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.

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Enabling the Future Provision of Long-Term Care in Canada, by Dr. Samir Sinha, Julie Dunning, Ivy Wong, Michael Nicin, and Dr. Shara Nauth, National Institute on Ageing (NIA), September 2019.

This policy document provides evidence-based research in order to inform policies around ageing in Canada. More specifically, the NIA's policy series analyzes the current system of community and home care and the delivery of care provision for older Canadians in designated buildings, such as long term care homes (also referred to as nursing homes).

  ➢ Over 430,000 adult Canadians were recently estimated to have unmet home care needs
  ➢ 40,000 Canadians are currently on wait lists for nursing homes due, in part, to a lack of available home and community-based care
  ➢ When Canada established its universal health care system in the 1960s, the average age of Canadians was only 27 years and life expectancy was less than 70 years. Today, Canadians can expect to live more than 80 years

For link to the paper:
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c2fa7b03917eed9b5a436d8/t/5d767f2fcb287b468e8c40f9/1568046896685/Future+of+Long-term+care_V7_final+-+09-09-2019.pdf

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Population Projections: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018 to 2068 by Statistics Canada, September 2019.

This document illustrates Canada's projected population growth from 2018 to 2068. Population projections investigate how the Canadian population might evolve in the years ahead. Statistics Canada publishes several scenarios to highlight the uncertain nature of population projections, making it clear that the future is not yet defined.

  ➢ The Canadian population could reach between 44.4 million and 70.2 million inhabitants by 2068, with a medium-growth scenario of 55.2 million
  ➢ The rate of population growth in Alberta would be the highest among Canadian provinces over the next 25 years. By 2043, Alberta's population would number between 6.0 million and 7.3 million inhabitants depending on the scenario, compared with 4.3 million in 2018
  ➢ Quebec's share of the total Canadian population could decrease from 22.6% in 2018 to between 20.1% and 20.6% by 2043

For link to the paper:
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190917/dq190917b-eng.htm

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Community Report: East Scarborough, Supports for Success (SFS), by Dr. Alpha Abebe, Ewa Cerda, et.al, Wellesley Institute, June 2019.

Supports for Success is an evidence-informed model for improving economic, social and educational outcomes for marginalized children and youth in the Kingston Galloway/Orton Park (KGO) community.

➢ In 2006, the City of Toronto and United Way Toronto identified the KGO area as a priority neighbourhood due to its high level of poverty, a lack of social services, and few local economic opportunities
➢ According to the 2016 Census, 69.7% (21,940 people) of the population in KGO identified as a visible minority, with the South Asian and Black population being the two largest visible minority groups
➢ In KGO (children and youth aged 0-29) 6.7 % report having an emotional, psychological or mental health condition (e.g. anxiety or depression)

For link to the paper:
https://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/SFS-East-Scarborough_Full-Report_FINAL.pdf

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The Roadmap for the Prevention of Youth Homelessness, by Stephen Gaetz, Kaitlin Schwan, et al., Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press, 2018.

The Roadmap aims to function as a useful guide to the critical role that prevention should play in a comprehensive systems response to youth homelessness, detailing evidence-based and informed program areas that will help communities and governments to implement plans to prevent and end youth homelessness.

➢ Between July 2017 and January 2018, A Way Home Canada and the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness consulted with youth across Canada to ask what it would have taken to prevent their homelessness, as well as what programs, policies, services, and supports are needed to prevent youth homelessness in Canada
➢ Gender - Males make up 58% of the youth homeless population compared to 36% who identify as female, with an additional 6% identifying as transgender or gender non-binary
➢ Less than 0.5% of Canadians are involved with child protection as children or youth. Amongst youth experiencing homelessness, the figure is 58%, with 47% reporting being apprehended and having a history of placements in foster care or group homes

For link to the paper:
https://www.homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/attachments/YPRfullreport_0.pdf

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Help Wanted: Modernizing Employment and Skills Training Services in Ontario, Toronto Region Board of Trade, Metcalf Foundation et al., 2019.

There are significant regional differences in how communities across Ontario are experiencing this tight labour market, but two overwhelmingly consistent trends occur: there are jobs without people, and people without jobs.

- 62% of employers would provide the technical training needed for the job, as long as the candidate is the right fit and has soft skills
- In 2018, there were 811,000 Ontario residents who were underemployed, unemployed, searching and discouraged
- There are over 315,000 Ontario youth between the ages of 16-29 who are not in employment, education or training
- Up to 60% of Canadian employees experience skill mismatches - they have either higher skills or lower skills than their job demands

For link to the paper:
https://metcalffoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2019-06-18-Help-Wanted-Report.pdf

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Tuition fees for degree programs, 2019/2020 by Statistics Canada, September 2019.

Canadian undergraduate and graduate students in Ontario will pay lower tuition fees in the 2019/2020 academic year compared with a year earlier, while students across the rest of the country will either pay the same tuition fees as last year or more. International student tuition fees were up 7.6% at the undergraduate level and up 4.4% at the graduate level.

- Nationally, students enrolled full time in undergraduate programs will pay, on average, $6,463 in 2019/2020, down 5.3% from the previous year
- Tuition fees for undergraduate programs declined 9.9% in Ontario, while fees for graduate students decreased by 9.1%
- The highest average tuition fees for Canadian undergraduate students in 2019/2020 were in four professional degree programs: dentistry ($21,717), medicine ($14,162), law ($12,388) and optometry ($11,236)
- Business, management and public administration ($13,252) recorded the third highest average tuition fees for graduate programs nationally, followed by dentistry ($12,892)

For link to the paper:
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190904/dq190904b-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan