

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.

Census of Population Data Tables, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, by Statistics Canada, May 2019.

Additional 1991 and 1996 Census of Population data tables are now available through "[Census Datasets](#)". These historical data tables were previously available in a variety of formats including print, diskette and CD-ROM.

- The tables cover a range of topics, including age and sex, education, income, families and households
- The tables cover a variety of geographic levels, including Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as census metropolitan areas, census subdivisions and other higher and lower levels of geography

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/daily-quotidien/190529/dq190529d-eng.pdf?st=iPPvuuPH>

Beyond the GTA: Making Immigration Work for All of Ontario, Toronto Workforce Innovation Group.

This paper will focus on the dynamics of intraprovincial migration of newcomer immigrants in the context of Ontario. It will examine the extent to which newcomer immigrants currently residing within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) are willing to relocate to other parts of Ontario for the purpose of employment and more affordable living.

- According to the latest report commissioned by the Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council (TRIEC), in 2016, the unemployment rate for university-educated newcomers (12.5 per cent) in the GTA is still twice that of the unemployment rate for the Canadian born individuals (5.2 per cent)
- Given the economic imperative to combat aging population, falling birth rates and rising out-migration from the small town/rural communities, there is a need to carry out in-depth analysis and case studies on how we can support immigrants to move into these communities
- 96 per cent of all immigrants with a refugee status live in one of the province's eight largest metropolitan areas while only 4 per cent of these refugees live elsewhere in the province
- A significant share (66 per cent) of national employment gains between 2016 and 2017 was accounted for by immigrants of core working-age (25 to 54 years) and Canadian-born workers aged 55 and older

For link to the paper:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aTJrifSxQFpB1lveh5IXPrmtPAs7aMC/view?mc_cid=aa0a2eaa15&mc_eid=425f285f66

Income Growth per Capita in the Provinces since 1950, by Josh Gutoskie and Ryan Macdonald, Statistics Canada, May 2019.

This article in the Economic Insights series illustrates how real income progressed across the provinces from 1950 to 2016. The performance of the provinces is discussed using a new set of long-run estimates for real gross domestic income per capita.

- In 2016, the oil- and gas-producing provinces had the highest levels of GDP per capital followed by Ontario and British Columbia. The Atlantic provinces had the lowest GDP per capita
- From 1950 to 2016, Newfoundland and Labrador (formerly Newfoundland) climbed from the province with the lowest relative GDP per capita, at 44.1% of Canadian GDP per capita, to the province with the third highest relative GDP per capita, at 104.5%
- Despite significant declines in oil prices returning the price of oil to pre-boom levels, the commodity cycle during the 2000s resulted in Alberta's real GDI per capita increasing 11.2% from 2002 to 2016. Newfoundland and Labrador (35.7%) and Saskatchewan (35.8%) fared better than Alberta and experienced larger overall increases

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-626-x/11-626-x2019009-eng.pdf>

Racialized Populations and Mental Health Court Diversion, by Community of Interest for Racialized Population and Mental Health and Addictions, May 2019.

[T]here is a pressing need for further research on the treatment of racialized populations in the Canadian criminal justice system. This report outlines the findings of focus group research conducted on these matters by the Community of Interest (COI) for Racialized Populations and Mental Health and Addictions.

- Studies indicate that racialized immigrant populations and Indigenous populations have a higher prevalence of mental distress and/or risk of suicide than average Canadians
- The traditional criminal justice system is not designed to address the unique needs of individuals with mental health issues
- What has been agreed upon is the pressing need for further research on the treatment of racialized populations in the Canadian criminal justice system and the importance of examining how and when race intersects with other markers such as language, socioeconomic status, age and gender, and their impact on justice outcomes
- Most service users reported a lack of awareness around diversion and mental health court support services during the initial stages of their criminal cases

For link to the paper:

Comparing Municipal Finances in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, by Josef Filipowicz and Joel Emes, Fraser Institute, 2019.

This report, part of a series on municipal finance in Canadian metropolitan areas, provides a summary analysis of important financial information for the 26 lower and single-tier municipalities in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) spanning an eight-year period (2009-2016).

- In 2009, Halton Hills (\$2,429 per person) and Brampton (\$2,435) were the two lowest spenders across the GTHA
- Toronto, the region's largest city, was the highest spender in 2016 (\$4,010 per person)
- From 2009 to 2016, however, Toronto and Hamilton saw some of the region's greatest reductions in real per-person spending: -7.7% and -5.9%, respectively
- The largest functional categories of municipal spending region wide are Transportation (24.4%), Protections to Persons and Property (18.2%), and Social and Family Services (17.6%)

For link to the paper:

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/comparing-municipal-finances-in-the-greater-toronto-and-hamilton-area.pdf>

Charitable Donors, 2017, by Statistics Canada, February 2019.

Donating to a recognized charity or organization which issues tax receipts serves two purposes; it allows individuals to reduce the amount of income tax they have to pay while also giving them a way to help others in need.

- Total donations reported by Canadian tax filers rose to \$9.6 billion in 2017, up 7.7% from 2016
- British Columbia had the largest increase for charitable donations (+18.9%) which followed a strong increase the previous year (+7.1% from 2015 to 2016)
- While the dollar amount of charitable donations increased in 2017 over the previous year, the number of donating tax filers fell by 48,840 (-0.9%) to 5,348,220, continuing a trend which started in 2011
- Tax filers age 65 and older also had the highest average donation among tax filers in 2017 (\$2,500)

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/daily-quotidien/190208/dq190208c-eng.pdf?st=i5BTK5nt>

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/>