

This bulletin is a quick inventory of recent social research information. Its purpose is to promptly disseminate the most current external and internal research relevant to social policy.

Police-Reported Hate Crime in Canada, 2016 by Maxime Gaudet, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, April 25, 2018.

Canada has a very multicultural and diverse population. According to the 2016 Census data, 22.3% of Canadians reported being members of a visible minority group, an increase of 3 percentage points since the 2011 National Household Survey. Aboriginal people comprised 4.9% of the population in 2016, up from 4.3% in 2011. The proportion of people who reported religious affiliations other than Christianity has also grown. In 2011, 7.2% of the Canadian population identified as Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist compared to 4.9% in 2001. The Jewish population has remained stable at 1%.

- In 2016, police reported 1,409 criminal incidents in Canada that were motivated by hate, an increase of 3% or 47 more incidents than reported the previous year
- The increase in the total number of incidents was largely attributable to an increase in police-reported hate crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation (+35 incidents) or of a race or ethnicity (+25 incidents)
- Police-reported hate crimes targeting sexual orientation rose 25% in 2016 to 176 incidents, compared with 141 incidents in 2015
- The number of hate crimes motivated by religion decreased 2% in 2016 (from 469 in 2015 to 460 in 2016)

For link to the report:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54915-eng.pdf>

Filling the Cavities: Improving the Efficiency and Equity of Canada's Dental Care System by Åke Blomqvist and Frances Woolley, C.D. Howe, May 2018.

Ensuring that all members of the community, including the poor, have access to urgently needed healthcare is a central objective of Canadian social policy. Yet, in the current system, there are many population groups in which individuals have difficulty accessing even urgently needed dental care. Moreover, the number of Canadians unable to access dental care is likely to grow rapidly in the next decade as the baby boom generation retires and loses insurance coverage, and the number of Canadians working in the gig economy, where benefits such as employer-sponsored health insurance are rare, rises.

- In contrast to countries like the U.K. or France, government programs in Canada only pay for a small share of the cost of dental care
- Many Canadians, including most of the working poor and the retired, are covered neither by government programs nor by private insurance

- As many as 30 percent of those in households that rely principally on employment income still do not have dental insurance

For link to the report:

https://www.cdhowe.org/sites/default/files/attachments/research_papers/mixed/Final%20April%2026%20Commentary%20510.pdf

Human Trafficking Prevalence and Child Welfare Risk Factors Among Homeless Youth: A Multi-City Study by Debra Schilling, Johanna K.P. Greeson, Sarah Wasch, Daniel Treglia, The Field Center for Children’s Policy, Practice & Research, University of Pennsylvania, January 2018.

The Field Center completed a three-city study as part of a larger initiative by Covenant House International to research human trafficking among homeless youth encompassing nearly 1,000 young people across 13 cities. The Field Center interviewed a total of 270 homeless youth, 100 in Philadelphia, 100 in Phoenix, and 70 in Washington, DC, to learn about the prevalence of human trafficking, and the history of child maltreatment, out of home placement, and protective factors among those who were sex trafficked or engaged in the sex trade to survive.

- Two out of three homeless females reported being solicited for paid sex and 22% of all genders from these homeless youth were approached for paid sex on the first night of being homeless
- Transgender youth were particularly vulnerable, with 90% of transgender youth reporting being offered money for sex
- For youth who reported that they were victims of sex trafficking, 95% had a history of child maltreatment
- Among those who were maltreated, the highest percentage of youth reported being sexually abused (49%), followed by physical abuse (33%)

For link to the report:

<https://fieldcenteratpenn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/6230-R10-Field-Center-Full-Report-Web.pdf>

Results from the 2016 Census: Work Activity of Families with Children in Canada by André Bernard, Statistics Canada, May 2018.

This article uses data from the Census of the Population to examine changes between 2005 and 2015 in the work activity patterns of Canadian families with children. Results by education level and by immigration status are discussed, as well as results for lone parent families. The paper also provides an overview of regional differences in the work activity patterns of Canadian families.

- In 2015, 25% of couples with at least one child under the age of 6 and 37% of couples with a youngest child aged 6 to 17 had two parents working full year and full time
- Couples with children where both partners had at most a high school diploma the proportion with both parents working full year, full time declined, from 29% in 2005 to 23% in 2015

- In nearly 12% of recent immigrant couples with children, neither parent reported any work activity in 2015. This compared with less than 2% for Canadian-born couples and 4% for non-recent immigrant couples
- Among lone mothers with a child under 6, one-third (33%) did not report any work activity in 2015, compared with less than 30% in 2005.

For link to the study:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-006-x/2018001/article/54969-eng.pdf>

Sending Money Home: European Flows and Markets by Manuel Orozco, Frédéric Ponsot, Donald F. Terry and Bibiana Vásquez, and lead authored by Pedro de Vasconcelos, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), May 2018.

Migrants in Europe send significant levels of remittances to their families at home and therefore can play a critical role in the economic transformation of their home communities. Leveraging this potential role requires differentiated, contextualized and concerted policies and strategies between remittance sending and receiving countries. Regional harmonization is also necessary to increase competition, expand financial options and lower risks.

- Europe constitutes almost 10 per cent of the world's population, but is home to 20 per cent of all migrant workers (50 million) and is the source of 25 per cent of global remittance flows
- In 2014, it was estimated that migrants living in Europe sent US\$109.4 billion in remittances to lower-income European countries and to the developing world
- In 2016, an estimated 1.6 million Canadian households sent at least \$500 to their family and friends living abroad

For link to the report:

<https://bit.ly/2IK5cY0>

Link to the Canadian Survey:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/blog/cs/sending-money>

Previous issues of the SPAR Monitor can be viewed online at: <http://bit.ly/2iltgRQ>

Social Policy, Analysis and Research Information Resources:

Wellbeing Toronto: www.toronto.ca/wellbeing

City of Toronto Data, Research & Maps: <https://web.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/>