

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.

Education and labour market outcomes of children with an immigrant background by their region of origin by Martin Turcotte, Statistics Canada, November 2019.

Based on integrated data from the 2006 and 2016 censuses, this study examines the education and labour market outcomes of a cohort of children with an immigrant background who were aged 13 to 17 in 2006. In this study, the outcomes of children of immigrant parents from different regions are compared with those of children of Canadian-born parents.

- The children of immigrants were generally more likely than their counterparts from the third generation or higher to complete postsecondary studies. For example, among children of immigrants aged 13 to 17 in 2006, 43% had earned a university degree in 2016, compared with 29% of their counterparts from the third generation or higher
- In the cohort of children aged 9 to 13 in 2006, 92% of them had at least completed a high school diploma 10 years later in 2016. This proportion was higher for children with an immigrant background (96%) than for Canadian children from the third generation or higher (91%)
- Although children with an immigrant background were generally more likely to graduate from university, teens from East Asia (China, Hong Kong, etc.) particularly stood out: among this cohort of youth aged 13 to 17 in 2006, 67% had a university degree in 2016

For link to the briefing:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-657-x/89-657-x2019018-eng.pdf>

Making Zero Count Handbook by Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, York University.

The Making Zero Count project set out to refine the definition and measurement of an end to homelessness, specifically the concept of Functional Zero. Functional Zero can be simply defined as: a community where homelessness-related resources match or exceed the demand for them from the target population. These resources are optimized and perform at maximum efficacy.

- Three resources make up the Making Zero Count handbook. Each resource aligns with a dimension that may be used in a future framework and is based on feedback that we heard from communities
- User Design Toolkit (Lived Experience Dimension) outlines each step in the process to develop the User Simulation Activity, which was used for the Making Zero Count Project.
- Service Coordination Resources (Homeless-Serving System Dimension) provides useful resources to facilitate greater coordination when multiple frontline workers from different agencies are working with a single person

For link to the handbook:

<https://www.homelessnesslearninghub.ca/courses/making-zero-count>

Elementary–Secondary Education Survey for Canada, the provinces and territories, 2017/2018 by Statistics Canada, October 2019.

Over 5.6 million students in Canada were enrolled in elementary and secondary school programs in 2017/2018. Students can be attending public schools, private/independent schools, or they can be home-schooled.

- The number of students in Canada's elementary–secondary programs totalled 5,609,007 in 2017/2018
- The vast majority of students (92.0%) attended public schools in 2017/2018, and their number was up 0.8% from the previous school year. This increase aligns with an estimated 0.9% increase in the population of 5- to 18-year-olds during the same period
- Enrolments in private/independent schools have been steadily increasing in recent years, rising 3.2% from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018. During this period, private/independent school enrolments increased in all provinces
- According to the 2016 Census, 3.1% of Canadians aged 5 to 18 outside Quebec had French as their first official language spoken

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/191024/dq191024b-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

Economic Freedom of the World: 2019 Annual Report by James Gwartney, Joshua Hall and others, Fraser Institute, 2019.

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property.

- Hong Kong and Singapore, as usual, occupy the top two positions. The next highest scoring nations are New Zealand, Switzerland, United States, Ireland, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Mauritius
- Nations in the top quartile of economic freedom had an average per-capita GDP of \$36,770 in 2017, compared to \$6,140 for bottom quartile nations (PPP constant US\$)
- Gender equality is greater in economically free nations [and] happiness levels are higher in economically free nations

For link to the paper:

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/economic-freedom-of-the-world-2019.pdf>

Growth in Interracial and Interethnic Married-Couple Households by Brittany Rico, Rose M. Kreider and Lydia Anderson, United States Census, July 2018.

The percentage of married-couple households that are interracial or interethnic grew across the United States from 7.4 to 10.2 percent from 2000 to 2012-2016. This change varied across states and counties and for specific interracial/interethnic combinations.

- There are seven types of interracial/interethnic married-couple combinations that make up 95.1 percent of all such married couples. The largest of these is non-Hispanic whites married to Hispanics, which increased in 43.2 percent of counties
- All states experienced an increase in the percentage of interracial and interethnic married-couple households from 2000 to 2012-2016
- Nine states, located mostly in the West and the Mid-Atlantic region, increased by 3.34 to 4.33 percentage points

For link to the paper:

<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/07/interracial-marriages.html>

The Cost of Poverty in Ontario: 10 Years Later by Celia R. Lee and Alexa Briggs, Feed Ontario, 2019.

This report understands the cost of poverty in a very different way. Instead of looking at program costs associated with low-income individuals, it locates the cost of poverty in the loss of tax revenue and in the increased health and justice system expenses that economies, provinces, and nations incur by maintaining people in poverty.

- Using Canada's low income measure, today there are 1.57 million people in Ontario living in poverty, including 382,000 children.
- Based on our analysis, the cost of poverty in Ontario in 2019 is conservatively estimated at \$27.1 - \$33.0 billion per year
- Between 2012 and 2015, the Ontario Child Benefit (OCB) brought a 24% reduction in child poverty, and a 37% reduction in children living in deep poverty

For link to the paper:

<https://feedontario.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Feed-Ontario-Cost-of-Poverty-2019.pdf>

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/>