

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.

City of Toronto Backgrounder on the 2021 Census: Education, Labour, Commuting, Language of Work, Instruction in the Official Minority Language by City of Toronto, December 2022.

The 2021 Census Day was May 11, 2021. On November 30, 2022, Statistics Canada released its seventh set of data from this Census, on education, the labour force, commuting patterns, language of work and instruction in the official minority language. This backgrounder compiles a précis from this release for the city of Toronto and the GTHA region.

- 49.4% of Torontonians age 25-64 have at least a Bachelor's degree and 18.7% have a graduate degree. This is up from 37.4% and 14.8% in 2006
- The most common non-official primary languages used at work in the City of Toronto are Mandarin (14,385 workers), Yue (Cantonese) (9,100), Portuguese (3,740), Spanish (3,460), Korean (2,715) and Iranian Persian (1,305)
- The top three industries by employment were: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, 14.1%; Healthcare and Social Services, 11.2%; and Retail Trade, 9.7%
- The average Toronto one-way trip was about 31 minutes compared with a national average of about 24 minutes

Link to the backgrounder: <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/93bb-2021-Census-Backgrounder-Education-Labour-Commuting-Language-of-Work.pdf>

Market Basket Measure Technical Paper: The Other Necessities Component by Statistics Canada, December 2022.

This technical paper describes how the cost for “other necessities” is estimated in the 2018-base MBM. It provides a brief overview of the theory and application of techniques for estimating costs of “other necessities” in poverty lines and deconstructs the 2018-base MBM other necessities component to provide insights on how it is constructed. The aim of this paper is to provide a more detailed understanding of how the other necessities component of the MBM is estimated.

- The Survey of Household Spending (SHS) is a national survey that gathers information on the spending habits of Canadians. It looks at how much households pay for food, clothing, shelter, transportation, health care and other items
- Starting in 2010, the SHS underwent a redesign which made changes to the questionnaire and introduced a two-week diary
- [A] statistically informed choice was made to estimate the 2018-base MBM's other necessities component using the original 2010 multiplier value (0.754)

Link to the article:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2022006-eng.pdf>

Jobs in Canada: Navigating Changing Local Labour Markets by Statistics Canada, November 2022.

Today's release of the labour results from the 2021 Census—as well as releases on education, commuting and languages used at work—provides new insights into the jobs that Canadians do, and the extent to which securing a job increasingly requires formal education. These new census data also highlight how, in the face of population aging, the increasing diversity of Canada's labour force contributes to growth and prosperity.

- In the face of population aging and the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of health care workers increases by over 200,000 in five years to 1.5 million in 2021
- Growth in professional, scientific and technical services employment outpaces that of all other industries, with 1.5 million employed in 2021
- Four million Canadians are working in sales and service occupations
- The information and communication technology sector is a key employer in six Canadian high-tech hubs, and employed more than 600,000 workers nationally in 2021
- Working at home is most prominent in big cities and among people in professional occupations—with over 5% of teleworkers relocating from where they lived 12 months earlier
- The summer of 2022 saw a record-low unemployment rate of 4.9%. At the same time, average wages have shown strong growth, rising by more than 5% on a year-over-year basis since summer 2022. However, this growth in average wages has not kept pace with inflation, which reached levels not seen since 1991

Link to the article: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/221130/dq221130b-eng.htm>

The Contribution of Pandemic Relief Benefits to the Incomes of Canadians in 2020 by Statistics Canada, August 2022.

In this article, the benefits Canadians received in 2020 are examined in more detail. The share of Canadians receiving benefits and median amounts received are examined by gender, age group, income levels and by detailed geography, as are the contributions of these benefits to the total income of Canadians.

- Canadians aged 65 and older (92.1%) and aged 20 to 24 (88.1%) were the most likely to receive benefits from pandemic relief programs
- Between 77.7% and 93.0% of Canadians in the second to the seventh deciles of the income distribution in 2019 received income from one or more of the pandemic relief programs, compared with 27.0% for those in the top decile of the income distribution
- The median amount of benefits received among recipients in the bottom income decile was \$2,480. It was \$1,090 for those in the fifth decile and \$604 for those in the top decile of the income distribution
- The contribution of pandemic-related benefits to after-tax income was highest (42.5%) among recipients aged 15 to 19 and was lowest (6.0%) among recipients aged 65 years and older
- Nearly three-quarters (74.8%) of women received income from one or more pandemic relief programs, while 61.6% of men did so. However, women (24.7%) were slightly less likely than men (25.5%) to receive income from the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)

Link to the article: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/as-sa/98-200-X/2021005/98-200-X2021005-eng.cfm>

Profile of Canadians Who Experienced Victimization During Childhood, 2018 by Loanna Heidinger, Statistics Canada, December 2022.

This Juristat article presents estimates of self-reported experiences of childhood victimization using data from the 2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS). The SSPPS asks Canadians over age 15 to report on instances of victimization during childhood, that is any experience of physical or sexual abuse by an adult before age 15. Using retrospective data from the SSPPS, the current article examines factors associated with an elevated likelihood of experiencing childhood victimization and further identifies outcomes that are associated with experiences of childhood victimization.

- [A]bout about three in ten (27%) Canadians over age 15 have experienced childhood victimization, that is at least one instance of physical or sexual abuse by an adult before age 15
- Physical abuse was the most commonly experienced childhood victimization with approximately one in four (24%) Canadians having experienced at least one type of physical abuse during childhood
- Sexual abuse during childhood was less common, with almost one in ten (7.8%) Canadians experiencing at least one type of sexual abuse prior to age 15
- The likelihood of having experienced childhood victimization were higher among Indigenous peoples, older adult cohorts, and lesbian, gay or bisexual individuals

Link to the report:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2022001/article/00016-eng.pdf?st=aEITqkC>

Trafficking in Persons in Canada, 2021 by Shana Conroy, Statistics Canada, December 2022.

Following the Juristat release, “Trafficking in persons in Canada, 2020” (Conroy & Sutton, 2022), this Juristat Bulletin—Quick Fact provides updated data for 2021. Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and the Integrated Criminal Court Survey.

- [T]here was a slight decrease in the rate of police-reported human trafficking in 2021 (1.4 incidents per 100,000 population) compared with the previous year (1.5)
- Of the 2,688 detected victims of police-reported human trafficking in Canada from 2011 to 2021, the vast majority (96%) were women and girls and nearly one-quarter (24%) were under the age of 18
- Around one in eight human trafficking cases (12%) completed in adult criminal court from 2010/2011 to 2020/2021 resulted in a guilty decision for a human trafficking charge

Link to the report:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-005-x/2022001/article/00001-eng.pdf?st=wFx62LZ4>

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/>