
CRDCN Research Policy Snapshot Digest

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Recueil des instantanés recherches- politiques du RCCDR

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Introductory Note/Remarque préliminaire

CRDCN invites researchers publishing academic articles or producing policy reports that use microdata available through CRDCN to provide one-page snapshots that can be used to communicate their work to a wide audience.

Each CRDCN Research Policy Snapshot Digest, produced twice per year, assembles the individual snapshots prepared in the previous six months, inviting authors to include up to one page of supplementary material to accompany their snapshot.

Le RCCDR invite les chercheurs qui publient des articles universitaires ou produisent des rapports sur les politiques publiques en se servant des microdonnées disponibles par l'intermédiaire du RCCDR à en fournir des synthèses d'une page qui pourront être utilisées pour faire connaître leurs travaux à un large public.

Chaque d'instantanés recherches-politiques du RCCDR, produit deux fois par an, compile les instantanés préparés au cours des six mois précédents en invitant leurs auteurs à ajouter jusqu'à une page de documentation supplémentaire pour les accompagner.

Table of Contents/Table des matières

Page

<i>"Understanding Social Distrust in Quebec,"</i> Bridgman, Aengus and CRDCN	4
<i>"When pay equity policy is not enough: persistence of the gender wage gap among health, education, and STEM professionals in Canada, 2006-2016,"</i> Gupta, Neeru, Singh, Paramdeep and Balcom, Sarah	5
<i>"Discrimination dans le système de soins de santé parmi les adultes au poids plus élevé,"</i> Gupta, Neeru	6
<i>"Primary School Reopening and Parental Work,"</i> Haeck, Catherine and CRDCN	7
<i>"Food-insecure Canadians are more likely to visit emergency departments due to pain,"</i> Li, Tim	8
<i>"How household food insecurity is classified matters for monitoring and research,"</i> Men, Fei and Li, Tim	9
<i>"How do housing asset and income relate to mortality? A population-based cohort study of 881220 older adults in Canada,"</i> Park, Gum-Ryeong	10
<i>"Looking for work? Understanding the labour market transitions of women and men in Canada,"</i> Schirle, Tammy	11



Understanding Social Distrust in Quebec

Bridgman, Aengus & CRDCN. "Understanding Social Distrust in Quebec." *CRDCN research-policy snapshots*. January 2023
<http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28243>

What the researcher(s) did

The researchers use the Canadian General Social Survey (2003, 2008, 2013) linked with precise neighbourhood-level linguistic measures from the Canadian censuses (2001, 2006, 2011) to evaluate trends in social trust in Quebec as they compare with the rest of Canada and across generations, and examine the role of bilingualism and linguistic homogeneity.

What the researcher(s) found

Francophone Canadians residing in Quebec are identified as a particularly low-trusting group, (expressing 30% of generalized trust, compared to 60% across Canada), but generalized trust is declining among younger Canadians, while it remains relatively stable among young Quebecers. The researchers also find that individual linguistic ability and linguistic heterogeneity in neighbourhoods are important correlates of trust and that among francophone populations, social distrust is found most in unilingual homogenous communities.

RDC Datasets used

Canadian General Social Survey (2003, 2008 and 2013) and the Canadian Census (2001, 2006, 2011)

Policy areas this research can inform

- Languages
- Population and demography
- Society and community

Policy implications of this research

This research provides insight into the influence of linguistic cleavages on generalized trust in Canada and Quebec and contributes to discussions about developing mutual trust in multilingual societies. It challenges the widely held idea that diversity erodes generalized trust by demonstrating that increasing linguistic homogeneity at the neighbourhood level is associated with lower overall levels of trust among francophones. Plus, findings on the correlation of contextual linguistic diversity and bilingualism with of trust and generational changes in generalized trust can inform trust-generating programs and policies that seek to bridge gaps between groups and cultivate a more cohesive and trusting country.

Read the full article

Bridgman, A., Nadeau, R., & Stolle, D. (2022). A Distinct Society? Understanding Social Distrust in Quebec. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 55(1), 107-127. doi:10.1017/S0008423921000780





When pay equity policy is not enough: persistence of the gender wage gap among health, education, and STEM professionals in Canada, 2006-2016

Gupta, Neeru, Singh, Paramdeep & Balcom, Sarah. "When pay equity policy is not enough: persistence of the gender wage gap among health, education, and STEM professionals in Canada, 2006-2016." *CRDCN research-policy snapshots*. January 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28219>

What the researcher(s) did

This study used 2006 and 2016 census data linked to a geospatial remoteness index to examine trends in occupational feminization, urbanization, and associated employment earnings within and across 13 health, education, and STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) university-trained professions in Canada.

What the researcher(s) found

Despite decades of pay equity policies, women's earnings averaged 4.6-12.5% less than men's, after adjusting for age, education, residential remoteness, and other characteristics. Much of the gender wage differentials remained unexplained statistically by the measured factors, suggesting the persistence of gender-based devaluation and discrimination even among highly-educated professionals.

RDC Datasets used

Canadian Population Census 2006, 2016
Index of Remoteness 2016

Policy areas this research can inform

- Education, training and learning
- Income, pensions, spending and wealth
- Labour
- Population and demography

Policy implications of this research

While pay equity policy may be a valuable lever to address gender inequalities, equal pay for work of comparable value remains elusive. Efforts are needed to support young women and young men to diversify their educational and professional choices and to overcome gender stereotypes in career trajectories.

Read the full article

Gupta, N., Singh, P., & Balcom, S.A. (2022). When pay equity policy is not enough: persistence of the gender wage gap among health, education, and STEM professionals in Canada, 2006-2016. *Canadian Studies in Population*, doi: 10.1007/s42650-022-00069-z.





Instantané recherche-politiques du RCCDR

Discrimination dans le système de soins de santé parmi les adultes au poids plus élevé

Gupta, Neeru. "Discrimination dans le système de soins de santé parmi les adultes au poids plus élevé"
Instantané recherche-politiques du RCCDR. janvier 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28218>

Ce qui a été fait par le(s) chercheur(s)

Les personnes au poids plus élevé peuvent être victime de stigmatisation liée à leur poids et cela est associé négativement à leur santé physique et mentale. Les chercheurs ont examiné l'association entre l'indice de masse corporelle (IMC) et le fait de subir ou non une discrimination dans un contexte de soins de santé.

Ce qui a été trouvé par le(s) chercheur(s)

Un adulte canadien sur 15 (6,4 %) déclare avoir subi de la discrimination dans un établissement de soins de santé. Les personnes au poids plus élevé étaient significativement plus nombreuses à signaler une discrimination que les personnes non obèses.

Fichiers de données utilisés

Enquête sur la santé dans les collectivités canadiennes de 2013

Secteurs des politiques publiques concernés par cette recherche

- Santé
- Société et communauté

Implications de cette recherche pour les politiques

Cette recherche a révélé la présence de stigmatisation structurelle liée au poids dans la prestation des services de santé. Les résultats soulignent la nécessité d'investir dans la lutte contre les préjugés que les professionnels de la santé peuvent avoir à l'égard des patients présentant un poids élevé et contre les causes sous-jacentes de la stigmatisation liée au poids.

Citer le document de recherche ou d'orientation

Gupta, Neeru, Andrea Bombak, Ismael Foroughi, & Natalie Riediger (2022). Discrimination dans le système de soins de santé parmi les adultes au poids plus élevé: données issues d'une enquête transversale nationale canadienne. Promotion de la santé et prévention des maladies chroniques au Canada, 40(11/12), 365-371. <https://doi.org/10.24095/hpcdp.40.11/12.01f>



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Primary School Reopening and Parental Work

Haeck, Catherine & CRDCN. "Primary School Reopening and Parental Work." *CRDCN research-policy snapshots*. January 2023
<http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28221>

What the researcher(s) did

The researchers examine working trends of parents in response to primary school reopening using a household-level framework to observe impacts on single mothers and fathers and dual-parent mothers and fathers, separately. Trends in parental work are assessed from January 2017 to January 2021, based on three labour market outcomes: employed and at work, employed and absent from work and hours worked.

What the researcher(s) found

This study shows that primary school reopenings in May 2020 and January 2021 had a positive impact on the employment status of parents, with single mothers seeing the highest increase in employment rates. Considering hours of work, this study observed a significant increase primarily among single mothers and fathers in dual-parent households.

RDC Datasets used

Labour Force Survey (LFS) between January 2017 and January 2021

Policy areas this research can inform

- Children and youth
- Education, training and learning
- Health
- Labour
- Population and demography

Policy implications of this research

This research demonstrates that though different provinces used different strategies at different times, keeping schools open was consistently essential to parent's labour force participation. However, the risks and benefits are not experienced equally among mothers and fathers. These findings provide insight into the gender employment gap and the effects school closures can have on the labour market. While school reopening should not be based solely on the impact they have on parental work, these trends have implications for policy decisions around school closures and reopening, as well as policies around employment and wage supports for parents, namely single mothers.

Read the full article

Beauregard, P., Connolly, M., Haeck, C., & Molnár, T. L. (2022). Primary School Reopenings and Parental Work. *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 55(1), 248-281. doi:10.1111/caje.12566





Food-insecure Canadians are more likely to visit emergency departments due to pain

Li, Tim. "Food-insecure Canadians are more likely to visit emergency departments due to pain."
CRDCN research-policy snapshots. January 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28215>

What the researcher(s) did

The researchers examined the relationship between household food insecurity and pain-driven emergency department visits by linking population survey data on food insecurity with emergency care records, which included number of emergency department visits because of pain, site of pain, and acuity (urgency) of visit.

What the researcher(s) found

Food-insecure adults had higher rates of pain-related emergency department visits, which increased with the severity of food insecurity. Severely food-insecure adults visiting emergency departments for pain were more likely to visit the ER repeatedly, visit for multiple causes of pain, visit during afterhours, and require more urgent medical attention.

RDC Datasets used

Canadian Community Health
Survey 2005–2017

National Ambulatory Care Reporting
System 2003–2017

Policy areas this research can inform

- Health
- Income, pensions, spending and wealth

Policy implications of this research

Household food insecurity is a potent social determinant of health because it is tightly associated with a wide range of physical and mental health conditions and increased healthcare utilization. Pain-related emergency department visits provide an additional lens into broader experience of material deprivation that food insecurity denotes and its health implications. There is a large body of research documenting reductions in food insecurity from policies that increase the income of low-income households, like increasing social assistance benefits. Policy makers should enact such policies, while also lowering financial barriers to prescription pain relievers and pain management, such as physiotherapy and psychotherapy.

Read the full article

Men, F., Urquia, M. L., & Tarasuk, V. (2022). Pain-driven emergency department visits and food insecurity: a cross-sectional study linking Canadian survey and health administrative data. *CMAJ Open*, 10(1), E8-E18. doi:10.9778/cmajo.20210056





How household food insecurity is classified matters for monitoring and research

Men, Fei & Li, Tim. "How household food insecurity is classified matters for monitoring and research."
CRDCN research-policy snapshots. January 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28214>

What the researcher(s) did

Canada and the United States monitor food insecurity using the same 18-item questionnaire but with different classification schemes to determine food insecurity status and severity. The researchers examined how estimates of food insecurity and its association with adults' health in Canada differ when applying the different schemes from the two countries.

What the researcher(s) found

The prevalence and distribution of food insecurity in Canada differed depending on the classification scheme used, primarily for moderate food insecurity. However, associations between food insecurity, including the marginal category, and poor health outcomes, based on self-reported and objective measures (e.g. hospitalization), were similar across the schemes applied.

RDC Datasets used

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) 2005–2017

Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) 2003–2017

Canadian Vital Statistics Death Database (CVSD) 2005–2017

Policy areas this research can inform

- Government
- Health
- Statistical methods

Policy implications of this research

As interest in food insecurity monitoring grows, it's critical for researchers and policy-makers to consider how food insecurity is classified and exercise caution when comparing findings across studies. Despite using the same questionnaire in the US and Canada, a nontrivial share of food-insecure households in Canada would be considered food secure in the US. However, such difference should not prevent Canada-US comparisons for associations with health outcomes. The finding that adults with marginal food insecurity have worse health than those without indication of food insecurity also highlights the need to recognize it as a distinct category in monitoring and research.

Read the full article

Men, F., & Tarasuk, V. (2022). Classification Differences in Food Insecurity Measures between the United States and Canada: Practical Implications for Trend Monitoring and Health Research. *The Journal of Nutrition*, 152(4), 1082-1090. doi:10.1093/jn/nxab447





How do housing asset and income relate to mortality? A population-based cohort study of 881220 older adults in Canada

Park, Gum-Ryeong. "How do housing asset and income relate to mortality? A population-based cohort study of 881220 older adults in Canada." *CRDCN research-policy snapshots*. January 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28213>

What the researcher(s) did

Using the population-based linked dataset (2011 Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohorts) of 881,220 older adults over six years of follow-up (2011–2017), this study uses survival analysis to estimate the link between housing assets, income level and mortality.

What the researcher(s) found

Housing asset and income levels were concurrently associated with mortality risks among Canadian older adults. Compared to older adults who are neither housing asset poor nor income poor, older adults who are both housing asset- and income poor are the most vulnerable to mortality risks.

RDC Datasets used

Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohorts (CanCHEC)

Policy areas this research can inform

- Health
- Income, pensions, spending and wealth
- Population and demography
- Statistical methods

Policy implications of this research

This work emphasizes the importance of income supports to offset income insufficiency in older adults. The findings of this study can inform social policies aiming to enhance income adequacy in this population, by identifying factors that drive income poverty in older adults. Moreover, the researchers indicate that asset rich but income poor groups experience higher mortality rates, stressing the importance of balancing housing and income policies in this population. The researchers suggest policy measures for capitalization of housing assets (e.g., reverse mortgage) to reduce financial insecurity in older adults.

Read the full article

Park, G-S., Grignon, M., Young, M., & Dunn, J.R. (2022). How do housing asset and income relate to mortality? A population-based cohort study of 881220 older adults in Canada. *Social Science & Medicine*, 314, 115429. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115429





Looking for work? Understanding the labour market transitions of women and men in Canada

Schirle, Tammy. "Looking for work? Understanding the labour market transitions of women and men in Canada."
CRDCN research-policy snapshots. January 2023 <http://hdl.handle.net/11375/28212>

What the researcher(s) did

The researchers use the Labour Force Survey to measure transition rates, representing the extent to which men and women move between non-participation in the labour force, unemployment and employment, from 1980-2019. The researchers estimate the extent to which young children, changes in spousal employment, and the business cycle affect these transitions.

What the researcher(s) found

The transitions rates of women became more similar to men over time, as women were more likely to enter the labour force. Spousal job loss increases women's likelihood of entering the labour force, while the presence of young children significantly reduces the chance of entering among women, but not men.

RDC Datasets used

Labour Force Survey

Policy areas this research can inform

- Families, households and marital status
- Labour

Policy implications of this research

The presence of young children appears central to women's labour market decisions and the timing of career development. Policies that support re-entry to the labour market (such as job search, childcare, and upskilling) could improve outcomes for those women wishing to achieve a balance between family and career.

Read the full article

Schirle, T, Ferrer, A. & Pan, A. (Y.) (2022). "Uneven Odds: Men, Women and the Obstacles to Getting Back to Work with Kids." e-briefs 333, C.D. Howe Institute.

