

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.

Overview of Residential Property Living Areas in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, May 2019.

Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) continue to work together to improve the understanding of housing markets through the release of new housing-related data and analysis under the auspices of the Canadian Housing Statistics Program (CHSP).

- [A]bout 50% of newly completed condominium apartments in Toronto CMA are rented
- Over 50% of the properties built in Ontario during 2016-2017 are made up of single-detached houses
- Condominium apartments account for 38% of the total housing units built in each construction period since 2001, yet account for just 18% of the total living area in Toronto CMA

For link to the paper:

<https://eppdscrmssa01.blob.core.windows.net/cmhcprodcontainer/sf/project/cmhc/pubsandreports/housing-market-insight/2019/housing-market-insight-canada-68469-2019-m05-en.pdf>

The Labour Force in Canada and its Regions: Projections to 2036 by Laurent Martel, Statistics Canada, March 2019.

In this study, data from the Demosim microsimulation model are used to assess the labour force participation rate of Canadians in 2036 under various scenarios of population growth and participation rates by age. For the first time, results at the regional level are presented—for 18 major metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the country—in order to illustrate the large regional variations that could characterize the country in 2036.

- [T]he number of Canadians who will be in the Canadian labour force [...] is expected to continue to increase, from 19.7 million in 2017 to 22.9 million in 2036
- In 2016, just over 1 in 4 working people (26%) were born outside Canada. By 2036, according to the reference scenario, this proportion could reach 1 in 3 working people (34%)
- In 2017, there were four people in the labour force for every person not in the labour force aged 65 and over. By 2036, this ratio could be less than 3 to 1 nationally

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/75-006-x/2019001/article/00004-eng.pdf>

Indebtedness and Wealth Among Canadian Households, by Guy Gellaty and Elizabeth Richards, Statistics Canada, March 2019.

This article in the Economic Insights series examines data on the financial conditions of Canadian households, focusing on recent trends related to indebtedness and net worth. Aggregate leverage indicators are examined for the household sector as a whole, followed by a more detailed analysis of households with different income profiles in selected urban areas. This study highlights the extent to which indebtedness and household wealth differ across the country and for different income groups.

- Among households in the top-income quintile, net worth rose by 56% from 2010 to 2017, as per household wealth grew from \$1,267,100 to \$1,809,300
- The net worth (or wealth) of households in the bottom income quintile grew by 88% between 2010 and 2017, as their average wealth, measured on a per household basis, rose from \$124,100 to \$213,800
- Since the end of 2009, the value of all assets held in the household sector has risen by 68% to \$13.0 trillion

For link to the paper:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/11-626-x/11-626-x2019003-eng.pdf?st=U4S_uA8t

Stress Report: A snapshot of socioeconomic status, housing quality and crime across Toronto neighbourhoods by Nishi Kumar, Anjana Aery and Nina Acco Weston, Wellesley Institute, May 2019.

This report offers foundational information for a broader conversation about mental well-being in the city. It provides a brief descriptive snapshot of stressors including socioeconomic status, housing quality and crime, and assets across neighbourhoods related to general mental well-being, common mental disorders, like anxiety and depression, and more severe mental illnesses, like psychosis and schizophrenia.

- In Toronto overall, 17.1 per cent of people are low-income as measured by the LICO
- Adults living in housing with at least one major structural problem face 40% higher odds of having a common mental disorder
- Of the 140 neighbourhoods in Toronto, 12 of them have high scores for all three stressors: low income, housing need, and crime

For link to the paper:

https://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Stress-Report-Wellesley-Institute_Final.pdf

Retail Trade: A Sector in Transition by Toronto Workforce Innovation Group, May 2019

Using Statistics Canada's Canadian Business Counts, this report describes and documents the composition of local retailers in Toronto by the different sub-sectors in retail trade, distribution of the retailers by size (number of employees working in the firm), changes in the number of retail business units by sub-sectors of retail trade.

- About one-third of Canada's total retail sales have been generated in the three largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs): Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal
- [N]ine of the top 30 malls in Canada are located in Toronto
- The total number of employees in the sector was 152,350 in 2017 in the City of Toronto
- Toronto Employment Survey 2017 reported a 16 per cent rise in new retail establishments in the City of Toronto

For link to the paper:

http://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1D4-e23YxDREploU2aZfLYOKivTp8AW/view?mc_cid=aa0a2eaa15&mc_eid=425f285f66

The Wealth of Immigrant Families in Canada by René Morissette, Statistics Canada, May 2019.

This study documents the evolution of the wealth of immigrant families and of their Canadian-born counterparts from 1999 to 2016. The study uses data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Financial Security. The study finds that increases in housing equity and in the value of registered pension plan (RPP) assets were the main drivers of wealth growth from 1999 to 2016.

- T]here is little evidence that the wealth of immigrant families during their first years in Canada has deteriorated since 1999 relative to a comparison group of Canadian-born families of similar age and education
- [M]ost of the wealth growth observed from 1999 to 2016 for various groups of immigrant families came from increases in housing equity.
- [S]ynthetic cohort analyses suggest that the wealth of immigrant families tends to converge with that of Canadian-born families as time spent in Canada increases

For link to the paper:

<http://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11f0019m/11f0019m2019010-eng.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/>