# SPAR Monitor

The Social Policy Analysis & Research Bi-Weekly Bulletin

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.

Canada's Population Estimates: Age and Sex, July 1, 2021 by Statistics Canada, September 2021.

Canada's population growth has slowed following border restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19. Although the population continued to grow during the 12-month period ending on June 30, 2021 (year 2020/2021), the pace of growth (estimated at +0.5%) was less than half the growth measured a year earlier (+1.2%) and the slowest population growth since 1915/1916 (+0.3%) during the First World War.

- Canada's population grew by 208,904 year over year to an estimated 38,246,108 as of July 1, 2021
- In comparison, the Canadian population grew at over twice that pace (+435,974 people) during the same period in 2019/2020
- British Columbia saw the largest increase in interprovincial migration (+34,277) nationally in 2020/2021. This was also the biggest gain since 1993/1994
- Canada's population continues to age, with the average age increasing from 41.4 years on July 1, 2020, to 41.7 years on July 1, 2021
- > Almost one in five (18.5%) Canadians are now aged 65 and older

Link to the article: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210929/dq210929d-eng.htm

Housing Market Assessment – Canada and Metropolitan Areas by Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, September 2021.

The HMA identifies significant imbalances in the housingmarket that could potentially increase the risk and consequences of a housing market downturn. This could include a price correction. Such scenarios can have significant negative impacts on households, housing industry and the economy more broadly.

- The degree of vulnerability of the Canadian housing market has moved from moderate to high. The detection of price acceleration at the national level, alongside persistent overvaluation imbalances, prompted the change
- > The degree of vulnerability of the housing market is high in Toronto and Montréal and low in Vancouver
- We see evidence of overheating in the GTA housing market. While the seasonally adjusted sales-to-new listings ratio (SNLR) for all housing types moved slightly lower in the second quarter of 2021, it remained persistently elevated
- All three test statistics used in our Housing Market Assessment framework were above the critical threshold set for price acceleration in the second quarter

Link to the report: <u>https://assets.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/sites/cmhc/professional/housing-markets-data-and-research/market-reports/housing-market-assessment/2021/housing-market-assessment-2021-09-en.pdf?rev=cd88efa7-53ec-4e31-b9fe-7a3e17a671e3</u>





## Projections of the Indigenous Populations and Households in Canada, 2016 to 2041 by Statistics Canada, October 2021.

New demographic projections suggest that the Indigenous identity population in Canada, which has grown steadily in recent decades, is projected to continue to increase between now and 2041. These projections are based on data from the 2016 Census, which were adjusted to account for, among other things, census net undercoverage and the population living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements.

- The Indigenous population in Canada, which includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit, was estimated at 1,800,000 in 2016, and could reach 2,495,000 in 2041 under the low-growth scenario, 2,848,000 under the medium-growth scenario, and 3,182,000 under the high-growth scenario
- [T]he share of the Indigenous population in the overall Canadian population could range from 5.4% to 6.8% in 2041, compared with 5.0% in 2016
- From 2016 to 2041, the increase in the First Nations population is projected to be proportionately greater than that of the non-Indigenous population. This is reflected in the projected average annual growth rate ranging from 1.2% to 2.1% for the First Nations population, compared with about 1.0% for the non-Indigenous population

Link to the article: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/211006/dq211006a-eng.htm

**The Ontario COVID-19 Heterogeneity Project: How COVID-19 Affects Communities Differently** — **Tools to Track Changes over Time** by Kustra Lab, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, August 2021.

The Ontario COVID-19 Heterogeneity Project examines the trajectory and development of the COVID-19 epidemic through measures of mobility (i.e. movement of people at certain times); through socioeconomic determinants of health (e.g. household income) and transmission-related structural factors (e.g. household size, working onsite in essential services); and by geography (i.e., locations in Ontario such as neighbourhoods). When examined, these measures show us that COVID-19 has affected Ontario communities, urban and rural, in different and in many cases, unequal ways.

- This interactive data tool uses publicly available Google Mobility data to generate graphs displaying overall mobility changes in Ontario
- Mobility metric as defined by Google (overall, workplaces, retail and recreation, grocery and pharmacy, mass transit location, parks)
- Display of policy changes in each health unit (i.e., entering red zone, lockdown (grey zone), stay at home order)
- Coming Soon: Concentration of COVID-19 cases by Social and Structural Factors and Geography in the Greater Toronto Area Tool

Link to the website: http://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/mobilitytool/index.php





#### Education Spending in Public Schools in Canada by Paige MacPherson et al., Fraser Institute, September 2021.

This study examines changes in education spending on public schools in Canada from 2014/15 to 2018/19. It is clear from the data that Canada has increased education spending in public schools during this period beyond what was required to account for enrolment and inflation—contrary to the general perception that education spending in public schools has been cut. Our results also indicate that compensation remains the largest and costliest aspect of education spending, and has contributed the largest portion of the growth in total education spending in Canada.

- Student enrolment in public schools increased by 3.2% nationally from 2014/15 to 2018/19
- After accounting for enrolment and adjusting for inflation, per-student spending saw an increase of 2.6% nationally from 2014/15 to 2018/19
- In 2018/19, annual spending on public-school education in Canada increased by \$2.5 billion more than was necessary to account for changes in enrolment and inflation alone
- Compensation (salaries, wages, fringe benefits, and pensions) contributed the most to the total growth in spending from 2014/15 to 2018/19. Specifically, spending on compensation increased from \$47.8 billion (2014/15) to \$54.0 billion (2018/19). This is the equivalent of a 13.0% increase in compensation spending

#### Link to the report:

https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/education-spending-in-public-schools-in-canada-fall-2021.pdf

**Portrait of Youth in Canada: Data Report Chapter 3: Youth and Education in Canada** by Klarka Zeman and Marc Frenette, Statistics Canada, October 2021.

Using Statistics Canada data, this chapter provides a broad overview of the educational situation of Canadian youth. It focuses not only on the general level of education for young Canadians, but also on which groups are driving these rising educational levels. In addition, this chapter examines the literacy and numeracy skills of young Canadians, and how they compare with their counterparts in other OECD countries. Finally, it looks at some of the costs and benefits of acquiring a postsecondary education in Canada, including how these credentials have been rewarded on the labour market (higher employment rates, higher earnings, etc.).

- Young Canadians generally have a higher level of education than their counterparts across OECD countries, with 63% of young Canadians aged 25 to 34 attaining a college or university education compared with the OECD average of 45%
- This is mainly due to a higher proportion of young Canadians attaining a college education—24% compared with the OECD average of 8%
- In 2019, an all-time high of 73% of Canadians aged 25 to 34 had earned a postsecondary qualification, compared with 59% in 2000

### Link to the paper:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/42-28-0001/2021001/article/00003-eng.pdf?st=rFTb7pBO

Previous issues of the SPAR Monitor can be viewed online at: <u>https://bit.ly/3h42Zob</u> Wellbeing Toronto: <u>www.toronto.ca/wellbeing</u> City of Toronto Data, Research & Maps: <u>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/</u>



