

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.

Building Inclusive Communities: Learning from Programs and Policies that Work by United Way Greater Toronto and BGM Strategy Group, January 2022.

This report offers a partial and promising roadmap toward development of more inclusive communities by exploring and identifying a mix of targeted place-based program interventions and broader policy interventions that can be implemented to limit the negative impacts of neighbourhood change on GTA residents and communities. Upon reviewing the evidence, it is clear these program and policy interventions must be used together to create more inclusive communities.

- The nine interventions identified in this report fall into two categories: program interventions and policy interventions
- Program interventions include: workforce agreements, neighbourhood-level workforce development programs, and community land trusts
- Policy interventions include: rent control, inclusionary zoning, linkage fees, social procurement, rental unit replacement, right to return requirements
- Monitoring and enforcement of interventions is critical to effective implementation

Link to the report: https://www.unitedwaygt.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Building-Inclusive-Communities-FINAL-REVJan9-ONLINE_compressed.pdf

2026 Census of Population Content Consultation by Statistics Canada, January 2022.

Statistics Canada is conducting a public consultation on the 2026 Census of Population starting January 9, 2023. We encourage you to participate in this online consultation and invite you to forward information about the consultation to other census data users.

The online consultation questionnaire is designed to gather information about how and why Canadians use census data, the type of information they believe should be available from the census, and details of other data sources that could be used to supplement or replace current census content. The information gathered during consultations will help Statistics Canada assess the data needs of Canadians and evaluate whether emerging social and economic trends are reflected. Your feedback will help Statistics Canada determine the content of the 2026 Census of Population questionnaire. Comments collected during the consultation may be published anonymously in the 2026 Census of Population Content Consultation Report, which will be available on the Statistics Canada website in the fall of 2024

To participate in the consultation, please go to:

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2026/consultation/index-eng.cfm>

Early Career Job Quality of Racialized Canadian Graduates With a Bachelor's Degree, 2014 To 2017 Cohorts by Diane Galarneau, Liliana Corak and Sylvie Brunet, Statistics Canada, January 2023.

Racialized individuals are generally more likely than their non-racialized and non-Indigenous counterparts to pursue a university-level education. Despite this, their labour market outcomes are often less favourable. Using data from the integrated file of the Postsecondary Student Information System, the 2016 Census and the T1 Family File, this article compares the employment earnings, unionization rate and pension plan coverage rate of racialized graduates with a bachelor's degree with those of non-racialized and non-Indigenous graduates, two years after graduation.

- Approximately 30% of graduates with a bachelor's degree from Canadian educational institutions from 2014 to 2017 were from a racialized group
- Two years after graduation, most racialized graduates reported lower employment earnings than their non-racialized and non-Indigenous counterparts
- Among men, Black, Southeast Asian, Filipino, Chinese and Korean graduates had the lowest employment incomes after taking into account all their characteristics, earning on average between 11% and 13% less than their non-racialized and non-Indigenous counterparts
- Graduates from most racialized groups reported lower unionization rates than those of non-racialized and non-Indigenous graduates. However, these differences largely disappeared when all the graduate characteristics were taken into account

Link to the paper:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/75-006-x/2023001/article/00001-eng.pdf?st=rtq3UiSp>

Firearms and Violent Crime in Canada, 2021 by Adam Cotter, Statistics Canada, December 2022.

While police-reported violent crime in Canada increased 4% from 2020 to 2021, the rate of firearm-related violent crime decreased 5%. Despite this recent decline, firearm-related violent crime has generally been increasing since the early 2010s. The rate of firearm-related violent crime in 2021 was 25% higher than it was a decade earlier in 2012.

- In 2021, the 8,047 victims of firearm-related violent crime represented 2.6% of all victims of violent crime
- Unlike the trend seen in firearm-related violent crime in general, the rate of shooting homicides was up 6% in 2021. This marked the highest rate of police-reported shooting homicides since 1992 and, at 297, the most homicides by firearm ever recorded
- Ontario was the main driver of the overall decline in firearm-related violent crime from 2020 to 2021, with 522 fewer victims of firearm-related violent crime in this province in 2021
- In 2021, handguns accounted for over 6 in 10 firearm-related violent crimes (63%) in urban areas, well above what police reported in the rural South (26%) and rural North (20%)
- Close to half (46%) of all shooting homicides in 2021 were confirmed or suspected to be related to gang activity, according to police, compared with 7% of homicides committed via any other method

Link to the report:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-005-x/2022001/article/00002-eng.pdf?st=RadjQI5I>

A Portrait of Citizenship in Canada From The 2021 Census by Statistics Canada, November 2022.

Citizenship refers to the country where a person has met the legal requirements to be a citizen. The vast majority of those living in Canada are Canadian citizens by birth, while others are Canadian citizens by naturalization. Canadian citizenship is associated with certain rights and responsibilities that are not available to non-Canadian citizens. For example, only Canadian citizens can hold a Canadian passport, serve on a jury or exercise their political influence by voting or running for political office. They also have access to Canadian consular services while travelling or living abroad.

- Of the total population living in Canada, close to 3.2 million were not Canadian citizens, but were either a permanent resident/landed immigrant or a non-permanent resident
- In 2021, four in five (80.7%) eligible immigrants were naturalized Canadian citizens
- India and China were the top countries of citizenship reported by non-Canadian citizens in the 2021 Census
- Just over 3.7 million Canadian citizens have multiple citizenships, many are naturalized Canadian citizens

Link to the report:

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/as-sa/98-200-x/2021008/98-200-x2021008-eng.pdf>

Generosity in Canada: The 2022 Generosity Index by Jake Fuss and Nathaniel Li, Fraser Institute, December 2022.

The Generosity Index measures private monetary generosity using two key indicators. The percentage of tax filers donating to charity indicates the extent of generosity, while the percentage of aggregate personal income donated to charity indicates the depth of charitable giving. Though not used to calculate the Generosity Index scores, the average dollar value of charitable donations given in a year provides additional information on the level of private generosity in each jurisdiction.

- Nationally, the percentage of Canadian tax filers donating to charity has fallen over the last decade from 23.4% in 2010 to 19.1% in 2020
- The percentage of aggregate income donated to charity by Canadian tax filers has also decreased from 0.60% in 2010 to 0.49% in 2020
- Manitoba had the highest percentage of tax filers that donated to charity among the provinces (20.6%) during the 2020 tax year while Newfoundland & Labrador had the lowest (16.0%)

Link to the report:

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/generosity-index-2022.pdf>

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

Wellbeing Toronto: www.toronto.ca/wellbeing

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