Trends Supporting Integrated Human Service Planning for the Rural Ontario Context
What ROI Does
www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca

Connect rural stakeholders, facilitate dialogue

- Organizing 9 Rural Forums in 2013-14
- Published 16 fact sheets in 2013 on socio-economic trends
- Social Innovation “Pop-Up Labs” with CSI, ONN, CCER
- Rural CED webinar series with EDCO, OACFDC
- Asset Based Community Development (7 workshops in 2011)
- Enable organizations to connect:
  - 650 + subscribers
  - Resources, reports and links
  - Blogs to profile issues & policy consultations
  - Rural Ontario Reader
  www.netvibes.com/ruralontarioreader#Government

Leadership development programs

- Advanced Agricultural Leadership
- STEPs to Leadership, summit and community action labs
- Custom organizational/board development sessions
- Organizational development webinars
Rural in Context

• Demographic realities
  for many places outside GTA fringe, Ottawa, or KW =
  – Stable, declining population and getting older
  – Seniors dependency ratio is high
  – Youth outmigration – declining job market???

• Fiscal drivers – rationalization
  – School closures
  – Health service centralization
  – Access to services a challenge – innovation necessary

• Opportunity for system thinking
  – Social determinants of health recognized (sort of)
  – “Wrap around” care - aging at home strategies
  – Political will and better information? LHINs maturing
1. Demographic factors driving the need for continuing integration

- Challenges in newcomer attraction – immigrant settlement
- Youth out migration and limited return
- High senior dependency rates
- Older demographic with more complex needs – many rural places already where society is heading
- Community service organizations supported by volunteers will be challenged
On Rural Ontario Fact Sheets

- Overview of Ontario’s rural geography
- Ontario’s non-metro population
- Number of non-metro communities by size
- Rate of growth of non-metro population
- Historical community demographic patterns
- Components of population change
- Immigrant arrivals in 2012
- Where are immigrants residing now?
- Growth in number of seniors
- Aboriginal identity population
- Working age population
- Patterns of job growth and decline
- Non-metro trends in employment rates
- Change in EI Recipients
- EI recipients by census division
- Non-metro employment by industry sector
- Change in building permit levels

17 titles downloadable here:

http://ruralontarioinstitute.ca/resources-reports/
Ontario's non-metro population has shown no growth since 2006.

*Reclassification is not an issue in this time series. These data have been tabulated within the 2006 boundaries of metro and non-metro. Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.
Rural Ontario Population

One in five Ontarians are rural (non-metro)

- 2.6 million Ontario residents (20%) live in non-metro areas.
- 1.4 million of those Ontario residents live in areas under 10,000 in population.
- 1.1 million in smaller cities over 10,000 and under 100,000

Rate of growth of non-metro population - slowing generally – depends where you are

- GTA fringe, KW, - urbanizing rural
- Cottage country – waterfront … net in-migration of active retirees… but still exporting youth
- Agrarian countryside towns stable and declining
- Northern Ontario – steady declines in the cities, high First Nations birth rates
Natural balance (births minus deaths) is projected to be negative in about 2030: then, all of Canada's population growth would come from immigration.

Immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants, 2011 to 2012

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM 051-0053
Produced by: Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
Number of periods with births greater than deaths, 1996 to 2012

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052
Produced by: Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
Number of periods with positive net internal migration into this Census Division, 1996 to 2012

- 15 or 16 years
- 8 to 14 years
- 2 to 7 years
- 0 or 1 year
- Sparsely populated

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052
Produced by: Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
Population of seniors (65 years and over) by census division, Ontario, 2012

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<tr>
<th>Census Divisions</th>
<th>Number of seniors (2012)</th>
<th>Senior dependency ratio (2012)</th>
<th>Average percent change per year, 1996 to 2012</th>
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| 1. "Seniors" refer to the population 65 years of age and over.
2. The "senior dependency ratio" is the number of seniors per 100 population of working age, 20 to 64 years of age.

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 021-0022.

RURAL JURISDICTIONS HAVE HIGHER SENIOR DEPENDENCY RATIOS

Senior dependency = the # of seniors per 100 working age population

Ontario’s senior dependency ratio is 36
2. Fiscal and economic factors driving need for integration

- Incomes/job losses in rural areas a concern
- Awareness that attracting talent necessary to keep existing businesses viable
- Fiscal context implies rebalancing and not an expanding pie
- Collaboration among organizations in order to secure resources
Decline in non-metro employment since Oct. 2012, Ontario

Percent change in number employed (15 years and over) compared to same month in previous year (using a 12-month moving average)

Allocating Resources

CHART 2.27  Composition of Program Expense,¹ 2013–14

- Health Sector: 41.8% $48.9B
- Education Sector: 20.6% $24.1B
- Children's and Social Services Sector: 12.3% $14.3B
- Justice Sector: 3.5% $4.1B
- Other Programs: 15.2% $17.8B
- Postsecondary and Training Sector: 6.6% $7.7B

¹ Program expense equals total expense minus interest on debt.
² Excludes Teachers’ Pension Plan. Teachers’ Pension Plan expense is included in Other Programs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Shift to Community Care and Supportive Housing Spending on the Horizon?

- Hospitals: 34.5%
- Doctors: 23.0%
- OHIP Care and Services: 3.6%
- Drugs: 7.8%
- Long-Term Care: 6.9%
- Community Care: 6.2%
- Capital: 2.5%
- Other: 14.6%

(Ontario Health Care Spending in 2011-12, MOHLTC. Courtesy of Dr Sinha, Sudbury Health and Aging Forum.)
Trend 3: Opportunity for System Thinking

The Spirit Level
Why Equality is Better for Everyone
Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett

Community Health and Wellbeing
Shift the conversation
Factors Impacting Health Outcomes

- Social and economic environment 50%
- Illness care system 25%
- Biological endowment, genetics 15%
- Physical environment 10%

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research
Courtesy of Kara Symbolic, ROI Forum on Health and Aging, Almonte
Attending to Health and Wellbeing is as Important as Treating Illness

- Physical Environment
- Biology and Genetic Endowment
- Health Services
- Social Support Networks
- Education
- Employment and Working Conditions
- Income and Social Status
- Gender
- Culture
- Personal Health Practices and Coping Skills
- Healthy Child Development
Thank You!

Norman Ragetlie  519 826 4204
nragetlie@ruralontarioinstitute.ca

On Rural Ontario

http://ruralontarioinstitute.ca/resources-reports/

Ray Bollman
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net