

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.

Results From the 2016 Census: Syrian Refugees Who Resettled in Canada in 2015 and 2016 by Rene Houle, Statistics Canada, February 2019.

In this study, data from the 2016 Census are used to examine the sociodemographic profile and employment situation of Syrian refugees who resettled in Canada between January 1, 2015, and May 10, 2016, and who were still living in Canada at the time of the census. Data from the 2016 Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) are also used to examine the income situation in 2016 of refugees who were admitted to Canada in November and December 2015.

- According to the 2016 Census, approximately 25,000 Syrian refugees landed between January 1, 2015 and May 10, 2016 and were still living in Canada on Census Day. Among these, 53% were assisted by the government
- About 20% of government-assisted Syrian refugees knew English or French, compared with 67% of privately sponsored refugees. Less than 3% of government-assisted Syrian refugees had a university degree, compared with 25% of those who were privately sponsored
- At the time of the 2016 Census, 33% of Syrian refugees were living in the Montréal and Toronto census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In comparison, 29% of refugees from other countries lived in these two CMAs

For link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/75-006-x/2019001/article/00001-eng.pdf?st=tpqNUZtY>

Family Matters: Adults Living With Their Parents by Statistics Canada, February 2019.

Living arrangements of families have become increasingly complex and fluid. Circumstance, culture and choice all play a role in family formation and living arrangements, and the size and composition of a household may change over time as family members experience various life events and transitions. New data from the 2017 GSS on Family examines the growing group of working-age adults who live with at least one of their parents.

- Close to 1.9 million people in Canada, or 9% of the adult population aged 25 to 64, lived with one or more of their parents in 2017
- Men, especially at younger ages, were more likely to live in the parental home in 2017. 24% of young men aged 25 to 34 lived with a parent, compared with 19% of women in the same age group
- 70% of adults aged 25 to 64 who were living with at least one of their parents reported that they were single

For link to the article:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190215/dq190215a-eng.htm>

Education Spending in Public Schools in Canada: 2019 Edition, by Angela MacLead and Joel Emes, Fraser Institute, January 2019.

This study focuses on the change in education spending on public schools over the last decade (2006/07 to 2015/16). It has two main parts. The first part focuses on the change in spending on public schools over the last decade, and the second part expands the analysis to explain the types of spending observed provincially and nationally.

- In aggregate, spending on public schools in 2015/16 amounted to \$64.8 billion, an increase of \$16.0 billion, or 32.6 percent from 2006/07 when spending on public schools was \$48.9 billion
- Total enrolment in public schools in Canada declined by 1.8 percent between 2006/07 and 2015/16, from 5.2 million to a little over 5.0 million students
- Saskatchewan saw the largest increase in per-student spending in public schools [...] a 36.4 percent increase. The smallest increase was in Alberta (8.1 percent)

For the link to the article:

https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/education-spending-in-canada-2019_0.pdf

Regional Differences in Ontario, by Kiran Alwani and Andrea Parkin, Mowat Centre, February 2019.

This report explores whether and how the opinions of Ontarians from different regions differ across key issues related to the economy, immigration and diversity, international trade, relations with Indigenous peoples, the impact of government and policy priorities. In particular, the report explores whether there is an urban-rural divide in opinions on these issues.

- While urban populations generally have a more positive assessment of the economy, Ontarians across all regions seem to be worried about their future prospects in terms of employment
- About four in ten residents of Toronto (41%) and the Ottawa Belt (37%) say that governments have a positive impact on people's lives, compared to fewer than one in four (22%) in both Hamilton-Niagara and the 401 Corridor
- About 40 per cent of Ontarians in all regions say that Canada should maintain current immigration levels, while another 40 per cent say that the country should accept fewer immigrants

For the link to article:

https://mowatcentre.ca/wp-content/uploads/publications/184_portraits_regional_divide.pdf

Immigrants and Refugees in the Housing Markets of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, 2011 by Daniel Hiebert, Canadian Journal of Urban Research.

New data based on a linkage between the Immigrant Landing File and the 2011 National Household Survey are used to build a picture of immigrants and refugees in the housing markets of Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. While most newcomers find it a challenge to secure affordable and adequate housing, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver have attracted different immigrant populations who are presented with distinct economic conditions and housing markets.

- Given the scale of immigration to Canada, with approximately 250,000 permanent residents admitted per year since the late 1980s, Canadian researchers have paid close attention to the relationship between immigration and housing markets, particularly in large metropolitan areas
- In general, immigrants reach high levels of home ownership, especially in Toronto and Vancouver, and probably have a significant impact on the housing markets of the two cities.
- Among home owners, members of visible minority groups are twice as likely to be under financial pressure given their housing costs relative to income

For the link to article:

<http://cjur.uwinnipeg.ca/index.php/cjur/article/view/96/52>

Diversity of the Black Population in Canada: An Overview, Statistics Canada, February 2019.

In conjunction with both the United Nations' initiatives for the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024), and Black History Month, this portrait aims to highlight the diversity of the Black population in terms of their ethnic and cultural origins, places of birth and languages.

- In 20 years, the Black population has doubled in size, going from 573,860 persons in 1996 to 1,198,540 persons in 2016
- [T]he largest share (40.3%) of newcomers (2011 to 2016) were admitted under the economic program. About three in 10 Black newcomers were refugees
- 55.7% of the Black population is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident in Canada

For the link to article:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/89-657-x/89-657-x2019002-eng.pdf?st=orypN1BR>

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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/>