The seasonally adjusted labour force employment rate, which combines the participation rate and the unemployment rate for city of Toronto residents, had been consistently improving since November 2014, but has seen a decline over the last 2 quarters. Note: Labour Force Survey data were substantially revised in January 2015.

Starting in the Fall of 2012, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Toronto residents fell sharply for a year. A similar sharp drop had been occurring since Q3 of 2014, but Q4 of 2015 saw a rise. Since these changes are not corroborated by other data, it appears that it may have been a statistical anomaly. Further discussion is available in the Economic Dashboard staff report.

After increasing by almost 4 percentage points over a period of 21 months, the seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate for Toronto residents peaked in June 2013, at its highest level in over 20 years. Since then, the participation rate has been declining, though 2015 had seen 2 quarters of increased participation before drops in Q3 and Q4.
Youth Unemployment Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age 15-19</th>
<th>Age 15-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part-Time Employment Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age 15-19</th>
<th>Age 15-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At 32.5%, the rate for 15-19 year olds is near its recent 2012 peak of 33.5%. The rate for 20-24 year olds is at recent peak of 17.4%. These two cohorts combine for a rate of 21.6%, more than double the rate of 9.5% for all labour force participants age 15 and older. Note: This data is a 12 month rolling average and is not seasonally adjusted. It is not directly comparable to the previous LF data.

Since the Toronto Employment Survey began in 1983, the proportion of jobs which offer part-time hours (less than 30 hours a week) has grown steadily. This is most pronounced in the Retail sector, where total employment has not recovered to the levels of the late 1980s despite strong sectoral growth, indicative of both a "jobless recovery" and more precarious employment.

For more information on the Toronto Employment Survey, see toronto.ca/demographics
Immigration

Permanent Resident Admissions

Source: Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada

Temporary Residents (Work and Student Permit Holders)

Source: Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada

City of Toronto Social Development Dashboard

Appendix 1

March 2016

Most recent data

Permanent resident landings in Toronto had been in decline for more than ten years, while suburban areas and other regions of Canada saw substantial increases. The trend has reversed in the last year, due primarily to an increase in the number of skilled workers. An increase in refugee landings was only beginning to be seen in Q3 of 2015.

Source: Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada

Note: Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada has redesigned its reporting on immigrant landings, so there have been resulting adjustments to historical data. Nevertheless, the trend observed in previous editions of this dashboard remains consistent under the new reporting.

For more information on immigration statistics, see http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/

Produced by the Research and Information Management Unit.
For more information, contact spar@toronto.ca.
Appendix 1

City of Toronto Social Development Dashboard

Socioeconomic Vulnerability

Most recent data
2013
22.6%

Compared to prev. year
2012
-0.0%

After peaking at 23.3% in 2009, the prevalence of persons living in low-income (based on the after-tax Low-Income Measure) returned to pre-recession levels in 2011 with a rate of 22.2%. After a rise of 0.4% in 2012, the rate stayed level at 22.6% in 2013.

Most recent data
2015 Q3
176,540

Compared to prev. year/qtr
2014 Q3
-6,530

The declining trend in Food Bank visits since Q2 2014 ended with an increase in Q2 2015. However, a similar increase took place in Q2 2014 and the Q2 2015 total is lower than last year.

See indicator definitions on page 9
Appendix 1

City of Toronto Social Development Dashboard

Social Assistance Compared to prev. year

-1.0%

Compared to prev. year/qtr

+1.3%

% of Population Receiving Social Assistance

City of Toronto Social Development Dashboard

Social Assistance

% of Population Receiving Social Assistance

Source: Employment and Social Services

Social Assistance Caseload

Source: Employment and Social Services

% of Social Assistance Caseload with Earnings

See indicator definitions on page 9

Note: The data presented here are the same as from the previous edition of the dashboard. A switch to a new Provincial data gathering system has delayed inclusion of more recent social assistance data.

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Page 5/9
The number of new affordable homes completed annually varies with available federal/provincial/city investments/incentives. Federal/provincial funding has declined since 2012 when additional economic stimulus funding expired. At the current pace, by 2020 the City will be unable to meet affordable housing targets set in Housing Opportunities Toronto (2010-2020).

The number of lower-income tenant & homeowner households assisted through the provision of funding to complete essential health, safety & accessibility repairs & modifications varies with available federal/provincial investments administered by the City. Volume increased in 2015 as a result of a multi-unit RFP.
The Toronto Rent Bank program provides an interest free loan and supports to households who are at risk of eviction due to rental arrears. Rent Bank loans had been declining over the last two years, but since Q1 2015, the numbers have been increasing, though not to the levels seen in 2009, when loans peaked at 365 in Q2 of 2009.

The City administers both rent-g geared-to-income (RGI) rent supplements and fixed rate housing allowances. There are more than 90,000 households on the waiting list for RGI housing.

Family shelter volumes have historically fluctuated as a result of changes in refugee and immigration patterns. More information on daily shelter occupancy is available at toronto.ca/housing.
Since Full-Day Kindergarten was introduced in 2010, over 300 school based before-and-after programs opened for kindergarten children. There has also been a corresponding increase in before and after school spaces for 6-12 year olds. Spaces for infants and toddlers increased partly due to grants that helped operators reconfigure space to serve younger age groups.

Additional funding has allowed the City to increase the number of child care fee subsidies for families.

The decrease can be attributed in part to Full-Day Kindergarten. Today, four and five year old children only need a before and after school program which is less expensive than the full or half day program previously required. This has increased the number of children placed within the same council-approved budget.
City of Toronto Social Development Dashboard

Definitions

Labour Force Participation Data (page 1)
The first four labour force indicators reflect City of Toronto resident figures. The first three are seasonally adjusted by City of Toronto staff from Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey data. Note: Seasonal adjustments will cause slight variation in figures presented over time--data may vary slightly between editions of the dashboard:

Employment Rate (page 1)
The number of people 15 years and older who are employed as a percentage of the total population 15+.

Unemployment Rate (page 1)
The number of people 15 years and older who are not employed as a percentage of the active labour force.

Part-Time Employment Rate (page 2)
The number of part time jobs (jobs where employees work less than 30 hours per week) as a percentage of total jobs, as reported in the City Planning Division’s Toronto Employment Survey (TES). The TES is an establishment-based survey, so it typically does not include persons who work at home and most people with no usual place of work. More information available at toronto.ca/demographics.

Permalink Resident Admissions (page 3)
Number of new permanent residents, including economic immigrants, sponsored family immigrants and refugees whose intended destination is the City of Toronto.

Temporary Residents (Work and Student Permit Holders) (page 3)
Number of temporary residents, defined as permit holders with a valid permit that was signed in the given year. This includes temporary foreign workers, international students, and international mobility program participants whose intended destination is the City of Toronto. More information is available from Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada. http://www.cic.gc.ca/

Low-Income (After-Tax) Prevalence (page 4)
Percentage of taxfilers and dependents with household income below the Low-Income Measure (After-Tax), defined as 50% of the national median income for households of the same size.

Visits to Food Bank (page 4)
Client visits represents the total number of people served. For example, if a family of three visits their food bank twice in a quarter, it is counted as six client visits in the total for that quarter. Data does not include visits to North York Harvest Food Bank agencies.

Percentage of Population Receiving Social Assistance (page 5)

Social Assistance Caseload (page 5)
Social assistance caseload does not include ODSP.

Percentage of Social Assistance Caseload with Earnings (page 5)
For more information on these indicators, visit www.toronto.ca/employmentandsocialservices

Core Housing Need (page 6): Where the median rent for local housing that is adequate, affordable and suitable exceeds 30% or more of household income. More information at http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HICODefinitions_EN.html#_Core_Housing_Need_Status

New Affordable Homes Completed (page 6): New affordable rental and ownership homes for lower-income residents completed using Federal/Provincial/City investments & incentives administered by the City, in partnership with the private/non-profit sectors.

Essential Repairs & Modifications Completed for Lower-Income Residents (page 6): The number of lower-income tenant & homeowner households assisted with essential health, safety & accessibility repairs & modifications funded through Federal/Provincial investments delivered by the City.

Rent Bank Loans Granted (page 7): Number of loans granted per quarter through the City of Toronto rent bank program.

Households Assisted with a Housing Subsidy (page 7): Total number of households receiving rent-gearred-to-income rent supplement or a housing allowance.

Average individuals provided emergency shelter per night (page 7): Average number of individuals provided an emergency shelter bed in the family shelter and the singles shelter sector per night (occupied beds).

Total Licensed Child Care Spaces (page 8)
Available Child Care Fee Subsidies (page 8)
Children on Wait List for a Child Care Fee Subsidy (page 8)
For more information on these three indicators, visit www.toronto.ca/children.