

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.

---

**Socioeconomic Outcomes of Immigrants Admitted to Canada as Children, 2019** by Statistics Canada, February 3 2022.

The most recent data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) indicate that factors such as participation in the Canadian education system and official language proficiency help immigrants who came to Canada as children earn wages similar to those of their Canadian-born peers during adulthood. This analysis examines the characteristics of immigrants who came to Canada as children and their socioeconomic outcomes, such as participation in postsecondary education and median wages, based on income tax data in 2019.

- In 2019, the postsecondary education participation rate was 70.3% for 20-year-old immigrants admitted as children, compared with 58.9% of the overall Canadian population
- The younger children are admitted to Canada, the more likely they are to enrol in postsecondary education
- Among 30-year-olds, immigrants admitted as children of economic immigrant families fared better than all others of the same age in the labour market. Their median wages (\$55,500) were 29.3% higher than the overall Canadian population (\$42,940) of the same age

Link to the article: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220203/dq220203b-eng.htm>

---

**Greater Toronto Housing Market: 25-Year Comparison** by Lydia McNutt, Re/Max, February 23, 2022.

The RE/MAX Canada GTA Quarter Century Market Report analyzed home-buying activity in the nine Toronto Regional Real Estate Board (TRREB) districts that comprise the GTA – Toronto East, Toronto West, Toronto Central, Durham, Halton, Peel and York Regions, and Simcoe and Dufferin Counties – and found land availability, especially in the city's core and bedroom communities, has waned. This, as migration, low interest rates, and affordability continue to play a critical role in the growth of the GTA. Triple-digit increases in sales were noted in Toronto Central, Halton Region, York Region, Simcoe County and Dufferin County over the past 25 years.

- Average price has soared over the 25-year period, rising close to 453 per cent, from \$198,150 in 1996 to \$1,095,475 in 2021, at a compound annual growth rate of 7.08 per cent
- Between 1996 and 2021, more than two million homes were sold in the GTA, representing a dollar volume in excess of \$1.1 trillion
- Over the past quarter century, vertical growth has played a significant role in rising sales figures within the 416, with condominium apartments and townhomes now exceeding freehold sales in Central Toronto, accounting for 76 per cent of sales
- The GTA's population increased 45% in the last 25 years, from 4,263,759 in 1996, to 6,202,225 in 2021

Link to the report: <https://blog.remax.ca/greater-toronto-housing-market-report/>

---

**The Relative Earnings of Individuals in Designated Visible Minority Categories in Canada Across Four Workplace Sectors** by Theresa Qiu and Grant Schellenberg, Statistics Canada, February 23/March 2, 2022.

Using data from the 2016 Census and administrative sources, this study estimates the differences in weekly earnings received by workers in designated visible minority and White categories, as defined by the Employment Equity Act, employed in four broad sectors of the Canadian workforce. Of central interest is whether differences in weekly earnings between these categories were larger in small and medium commercial enterprises than they were in large commercial enterprises and in organizations and enterprises in the non-commercial sector.

- 82% of men and 56% of women in the study population were employed in the commercial sector
- Chinese, Korean/Japanese, and South Asian men generally had average weekly earnings that were among the highest within workplace sectors, while Black, Filipino and Latin American men generally had average weekly earnings that were among the lowest
- Across large, medium and small commercial firm sectors, the most noticeable results were the high weekly earnings of Chinese women relative to White women and the consistently lower weekly earnings of Black women relative to White women
- In the non-commercial sector, the relative weekly earnings of women and men in visible minority groups compared favourably with White women and men
- Overall, the expectation that negative earnings differentials are less prevalent in larger than smaller enterprises is observed among the men in the study population

Link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/36-28-0001/2022002/article/00005-eng.pdf?st=DKIOE2oJ>

---

**Does the Canada Child Benefit Actually Reduce Child Poverty?** by Christopher A. Sarlo, Fraser Institute, October 2021.

This essay in the ongoing series on the Canada Child Benefit (CCB) focuses on empirically testing the federal government's claim that the CCB has dramatically reduced child poverty. The principal analysis in this essay relies on Statistics Canada's SPSP/M simulation model.

- [T]here were an estimated 390,600 children (for 2019) in families whose income was below LICO under the old system of the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) and Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB). The number of low-income children drops to 299,700 after the CCB was introduced, a difference of 90,900
- If the same simulation is repeated but using the MBM as the threshold for poverty, then there are an estimated 987,306 poor children under the earlier (CCTB plus UCCB) programs but 702,942 under the CCB program
- [U]sing the MBM as an indicator of poverty, the model results tend to support the government's claim that the CCB was substantially responsible (77.5 percent) for the reduction of 367,000 children living in poverty

Link to the article:

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/does-the-canada-child-benefit-actually-reduce-child-poverty.pdf>

---

**Innovation in Homelessness System Planning: A Scan of 13 Canadian Cities** by Nick Falvo, Calgary Homeless Foundation, October 2021.

Officials in Canadian cities have been working to prevent and respond to homelessness during what is both a public health and an economic crisis. During this time, most such officials report seeing an increase in visible outdoor sleeping; however, partnerships between the health and homelessness sectors have been flourishing.

- This report makes seven policy recommendations pertaining to the need to: improve the enumeration of outdoor sleeping; showcase promising healthcare practices in each city's homelessness sector; encourage cooperation from the corrections sector; increase funding for homelessness prevention; encourage transparency with respect to the Canada Housing Benefit; provide operating funding for the Rapid Housing Initiative; provide increased grant support to the National Housing Co-Investment Fund
- Ten of the 13 cities considered in the present report have received funding through the first \$1 billion funding phase of the Rapid Housing Initiative (RHI), which provides grant support for the up front (i.e., capital) costs associated with new modular housing
- Toronto has seen substantial growth in visible outdoor sleeping during the pandemic. As of May 2021, municipal staff estimated that between 300 and 400 people were staying in encampments. Municipal staff were aware of 368 tents or other temporary structures located across 59 different City parks, as well as 53 tents or other temporary structures located across 41 other locations

Link to the report: [http://www.calgaryhomeless.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Innovation-in-homelessness-system-planning\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.calgaryhomeless.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Innovation-in-homelessness-system-planning_FINAL.pdf)

---

**Nursing and Residential Care Facilities, 2020** by Statistics Canada, March 3, 2021.

With this release, Statistics Canada uses administrative files and other sources of data to publish financial estimates for the industry. The total operating revenue of the nursing and residential care facilities industry, covering public and privately owned facilities, grew by 7.4% to \$34.6 billion in 2020. To further understand the implications and outcomes of the health crisis, Statistics Canada has also published industry characteristic information on nursing and residential care facilities.

- The operating revenue of public facilities increased by 8.2% to reach \$19.0 billion in 2020, representing 55% of the industry total
- The operating revenue of private facilities increased by 6.5% in 2020, reaching \$15.6 billion
- Although the average weekly earnings for workers in the nursing and residential care facilities industry were up by 14.3% in 2020 because of increased overtime and government wage subsidies, most facilities faced (and still do) some sort of staffing shortage and an increase in absenteeism among staff

Link to the article: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220303/dq220303a-eng.htm>

Previous issues of the SPAR Monitor can be viewed online at: <https://bit.ly/3h42Zob>

Wellbeing Toronto: [www.toronto.ca/wellbeing](http://www.toronto.ca/wellbeing)

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