ALY 6080:Final Presentation

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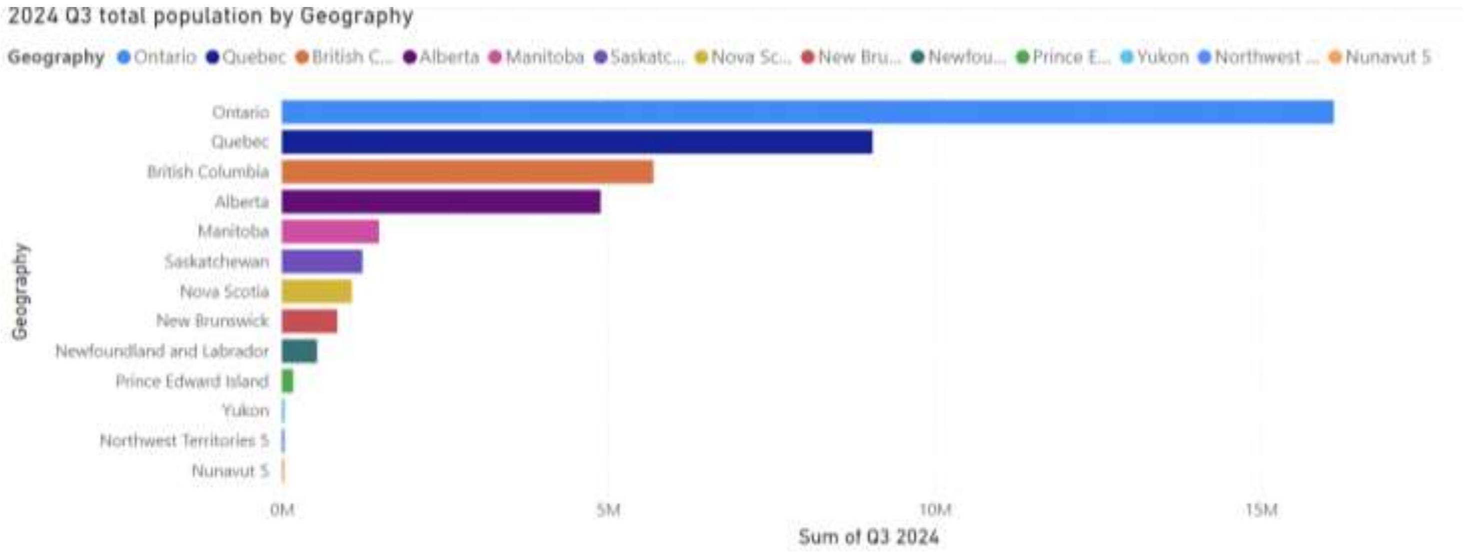
About United Way Greater Toronto(UWGT)

- **United Way Greater Toronto is dedicated to improving the lives of those in need by mobilizing communities for lasting social change**

Overview of Population and Demographics in the Greater Toronto Area

- **Analyzing population and migration trends across the Toronto GTA, other cities, the age groups, and ethnic demographics to derive actionable insights.**

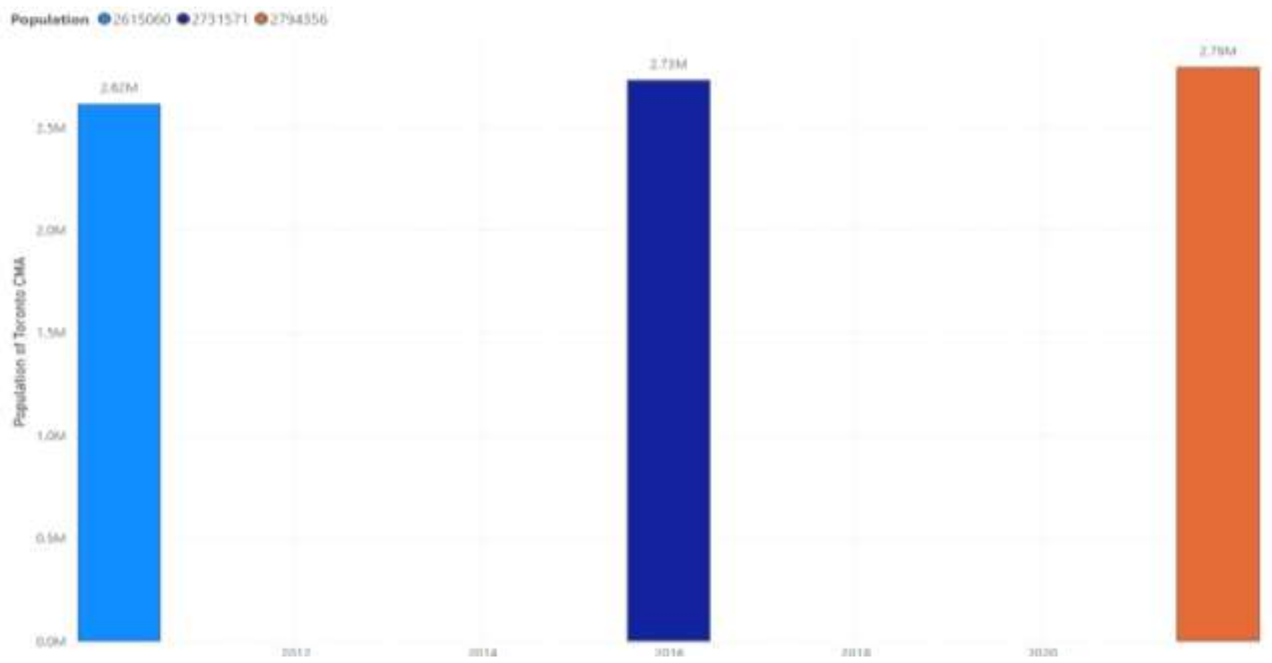
Population by Canadian Province



Data Source: Statistics Canada.
Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly

- The bar chart shows the population across various provinces.
- Ontario leads significantly, followed by Quebec and British Columbia.
- Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut have the smallest population sums.
- Mention the substantial gap between top provinces (e.g., Ontario) versus the others.

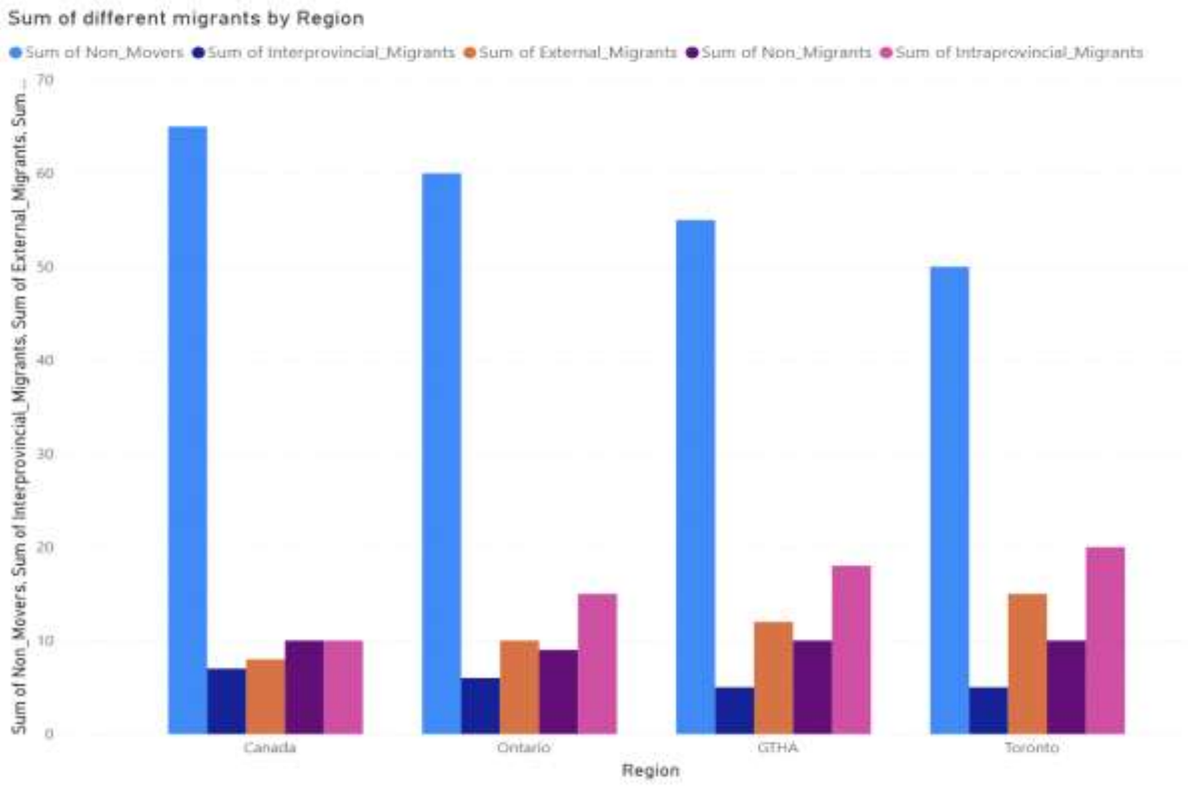
Population of Toronto CMA from 2011 to 2021



Data Source : Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population.

- Toronto CMA's population shows steady growth, increasing from 2.62M in 2011 to 2.79M in 2021.
- The consistent rise in population highlights the region's attractiveness for migration and urban development.
- **Actionable Insight:** Expand housing, infrastructure, and social services to accommodate growing population demands in Toronto CMA effectively.

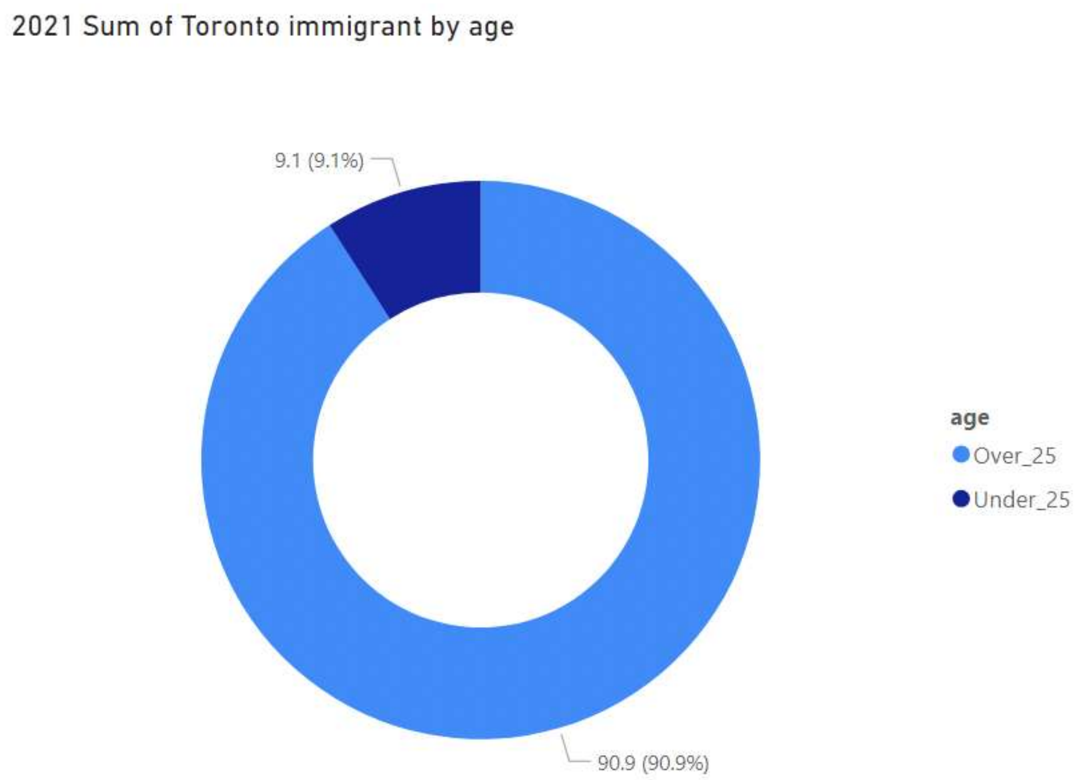
Migration and Mobility Patterns by Region



Data Source: Internal migration: Overview, 2016/2017 to 2018/2019

- **Non-Movers as Majority:** Non-movers dominate regions like Ontario.
- Focus on retaining residents with better amenities and services.
- **Urban Migration:** Toronto and GTHA attract high external migration.
- Enhance settlement programs, housing, and job access for newcomers.
- **Intra-Provincial Migration:** Smaller but steady contributions.
- Improve regional transport and connectivity to boost economic activity.

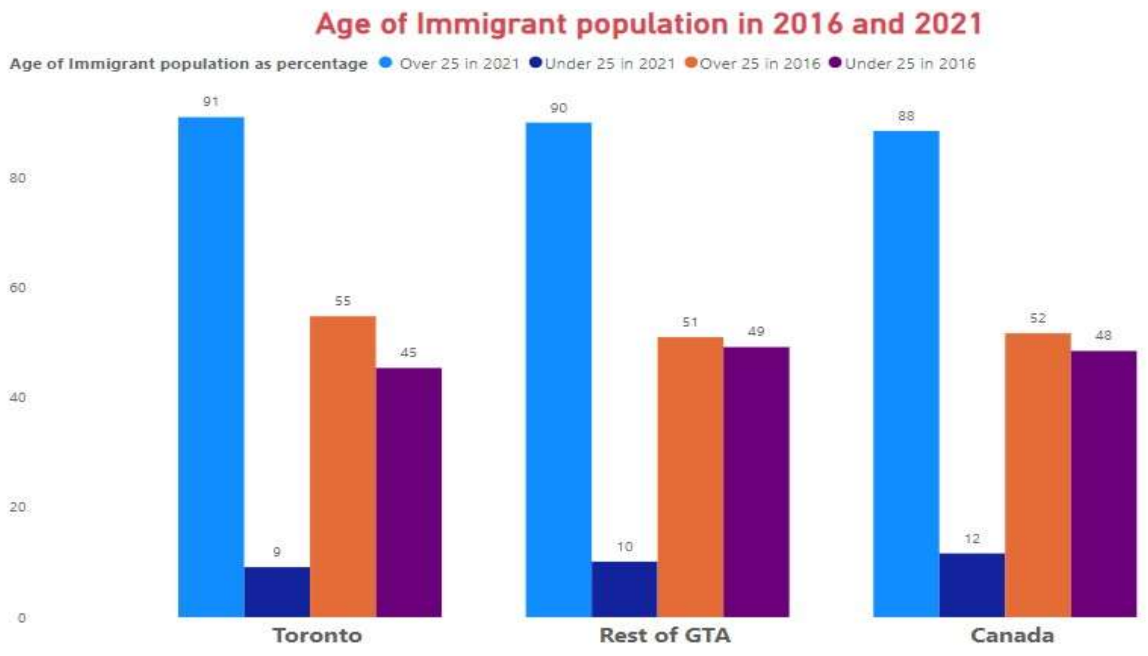
Age Distribution of Immigrants in Toronto



Data source: Migration by age Estimates of the components of international migration, by age and gender, annual

- **Key Insight:** 90.9% of immigrants are aged over 25, with only 9.1% under 25, indicating an aging immigrant population.
- **Challenges:** This demographic trend suggests potential labor shortages and increased reliance on social services, healthcare, and retirement support.
- **Actionable Focus:** Policymakers must develop strategies for workforce rejuvenation and prepare infrastructure to support aging immigrant communities.

Age of Immigrant population in 2016 and 2021

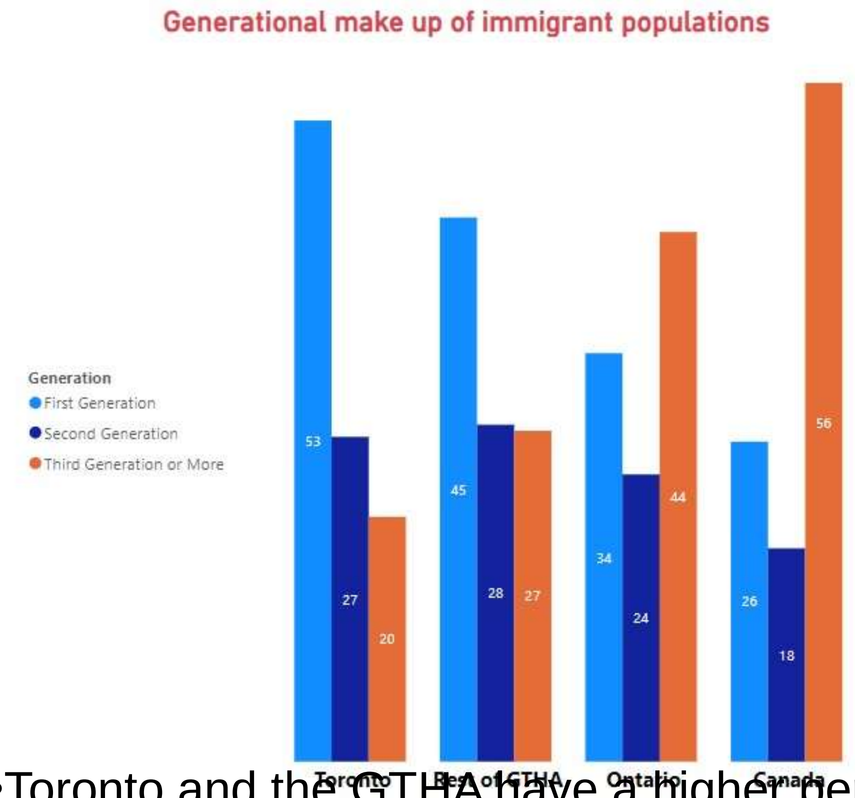


•**Youth Decline:** The under-25 immigrant population has decreased since 2016.
•**Consistent National Trend:** Similar patterns are observed across Toronto, GTA, and nationwide.

Older Immigrant Demographic: In 2021, over 25-year-olds constitute the majority of immigrants in Toronto (91%), the GTA (90%), and Canada (88%).

Data source: Migration by age Estimates of the components of international migration, by age and gender, annual

Generational Makeup of immigrant populations

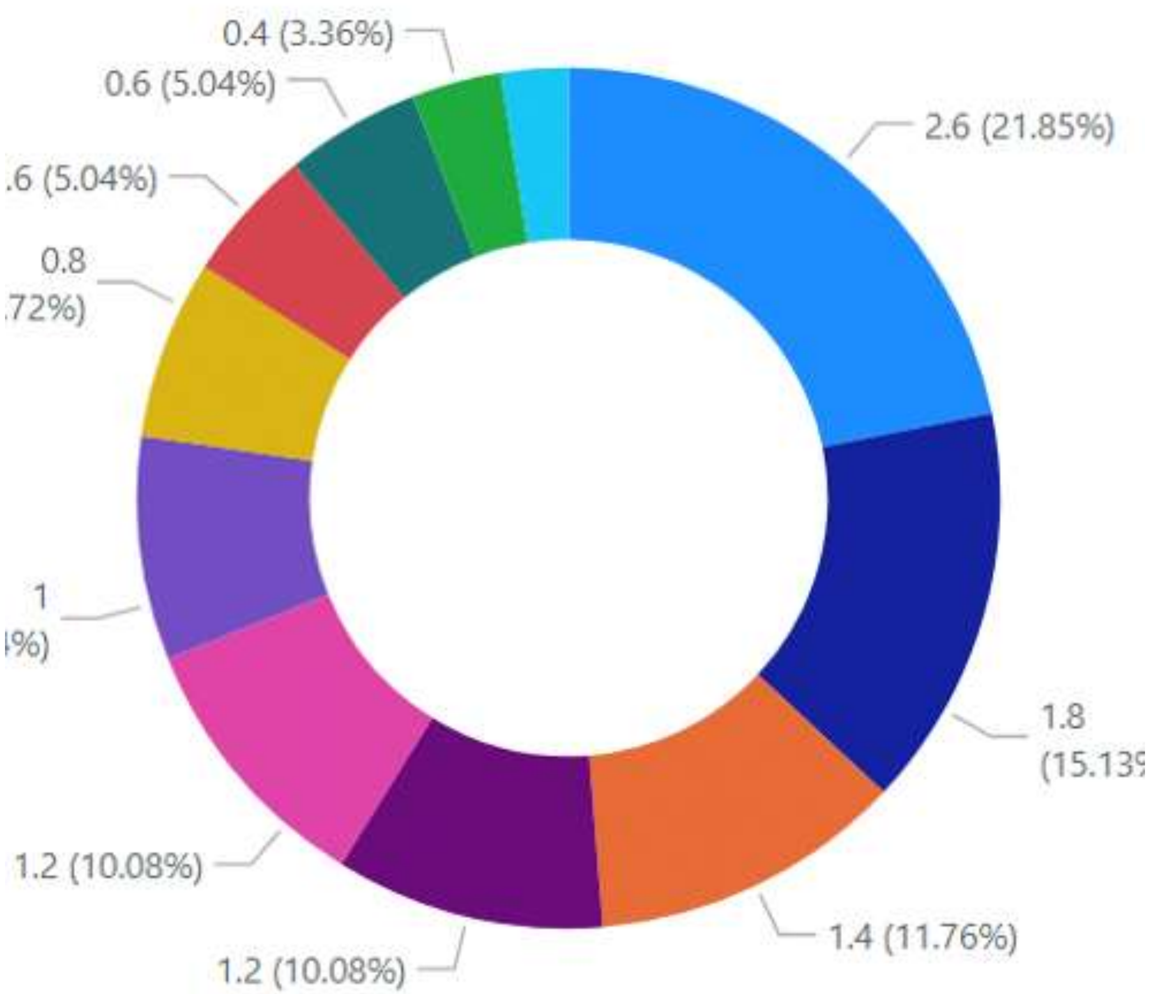


- Toronto and the GTHA have a higher percentage of first-generation immigrants, reflecting recent immigration trends in urban centers.
- Canada has a larger proportion of third-generation or more immigrants, highlighting long-term immigration and established communities.
- **Actionable Insight:** Develop policies and programs to support first-generation immigrants in Toronto and GTHA, while fostering inclusion in long-established communities.
- Data source: [Migration by age] Estimates of the components of international migration, by age and gender, annual

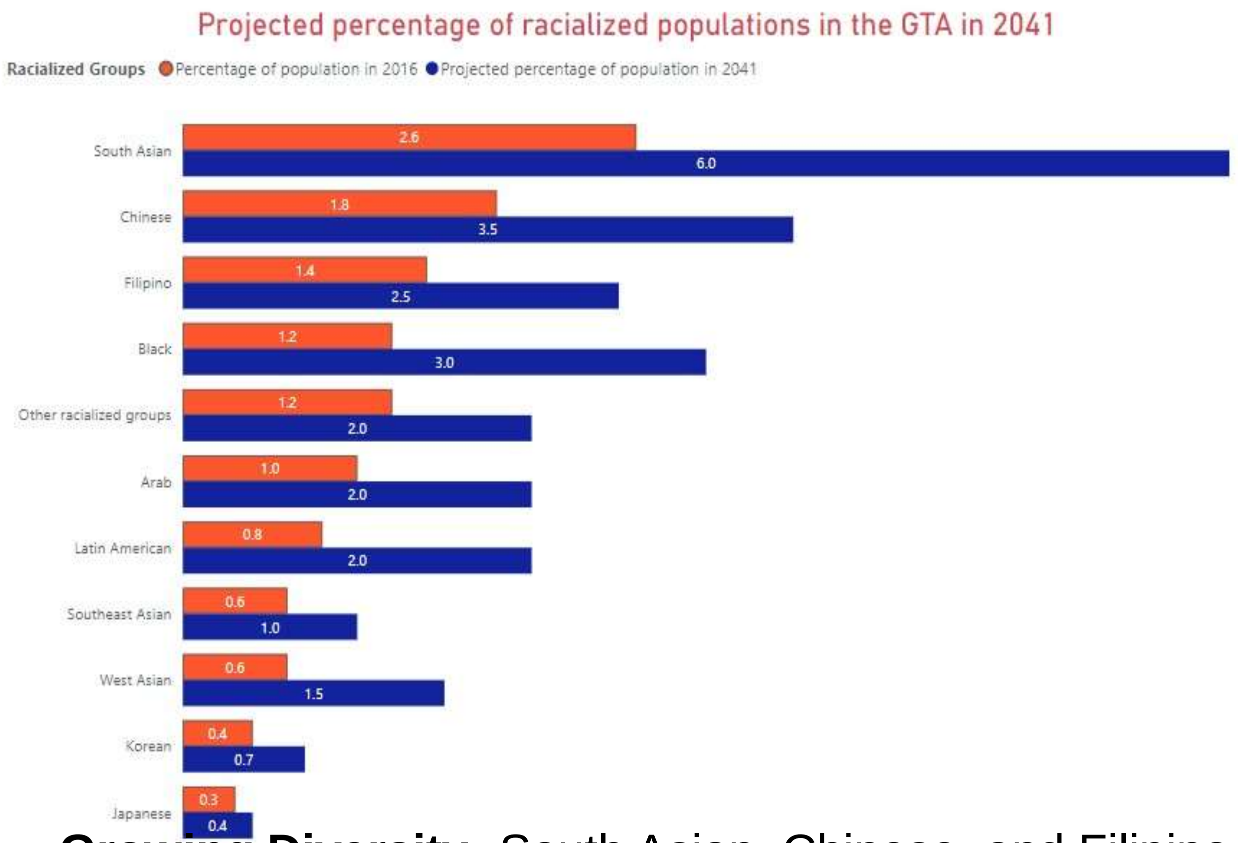
Estimated Population by Racialized Group in Toronto GTA 2021

- **Diverse Demographics:** South Asian (21.85%) and Chinese (15.13%) communities are the largest racialized groups in Toronto, reflecting the city's multicultural nature.
- **Key Insights:** Filipino (11.76%) and Black (10.08%) groups follow, highlighting the representation of various ethnic communities.
- **Action Points:** Insights from these demographics can guide targeted policies, inclusive community programs, and culturally sensitive initiatives.

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0146-01 Projected population by racialized group, generation status and other selected characteristics (x 1,000)]



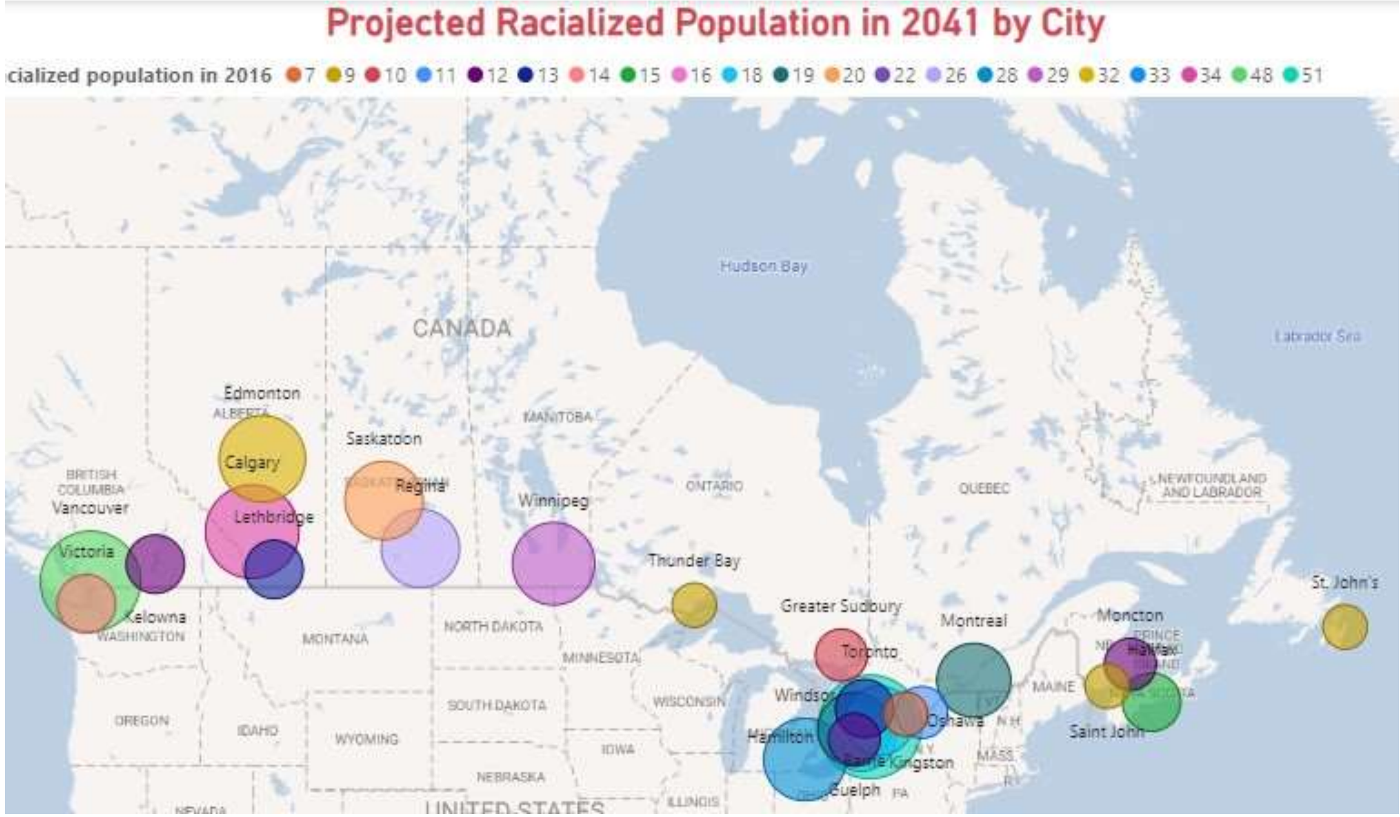
Projected Racialized groups population in 2041



- **Growing Diversity:** South Asian, Chinese, and Filipino populations will significantly grow, shaping Greater Toronto's multicultural landscape by 2041.
- **Actionable Insight:** Strengthen inclusive policies and multicultural programs to support diverse communities and address unique socio-economic challenges effectively.

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0146-01 Projected population by racialized group, generation status and other selected characteristics (x 1,000)]()

Projected Racialized population in 2041



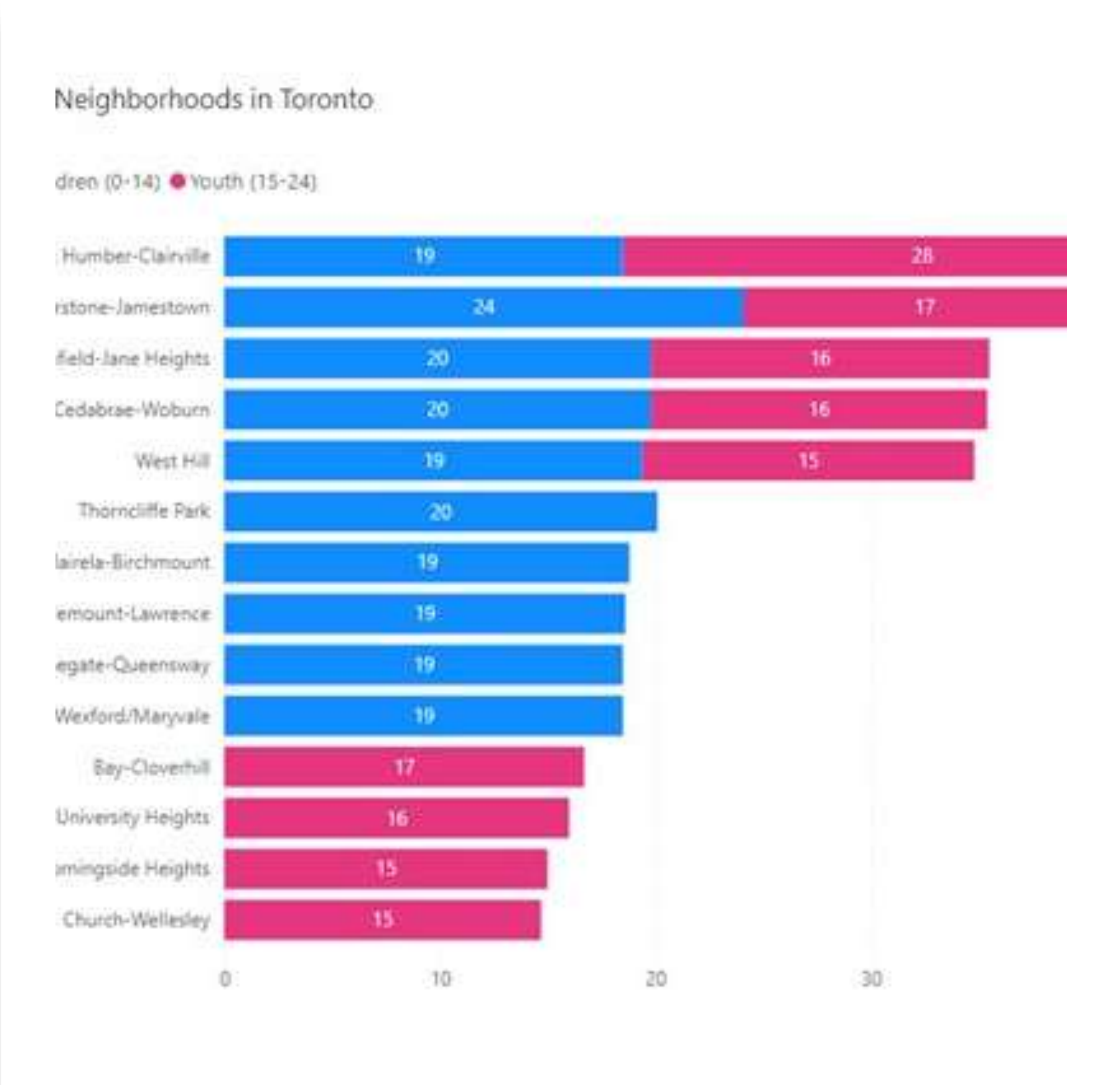
- **Significant Growth:** Many cities, including Toronto, Vancouver, and Calgary, are projected to see substantial increases in racialized populations by 2041.
- **Regional Variations:** The proportion varies widely across cities, reflecting diverse demographic trends.
- **Historical Context:** The map includes estimated racialized population percentages from 2016 for comparison.

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0146-01 Projected population by racialized group, generation status and other selected characteristics (x 1,000)]

Most Youthful Toronto Neighborhoods

•**Youth-Centric Neighborhoods:** West Humber-Clairville and Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown show the highest proportions of children (0-14) and youth (15-24), making them focal points for targeted initiatives.
•**Key Insight:** These areas represent a significant portion of Toronto's young population, emphasizing their importance in planning youth engagement programs.
•**Actionable Opportunities:** Investment in after-school programs, sports facilities, and community centers can significantly enhance support for youth in these neighborhoods.

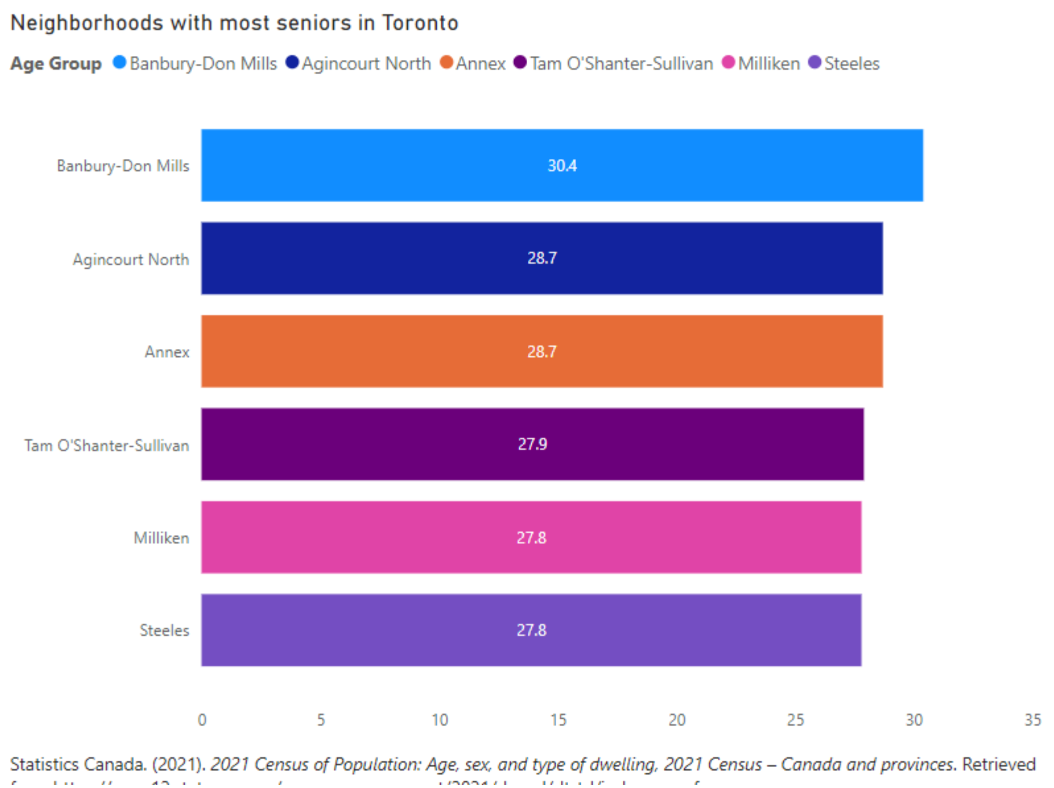
Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly]

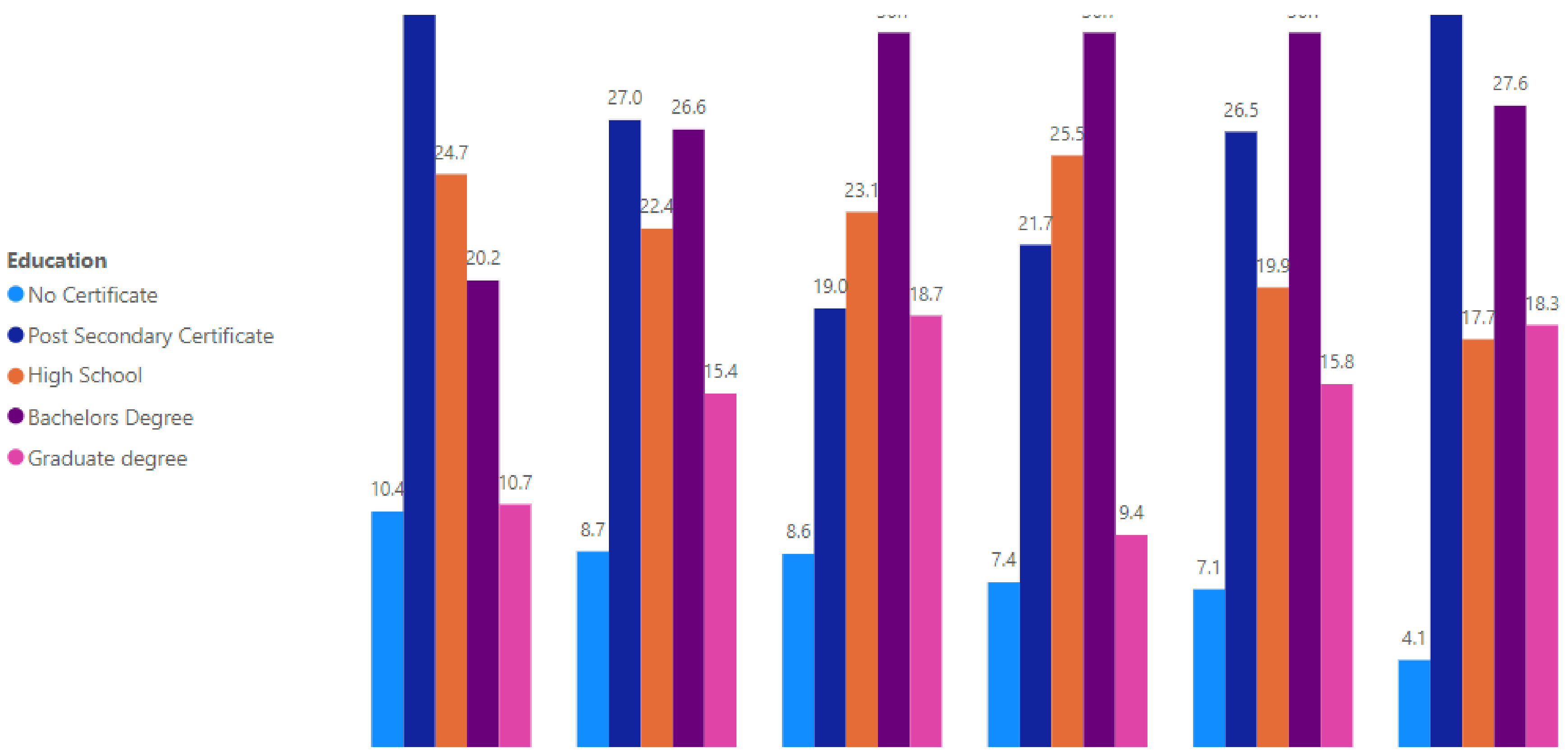


Toronto Neighborhoods with most seniors

•**Key Insight:** Banbury-Don Mills leads with the highest proportion of seniors (30.4%), highlighting it as a significant area for senior-focused policies and services.
•**Top Neighborhoods:** Other notable neighborhoods include Agincourt North and Annex, both with approximately 28.7% senior population.
•**Policy Implication:** These areas require targeted infrastructure, healthcare, and social support tailored to aging demographics.

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly]





Education in the Toronto populace

- **Educational Attainment Variance:** High school education has the highest share across regions, while graduate degrees show a lower but consistent presence.
- **Lower Certificate Attainment:** The percentage of individuals without certificates remains significant, indicating gaps in formal education access or completion.
- **Actionable Insight:** Strengthen adult education programs, promote access to post-secondary education, and improve skill-development initiatives in underserved areas.

Statistics Canada. (2021). *Highest level of education attained, age groups and sex for the population aged 15 years and older in private households of Canada, provinces and territories, 2021 Census*

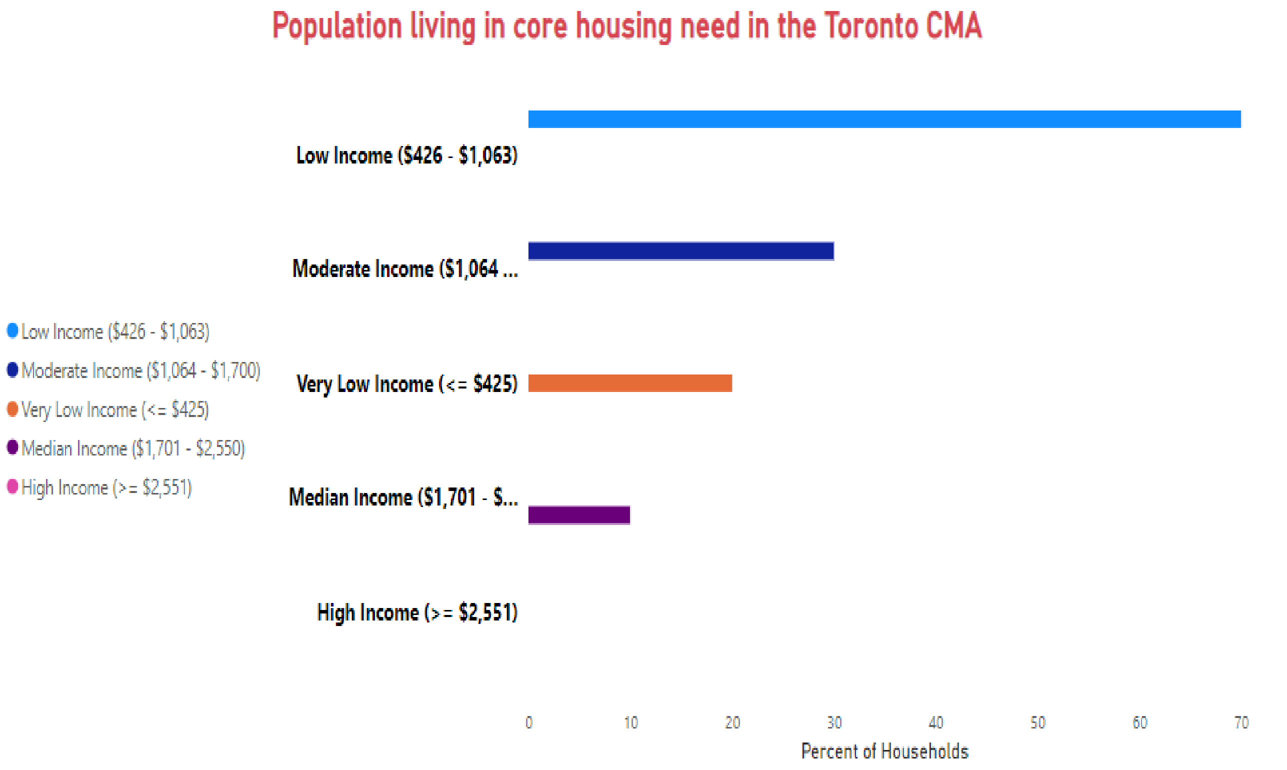
Overview Of Housing

Insights into Housing Trends, Affordability, and Homelessness in the Greater Toronto Area.

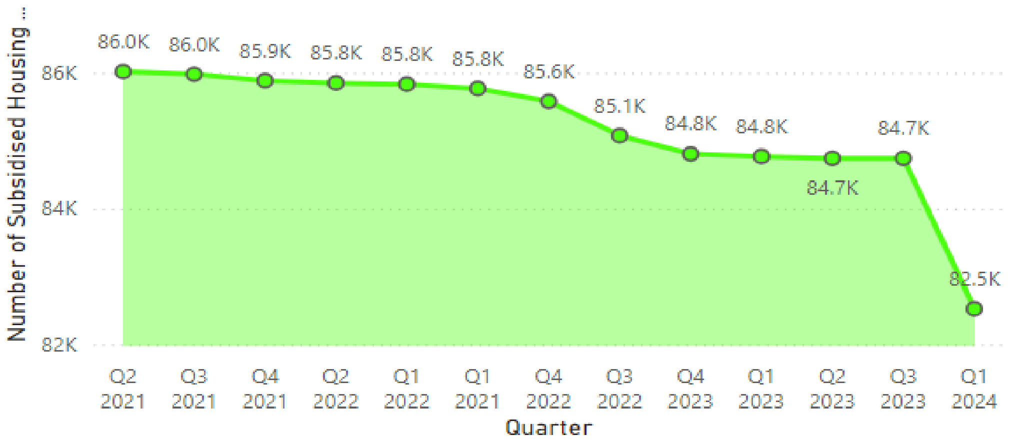
Population living in core housing need in the Toronto CMA

- **Core Housing Needs by Income Group:** Low-income households represent the highest proportion of those experiencing core housing needs in the Toronto CMA.
- **Income-Based Disparities:** Median and high-income groups face minimal core housing issues, highlighting stark inequalities across income levels.
- **Actionable Insight:** Increase affordable housing stock and implement targeted support programs for low and very low-income households.

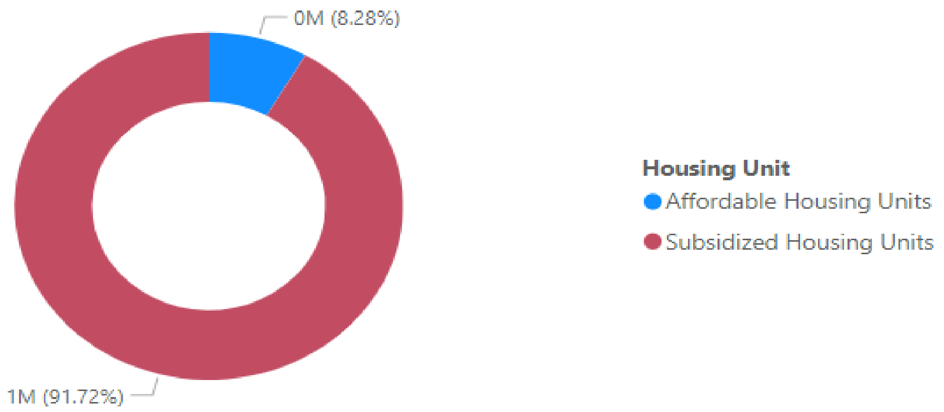
Statistics Canada. [Table 46-10-0073-01 Persons in core housing need, by tenure including first-time homebuyer and social and affordable housing status, by province]



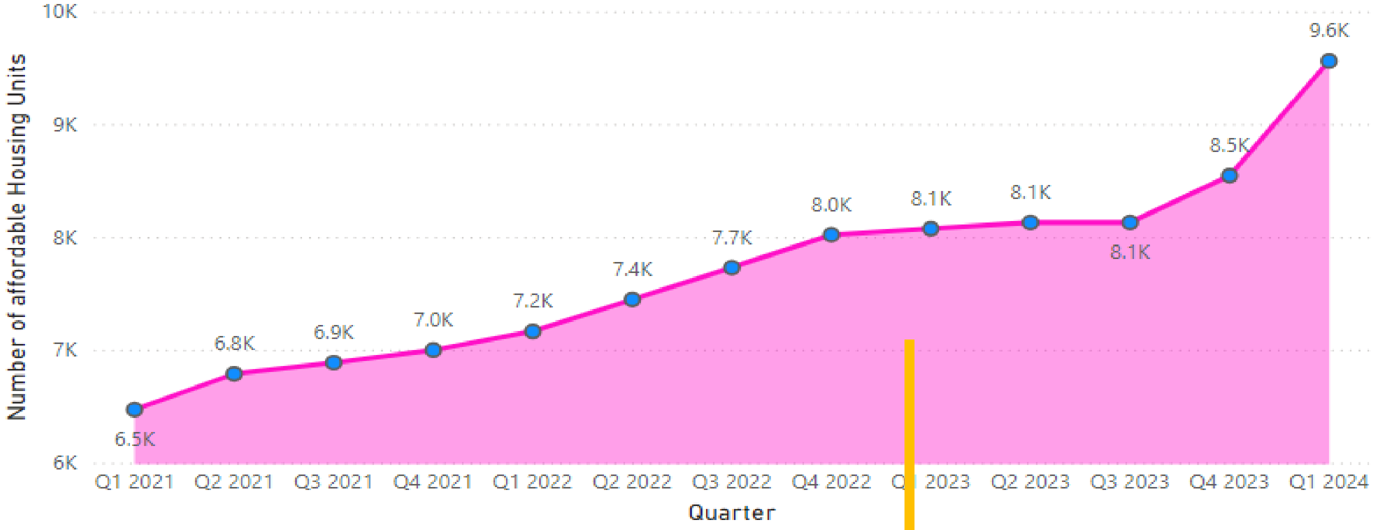
Subsidized Housing Units by Quarter



Proportion of Subsidized Housing Units and Affordable Housing Units



Affordable Housing Units by Quarter

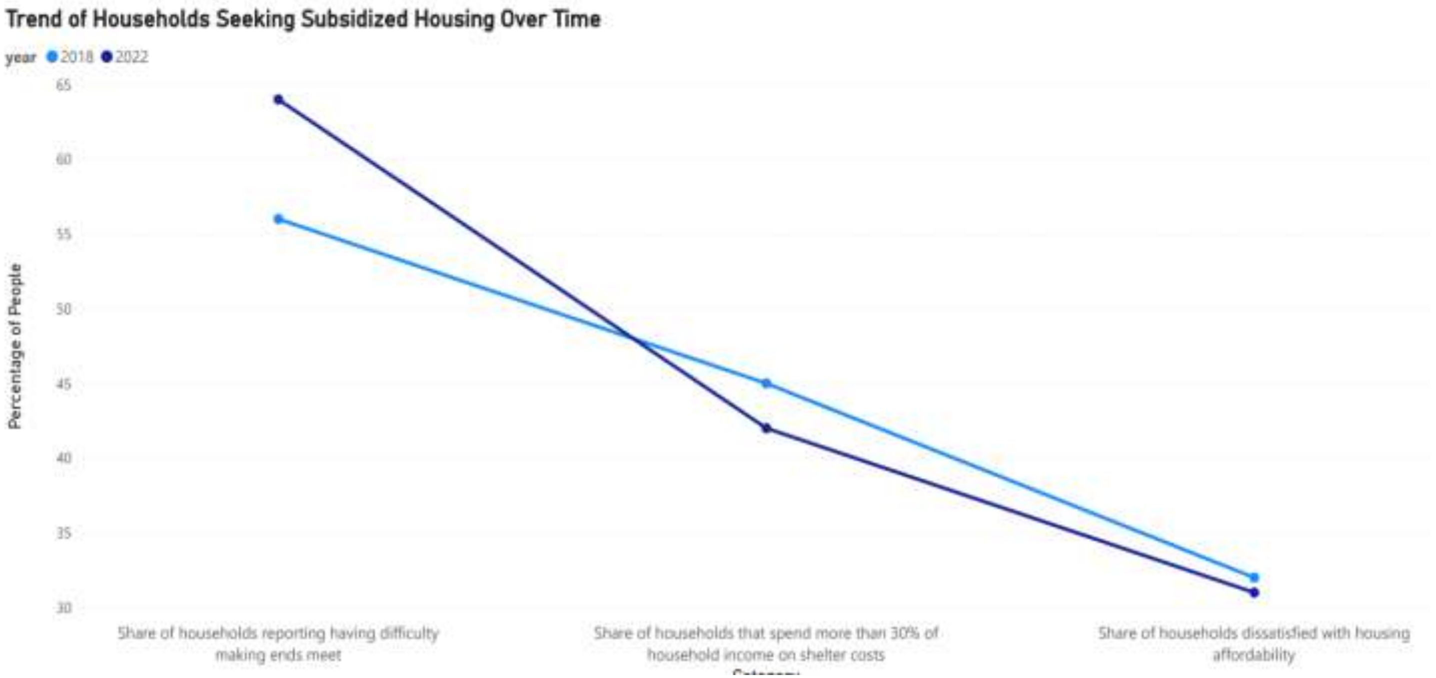


Subsidized Housing Units Decline: Subsidized housing units decreased from 86K in Q2 2021 to 82.5K in Q1 2024, signaling a reduction in support.
Affordable Housing Units Growth: Affordable housing units increased significantly, from 6.5K in Q1 2021 to 9.6K in Q1 2024, showing progress.
Actionable Insight: Expand subsidized housing programs alongside affordable housing initiatives to address the growing housing demands in Toronto CMA.

Data source:
Open Data Dataset. (n.d.). https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/active-affordable-and-social-housing-units/

Proportion of Housing Types

Households Seeking Subsidized Housing



A steady decline in households seeking subsidized housing was observed from 2018 to 2022.

Decreases were seen across various categories, including those struggling with affordability and high shelter costs.

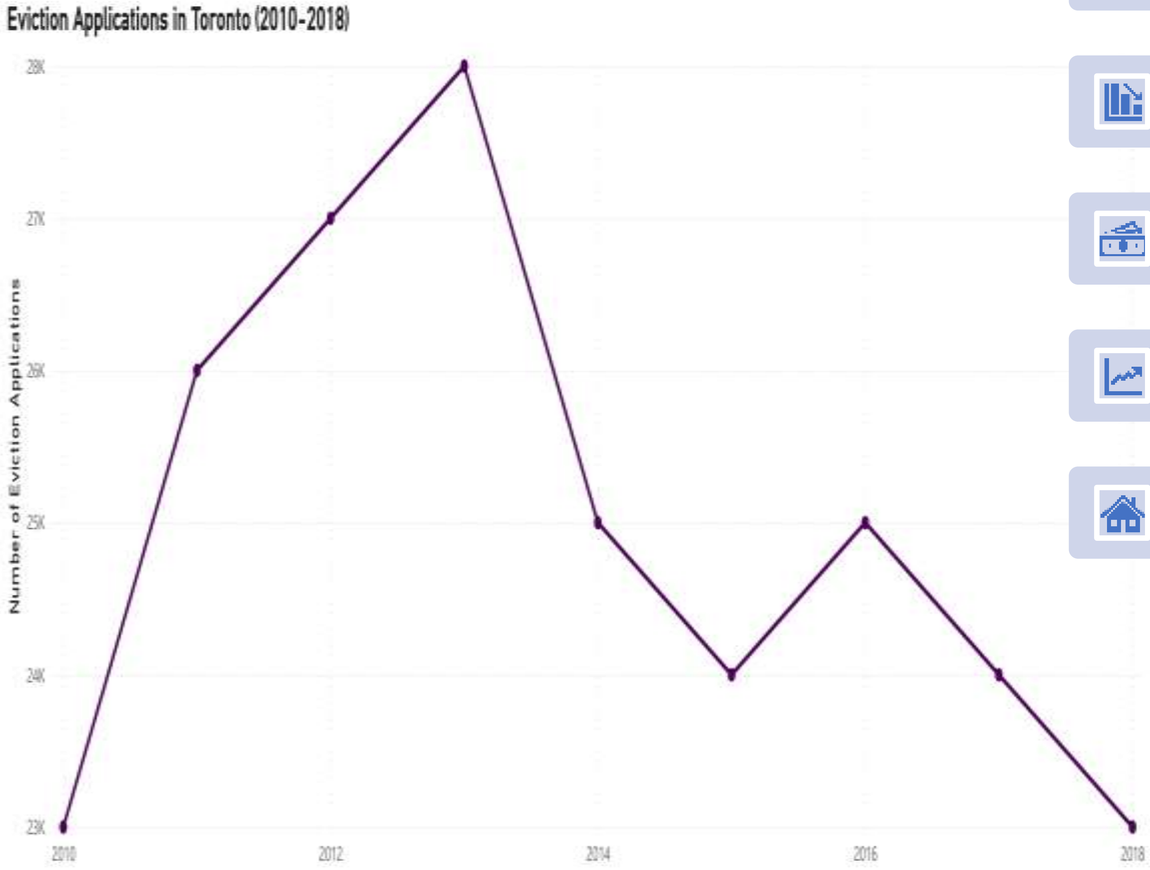
The decline may indicate changes in housing conditions, reduced eligibility, or limited availability of support.

Lower demand might also suggest improvements in housing affordability, though further analysis is needed.

Understanding the reasons behind this trend is crucial for ensuring that support reaches those in need.

[Source: City-Planning-2021-Census]()

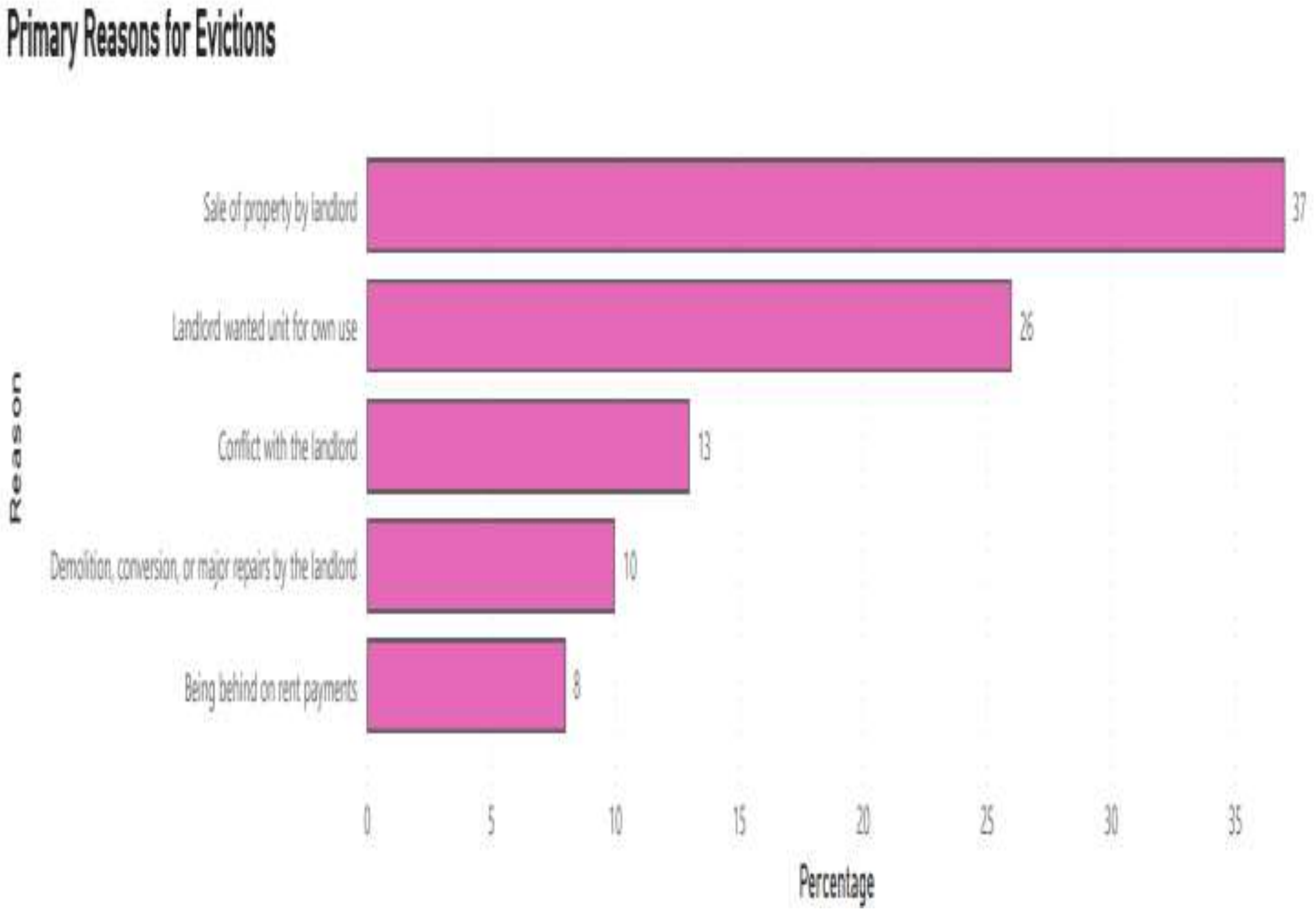
Eviction Trends in Toronto (2010-2018)



- Eviction applications peaked in **2015**, indicating a period of heightened housing instability.
- A gradual decline in applications occurred after **2017**, suggesting possible improvements in housing policies or economic conditions.
- The peak period may correlate with economic downturns or increased housing costs.
- The decline could reflect successful interventions like rental assistance programs or tenant support.
- Understanding eviction trends is critical for developing strategies to prevent housing instability and homelessness.

[Source: Eviction Applications.]()

Key Drivers of Evictions



Non-payment of rent is the leading cause of evictions, highlighting economic challenges faced by tenants.

Other significant reasons include **property sales** and **landlord-tenant disputes**.

Economic stressors like job loss or rising living costs may contribute to increased non-payment cases.

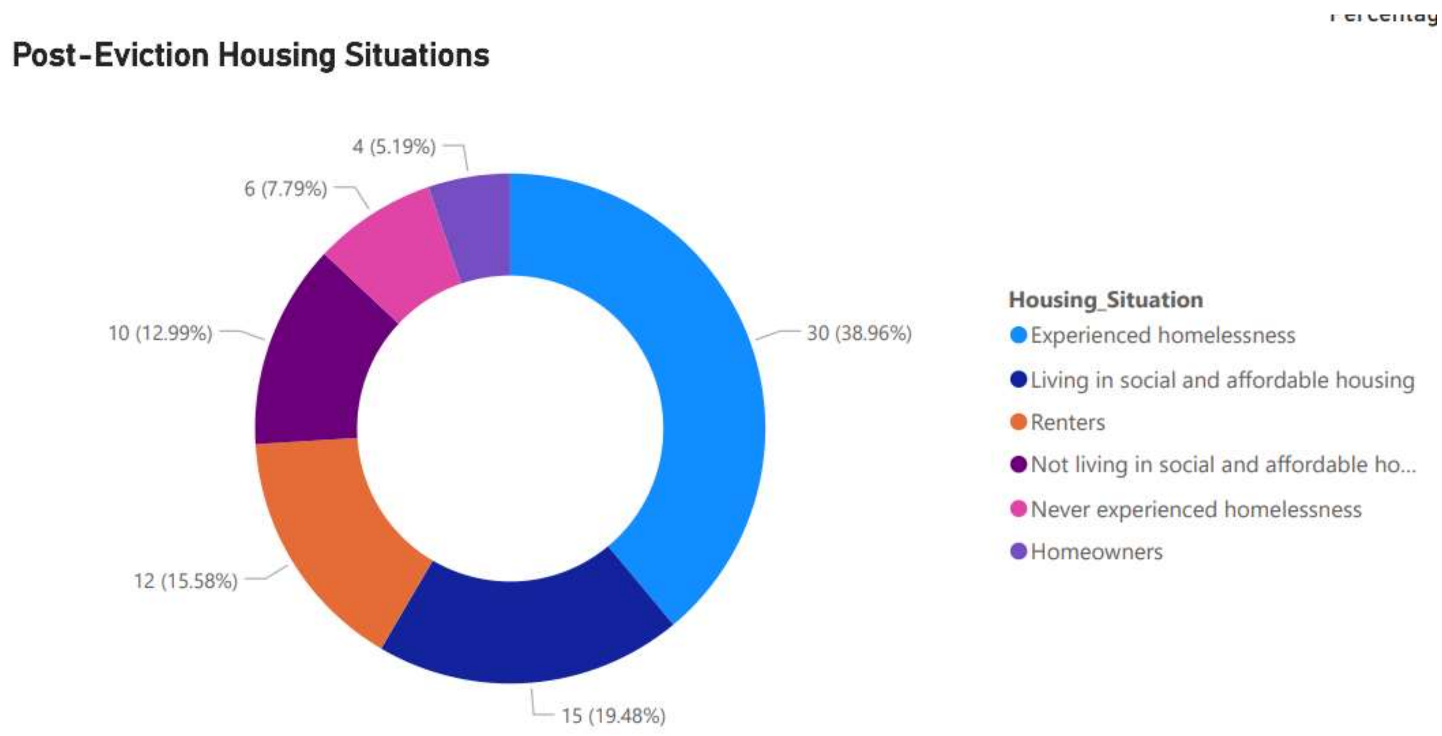
The prevalence of evictions due to **property sales** suggests impacts from real estate market dynamics.

Understanding these drivers is essential for targeted policy interventions to reduce housing instability and prevent homelessness.

[Source: Eviction Applications](.)

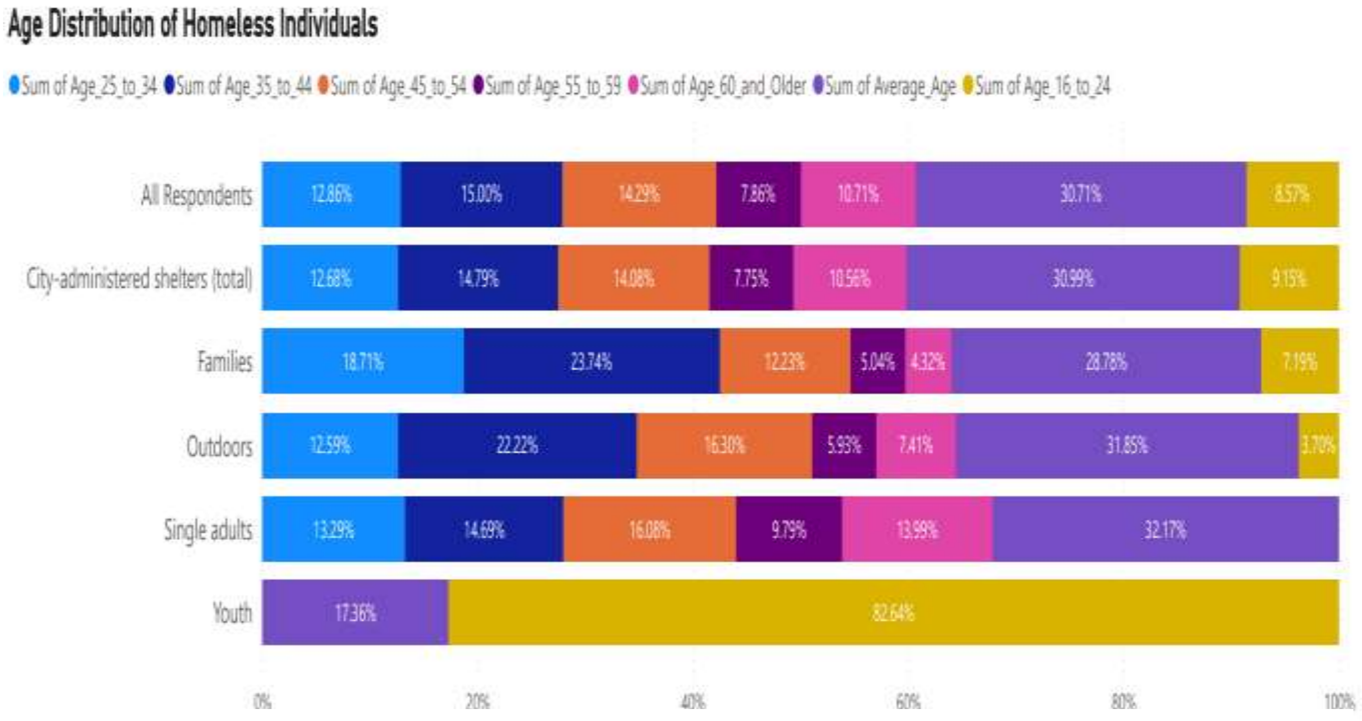
Impact on Homelessness

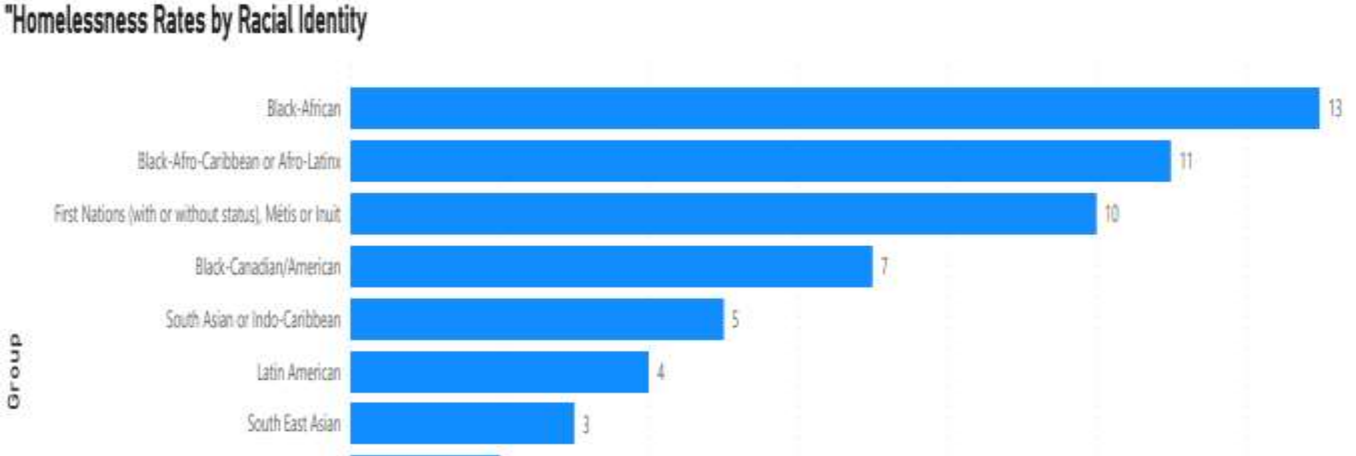
Source: Eviction Applications.



- Many evicted individuals end up in **unstable housing situations**, such as shelters or living outdoors.
- **Post-eviction**, a significant portion of people transition into temporary housing or rely on friends and family.
- These transitions increase the risk of **long-term homelessness** without adequate support.
- Addressing the root causes of eviction can reduce the strain on shelter systems.
- **Prevention programs** and **affordable housing initiatives** are critical to minimizing the pathway from eviction to homelessness.

Disparities in Homelessness Rates





Indigenous and Black communities face disproportionately higher rates of homelessness.

Youth and young adults are among the most affected age groups, indicating a need for targeted support.

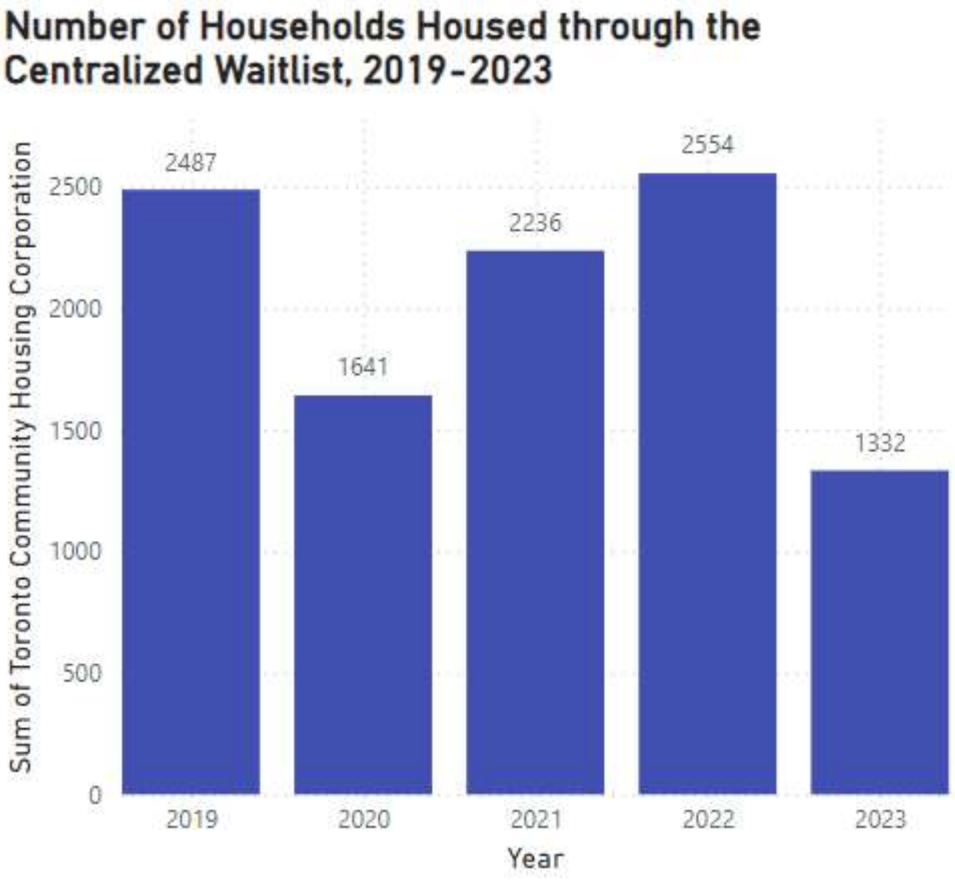
Systemic inequalities and **historic disadvantages** contribute to higher homelessness rates among marginalized groups.

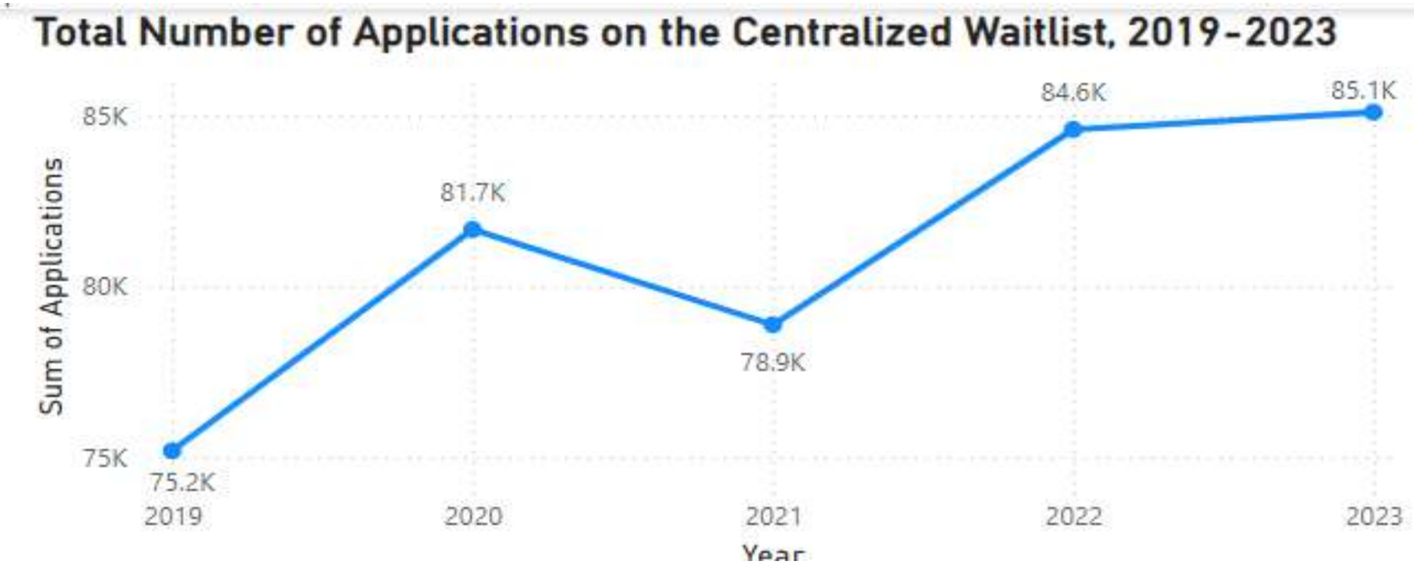
Addressing these disparities requires **culturally sensitive services** and **inclusive policy measures**.

Data emphasizes the need for equity-focused approaches to reduce homelessness and provide long-term stability.

[Source: Assessment data]

Centralized Waitlist Applications and Housing Placements (2019-2023)



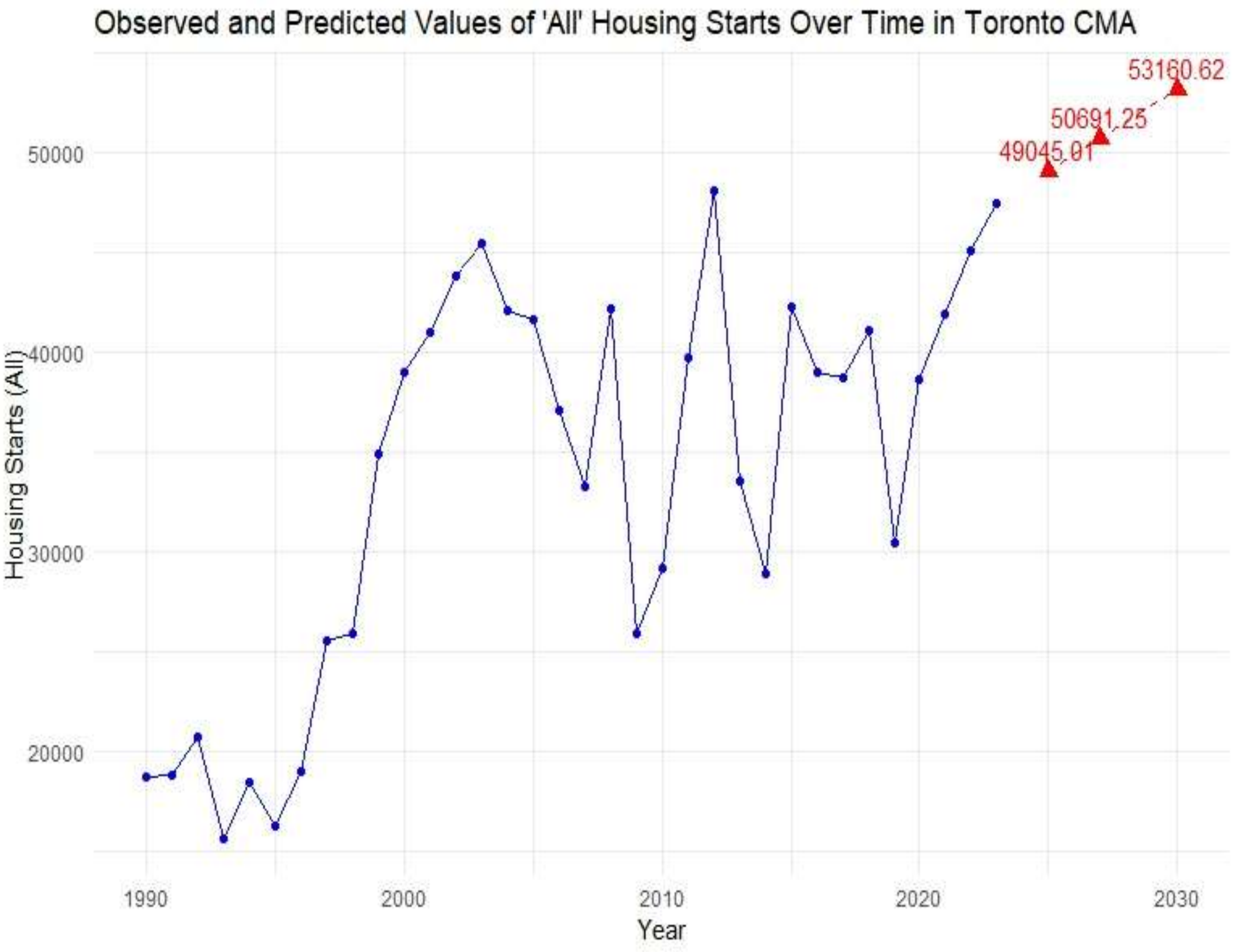


The visualizations depict trends in applications and housing placements through the centralized waitlist from 2019 to 2023. Applications increased, peaking at 85.1K in 2023, while the number of housed households varied, with a notable decline in 2023. This highlights the growing demand for affordable housing and the challenges in meeting the needs of applicants.

[Source: Waitlist report]

Housing Starts Predicted

- **Upward Trend in Housing Starts**: Forecasted housing starts in Toronto CMA show steady growth, reaching approximately 69,623 units by 2050, indicating a sustained increase in construction activity.
- **Predictive Insight for Urban Planning**: These projections can aid in urban planning by helping policymakers and stakeholders anticipate future housing supply needs and adjust infrastructure and resources accordingly.

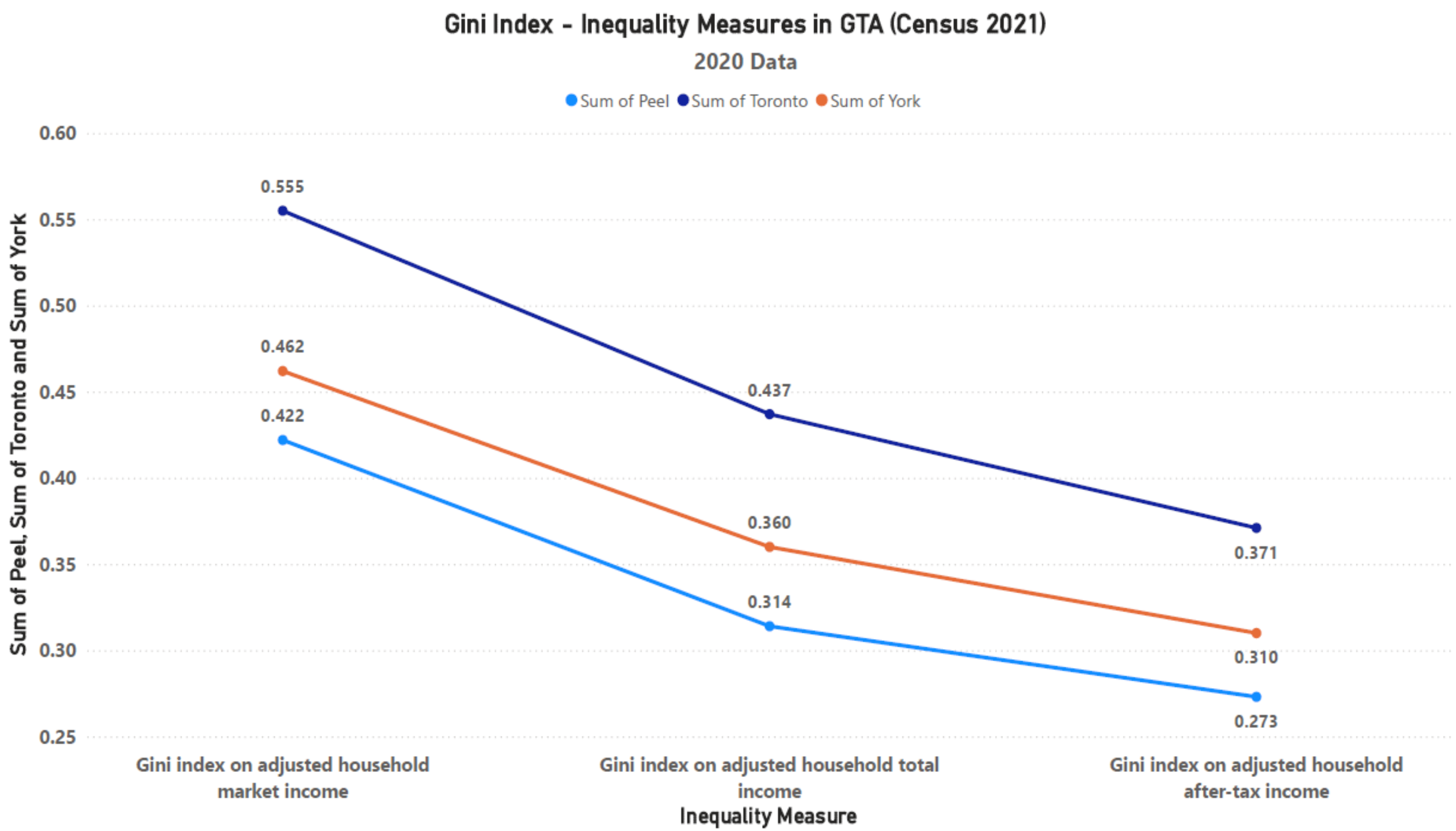


Overview of the Financial Stability in GTA

Examining financial stability indicators in the Greater Toronto Area, including income inequality, wage gaps, low-income prevalence, unemployment, and social assistance effectiveness.

This analysis aims to provide insights into economic well-being, identify vulnerable populations, and highlight potential areas for policy intervention to enhance overall financial stability in the region.

Gini Indices – Inequality Measures in GTA (Census 2021)



- The Gini index, a measure of income inequality, ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing perfect inequality.
- The Gini index on adjusted household market income for the sum of Peel, Toronto, and York regions is 0.422, indicating a moderate level of income inequality.
- The Gini index on adjusted household total income and after-tax income are lower at 0.273 and 0.314, respectively, suggesting a more equitable distribution of total and after-tax income in the region.

Source: [Income Inequality 2020-21]

Gini Coefficient

Significant Differences in Gini Coefficients Across Regions: Paired t-tests reveal statistically significant differences in Gini coefficients between the City of Toronto and other regions, particularly Halton, York, Peel, Durham, and Toronto CMA, indicating variations in income inequality levels.

Comparison of Regional Inequality: The highest mean differences in Gini coefficients are observed between the City of Toronto and Peel/Durham Regions, suggesting these areas exhibit distinct patterns of income inequality relative to Toronto.

Comparison	t-value	df	p-value	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Mean Difference
City of Toronto vs Halton Region	3.86	5	0.0119	0.0178	0.0889	0.0533
City of Toronto vs York Region	3.11	5	0.0267	0.0103	0.1097	0.0600
City of Toronto vs Peel Region	2.97	5	0.0312	0.0096	0.1337	0.0717
City of Toronto vs Durham Region	3.19	5	0.0243	0.0158	0.1475	0.0817
City of Toronto vs Toronto CMA	2.74	5	0.0409	0.0031	0.0969	0.0500
Peel Region vs York Region	-2.15	5	0.0842	-0.0256	0.0023	-0.0117

Source: Income Inequality

Gini Index prediction

- **Rising Inequality Trends**: Predictive modeling shows an increasing trend in Gini Index values for the City of Toronto, York Region, and Peel Region through 2050, indicating growing income inequality.
- **Regional Differences**: The City of Toronto is projected to have the highest Gini Index by 2050 (0.4416), suggesting more pronounced inequality compared to York and Peel Regions.

Source: Income Inequality

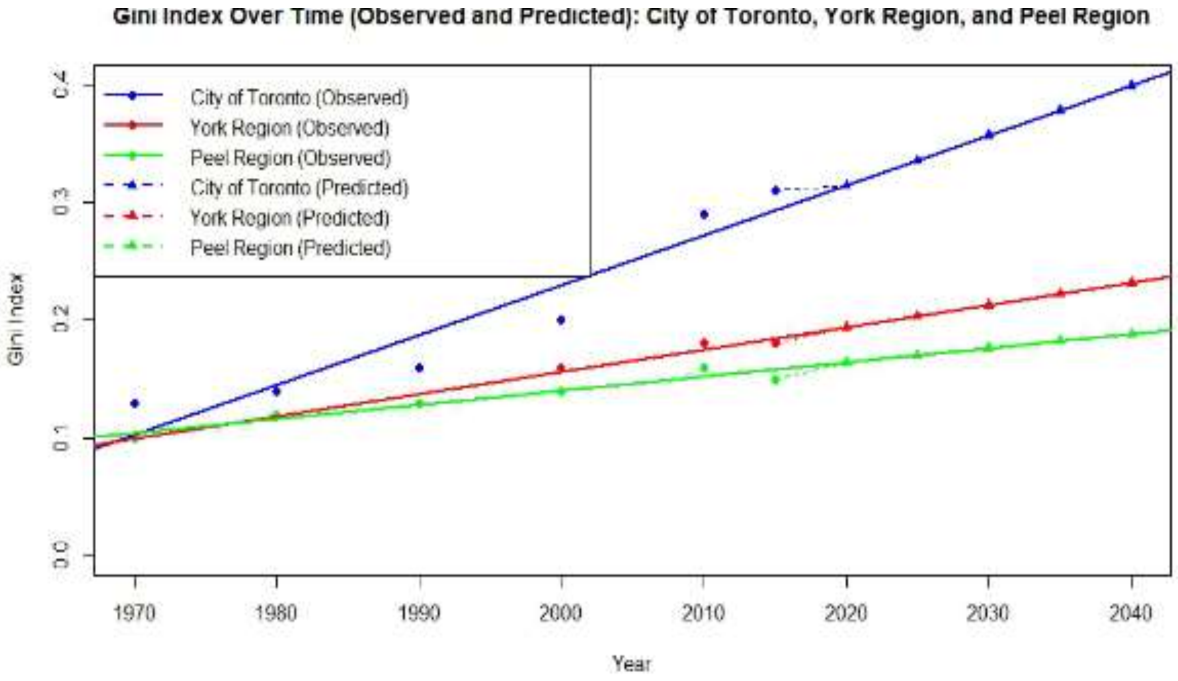


Figure 38: Predictive Linear Model for Gini Index

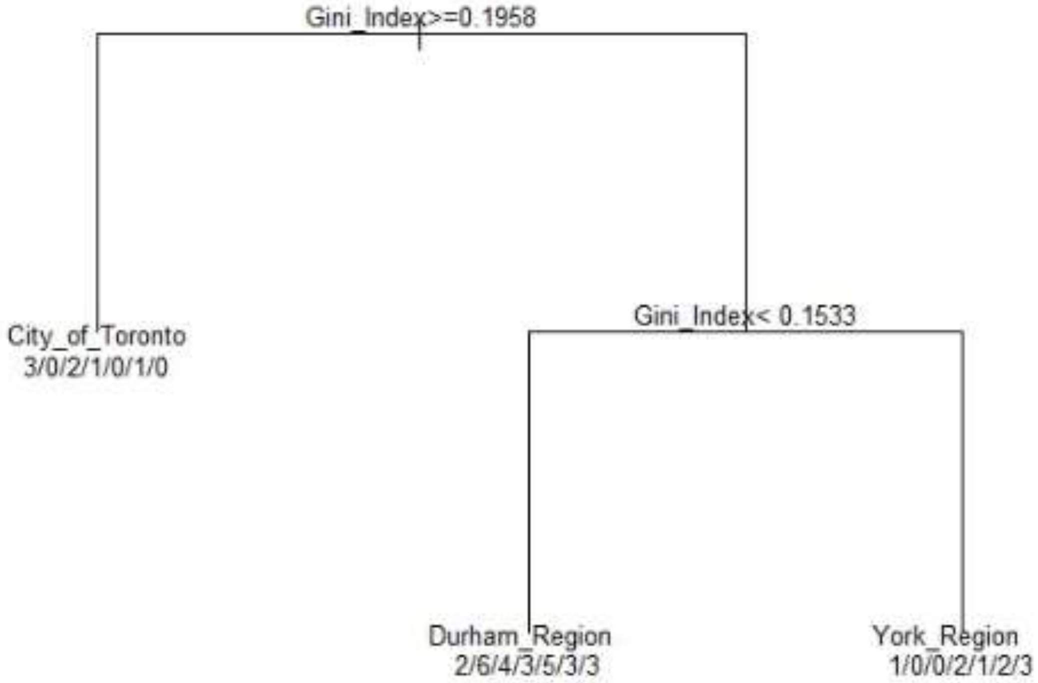
Table 19: Predicted Gini Index for City of Toronto, York Region, and Peel Region

Year	City of Toronto	York Region	Peel Region
2030	0.3571	0.2127	0.1761
2040	0.3993	0.2316	0.1880
2050	0.4416	0.2505	0.2000

Gini Index Decision Tree

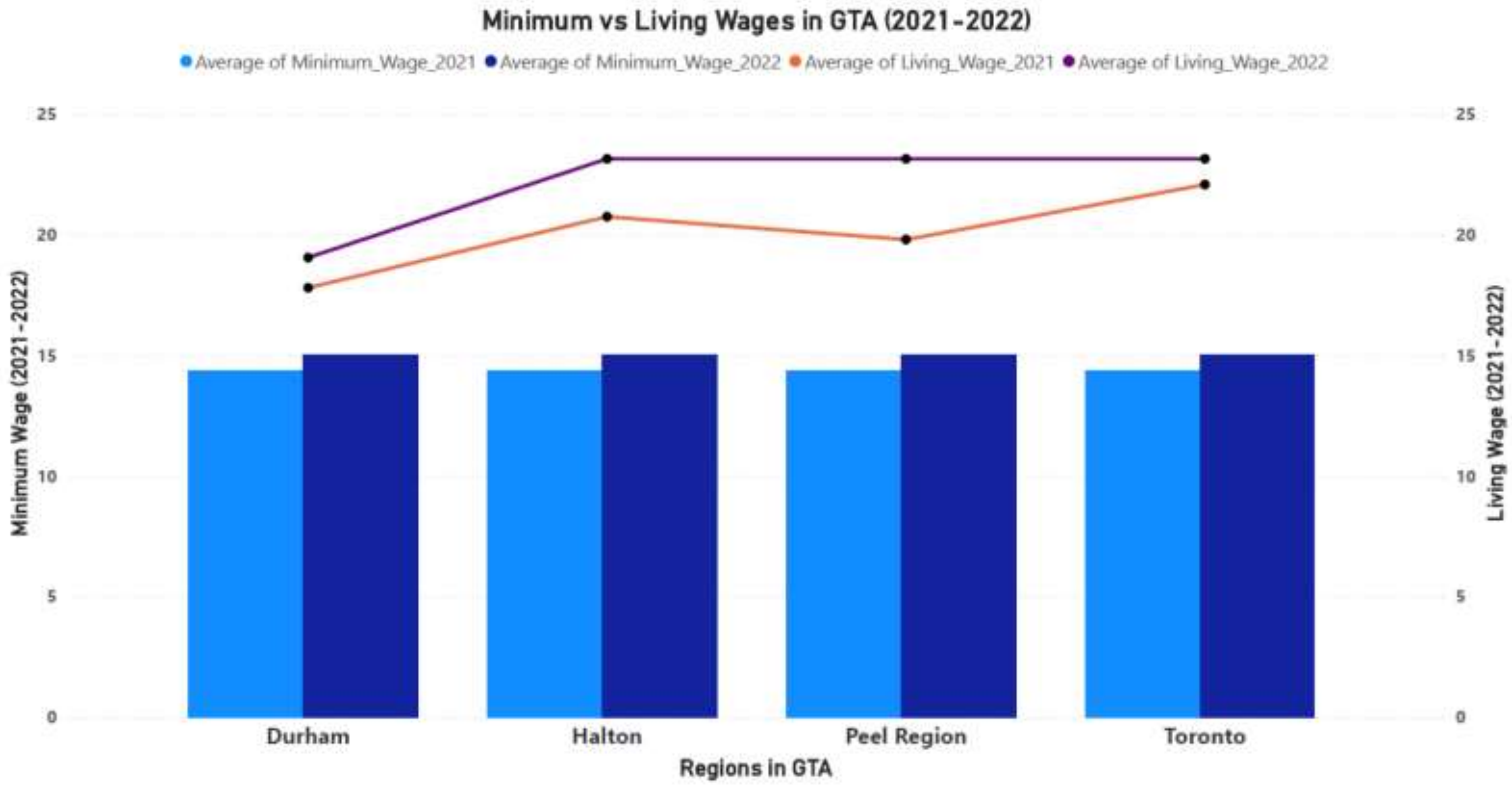
- **Decision Tree for Gini Index Classification**: The model splits regions based on Gini Index thresholds, highlighting income inequality differences.
- **Distinct Regional Groupings**: City of Toronto shows the highest inequality (Gini ≥ 0.1958), while Durham and York Regions are grouped with lower Gini values (Gini < 0.1533), indicating relatively less inequality.

Source: Income Inequality



Minimum vs Living Wages in GTA (2021-2022)

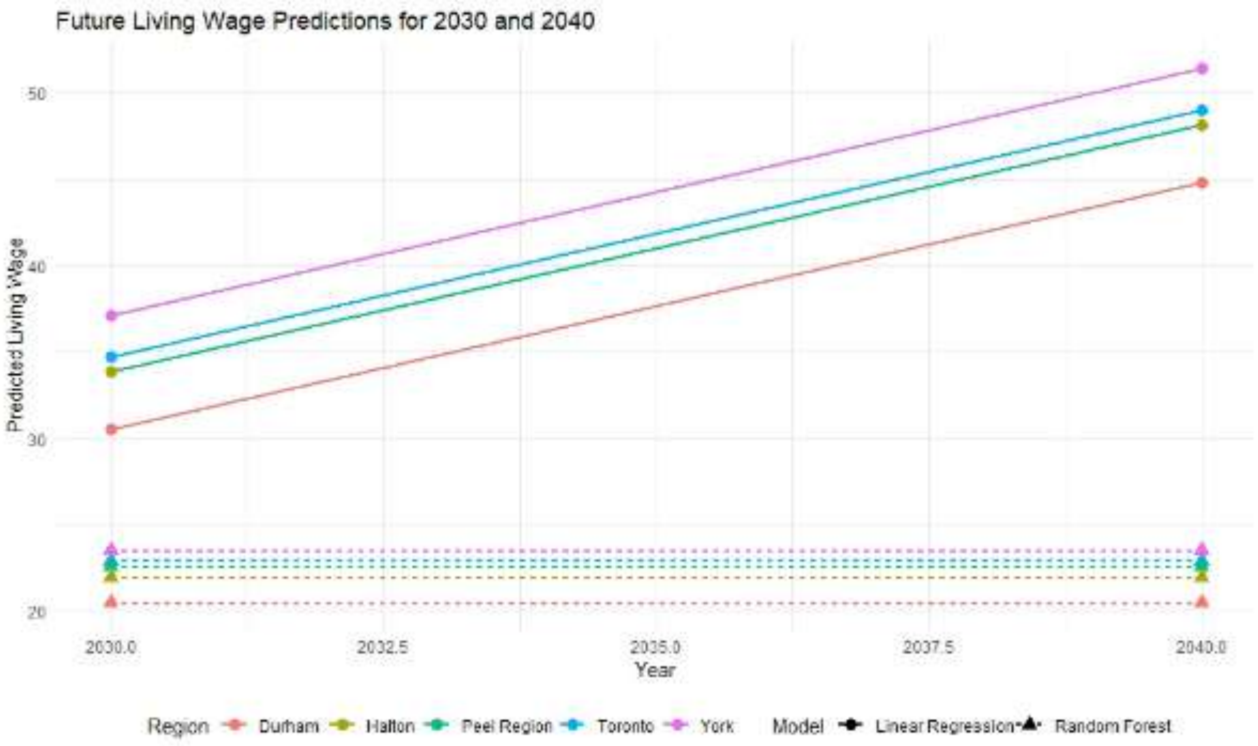
- The minimum wage in the GTA regions ranges from $14.35 to $15.50 per hour in 2021-2022, while the living wage, which is the hourly rate needed to cover the basic expenses of a family, ranges from $18.60 to $22.08 per hour.
- The living wage is significantly higher than the minimum wage, indicating that many workers in the GTA may struggle to make ends meet, even when employed.
- The difference between the minimum and living wages is largest in the Peel region, where the living wage is $22.08 per hour, compared to the minimum wage of $14.35 per hour.



Sources: 2021, 2022 Living Wages
2021 - 2022 Minimum Wages

Living Wage Prediction

- **Living Wage Predictions for 2030 and 2040**: Both linear regression and random forest models indicate rising living wage requirements across regions, with York and Toronto projected to have the highest increases.
- **Model Comparison**: Linear regression provides a smooth trend for future wages, while random forest predictions remain consistent across years, reflecting model differences in handling linear trends.

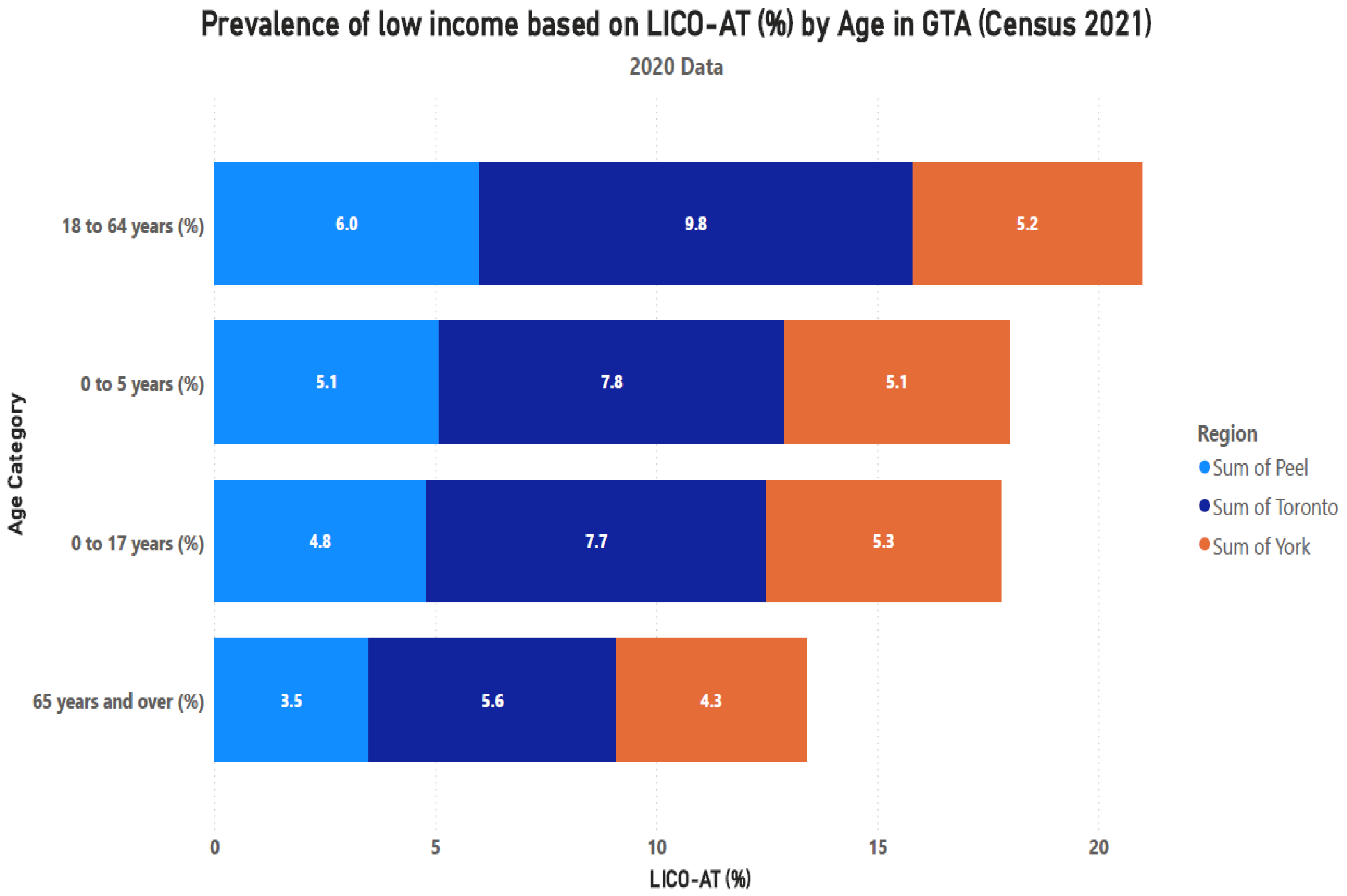


Linear Regression and Random Forest Models for Living Wage

Source: [Minimum wages]() and [Living wages]()

Prevalence of Low Income Based on LICO-AT (%)

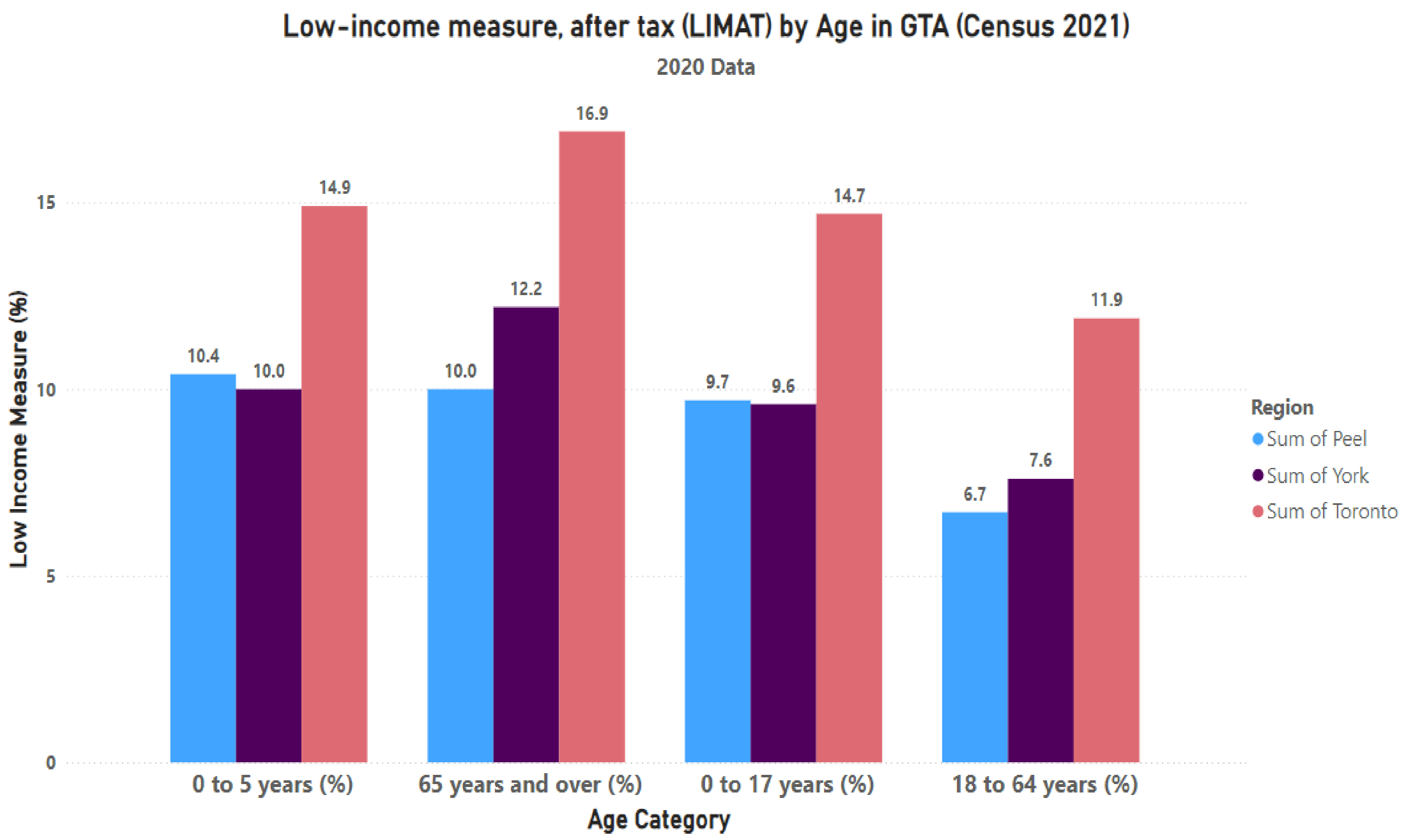
- **The data shows that children and youth (0-17 years) have the highest prevalence of low income based on the LICO-AT measure, ranging from 7.7% in York to 9.8% in Peel.**
- **This suggests that families with children in the GTA are disproportionately affected by low income, which can have significant impacts on child development and well-being.**
- **The lower rates for the 18-64 and 65+ age groups indicate that government programs and policies may be more effective at supporting these demographics, but there is still room for improvement in reducing low-income levels across all age groups.**



Source: LICO-AT (Census 2021)

Low-Income Measure, After Tax (LIMAT) by Age in GTA (Census 2021)

- **The LIMAT rates are even higher than the LICO-AT rates, highlighting the significant challenge of low income in the GTA, especially for young children.**
- **The LIMAT rate for the 0-5 years age group is over 14% in all three regions, reaching nearly 17% in Toronto, demonstrating the disproportionate burden of poverty on the youngest members of the population.**
- **The lower LIMAT rates for the 18-64 and 65+ age groups suggest that government income support programs may be more effective for these demographics, but there is still a need to address the high levels of low income among children and youth.**



Source: LIM-AT (Census 2021)

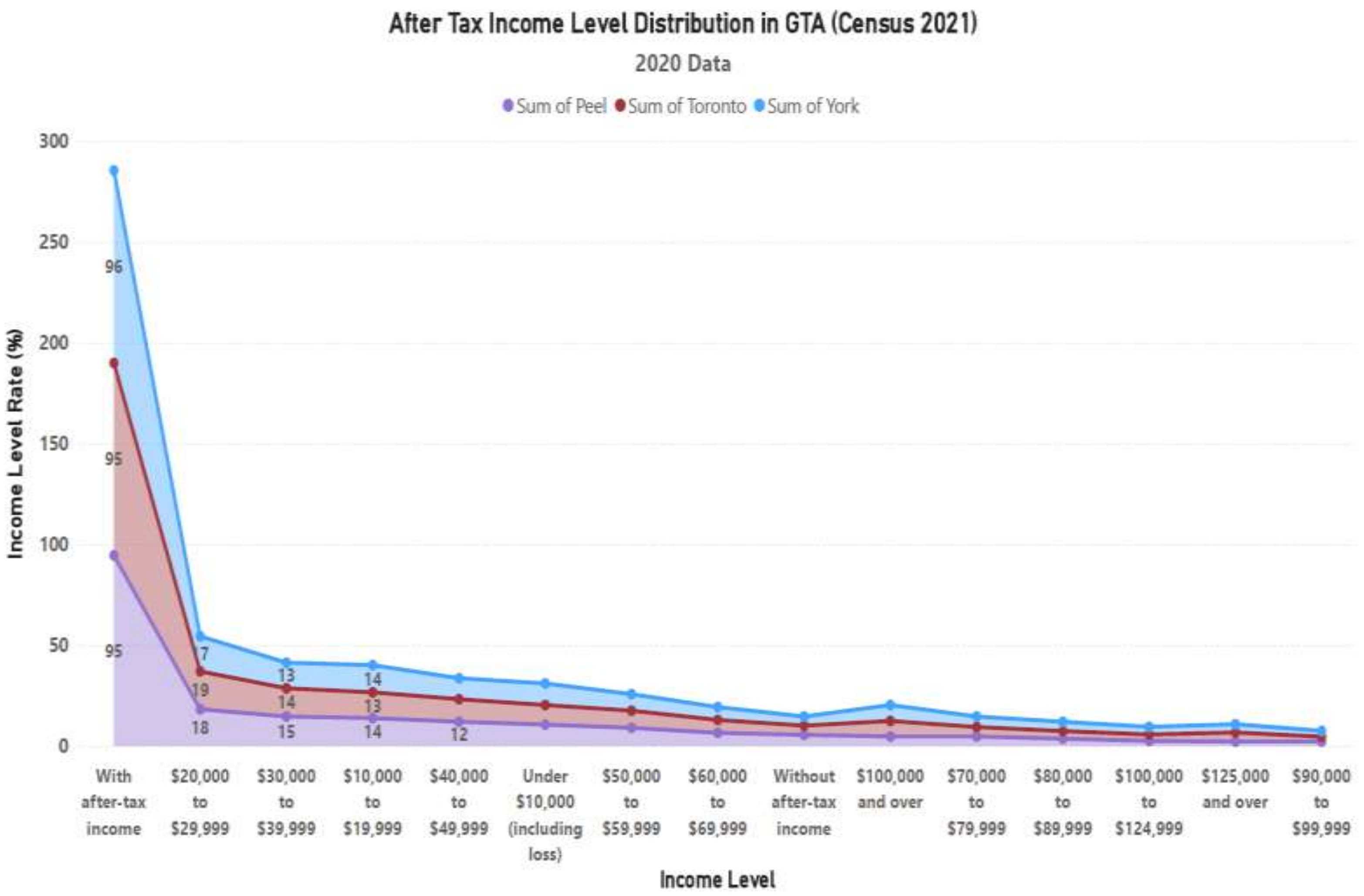
Total Income Levels in GTA (Census 2021)

- **The total income data shows a similar pattern, with the largest proportion of households (13-17%) earning $50,000 to $59,999.**
- **The proportion of households with total incomes under $10,000 (including losses) is lower than the after-tax income distribution, ranging from 6-10%.**
- **Again, York has a higher proportion of households earning $100,000 and over (17%) compared to Peel and Toronto (13-15%), indicating greater income disparity.**

Source: [Income Levels 2020]

After-Tax Income Levels in GTA (Census 2021)

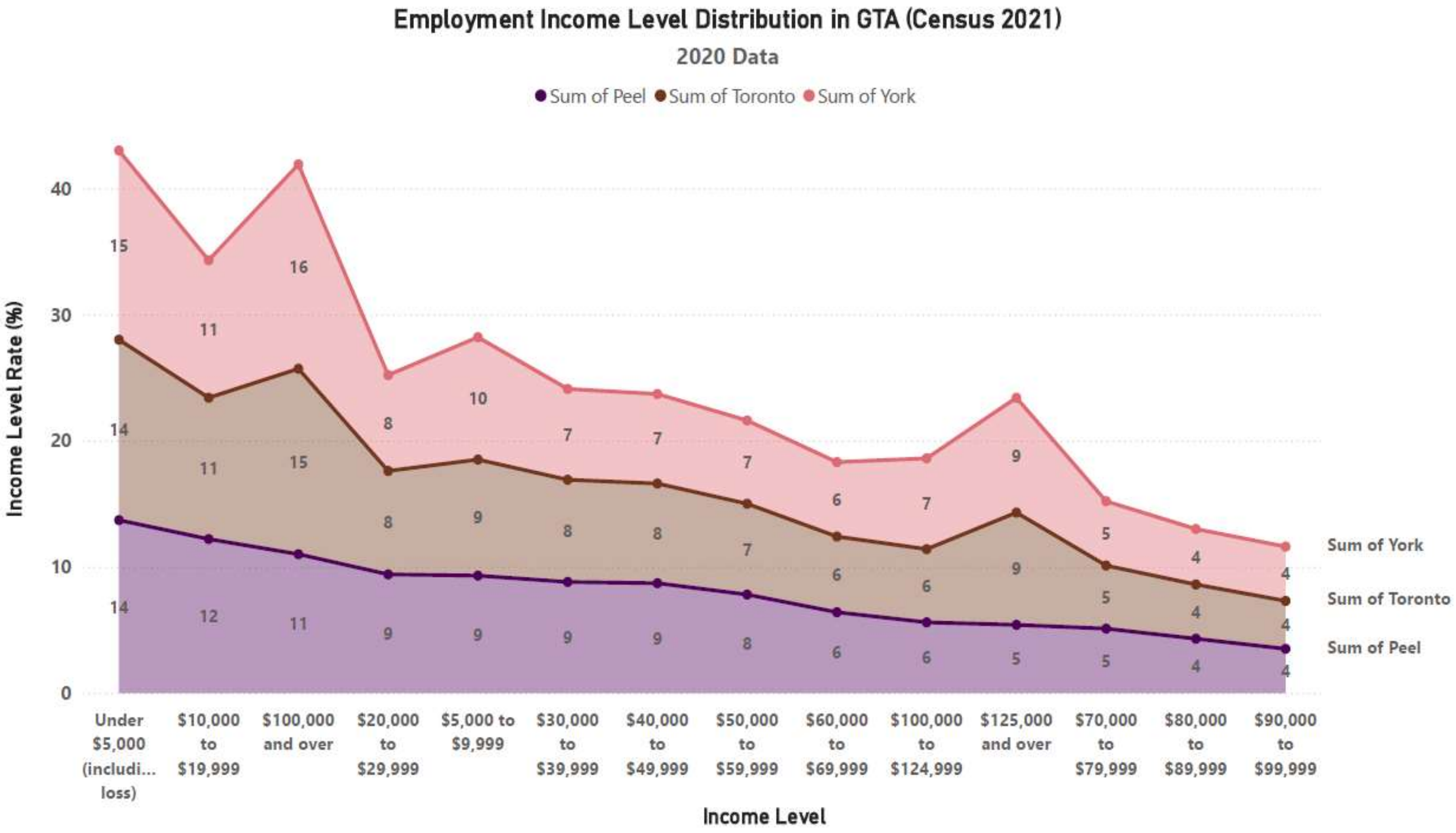
- **The data shows a concentration of households in the middle-income brackets, with the largest proportion (around 18%) earning $50,000 to $59,999 in after-tax income.**
- **However, a significant portion of households (12-15%) have after-tax incomes under $10,000, including losses, indicating a sizable low-income population in the GTA.**
- **The higher proportion of households earning $100,000 and over in York (19%) compared to Peel and Toronto (13-14%) suggests greater income inequality across the regions.**



Source: [After Tax Income Level Rates]

Employment Income Levels in GTA (Census 2021)

- **The employment income data reveals a concentration of individuals in the $30,000 to $39,999 income range, accounting for 11-15% across the three regions.**
- **However, a significant proportion of individuals (14-16%) have employment incomes under $5,000 (including losses), suggesting a prevalence of low-wage work in the GTA.**
- **The higher proportion of individuals earning $100,000 and over in York (9%) compared to Peel and Toronto (6-8%) points to a more unequal distribution of high-paying jobs across the GTA.**



Source: [Income Levels 2020]

Overall Income Levels in GTA (Census 2021)

- **The income level distributions across the GTA show a mixed picture, with a concentration of households and individuals in the middle-income brackets, a sizable low-income population, and a smaller high-income group.**
- **Income inequality is a significant issue in the region, with York generally having a higher proportion of high-income households and individuals compared to Peel and Toronto, indicating a need for policies and programs to address challenges faced by both low-income and middle-income segments.**
- **The data suggests a prevalence of low-wage work in the GTA, with 14-16% of individuals earning under $5,000 from employment.**
- **The unemployment rates in the GTA range from 12.7% to 13.9%, highlighting the economic challenges faced by many residents.**

Low Income Levels Prediction

- **Low-Income Levels Without Social Mobility**: Projections indicate rising low-income levels for Peel and Toronto, with Peel expected to reach over 60% by 2050, highlighting increasing inequality without upward mobility interventions.
- **Regional Disparities**: York, Toronto, and Peel show significantly higher low-income projections compared to Durham and Halton, underscoring distinct regional disparities in income distribution.

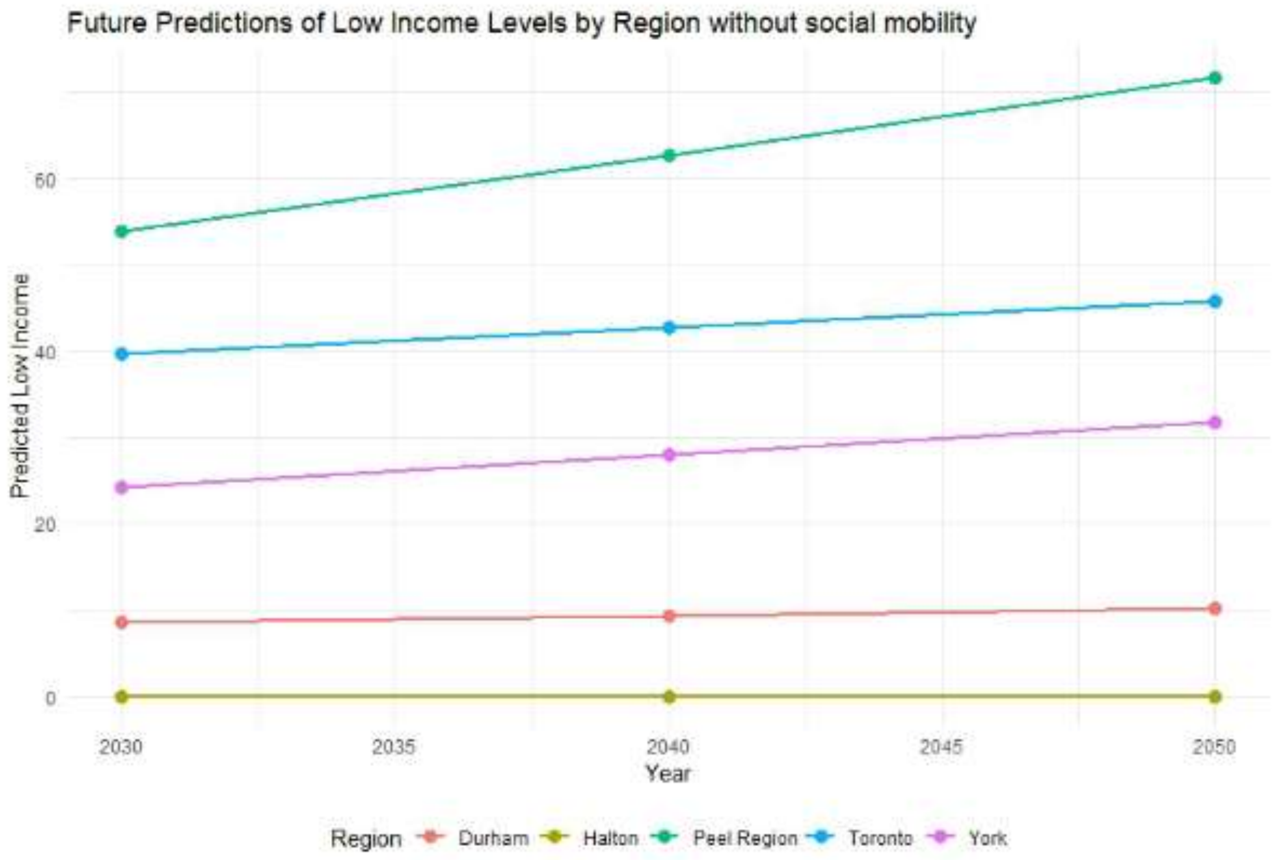


Figure 41: Low Income Projection without Social Mobility

Source: Low Income

Low Income Prediction with Social Mobility considered

- **Social Mobility Impact on Low-Income Levels**: With social mobility considered, low-income projections remain stable across most regions, with slower growth in low-income levels over time.
- **Regional Variations**: Peel and Toronto still show the highest low-income rates by 2050, although the impact of social mobility appears to slightly reduce disparities compared to other regions.

Source: [Low Income]

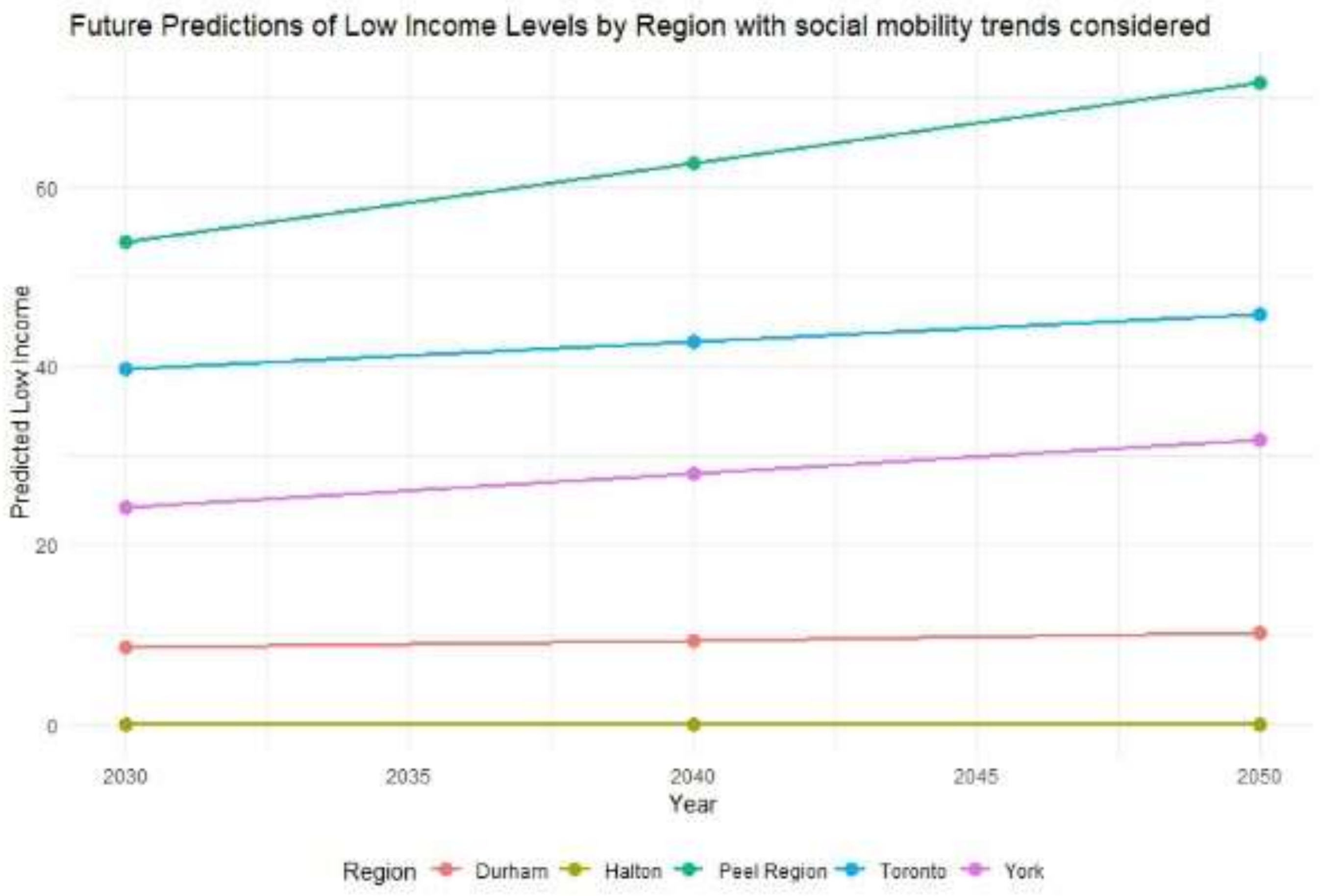
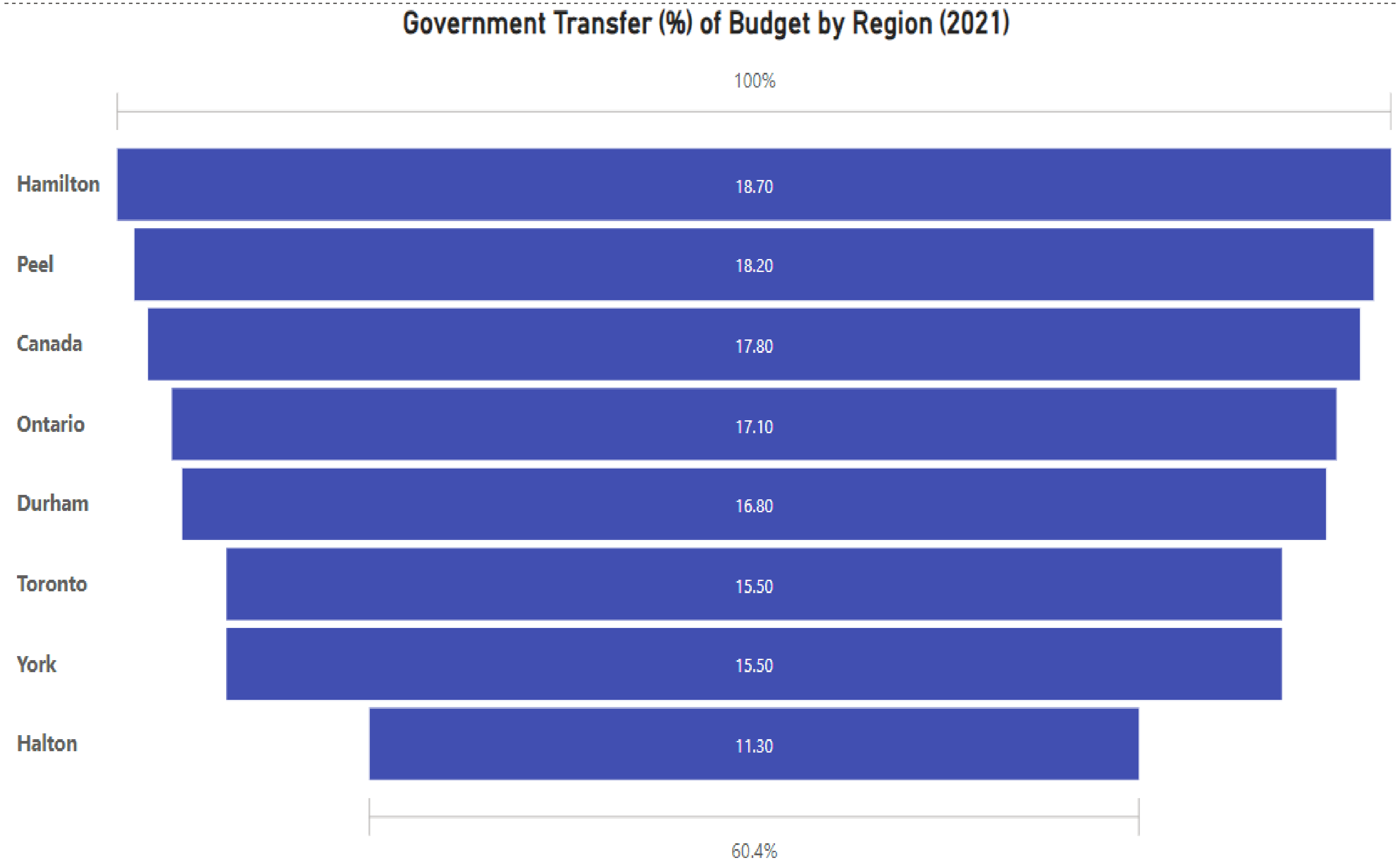


Figure 42: Low Income Projection with Social Mobility

Government Transfer (%) of Budget by Region

- The City of Toronto and York Region have the lowest percentage of household budgets coming from government transfers, at around 15.5%.
- In contrast, Hamilton, Peel, and Durham Regions have the highest reliance on government transfers, with these transfers making up over 18% of household budgets.
- The overall trend suggests that lower-income regions within the GTA and Ontario tend to have a higher dependence on government transfer payments as a source of household income.

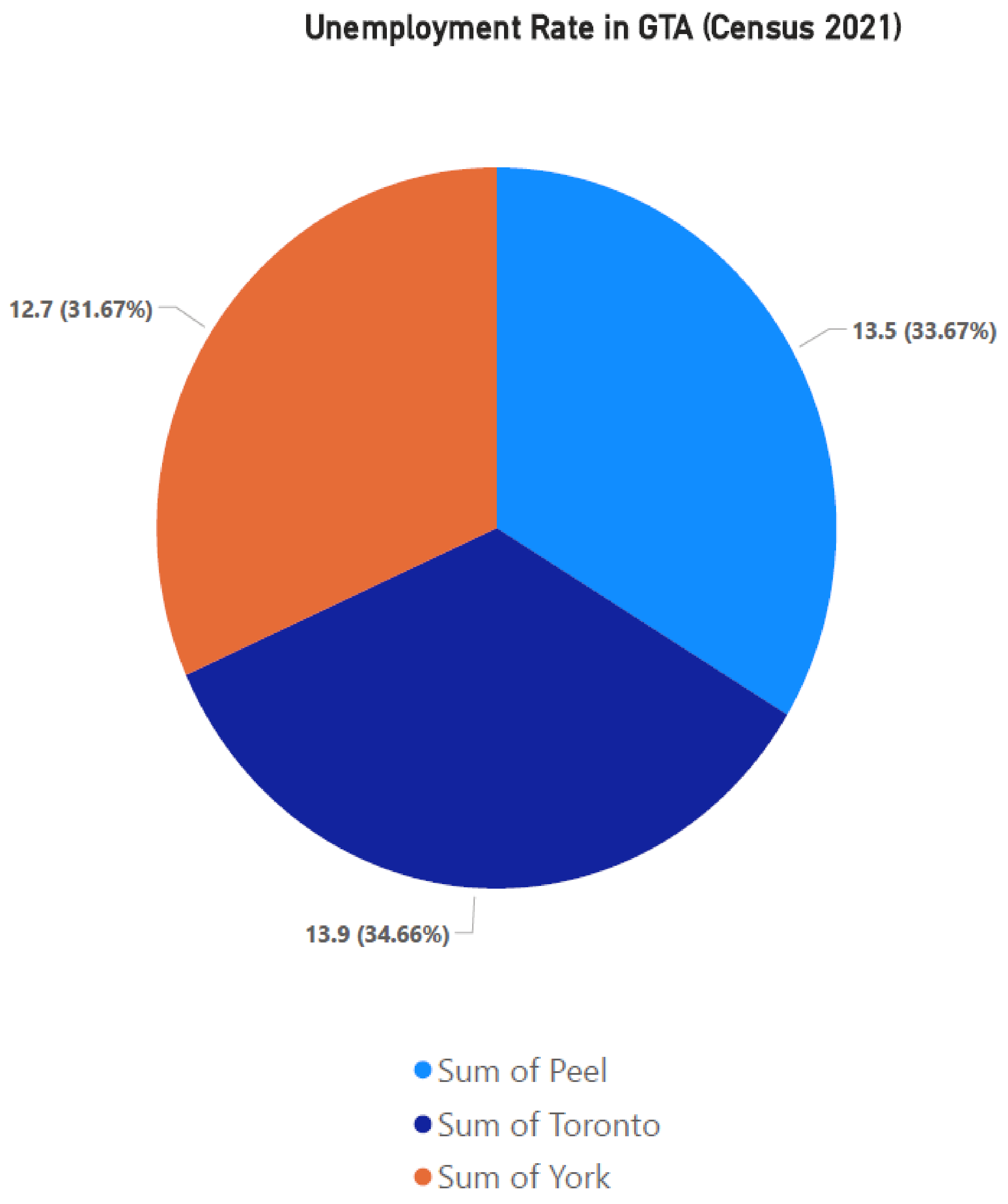


Source: [Government Transfers]

Unemployment Rate in GTA (Census 2021)

- The unemployment rate is highest in Toronto at 13.9%, followed by Peel at 13.5% and York at 12.7%.
- The unemployment rate in Toronto is 34.66% higher than the rate in York, indicating a significant disparity in employment opportunities across the GTA.
- The high unemployment rates in the GTA, particularly in Toronto and Peel, suggest that many residents may be facing economic challenges and financial instability.

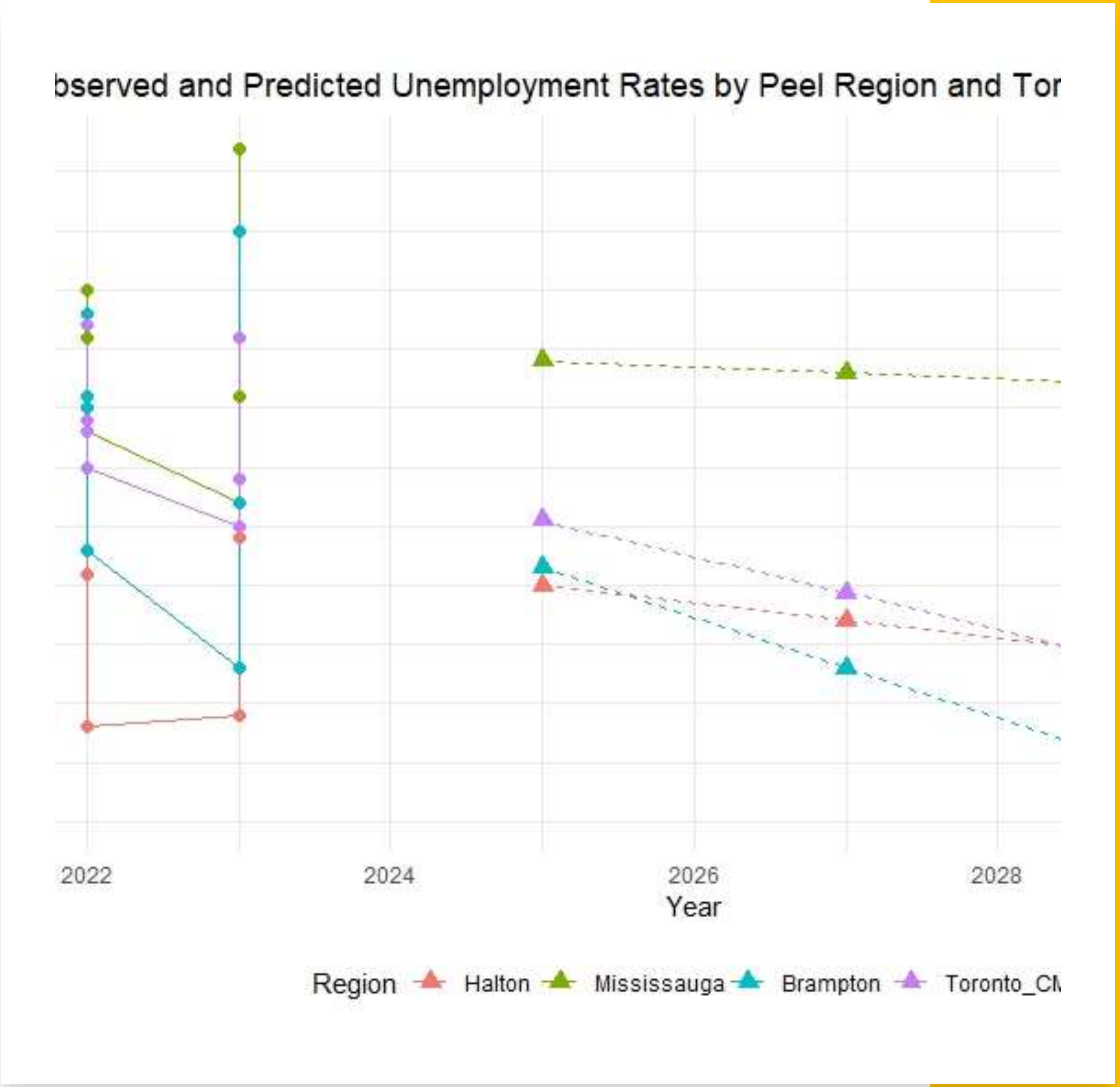
Source: [Unemployment Rate 2021]



Peel Unemployment Prediction

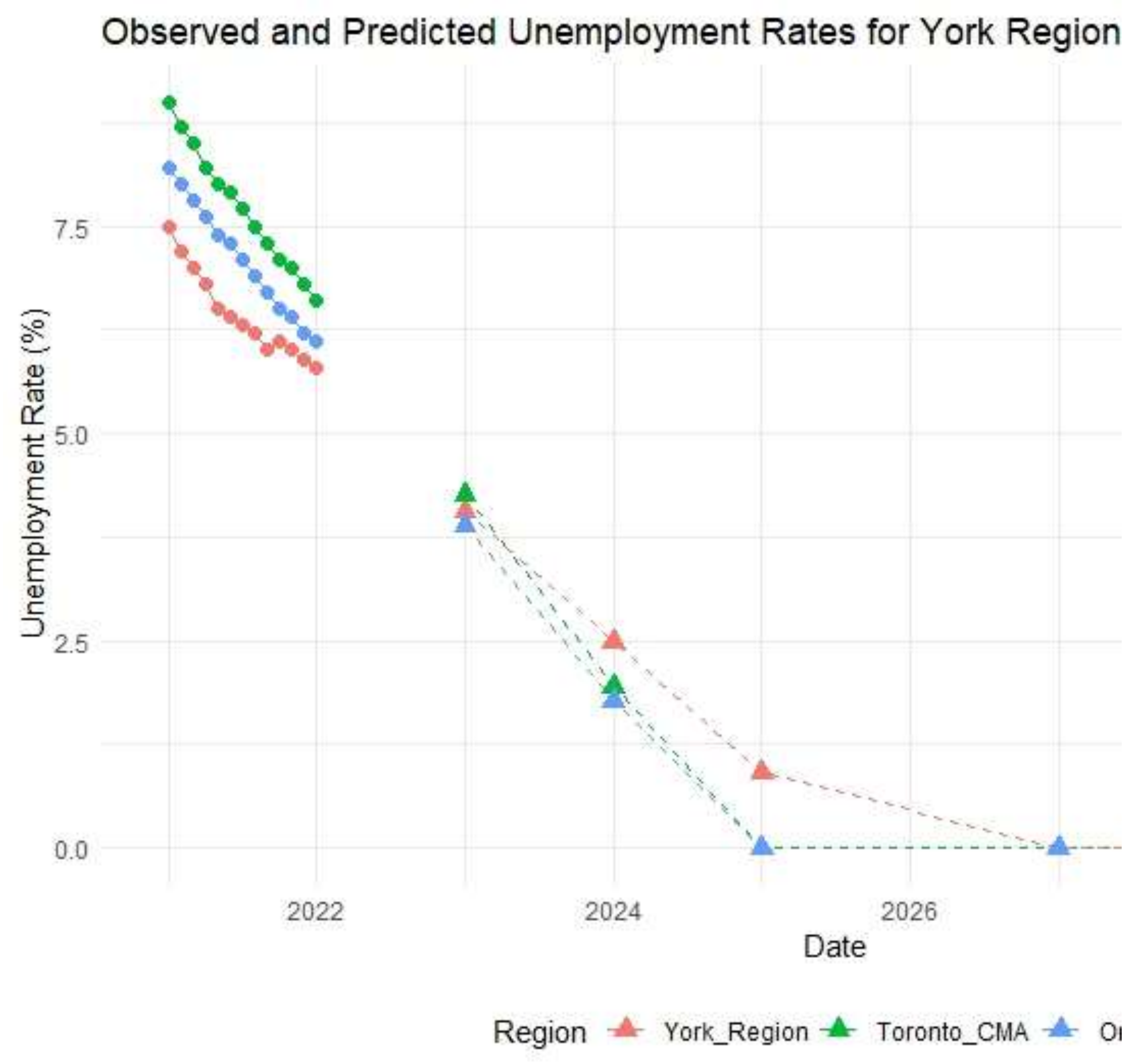
•**Unemployment Rate Prediction**: Future unemployment rates in Peel Region and Toronto CMA show a gradual decline from 2025 to 2050, with Toronto CMA having the lowest predicted rates across the timeline.

•**Model Accuracy (RMSE)**: Toronto CMA shows the best model fit (lowest RMSE at 0.5573), suggesting more reliable predictions for this region compared to others, such as Brampton, which has a higher RMSE.



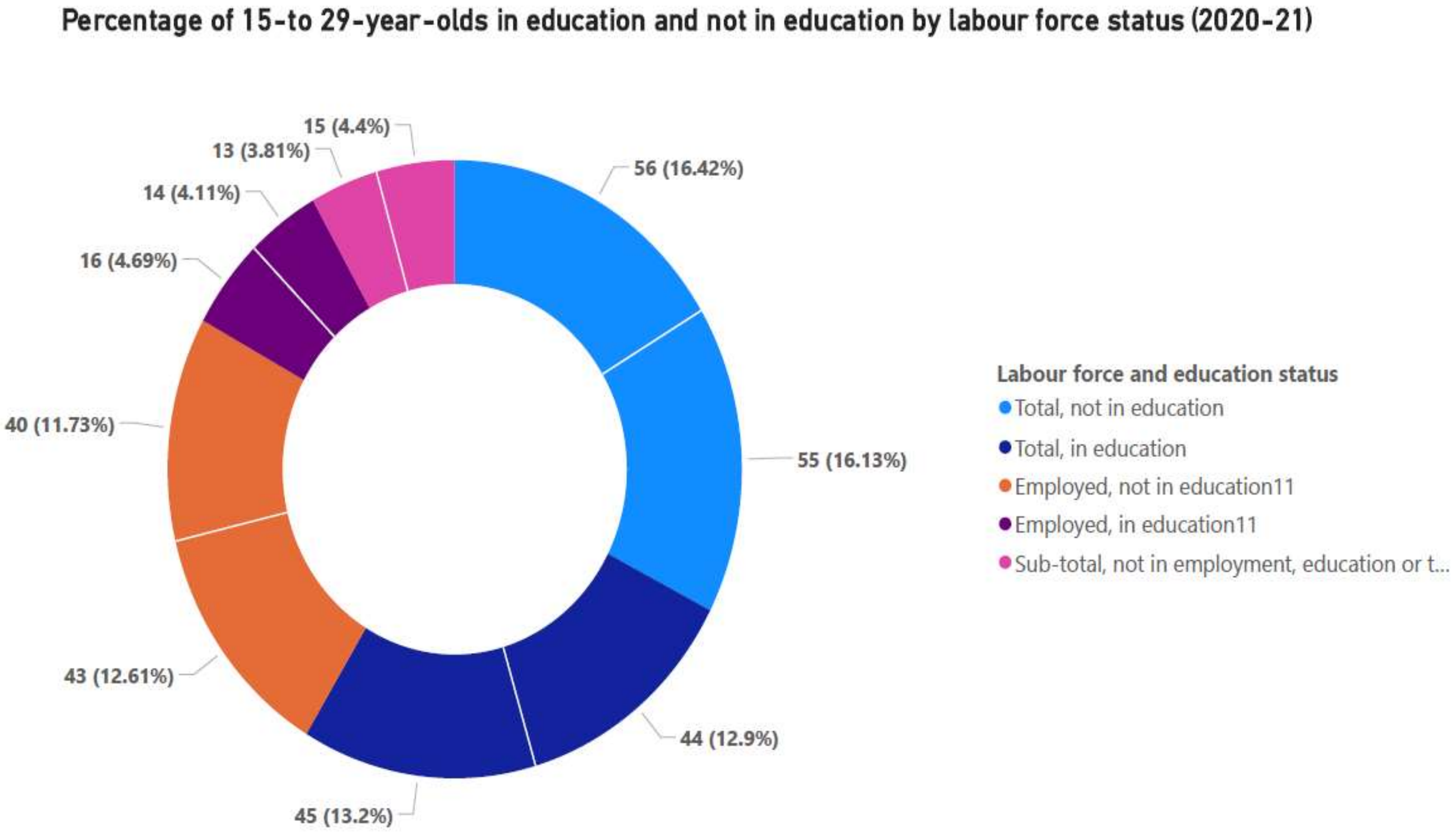
Short-Term Unemployment York

- **Short-Term Unemployment Forecast**: Predictions for York Region, Toronto CMA, and Ontario show a steady decline in unemployment rates through 2025, indicating positive economic recovery trends.
- **Comparison Across Regions**: York Region's unemployment rate follows a similar downward trend to Toronto CMA and Ontario, suggesting regional economic resilience.



Percentage of 15-to 29-year-olds in education and not in education by labour force status (2020-21)

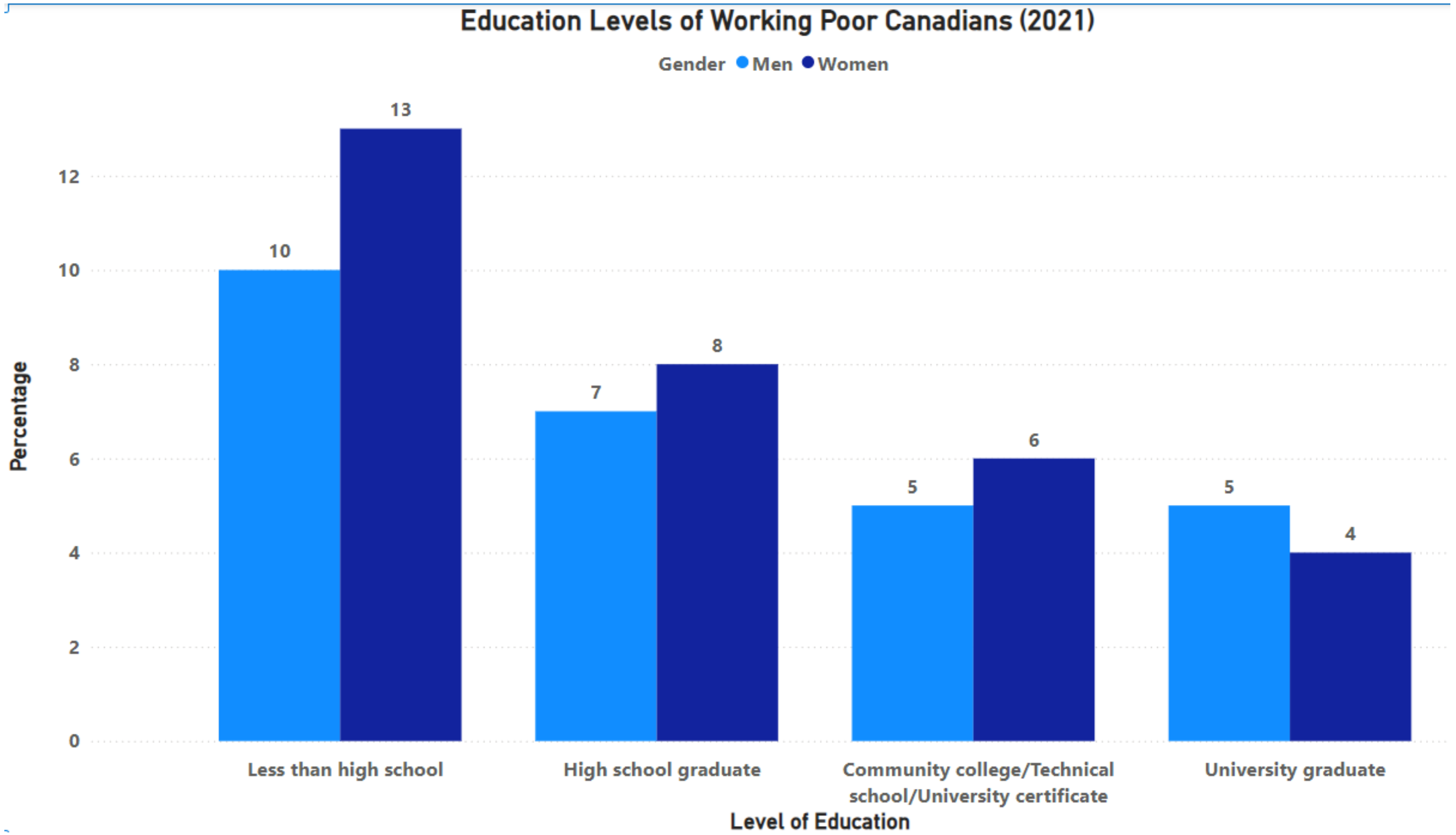
- The proportion of 15-to 29-year-olds who are not in education and not employed (NEET) is highest in Toronto at 16.42%, followed by York at 13.2% and Peel at 12.61%.
- The proportion of 15-to 29-year-olds who are employed and not in education is similar across the three regions, ranging from 11.73% in York to 13.81% in Peel.
- The proportion of 15-to 29-year-olds who are employed and in education is also similar, ranging from 4.11% in York to 4.69% in Peel.



Source: [NEET 2020-21]

Education Levels of Working Poor Canadians (2021)

- **Among working poor Canadians, the largest proportion have a high school education, at 13% for men and 8% for women.**
- **The proportion of working poor Canadians with less than a high school education is 10% for men and 7% for women.**
- **The proportion of working poor Canadians with a university degree is 5% for both men and women, indicating that higher education does not necessarily protect against poverty.**



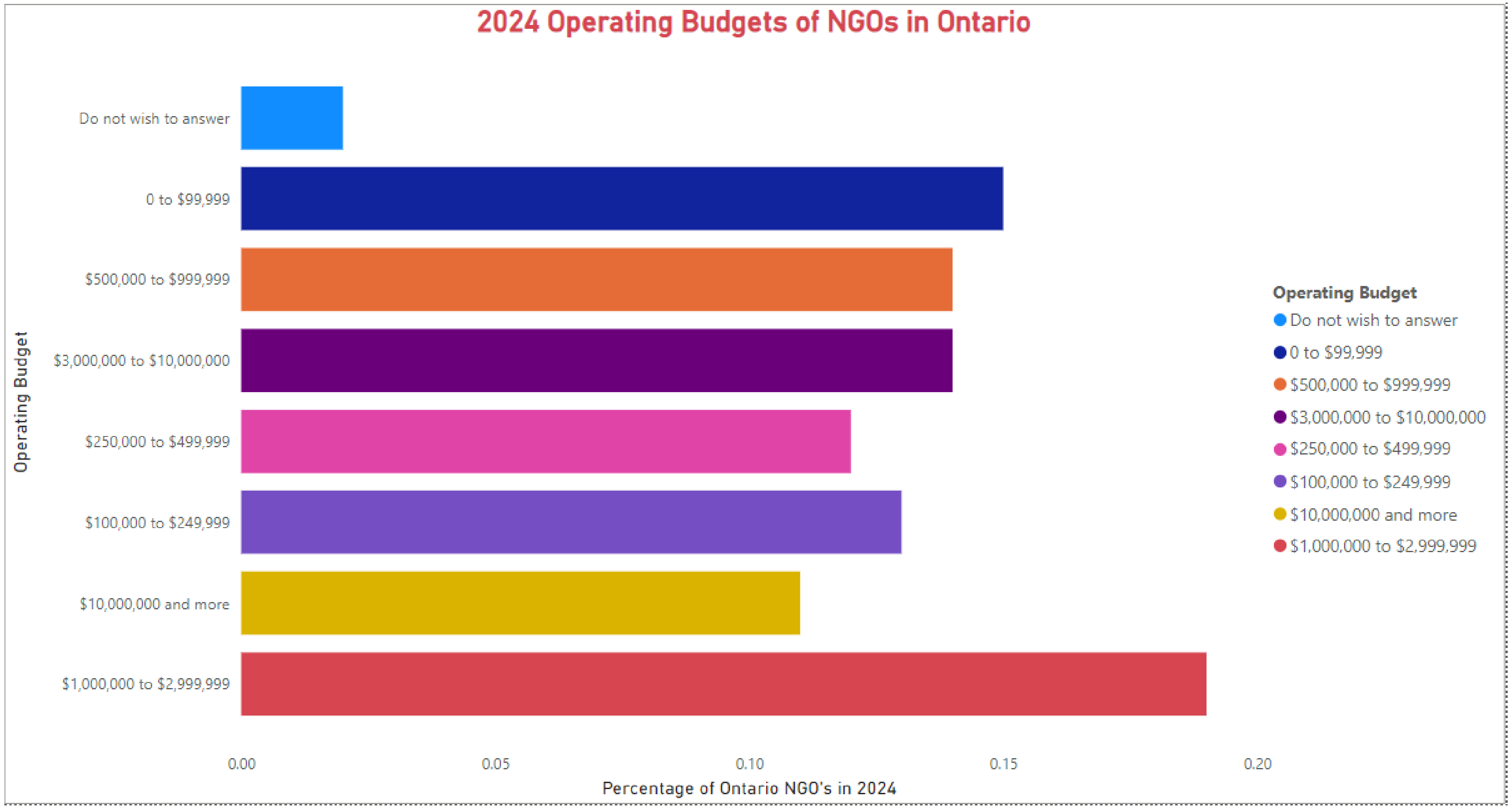
Source: [Working Poor]

Overview of community services sector support

- Analyzing the community support provided by NGOs in Ontario - critical insights into operational challenges and service impact

Operating Budget by NGOs in Ontario

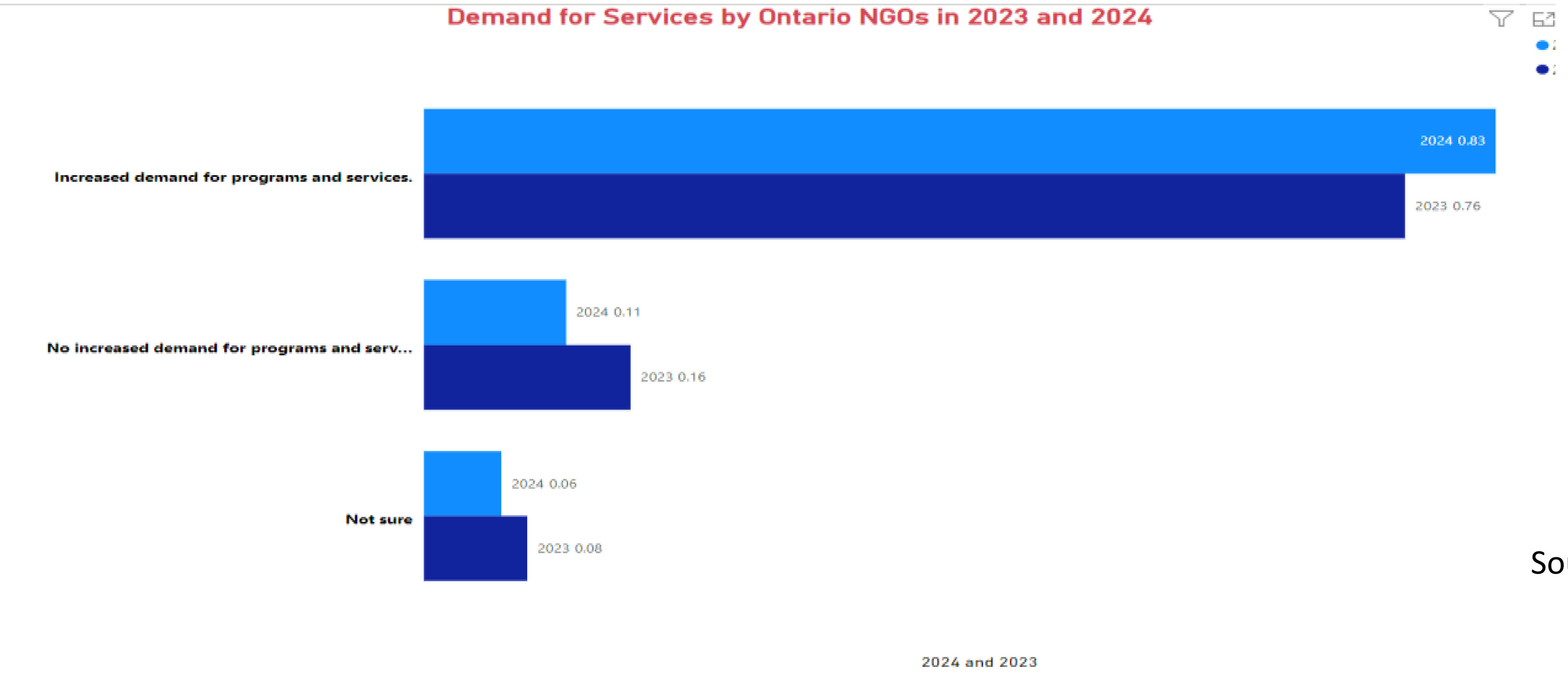
- The largest proportion of Ontario NGOs (about 19%) fall within the $1,000,000 to $2,999,999 operating budget range, indicating that many NGOs operate at a mid-level budget.
- A significant portion of NGOs, approximately 14%, operate on a small budget (0 to $99,999), highlighting the presence of grassroots or smaller community-focused organizations.
- Around 16% of NGOs have operating budgets between $3,000,000 and $10,000,000, while 10% or fewer NGOs operate with budgets exceeding $10,000,000.
- Mid-sized organizations, with budgets ranging from $500,000 to $999,999 and $250,000 to $499,999, represent around 13% and 12%, respectively.
- A very small percentage, around 2%, of NGOs declined to share their budget information.



Source [2023 and 2024 ONN Survey]

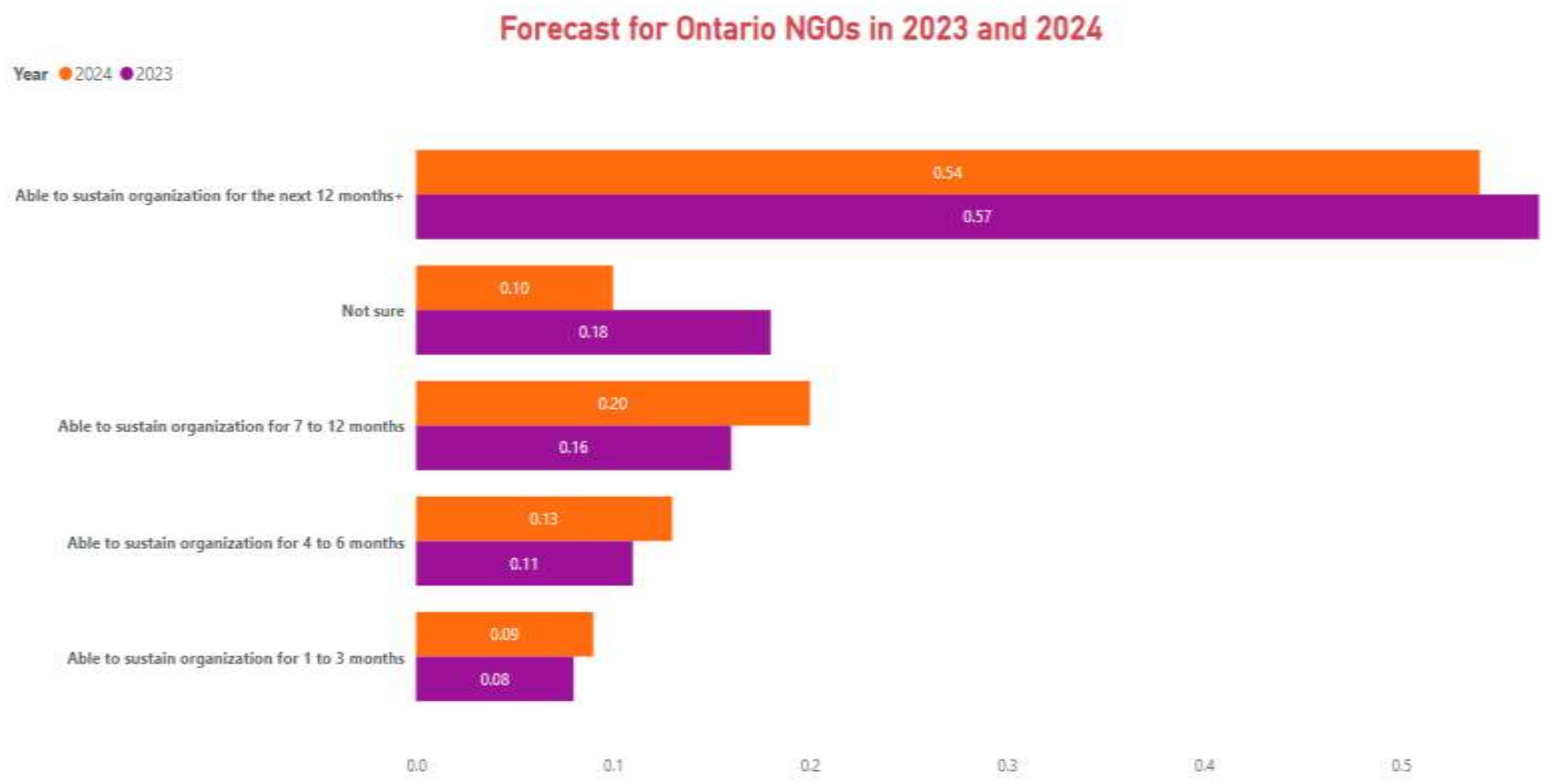
Demand for services by NGOs in Ontario

- The chart compares the demand for programs and services experienced by Ontario NGOs in 2023 and 2024.
- In 2024, 83% of NGOs reported an increase in demand for their programs and services, a rise from 76% in 2023, indicating a growing need for NGO support across the province.
- Only 11% of NGOs in 2024 reported no increase in demand, which is a decrease compared to 16% in 2023, suggesting that fewer NGOs are experiencing stable or reduced demand.
- Uncertainty regarding demand remains relatively low, with 6% in 2024 being unsure about changes in demand, down from 8% in 2023.
- The overall trend points to a continuing increase in the pressure on NGOs to deliver essential services, reflecting growing community needs in Ontario.



Source [2023 and 2024 ONN Survey]

Financial Forecast of NGO'S in Ontario



Source [2023 and 2024 ONN Survey]

Financial Forecast of NGO’S in Ontario

Sustainability for the Next 12 Months: In 2023, 57% of NGOs were confident they could sustain operations for the next 12 months or more. In 2024, this confidence slightly decreased to 54%, reflecting some growing uncertainty about long-term sustainability.

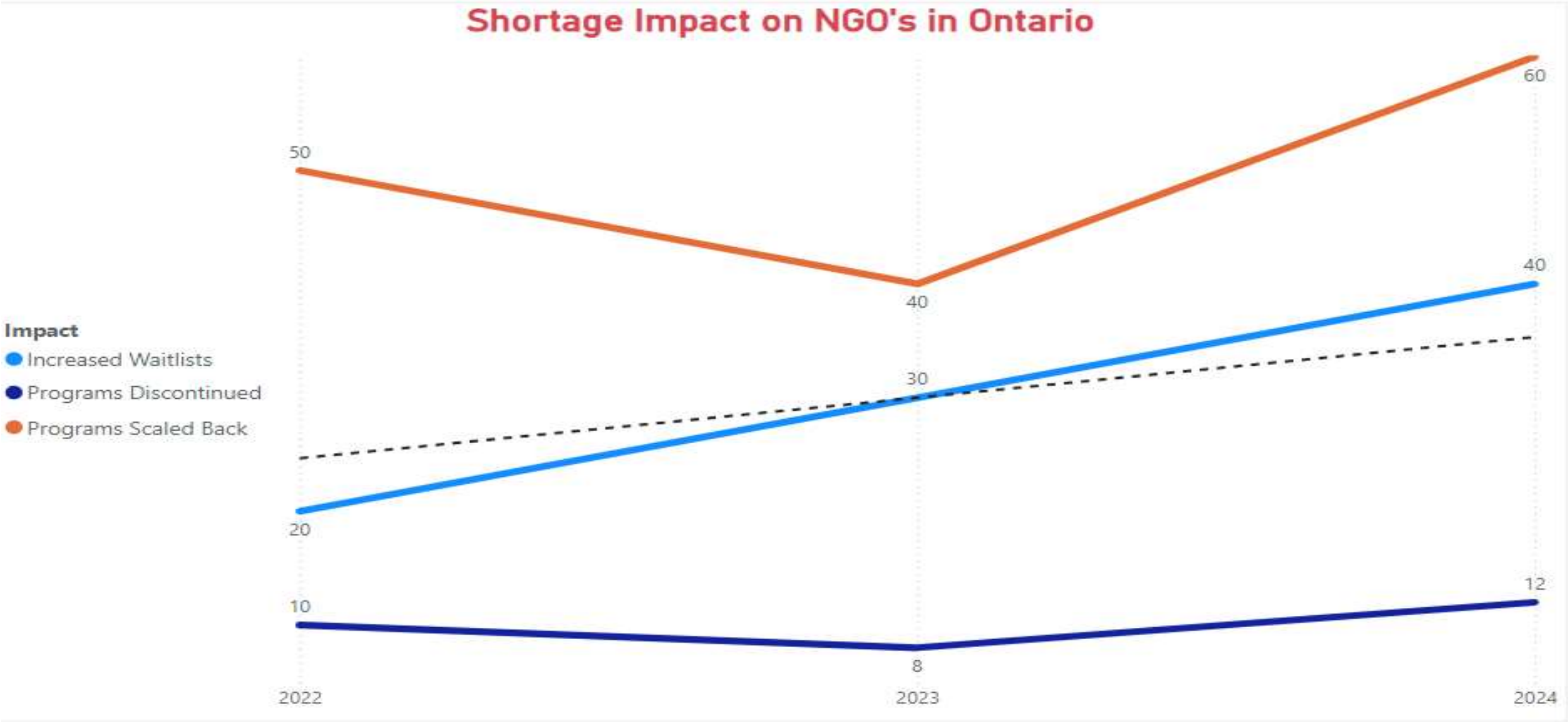
7 to 12 Months Sustainability: In 2024, 20% of NGOs expect to sustain operations for 7 to 12 months, showing an increase compared to 16% in 2023. This indicates that more organizations are now expecting a medium-term financial outlook rather than long-term sustainability.

4 to 6 Months Sustainability: NGOs able to sustain themselves for 4 to 6 months slightly increased from 11% in 2023 to 13% in 2024, indicating growing concerns about short-term financial viability.

Uncertainty: The percentage of NGOs that are uncertain about their financial sustainability dropped from 18% in 2023 to 10% in 2024, showing an improvement in clarity around financial planning.

1 to 3 Months Sustainability: The number of NGOs able to sustain operations only for 1 to 3 months remains fairly consistent, with 9% in 2024 compared to 8% in 2023, indicating ongoing financial vulnerability for some organizations.

Impact of shortages on Ontario NGO's in 2022, 2033 and 2024



Source 2023 and 2024 ONN Survey

Shortages impact on NGOs in Ontario

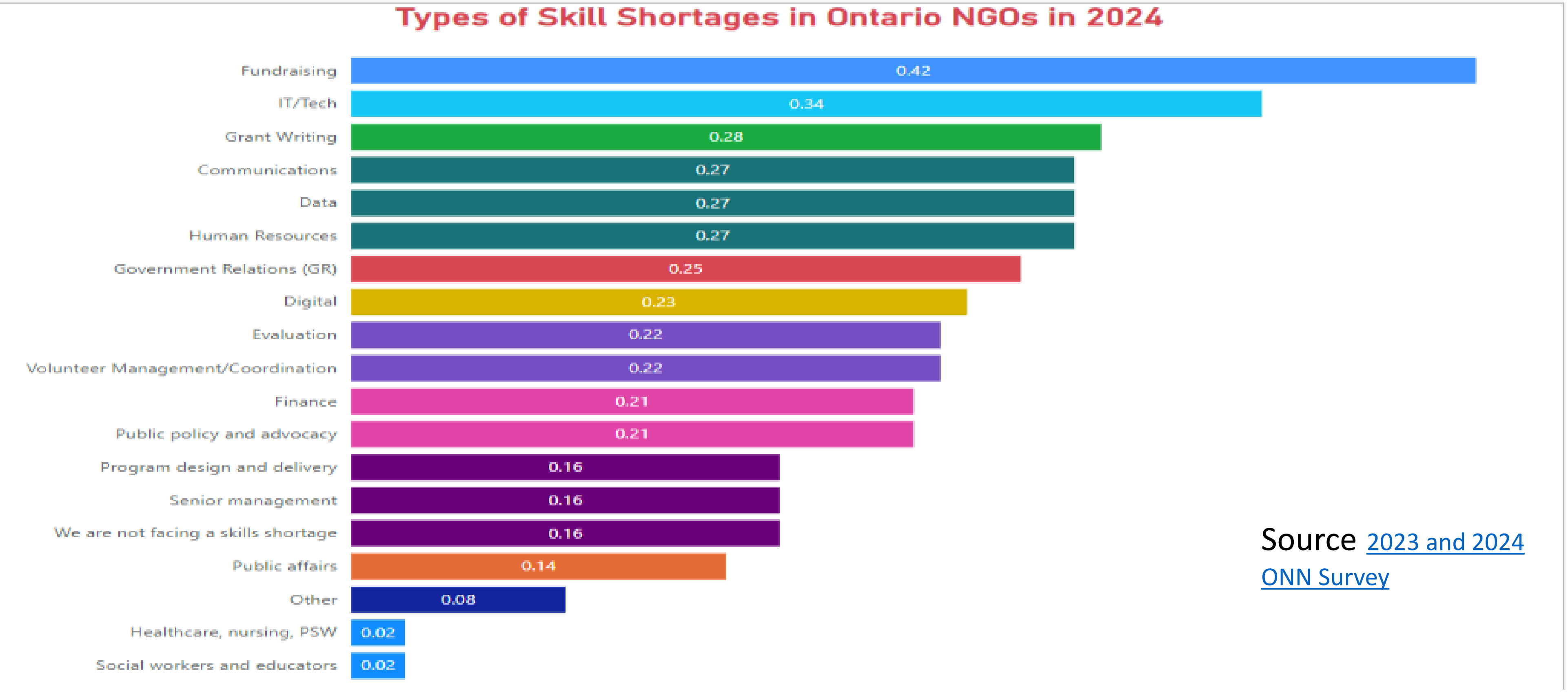
Programs Scaled Back: The percentage of programs scaled back increased from 50% in 2022 to 60% in 2024, reflecting a continuous trend of NGOs reducing services due to shortages.

Increased Waitlists: The number of NGOs reporting increased waitlists grew from 20% in 2022 to 40% in 2024, indicating growing service demand combined with limited capacity to address those needs.

Programs Discontinued: Although fewer programs were discontinued in 2023 (dropping to 8% from 10% in 2022), the percentage rose again to 12% in 2024, showing that while some programs were temporarily retained, financial or staffing pressures eventually led to their termination.

Overall Trend: This visualization highlights a worsening situation for NGOs in Ontario as staffing and resource shortages force organizations to cut back on programs and create longer waitlists, reducing their ability to meet community needs.

NGO's skill shortages in Ontario - 2024



Source [2023 and 2024 ONN Survey]

NGO's skill shortages in Ontario -2024

Fundraising is the most significant skill shortage, with 42% of NGOs identifying it as a gap, indicating that many organizations are struggling to secure adequate funding to support their programs.

IT/Tech skills are also in high demand, with 34% of NGOs reporting shortages, reflecting the increasing need for digital transformation and technology expertise in NGO operations.

Other notable shortages include Grant Writing (28%), Communications (27%), Data (27%), and Human Resources (27%), all essential for effective organizational management and reporting.

Government Relations (GR) skills are lacking in 25% of NGOs, emphasizing the importance of maintaining relationships with policymakers and securing government funding.

There are shortages in Digital skills (23%), Evaluation (22%), and Volunteer Management/Coordination (22%), which are crucial for program effectiveness and efficiency.

Finance and Public Policy/Advocacy skills are each identified as gaps in 21% of NGOs, highlighting challenges in maintaining financial oversight and engaging in policy influence.

Program Design and Delivery, Senior Management, and Public Affairs each represent a 16% or lower shortage, which is relatively less significant but still crucial for leadership and service execution.

A small percentage of NGOs (16%) reported that they are not facing a skills shortage, indicating that some organizations are well-resourced in terms of skills.

Shortages in Healthcare, Nursing, PSW, and Social Workers and Educators were reported by only 2% of NGOs, possibly reflecting the specific scope of services for these organizations.

Overview of Engaged Residents

- Analyzing the community engagement of individuals and trust in society and institutions.

Overview of Engaged Residents

Engaged residents play a crucial role in fostering social, economic, and institutional well-being within communities.

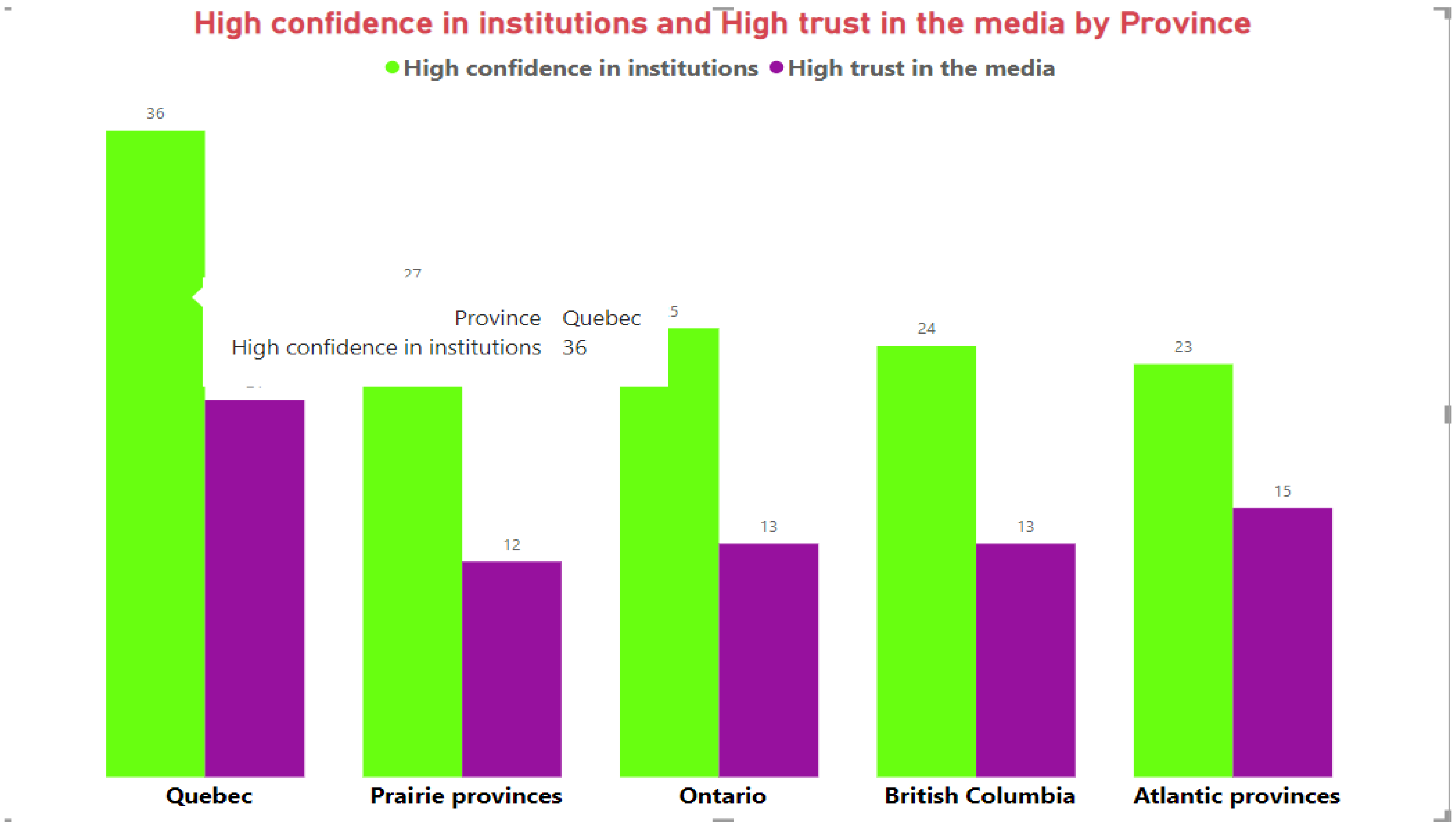
Resident engagement refers to the active participation of individuals in civic, social, and economic activities, including voting, volunteering, attending community meetings, and engaging with public services or local institutions.

Engaged residents contribute to stronger communities by promoting accountability, trust, and collaboration between citizens, governments, and institutions

High Confidence in Institutions and Trust in the Media by Province

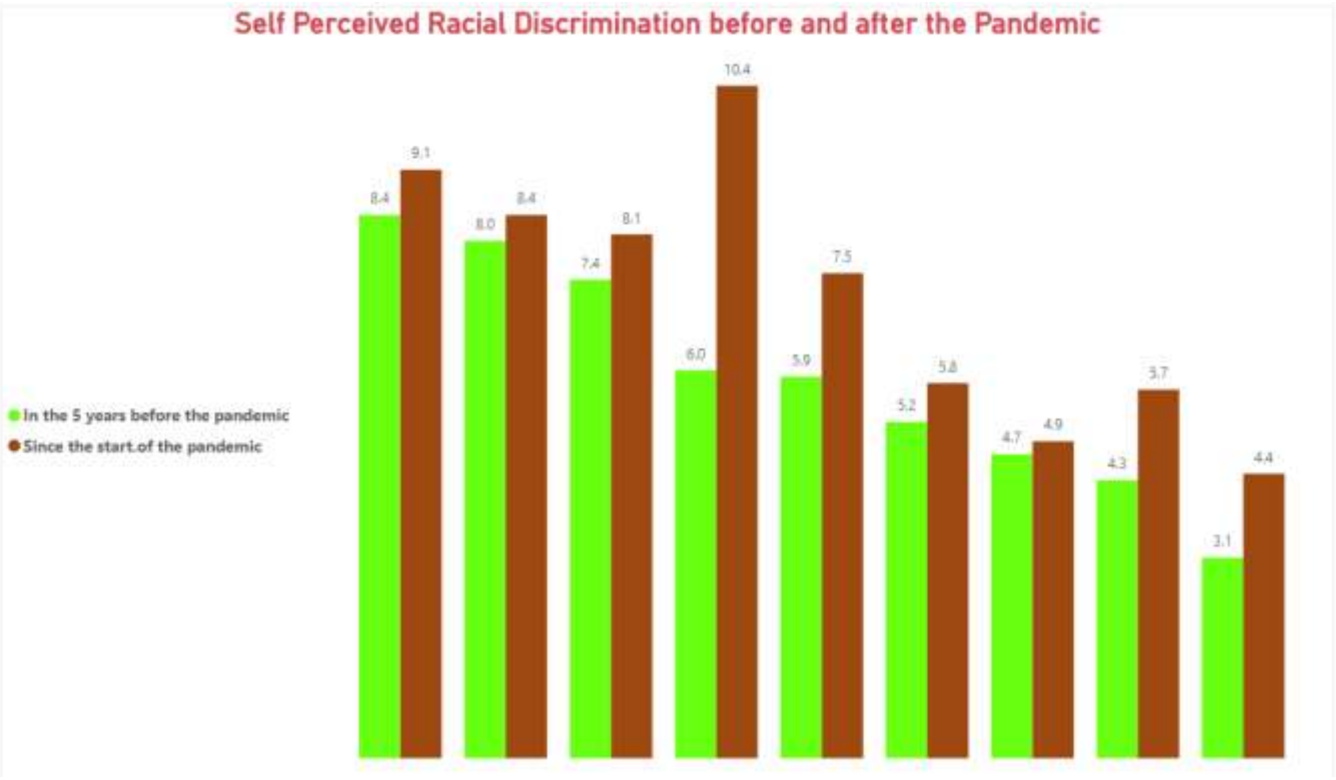
Observations and Trends:

- Institutional Trust is Higher: In every province, confidence in institutions is higher than trust in the media
- .Quebec's Exceptional Confidence: Quebec leads in both categories, with the highest levels of institutional confidence and media trust among all regions.
- Media Trust is Consistently Lower: Across all provinces, media trust lags behind institutional confidence, indicating potential challenges with public perception of the media. Opportunity for Improvement in the Media Sector:
- The gap between institutional confidence and media trust suggests an opportunity to improve media reliability and public perception in these regions



Source [Canadian social survey]

Summary of Self-Perceived Racial Discrimination Before and After the Pandemic

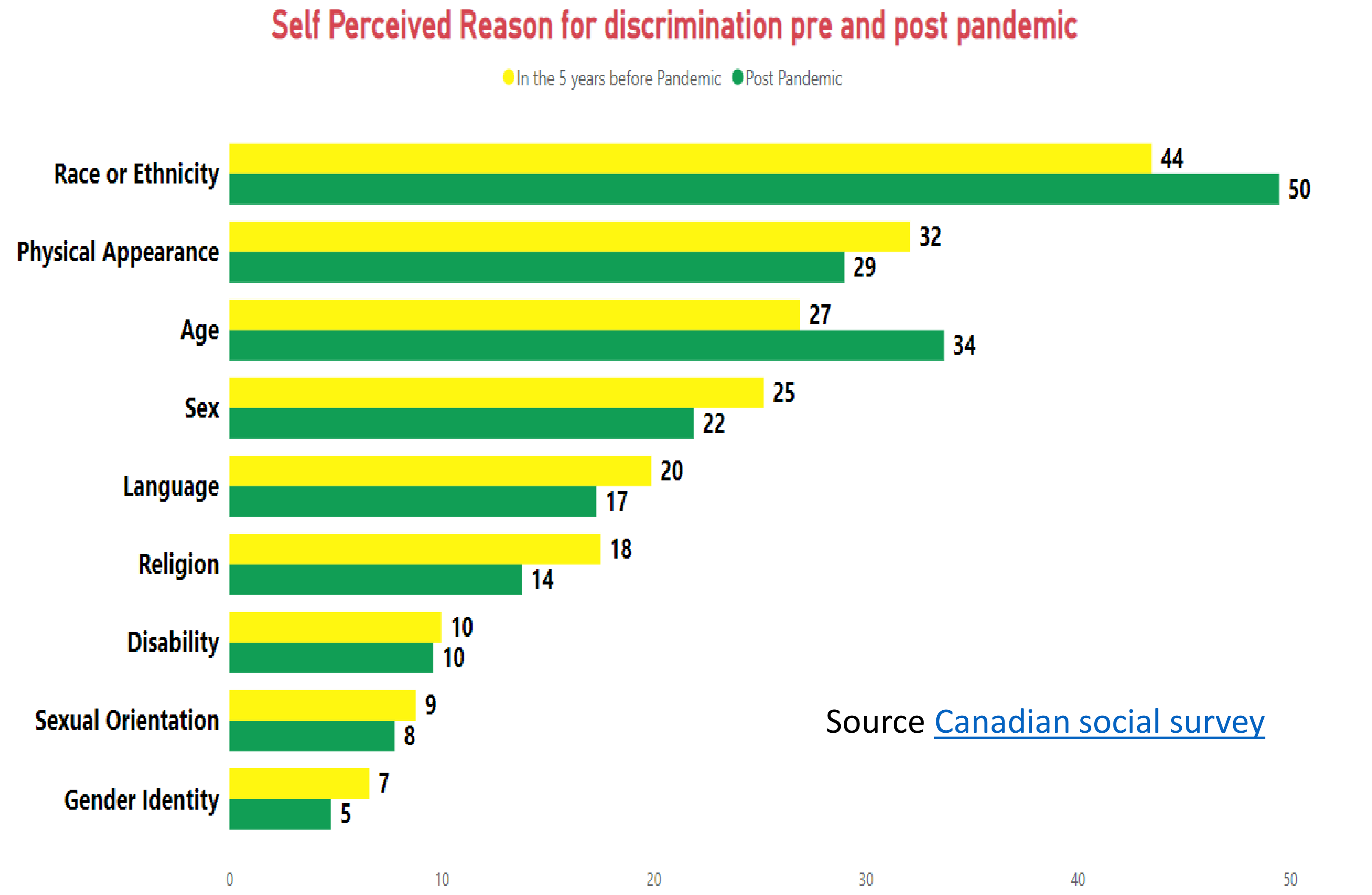


- Increase Across All Groups: Perceived racial discrimination increased in every group since the start of the pandemic.
- Significant Spikes: The highest increase was from 6.0% to 10.4%, indicating a marked rise in bias during the pandemic.
- Moderate to Small Increases: Even lower initial levels showed consistent growth, such as from 4.7% to 5.8% and 3.1% to 4.4%.Pandemic Impact:
- The results suggest that the pandemic heightened social tensions, warranting further research and targeted anti-discrimination interventions.

Source [Canadian social survey]

Self-Perceived Reasons for Discrimination Pre and Post Pandemic

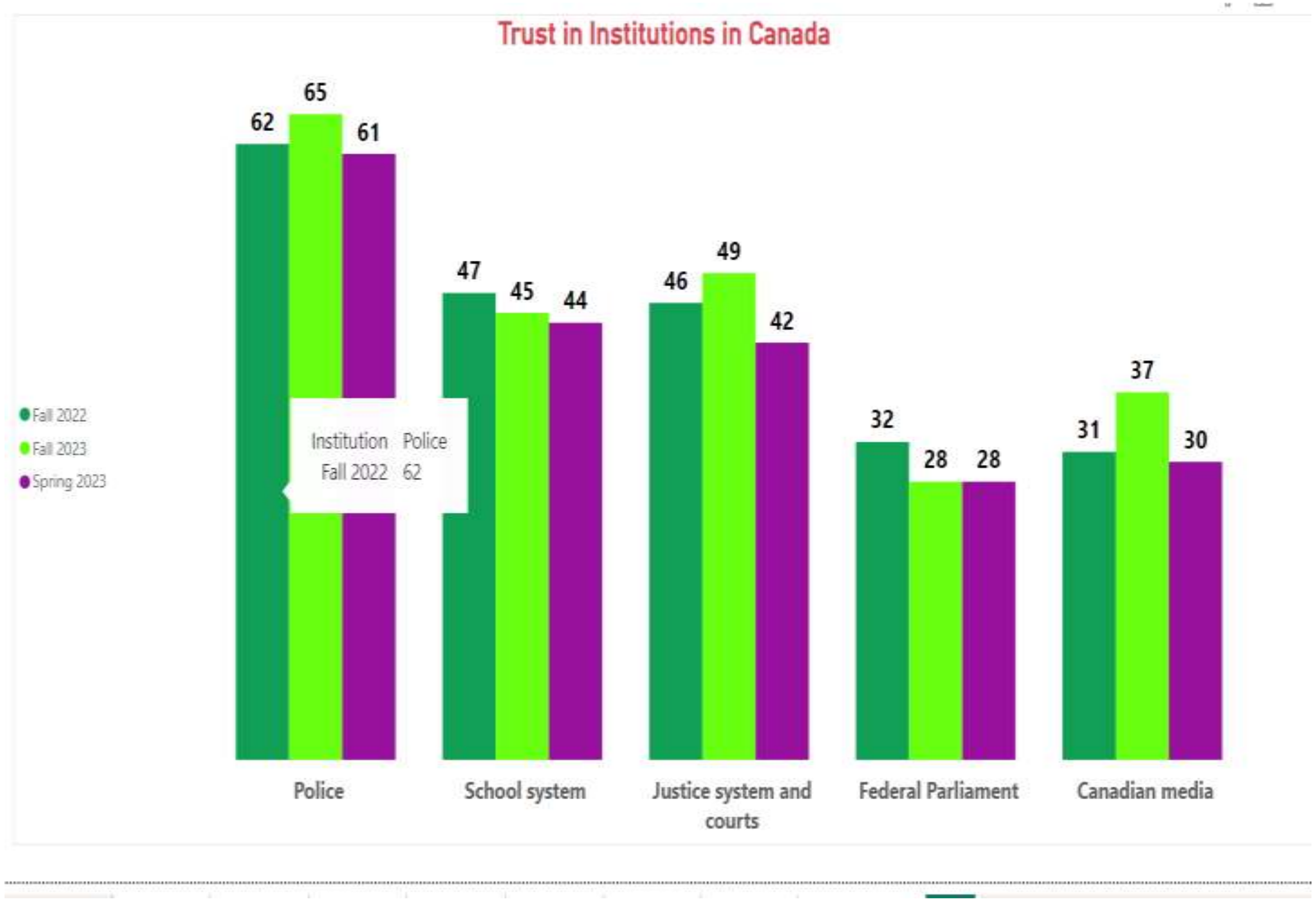
- **Increase in Race or Ethnicity-Based Discrimination: Reports of discrimination based on race or ethnicity rose from 44% before the pandemic to 50% post-pandemic, indicating that race-based prejudice intensified during the pandemic.**
- **Growth in Age and Physical Appearance Discrimination: Age-based discrimination increased from 27% to 34%, and physical appearance-related discrimination rose from 29% to 32%, suggesting that societal biases towards appearance and age became more pronounced after the pandemic began.**
- **Consistency in Disability and Gender Identity Discrimination throughout is notice worthy.**



Source [Canadian social survey]

Trust in Institutions in Canada (Fall 2022 – Spring 2023)

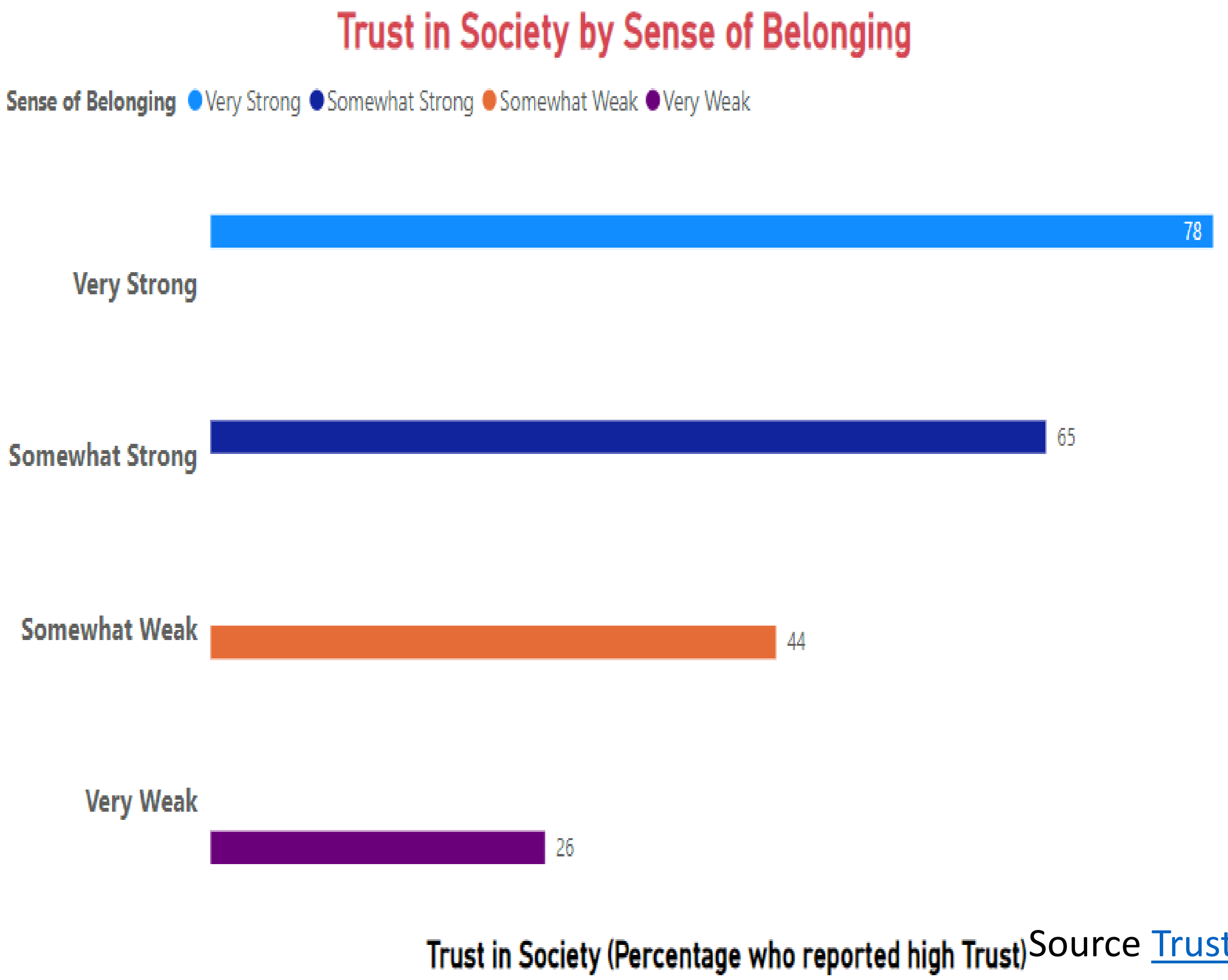
- **Decline in Trust Across Institutions: Trust in key institutions, including the police, school system, and justice system and courts, has declined steadily from Fall 2022 to Spring 2023, with police seeing a drop from 65% to 61% in trust.**
- **Justice System and Courts Notably Affected: Trust in the justice system and courts dropped from 49% in Fall 2022 to 42% in Spring 2023.**
- **Federal Parliament and Media Maintain Low Trust Levels: Trust in Federal Parliament and Canadian media remains consistently low, with both showing slight drops between Fall 2022 and Spring 2023, highlighting persistent public skepticism toward these sectors..**



Source Statistics Canada. (2023). *Financial resilience and financial well-being in Canada: Highlights from the 2021 Canadian Financial Capability Survey*

Trust in Society by Sense of Belonging

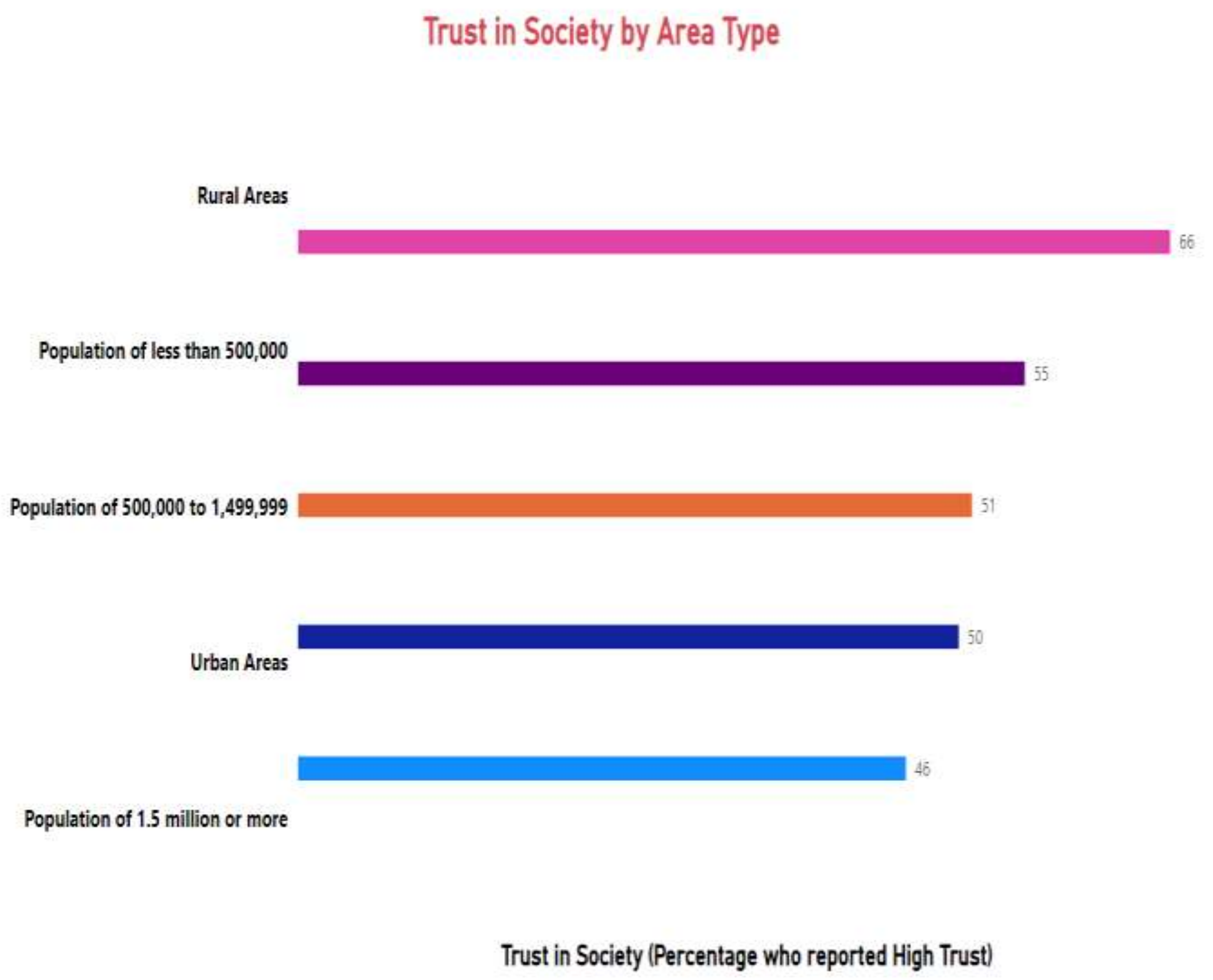
- Higher Sense of Belonging Increases Trust: Individuals with a very strong sense of belonging report the highest level of trust in society, with 78% expressing high trust.
- Moderate Belonging Shows Decline in Trust: Those with a somewhat strong sense of belonging still exhibit relatively high trust (65%), but the percentage decreases as the sense of belonging weakens further. weak Belonging Correlates with Low Trust: The lowest trust levels are reported by individuals with a very
- weak sense of belonging (only 26%), indicating that trust in society diminishes significantly when people feel disconnected.



Source [Trust in Neighbors]

Relationship Between Trust in Society and Sense of Belonging

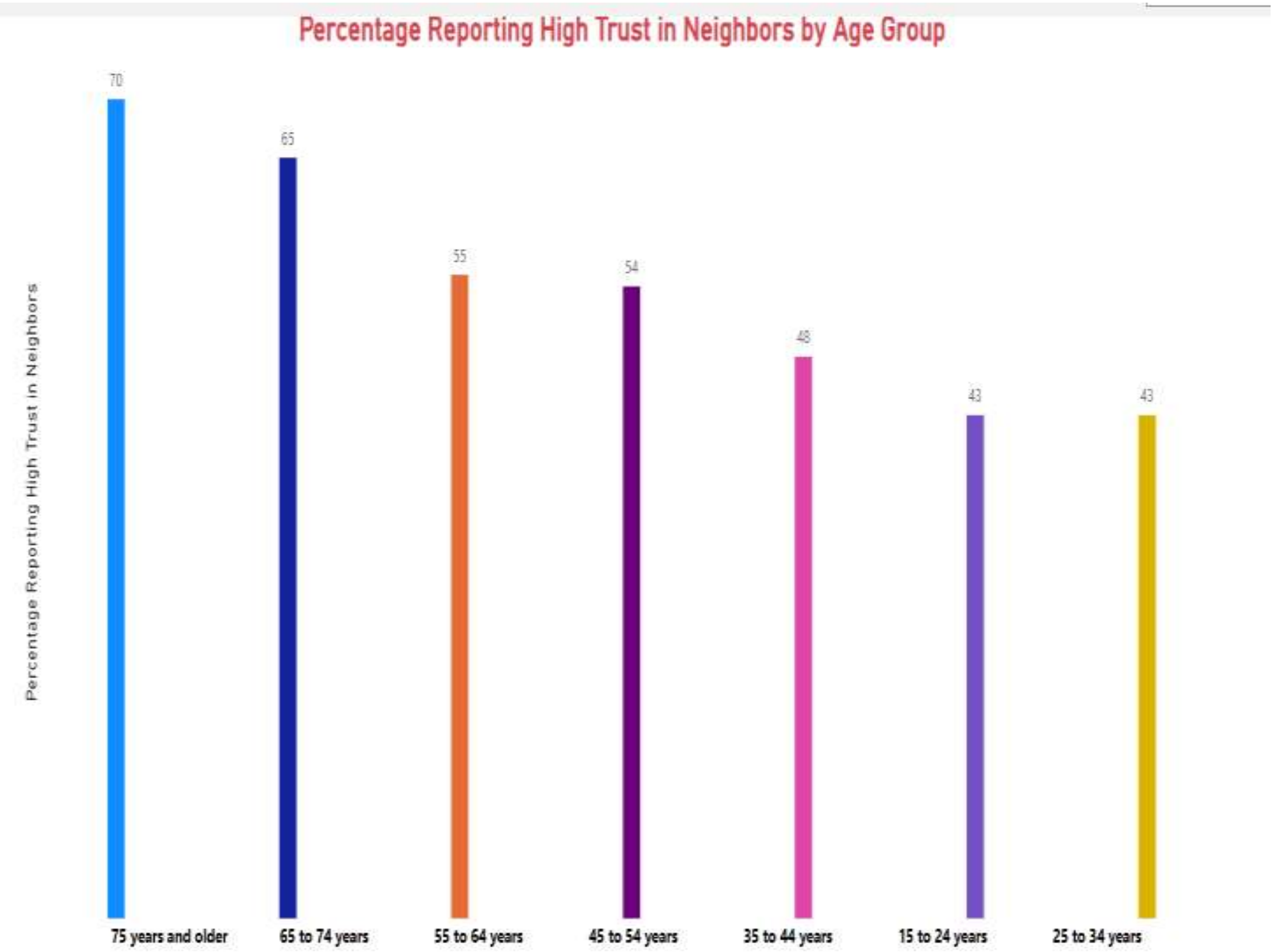
- **Stronger Sense of Belonging Increases Trust: Individuals with a very strong sense of belonging exhibit the highest trust in society, with 78% reporting high trust.**
- **Moderate Belonging Still Maintains Trust: A somewhat strong sense of belonging corresponds to 65% reporting high trust, showing a steady but reduced level of societal trust.**
- **Weaker Sense of Belonging Erodes Trust: Trust drops sharply among individuals with a somewhat weak (44%) and very weak (26%) sense of belonging, underscoring the impact of social connectedness on trust**.



Source [Trust in Neighbors]

Relationship Between Trust in Society and Sense of Belonging

- **Older Adults Report Higher Trust: The highest trust in neighbors is observed among those 75 years and older (70%) and 65 to 74 years (65%), suggesting that older individuals tend to feel more connected with their local communities.**
- **Moderate Trust in Middle-Aged Groups: Individuals aged 55 to 64 years (55%) and 45 to 54 years (54%) display relatively moderate levels of trust, indicating that middle-aged groups maintain trust but at a slightly lower level compared to older adults.**
- **Younger Age Groups Report Lower Trust: The lowest levels of trust are found among 15 to 24 years (43%) and 25 to 34 years (43%).**



Source Trust in Neighbors

Insights on Age-Based Trust in Neighbors and Implications for Social Cohesion

- **Trust in Neighbors Increases with Age: Older adults, particularly those aged 65 years and above, report significantly higher trust in their neighbors. This trend suggests that with age, individuals may form stronger local connections or rely more on their community.**
- **Midlife Stability in Trust: Middle-aged groups (45 to 64 years) exhibit moderate levels of trust, reflecting stable but slightly reduced neighborhood engagement compared to older adults.**
- **Lower Trust Among Younger Individuals: Younger individuals (15 to 34 years) report the lowest levels of trust, possibly due to lifestyle factors such as mobility, temporary living arrangements, or limited community involvement**
- **.Implication for Community Programs: To enhance social cohesion, efforts such as community-building initiatives and youth engagement programs could focus on increasing trust and neighborly relations, particularly targeting younger age groups**

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