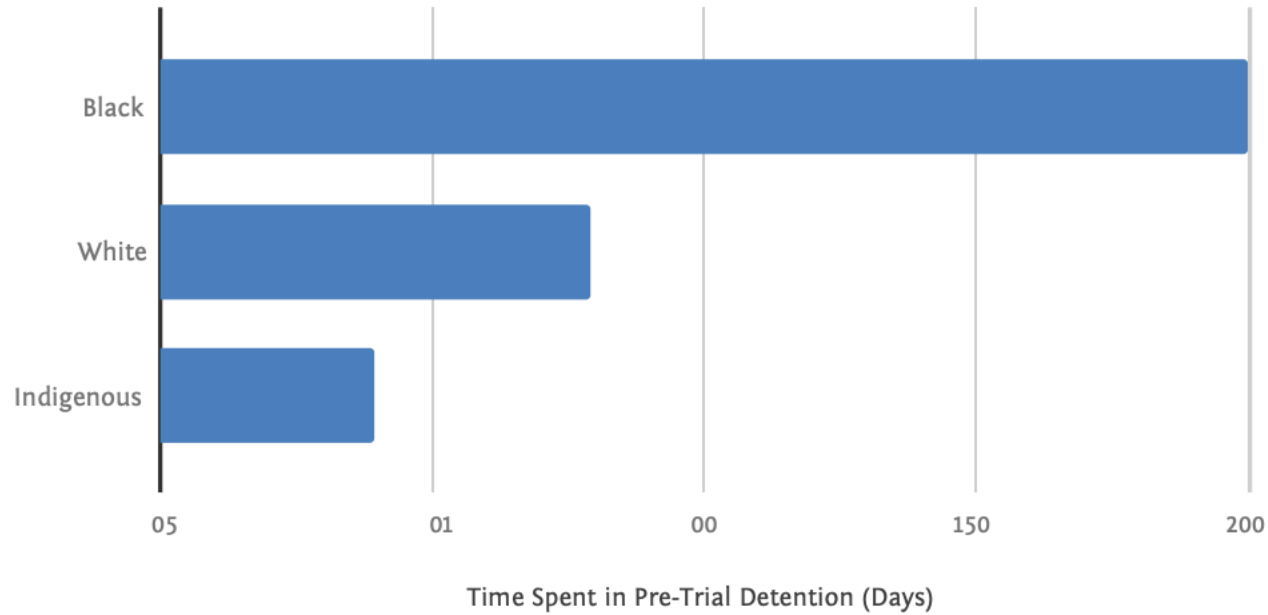
Dr. Judy Finlay, Principal Investigator & Co-Chair, Provincial Steering Committee
Justice Brian Scully, Judicial Lead & Co-Chair, Provincial Steering Committee
Matthew-Eaton Kent, Resource Coordinator
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“This emphasis on police for managing behavior and subsequent instability is particularly catastrophic for Black and Indigenous young people”“there exists a culture of racism within the group care system that allows these young people to be mistreated at higher rates than their non-racialized peers.” (page 75)

Cross-Over Youth Project: Navigating Quicksand

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Average Time Spent in Pre-Trial Detention by Race and Ethnicity (n=24)



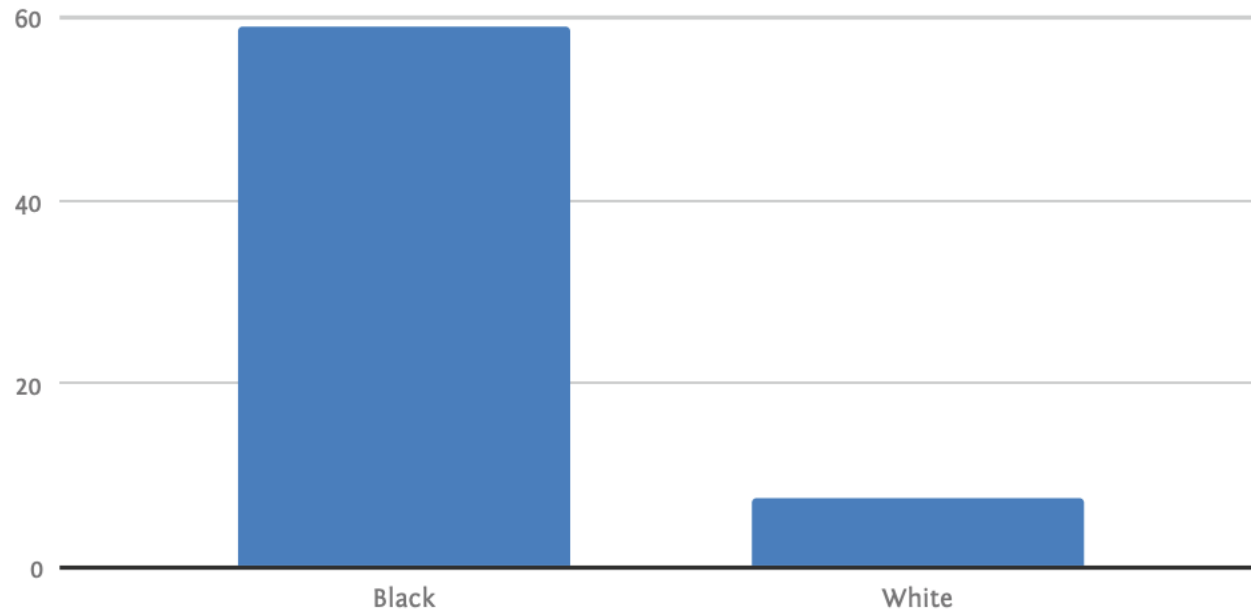
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September, 2019

Average Time in PTD by Race and Ethnicity (n=14)

Belleville Site

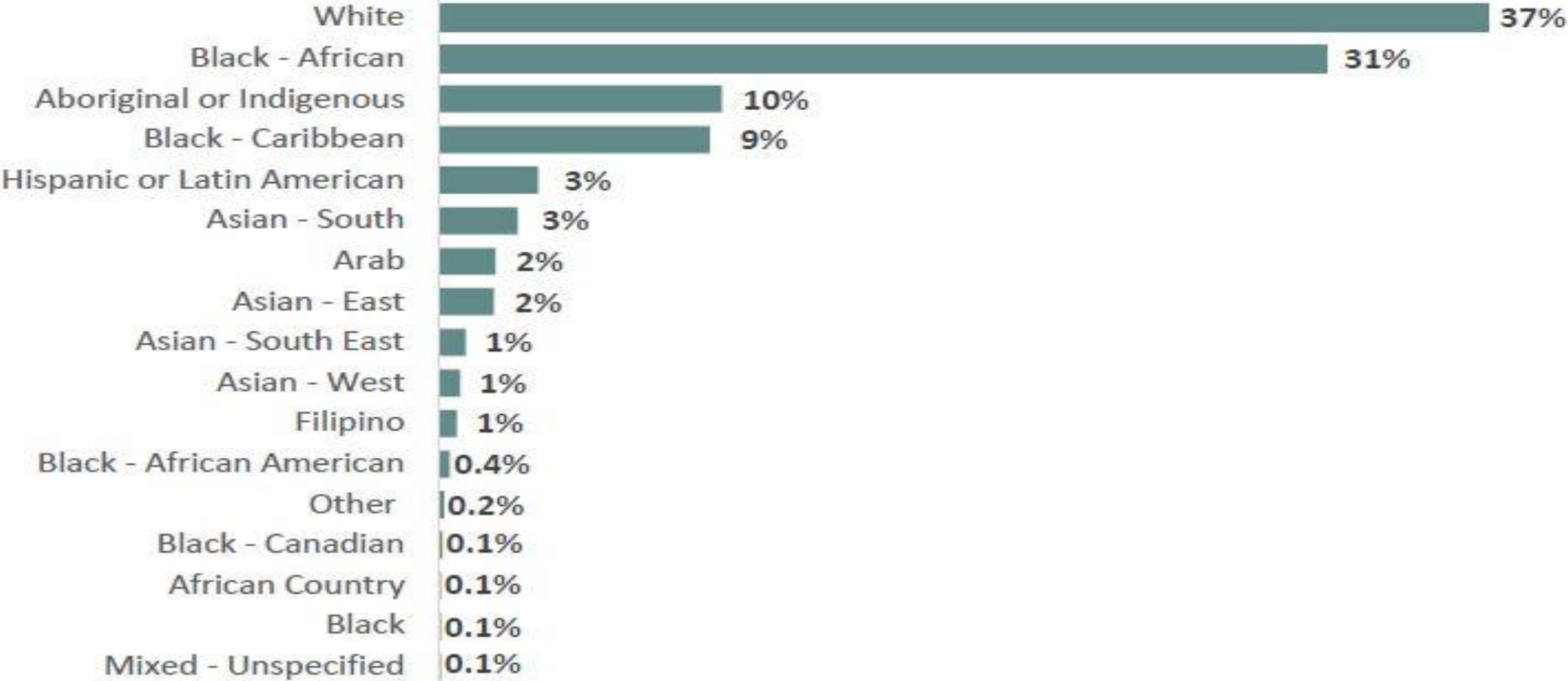


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September, 2019

TORONTO HOMELESS COUNT, 2018





York Region's 2018 Homeless Count
Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness

April 2019

York Region is
vibrant and prosperous.

However, homelessness does exist.

We want to mitigate and end homelessness
so we set out to find out who is homeless and why.

This is a story of hope as we
continue to take steps to prevent,
reduce and end homelessness.

i count

I'm not just a number

York Region's 2018 Homeless Count

Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness

April 2019

I Count 2018 Total		York Region's Total Population	
White	66%	No comparable data	—
Black or African Canadian	13%	Black	2.5%
Aboriginal or Indigenous	10%	Aboriginal	0.5%
Asian (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)	3%	Chinese, Korean, Japanese	24%
West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.)	3%	West Asian (e.g. 'Afghan' 'Iranian' etc.)	3.8%
Other (Hispanic or Latin American, Arab, or South Asian, e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)*	6%	Latin American, Arab, or South Asian (e.g. 'East Indian' 'Pakistani' 'Sri Lankan' etc.)	13%
South-East Asian (e.g. Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.)	0%	Southeast Asian, (e.g. 'Vietnamese', 'Cambodian', 'Laotian', 'Thai' etc.)	1.3%
Filipino	0%	Filipino	2.3%
Don't know	1%	—	—
Decline to answer	2%	—	—

Note: 14 respondents (6%) identified with two racial groups
 * Responses have been merged to maintain respondent anonymity



The Working Poor
IN THE TORONTO REGION

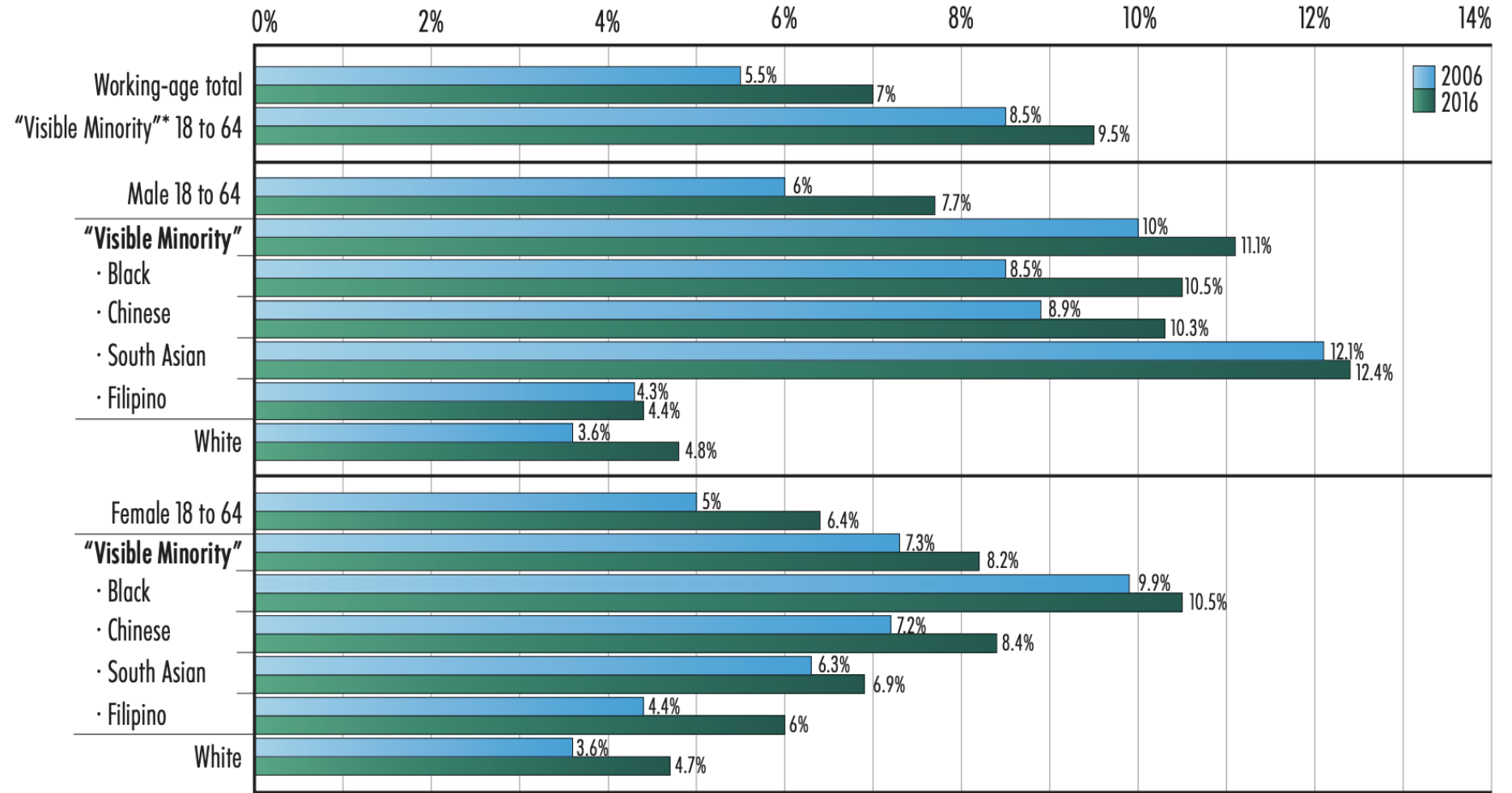
A closer look at the increasing numbers

NOVEMBER 2019
by John Stapleton
with contributions by Dr. Carl James and Dr. Kofi Hope

METCALF
FOUNDATION
Inclusive Local Economies

FIGURE 13

Percentage of working poor in Toronto CMA
By ethno-cultural group and gender, 2006 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Custom Tabulation 2006 and 2016

* Metcalf considers this term outdated and inaccurate and uses the term racialized instead.

JUSTICE NAKATSURU

- “Anti-Black racism has shaped your life in a way that has brought you into the criminal court....You did not find a way out through the public education system. I have no doubt that anti-Black racism affected how you were treated in school....I am not saying that your teachers were racist, uncaring, or that you do not share responsibility. Rather, I am recognizing the studies that show systemically that racism exists and have not served Black children well. That failure in the education system makes a child vulnerable to becoming involved in the criminal justice system.”

(page 15, #74 in R. v. KEVIN MORRIS, RESPONDENT’S FACTUM)

