

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.

The New Philanthropy: Annual Report 2017-2018, by Toronto Foundation, October 2018.

This report for the first time has used an equity lens to better link research with philanthropic action. This lens brought into focus the growing divide between those who benefit from wealth and those whose prospects of financial security, health, and wellbeing are bleak.

- 60% of all donations in Canada go to only 1% of charities
- Individuals earning \$50,000 per year on average contribute 2.3% of their income to charity, compared to 1.6 % of those earning \$100,000.
- More than half of us drive and it takes 29 minutes or less to commute. 37% take transit and 30% of those spend more than an hour to get to work
- 73% of high-income earners report good or excellent health while 48% of low-income earners report the same

For link to the report:

https://torontofoundation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/TF-AR201718-FULL-Tagged_FINAL.pdf

A Different Ontario: Population by Andrew Parkin, Mowat Research, October 2018.

It is well known that Ontario's population is aging. But a closer look at census data reveals that Ontario's population is aging more rapidly in smaller communities, many of which are also losing younger people needed to support local economies and the local services on which aging Ontarians rely. The report breaks down the key trends revealed in the 2016 Census regarding Ontario's population growth, population aging and changing family arrangements.

- Ontario's growth rate over the five years was 4.6 per cent, higher than every province to the east but lower than every province to the west
- Highest growth (7.2 per cent) is in the inner ring around Toronto, from Oshawa in the east to Burlington in the west (essentially the Greater Toronto Area outside of the City of Toronto)
- The next highest growth (4.5 per cent) is in an outer ring extending from Cobourg up to Barrie and down to Niagara
- Ontario's average age has been rising steadily since the 1960s, and has now reached 41 – ten years higher than it was in 1971

For link to the report:

https://mowatcentre.ca/wp-content/uploads/publications/172_ADO_population.pdf

Quarterly Demographic Estimates: April to June 2018 by Statistics Canada, September 2018.

According to preliminary population estimates, Canada had historically rapid population growth last quarter, bringing the population up to 37 million. This quarterly increase is the highest in absolute numbers for a second quarter during the study period from July 1971 to July 2018. All quarters combined, the only time the increase was greater was between July 1 and October 1, 2017, when Canada recorded a significant increase in the number of non-permanent residents.

- On July 1, 2018, Canada's population was estimated at 37,058,856
- Between April 1 and July 1, 2018, Canada's population grew by 168,687 (+0.5%), the second largest increase in absolute numbers for a single quarter during the study period from 1971 to 2018
- In the second quarter of 2018, Canada's population growth was mostly due to international migration (+138,978), a level never before seen for any quarter
- In Ontario, interprovincial migration was positive in the second quarter (+3,274), marking 12 consecutive quarters of gains in its exchanges with the other provinces

For link to the report:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-002-x/91-002-x2018002-eng.pdf>

Raising Canada: A Report on Children in Canada, Their Health and Well-Being by Children First Canada, University of Calgary, 2018.

The purpose of this brief report is to paint a high-level picture of children in Canada, and their health and wellbeing, using readily available, reputable sources of data. It begins by describing the current population of children across Canada and trends over time. Do we have more or fewer children in Canada now compared to the past? What about the future? Which parts of the country do they live in? The report then turns to the health and wellbeing of the children.

- The fertility rate in Canada has been falling since 2009, when it was 1.68 children (live births) per woman, to 1.54 in 2016, the lowest observed rate since 2003
- Canada ranks 30th of 44 OECD countries at 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (in 2014)
- In 2016, there were 7,865,725 children living in Canada out of a total population of 35,151,728
- Between 2000 and 2010, the population of children and youth age 0 to 24 years increased from 10,049,141 to 10,208,400

For link to the report:

<https://obrieniph.ucalgary.ca/files/iph/raising-canada-report.pdf>

The Transition from School to Work: the NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) Indicator for 25- to 29-year old Women and Men in Canada by Sylvie Brunet, Statistics Canada, October 2018.

This fact sheet focuses on young NEET Canadians aged 25 to 29 years old. It is the second of three fact sheets that examines the three traditional age groups that are usually considered for studying the transition from school to work (15- to 19-year-olds, 20- to 24-year-olds, and 25- to 29-year-olds). The relationships of these three age groups with the labour market and education are very different: most 15- to 19-year-olds are still in school, 20- to 24-year-olds have begun their transition from school to the labour force while those aged 25 to 29 are mainly employed. As a result, the reasons for young people to be in the NEET population will partly depend on their age group.

- In 2017/2018, 73% of young Canadians aged 25 to 29 were out of school and employed, 12% were still in school and 15%, or 376,000 individuals, were not in employment, education or training (NEET)
- Young Canadians aged 25 to 29 years had a higher NEET rate (15%) than 15- to 19-year-olds (5%) and 20- to 24-year-olds (13%)
- The presence of children in the household is associated with a considerably higher NEET rate for women aged 25 to 29 years but the same is not true for men in the same age group
- In 2017/2018, 72% of the 246,700 inactive NEET individuals aged 25 to 29 said they did not want a job

For link to the report:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/81-599-x/81-599-x2018013-eng.pdf>

Previous issues of the SPAR Monitor can be viewed online at: <http://bit.ly/2iltgRQ>

Social Policy, Analysis and Research Information Resources:

Wellbeing Toronto: www.toronto.ca/wellbeing

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