

NCRP Team Meeting #4

Thursday, 16 October 2014

Team Reception (6pm) & Dinner (7pm), L'espresso Bar Mercurio, 321 Bloor St West

Friday, 17 October 2014

Room 422, 246 Bloor St West, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto

Draft Agenda

- 8:30 – 9:00 Coffee, Networking
- 9:00 – 9:30 **Welcome; agenda review**
- brief assessment of our first “NCRP research day” [See page 2](#)
 - update on the remaining NCRP research budget. [See page 8](#)
- 9:30 – 11:00 **NCRP Cross-CMA Research Agenda: Updates and Next Steps**
1. Private Sector Rental Housing Working Group, David Hulchanski & Greg Suttor [pages 11-12](#)
 2. Neighbourhood Collective Efficacy Working Group, Maureen Fair & Jessica Carriere
 3. Aging in the City, Diane Dyson & Sheila Neysmith
- 11:00 – 11:15 Break
- 11:15 – 12:30 **Development of Other Thematic Areas**
1. Urban Aboriginal, Jino Distasio
 2. Immigrant Neighbourhoods, Valerie Preston
 3. The FCM & NCRP Agendas: Opportunities for working together, Leanne Holt
- 12:30 – 1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 – 1:45 **Knowledge Mobilization & NCRP Impact**, Michelynn Laflèche & Emily Paradis [see pages 9-10 and 13-15](#)
- 1:45 – 2:30 **Research Publication Plans** (scholarly, other than journal articles)
- University press edited volumes: #1 Neighbourhood Change Trends; #2 Private Sector Rental Housing in CMAs, David Hulchanski [see page 9](#)
 - Other edited volumes
- 2:30 – 3:00 **Wrap-up, next steps**; next team meeting agenda and date

Meeting adjourns by 3pm

from yesterday ...

NCRP Research Day

Thursday, 16 October 2014

Room 548, 246 Bloor St West, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto
by invitation only due to space limitations

- 8:30 – 9:00 Coffee, Networking
- 9:00 – 9:15 Welcome and introductions
- 9:15 – 11:00 **CMA Neighbourhood Trends, 1970-2010: Research Presentations**
(15 minute presentations; 5 minutes discussion)
1. Halifax CMA, Howard Ramos
 2. Winnipeg CMA, 1970-2010, Jino Distasio
 3. Calgary CMA, Ivan Townshend
 4. Hamilton CMA, Richard Harris
- 11:00 – 11:15 Break
- 11:00 – 12:30 **Comparative Overview & Key Themes of CMA trends, 1970-2010**
Sheila Neysmith, Chair. *Objectives:* Based on the previous presentations and the prior Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver research, (1) identify and list key themes from the initial '3-cities' neighbourhood trend analysis of the CMAs; and (2) identify further research – discuss where to further take this sort of neighbourhood change analysis.
- **Comparison of Income Trends in the CMAs: Preliminary Analysis**, David Hulchanski (15 minutes)
 - Discussants: David Ley, Damaris Rose; Alan Walks (6 minutes each)
- General group discussion; flip chart notes.
- 1:00 – 2:00 Lunch
- 2:00 – 2:30 **The Evolution of Canadian Discourse on Urban Neighbourhoods since 1900**, Richard Harris
- 2:30 – 3:30 **Framing NCRPs Research Initiatives** (20 minute presentations; 5 minutes discussion)
- **Measuring Income Inequality and Polarization in Canada's Cities**, Alan Walks
 - **Rental Housing Dynamics in Canada's Lower-Income Neighbourhoods**, Greg Suttor
- 3:30 – 3:45 Break
- 3:45 – 4:30 **Presentations of NCRP Research** (15 minute presentations; 5 minutes discussion)
- **The Temporary Neighbourhoods of Homeless Youth**, Dirk Rodricks & Kathleen Gallagher
 - **The Emerging Vancouver Skytrain Poverty Corridor**, Craig Jones
- 4:30 – 5:00 **Policy Implications** of what we discussed today

1. Aim, importance, originality, and expected contribution of the research partnership

Neighbourhoods are becoming the new fault line of social isolation and spatial separation.

Can neighbourhood interventions help achieve greater social inclusion?

Cities are becoming increasingly segregated spatially on the basis of socio-economic and ethno-cultural divisions (Bunting & Filion, 2010; Caldeira, 2000; Glasze et al., 2006; Marcuse & van Kempen, 2000a). In their book on urban trends in globalizing cities, Marcuse & van Kempen (2000a) warn that we can expect to see: “*strengthened structural spatial divisions among the quarters of the city, with increased inequality and sharper lines of division among them; wealthy quarters, housing those directly benefiting from increased globalization, and the quarters of the professionals, managers, and technicians that serve them, growing in size; ... quarters of those excluded from the globalizing economy, with their residents more and more isolated and walled in; ... continuing formation of immigrant enclaves of lower-paid workers; ... ghettoization of the excluded*” (p. 272).

We are starting to see some of the effects of these trends. Recent urban riots in England and France have illustrated what happens when poor households concentrate in certain districts where social, educational, and job opportunities are scarce. Such riots and looting may not be isolated local events, but rather signs of wider societal failures that impact on local neighbourhoods. These failures have been highlighted recently by the rapid spread of Occupy Wall Street-like demonstrations in cities around the world. It is becoming clear that the pattern of concentrated urban advantage and disadvantage can affect the life chances of urban residents in terms of health, education, and employment and contribute to political and economic instability (Anyon, 1997, 2005; Galster, 2008; van Ham & Manley, 2010).

Little is known about how these trends fit the Canadian context, although recent long-term analysis of neighbourhoods in Toronto (Hulchanski, 2010) has established that Canada is not immune to growing socio-spatial inequalities. Systematic quantitative and qualitative research on inequalities in Canada's major cities in comparison with selected cities in other countries is needed to expand and deepen this analysis to include the diversity of the Canadian urban experience, especially at the neighbourhood level.

We intend to examine the nature, causes, and consequences of socio-spatial inequality and polarization in six major Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs), using longitudinal data on their neighbourhoods spanning 40 years: Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto (including Hamilton and Oshawa), Montréal, and Halifax. In 2006 these urban regions had a combined population of 14 million (44% of Canada). Between 2001 and 2006, they received 80% of Canada's immigrants and accounted for 70% of Canada's population growth. Our research, however, requires that we break down these aggregate statistics to identify local processes, variations, and responses.

Working with local community partners, we aim to identify and analyse changes in the socioeconomic status, ethno-cultural composition, and spatial outcomes of neighbourhoods in the six urban areas. We will identify similarities and differences among neighbourhoods; seek explanations for the observed changes, and identify implications for economic integration, social cohesion, equity, and quality of life that will contribute to the international literature on divided cities. Finally, we will propose policy and program responses to address and overcome inequalities. Taking a participatory and community-based approach to the research will not only contribute valuable insights, but will also help develop community capacity to address and perhaps reduce future socio-spatial inequities.

This proposed project takes up the challenge of analyzing neighbourhood restructuring trends and processes in large Canadian cities, analyzing and evaluating explanations for the trends, and proposing programs and policies that can address growing socio-spatial inequalities among urban neighbourhoods.

3. Conceptual framework

Figure 1 summarizes the conceptual framework of the proposed research. It depicts the major factors affecting neighbourhood change, indicates how they are related, and links these factors to our research questions and to contextual forces that help explain neighbourhood change.

Global, national, and regional economic, social, political and cultural forces (Box 1, macro level forces) and individual household preferences and constraints (Box 2, micro-level forces) affect the social geography of metropolitan areas (Box 3). It is the *socio-spatial change over time in metropolitan areas* (all of Box 3) that we seek to better understand. Urban residential environments (neighbourhoods) are continually changing socially and physically due to neighbourhood restructuring processes (Box 4), household decisions, including decisions about where to live (Box 5), and the existing pattern of socio-spatial inequality within each metropolitan area (Box 6). The change in a metropolitan area is shaped not only by macro and micro forces (Boxes 1 and 2), but also by government and non-governmental policies and programs (Box 7). Urban spatial inequality and ethno-cultural spatial segregation are always in flux (there are strong and weak feedback loops), further influencing households' mobility decisions. Such decisions produce the trends in socio-spatial change that can be analyzed and better understood if studied over several decades in a comparative framework.

Each household's socioeconomic and ethno-cultural characteristics confer advantage or disadvantage. Some households can choose *when* and *where* to move; others are severely constrained. These differences in the degree of freedom to choose relate to individual and household characteristics: income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, immigration status, Aboriginal identity, and disability, and to the nature of local housing markets. Policies and programs (Box 7) affect neighbourhood restructuring (Box 4), household mobility decisions (Box 5), and the urban spatial outcomes of increasing or decreasing inequality and polarization (Box 6). Some policies are causal; others are reactive (but may in turn become causal).

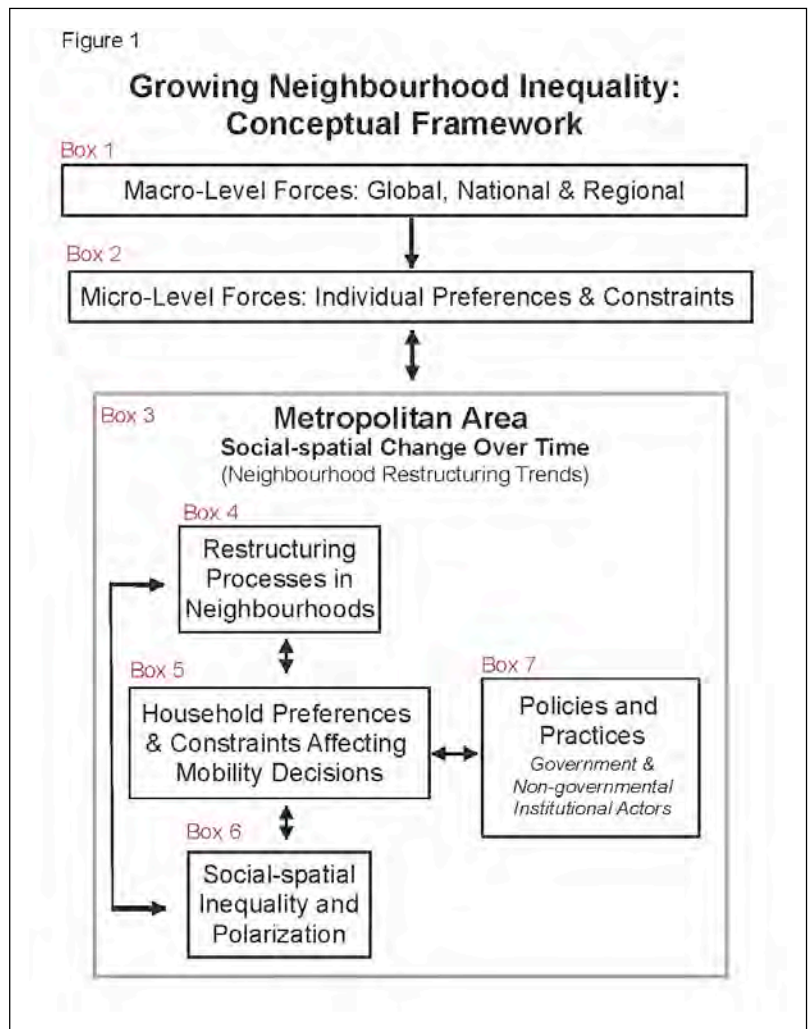


Figure 2 identifies the three major questions that will guide the research. Proceeding from our analysis of socio-spatial changes over four decades in selected metropolitan areas, we will examine the nature of the social and physical neighbourhood restructuring trends and processes at play (Question 1), the consequences of socio-spatial inequality and polarization (Question 2), and the policy and program responses (or lack thereof), including the development of alternative policies and programs (Question 3).

Hypothesis: Drawing on the conceptual framework in Figure 1, research hypotheses might

include: Neighbourhood socio-spatial inequality and polarization (Box 6) is a function of (a) macro-level factors (Box 1) + (b) micro-level forces (Box 2) + (c) neighbourhood effects (Box 4) + (d) local housing/labour/market/ policy effects (Box 7) + (e) place-specific (CMA) effects. The latter are hard to incorporate visually into Figure 1, although we might expect to find differences by size of city, local area growth rates, provincial policy context, political culture, demographic characteristics, and the economic structure and geography of the metropolitan areas. Our comparative analysis is designed to evaluate these CMA effects.

4. Research Questions

Figure 2: Major Research Questions		
Q 1	Neighbourhood Restructuring Trends & Processes <i>How are neighbourhoods changing and what processes explain the trends?</i>	Box 1, 2, 4 & 5
Q 2	Consequences of Socio-spatial Inequality and Polarization <i>What are the implications of these processes for economic integration, social cohesion, equity, and quality of life?</i>	Box 6
Q 3	Policies and Programs <i>What policy responses and program options are capable of addressing the consequences of socio-spatial inequality at the neighbourhood, community, and city-wide levels?</i>	Box 7

Q #1: Neighbourhood Restructuring Trends and Processes: What changes have occurred in Canadian urban neighbourhoods in the last 40 years. What are the differences between neighbourhoods within specific cities and between cities? How do we explain neighbourhood changes and trends, and the similarities and differences within and between CMAs? What is the extent and spatial distribution of economic inequality, ethno-cultural differentiation, and concentration of characteristics such as Aboriginal identity, youth, ethnicity, immigration status, and poverty in different areas? What are the similarities and differences among the CMAs with respect to changes in the socio-economic character and ethno-cultural composition of their neighbourhoods? What variables are specific to Canadian urban neighbourhood change? Which neighbourhoods can yield a deeper understanding of these phenomena? How does increasing neighbourhood inequality observed in Toronto, and presumably other Canadian cities, compare with inequalities in the cities of other nations? Why has Canada, which is similar in many ways to the other Western nations, not (yet) experienced urban riots, anti-immigrant backlash, rising crime levels, severely deteriorated neighbourhoods, and the like?

Q #2: Consequences of Socio-spatial Inequality and Polarization: How do neighbourhood changes in Canada's large cities affect people's life chances, educational outcomes, employment opportunities, mobility, access to resources, and social attitudes? What are the consequences of neighbourhood trends for issues such as immigrant settlement, urban schooling, youth involvement in the criminal justice system, the well-being of Aboriginal people, and the development of age-friendly neighbourhoods? What impacts have interventions at the neighbourhood level had on these trends? What factors promote resilience among residents and neighbourhoods? What examples of community intervention have yielded positive results?

Q #3 Policies and Programs: What neighbourhood-level interventions are most effective in mitigating the effects of socio-spatial inequalities? How can we ensure that youth, newcomers, low-income households, ethno-cultural minorities, Aboriginal people, and the elderly are successfully included in the mainstream of society? How do policies and programs in housing, education, immigration, criminal justice, and income security moderate or exacerbate the impacts of socio-spatial inequality? What roles can different levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector play in reducing inequalities? How can we develop support for public policy measures to reduce inequality?

5. Research Activities

Our approach & methods. Figure 3 shows the three major activities of our proposed research: **(A)** collaborative neighbourhood change studies; **(B)** comparative analysis of neighbourhood trends; and **(C)** mobilizing knowledge to address neighbourhood inequality, diversity and change.

For the purposes of data analysis, we consider a neighbourhood as an area defined statistically as a census tract (an average of about 4,500 people in the Canadian Census).

Figure 3: Organization of Research Activities Coordinators

Activity A	<u>COLLABORATIVE NEIGHBOURHOOD CHANGE STUDIES</u> : local teams using similar mixed-methods approaches, with partners guiding the issues to be explored and informing the analysis of the data; a designated team manager: Vancouver (Ley), Calgary (Townshend), Winnipeg (Distasio), Toronto (Walks), Montreal (Rose), Halifax (Grant).	
Activity B	<u>COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD TRENDS (Canada & selected international)</u> : collaborative groups focused on specific research questions comparing similarities and differences among the CMAs and international comparators; evaluating physical and social processes that may explain similarities/differences.	
Activity C	<u>MOBILIZING KNOWLEDGE TO ADDRESS NEIGHBOURHOOD INEQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND CHANGE</u> : team members mobilize knowledge on key themes across different disciplines to bring an improved understanding of the issues and to evaluate policies and programs.	

For **Activity A** (collaborative neighbourhood change studies), we draw upon a longitudinal analysis of census tract data, including variables such as age, household structure, immigration, ethnicity, income, employment, and housing, to map cross-sectional patterns for each CMA at each census year from 1971 to 2006, updating to add 2011 census results, recognizing that not all of these variables will be available for 2011. Information for each CMA will be enhanced with data from other sources such as school board, policing, and tax records, as well as findings from local research, particularly studies conducted by our partners. Working collaboratively with academic and community-based partners across Canada, we will identify neighbourhood types, select specific neighbourhoods for in-depth study, and develop a common research protocol to enable comparisons across CMAs while allowing for local iterations

For **Activity B** (comparative analysis of neighbourhood trends among CMAs, both Canadian and international), we will bring together the quantitative and qualitative data gathered in Activity A to draw comparisons between the six CMAs. Using local analyses as well as international examples, we will place the different forms and consequences of neighbourhood change in their local and provincial policy contexts. In collaboration with our international co-investigators, we will compare neighbourhood inequality in Canadian CMAs with comparator cities in the US and Europe.

For **Activity C** (mobilizing knowledge to address neighbourhood inequality), we will work closely with our partners and relevant community organizations and agencies to evaluate policies and programs in education, immigration, youth, aging, criminal justice, housing, employment, and income security that influence trends, positively or negatively, at both the macro and local levels. In dialogue with partners, policy-makers, and other stakeholders, we will work to define options, large and small, that can make a difference.

6. General Research Themes

While the Activities bring structure to our task, the purpose is to better understand what is happening in key policy areas. The themes are distinct, yet intersect. They not only emerge from a close reading of the existing literature, but also represent the interests and expertise of our research team. Their exact specifications will be defined as we learn more about socio-spatial trends. New themes may be added. All will be examined through multidisciplinary perspectives with guidance from and the participation of our partners.

Youth, criminal justice, urban schooling:

We will investigate the relationships between neighbourhood safety and educational outcomes, particularly in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, given well-documented evidence of achievement gaps in education based on socio-economic disparity and ethnic affiliation, and growing concerns over school safety. The research will then examine the implications for policy to address these issues for ever-more-diverse populations of students in communities often subject to increased forms of school surveillance and security.

Age-friendly neighbourhoods: We will study the social service and social isolation issues that emerge as the population of a neighbourhood ages, and the issues of diverse neighbourhoods that include many older persons. These themes intersect with the changing ethno-cultural profile of older persons as either established residents or recent immigrants and with transportation problems in neighbourhoods built since the 1950s. These questions, common to all Canadian cities, are important for governments and social agencies. This work will be linked to that of the World Health Organization's Age Friendly Cities movement.

Immigrant settlement, immigration status, and integration/marginalization: We will investigate the increased vulnerability of new immigrants and refugees, including those with precarious status (refugee claimants, temporary foreign workers, non-status immigrants), as they locate in large numbers in neighbourhoods that have few social and ethno-specific services and poor access to transit. The research will identify housing- and neighbourhood-level policies and programs to enhance immigrants' prospects for successful integration.

Adequate housing and highrise neighbourhoods: We will investigate the increasing concentration of low-income households in highrise apartments built in the 1960s and 1970s, and assess programs developed in some locations to address the deteriorating housing stock, geographical isolation, and limited access to social and other services that typify many highrise developments (Smith and Ley 2008).

Urban Aboriginal issues: Despite the migration of Aboriginal peoples to major urban centres from First Nation communities, barriers prevent them from participating in and contributing to their neighbourhoods. We will investigate housing, homelessness, access to services, employment, and discrimination, with a view to developing neighbourhood-level interventions.

Income and access to jobs: We will investigate how changes in the location of employment and the mix of occupations in Canadian metropolitan areas affect the incomes of vulnerable workers, particularly women, immigrants, youth, and people with disabilities. The research will evaluate how the relocation of jobs has contributed to an uneven landscape of geographical access to employment for people with various occupations and educational attainments. Where possible, the studies will also investigate how transit

Figure 4: Cross-disciplinary Thematic Teams	
Theme	Initial Team
Youth, Criminal Justice, & Urban Schooling	K. Gallagher, Education; S. Wortley, Criminology; D. Cowen, Geography; C. Fusco, Physical Education & Health
Age Friendly Neighbourhoods	S. Neysmith, Social Work; J. Grant, Planning; V. Preston, Geography; I. Townshend, Geography; C. Fusco, Physical Education & Health
Immigrant Settlement & Integration / Marginalization	R. Bhuyan, Social Work; A. Germain, Sociology; S. Ghosh, Geography; D. Hiebert, Geography; D. Ley, Geography; R. Murdie, Geography; V. Preston, Geography; D. Rose, Geography
Adequate Housing & Highrise Neighbourhoods	L. Bourne, Geography/Planning; D. Hulchanski, Social Work; D. Ley, Geography
Urban Aboriginal Issues	J. Distasio, Urban Studies; C. Leo, Political Science
Income & Access to Jobs	L. Bourne, Geography/Planning; A. Walks, Geography; P. Hess, Geography; J. Myles, Sociology; B. Miller, Social Sciences

NCRP Budget Update, August 2014

Column 1

16

ROW	YEAR 1 budget	YEAR 1 actual	YEAR 1 difference	YEAR 2 available	YEAR 2 actual	YEAR 2 difference	YEAR 3 Budget	Year 3 available	YEAR 4 Budget	YEAR 5 Budget	YEAR 6 Budget	TOTAL AVAILABLE (as of Aug 2014)	Total available: % of initial budget	Initial Budget Allocation
1 RESEARCH														61%
2	50,000	32,380	17,620	142,620	91,200	51,420	175,000	226,420	175,000	75,000	0	476,420	79%	\$ 600,000
3	50,000	9,860	40,140	215,140	13,800	201,340	250,000	451,340	200,000	100,000	0	751,340	97%	\$ 775,000
4	35,000	32,850	2,150	37,150	45,000	-7,850	35,000	27,150	35,000	0	0	62,150	44%	\$ 140,000
5	0	8,900	-8,900	17,000	2,500	14,500	17,000	31,500	17,100	0	0	48,600	81%	\$ 60,000
6 MANAGEMENT														26%
7	90,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,000	0	24,000	21%	\$ 114,000
8	20,000	15,860	4,140	19,140	38,000	-18,860	15,000	-3,860	15,000	15,000	15,000	41,140	43%	\$ 95,000
9	88,000	93,750	-5,750	82,250	71,900	10,350	88,000	98,350	88,000	45,000	45,000	276,350	63%	\$ 442,000
10	12,000	9,940	2,060	4,060	5,900	-1,840	2,000	160	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,160	28%	\$ 22,000
11 KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION														12%
12	0	0	0	10,000	7,800	2,200	15,000	17,200	15,000	15,000	10,000	57,200	88%	\$ 65,000
13	5,000	1,200	3,800	8,800	2,500	6,300	5,000	11,300	5,000	5,000	5,000	26,300	88%	\$ 30,000
14	0	0	0	7,000	0	7,000	10,000	17,000	6,000	0	50,000	73,000	100%	\$ 73,000
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	100%	\$ 25,000
16	10,000	10,500	-500	11,500	8,900	2,600	12,000	14,600	12,000	15,000	15,000	56,600	74%	\$ 76,000
17	3,000	0	3,000	8,000	0	8,000	5,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	43,000	100%	\$ 43,000
18									CONTINGENCY					
19						25,000							0%	\$ 25,000
20	\$ 363,000	\$ 305,240	\$ 57,760	\$ 562,660	\$ 287,500	\$ 300,160	\$ 629,000	\$ 929,160	\$ 590,100	\$ 311,000	\$ 162,000	\$ 1,992,260	76%	\$ 2,625,000

Notes: This is a summary document for internal budget planning purposes. In year one we made an annual allocation of the entire budget as a starting exercise (Column 15). We initially budgeted for 6 years rather than the 7 years -- to help move the project along more quickly if possible. In year four (2015) a detailed budget allocation review will take place reallocating remaining funds.

Remaining funds as of late July 2014 = \$2 million (Column 13): in years 1, 2 and part of year 3 (28 months, March 2012 to July 2014) we spent or allocated (to research sub-grants) about \$600,000. We have about \$2 million remaining as of late July 2014.

Source of funds (cash): SSHRC grant \$2.5 million; UofT supporting grant \$100,000; a Toronto area federal government project linked to our NCRP that reimbursed our NCRP for the part-time secondment of our Project Manager, \$25,000 (Row 19). Initial total available funds: \$2,625,000. Half of our full-time data analyst's salary and benefits (Row 4) is paid by the UofT Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work as a contribution to the NCRP and is not included in this planning budget because it is paid directly to the staff person as a UofT employee rather than through this NCRP budget. It is an in-kind contribution to our NCRP.

KM Plan: from our SSHRC proposal

Knowledge Mobilization Plan

Knowledge mobilization begins in year one and will continue throughout the research with a wide range of strategies to reach multiple audiences, including ongoing community-based dissemination strategies such as presentations to agencies and participation in events. In addition to community materials and scholarly articles, we plan to produce four books: an edited e-book of readings on neighbourhood change and polarization, and three scholarly edited books on components of the research program.

In addition to the essential but traditional academic dissemination outlets (conferences, journals, books), we will build upon the success of the Neighbourhoods CURA in broadcasting key findings through local and national media, submitting op-eds to newspapers (e.g., Hulchanski, 2008a, 2008b), seeking invitations for presenting our work to government and non-government organizations and agencies, hosting community research days and forums, establishing local neighbourhood research networks, and preparing plain-language summaries of our findings for targeted audiences. With our partners we will seek joint and multi-sectoral forms of local, regional and national dissemination of the more policy relevant findings. Most team members, academics and partners, have excellent track records in successfully communicating their research results.

Scholarly Dissemination

1 It is essential that our research reach the relevant academic audiences, Canadian and international. This will, in part, take the form of four peer-reviewed scholarly edited volumes, three with a focus on Canada, and one with a Canada-international comparative focus (one volume from each of the four project activities). We have built into the research design mandatory points at which team members are required to prepare and present papers on their findings. In addition, all participating researchers (including students) will jointly and individually pursue particular issues and themes for publication in journals and other scholarly outlets. We anticipate several special issues of journals.

2 **Oxford University Press Canada** has agreed to be the university press partner and, subject to all traditional peer review and related expectations about quality, will publish the four edited volumes (a partner letter is attached). OUP was approached because, in addition to its reputation as publisher and effective global distributor of scholarly books, it has initiated a series of short scholarly books sold at modest cost and aimed at a broader audience, called *Issues in Canada* (UofT sociologist Lorne Tepperman is the academic editor of the series). We will encourage our colleagues to contribute to the series. David Hulchanski is currently writing *Housing and Homelessness in Canada* as part of that series.

Dissemination to wider audiences

3 We will add to and implement interactive forms of communication via the **website** established by the Neighbourhoods CURA and a related SSHRC dissemination grant: www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca. This website is currently focused on Toronto, with some of our Vancouver and Montreal research results. Under this partnership grant it will become the national website with subpages for each of the six CMAs.

4 On the website we will launch a free-access **eBook of edited readings** on neighbourhood issues drawn from the best published research. This will be similar to the successful eBook *Finding Home: Policy Options for Addressing Homelessness in Canada* (www.homelesshub.ca/FindingHome), the product of a recent SSHRC homelessness research dissemination grant (D. Hulchanski, PI). The research team will be asked to nominate items (journal articles, book chapters, reports), and a small editorial team will make recommendations to the project's Research Advisory Board, which will serve as the editorial board for the eBook. With permission of the author(s) and copyright owner, a professional editor will produce a substantial summary (about 4,000 words). These will become chapters in the eBook available as individual PDFs and in the now standard ePub format. This format makes

existing knowledge more widely available and provides a base upon which the project's analysis is built.

5 We will also launch a **research bulletin series** in which we will provide summaries of the project's own publications. These are 6- to 10-page substantive summaries in plain language made available for free download as PDFs or ePubs. They will be similar to the Centre for Urban and Community Studies (now Cities Centre) research bulletin series initiated by D. Hulchanski in 2001 (www.urbancentre.utoronto.ca/researchbulletin.html).

6 In addition, we will reach new and broader Canadian audiences beyond the academic and policy research communities with the help of **Spacing Media** as a partner (<http://spacing.ca/>). Spacing Media publishes *Spacing Magazine*, a publication aimed at "understanding the urban landscape" and hosts major urban affairs websites in Toronto, Ottawa, Montréal, Vancouver, and the Atlantic Provinces. Spacing Media is a leader in the innovative use of "Web 2.0" and new forms of digital communication and networking. It will advise and assist the research team in developing innovative ways of reaching a wide variety of audiences, such as through blogs, microblogs, wikis, discussion forums, and other social networking tools. Spacing Media is currently the media partner with the recently funded SSHRC neighbourhoods research Public Outreach Grant, which is focused on Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver.

7 **Local Neighbourhood Research Networks.** As described in the Governance section of this proposal, we will establish local neighbourhood research networks in each of the project's CMAs modeled on the experience and lessons learned in the Toronto Neighbourhoods CURA. The Toronto Neighbourhoods Research Network (www.TNRN.ca) enlarged the original CURA research advisory committee of community stakeholders. Now in its fifth year the TNRN meets four times a year bringing together government, social agency, and university researchers (including students) engaged in neighbourhood-level studies. While it serves as an advisory group and as a dissemination mechanism for research findings, its focus and mandate is much broader. Ninety people belong to the network and about 30 to 40 attend each meeting. This format has proven to be mutually beneficial to participants. It serves as an ongoing, easy-to-maintain, open forum for two-way communication between academic and non-university-based researchers and stakeholders.

from Rental Housing Working Group

Observations on the “high” and “very high” 8-CMA RHDl CT data table

David Hulchanski & Greg Suttor, 23 September 2014

2006 Census

Canada total households: 12,437,500

Canada total rental households: 3,878,500 (31% of all households)

8 CMA total rental households: 2,060,900 (53% of Canada's rental)

RHDl “high” and “very high” renter households in the 8 CMAs: 525,575 (14% of Canada's rental)

(1) General observation:

- The number and % of CTs is good, i.e., not too many or too few to focus on: 449 CTs, 526,000 rental units (14% of Canada's rental stock).
- A generally similar % of CTs in each CMA: range of 7% to 17% of CTs.
- Among the 8 CMAs, Toronto and Montréal have the highest % of CTs in high RHDl, 17%. As the two largest CMAs they represent 70% of CTs in high RHDl (166 CTs in Toronto; 145 CTs in Montreal).
- The high RHDl CTs in each CMA have a generally similar high disadvantage ‘rating’ on our RHDl scale: a CMA range of 0.70 to 0.89 (average 0.80).

(2) Structure Type & Age: There is regional variation as expected. Greatest variation among CMAs is structure type & age of stock arising from different city-building histories. We will likely find, however, somewhat shared, common socio-economic trends among the residents.

(3) Immigration: variation in immigration, as expected.

(4) Families with Kids: Toronto and Winnipeg stand out in presence of families with kids. Probably associated with immigration in Toronto, but quite different pattern from Vancouver. Winnipeg may be Aboriginal people?

(5) Labour Force: Different CMA sectoral economic structures are reflected in these neighbourhoods. We will do better using occupation rather than industry as a labour force variable for our purposes.

(6) Commuting. Toronto is a total outlier in frequent long commutes to work.

(7) Toronto City & CMA: City of Toronto is virtually the same as Toronto CMA, as expected given that most of the high RHDl CTs are in City.

(8) Affordability (RIR 50%+): Incidence of renter affordability problems is not far above levels for renters at large but probably quite uneven among households in high RHDl areas.

Census 2006 Profile of Census Tracts with High Rental Housing Disadvantage by Eight Census Metropolitan Areas

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006 Custom Tabulation E01790, Topic-Based Tabulation 97-554-XCB2006025

	Census Tracts with High Rental Housing Disadvantage (RHDI >= 0.51) & Rental is 25% or More of All Housing																	
	Halifax		Montréal		Ottawa - Gatineau		Toronto		Hamilton		Winnipeg		Calgary		Vancouver		Eight CMAs	
	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio	Total	Percent or Ratio
Total Census Tracts and Rented Dwellings	14	16%	145	17%	27	11%	166	17%	23	13%	18	11%	14	7%	42	10%	449	14%
Census Tracts	13,405	59%	175,495	75%	34,655	64%	183,495	58%	20,760	58%	15,525	63%	22,215	63%	60,025	62%	525,575	64%
Total Rented Dwellings and Percent Rented		24%		25%		23%		31%		27%		17%		21%		21%		26%
Share of All CMA Rental Housing in High RHDI CTs																		
RHDI Indicators																		
Average Rental Housing Disadvantage Index in High RHDI CTs	0.80		0.89		0.78		0.74		0.75		0.83		0.70		0.76		0.80	
Rented Dwelling Structure Type																		
Row House	700	5%	1,200	1%	4,865	14%	7,625	4%	700	3%	355	2%	1,425	6%	1,360	2%	18,230	3%
Low Rise Apartments Under 5 Storeys	6,075	45%	123,340	70%	7,595	22%	38,920	21%	5,535	27%	5,800	37%	6,810	31%	35,130	59%	229,205	44%
High Rise Apartments 5 or More Storeys	5,080	38%	38,880	22%	19,800	57%	126,265	69%	10,845	52%	4,795	31%	11,825	53%	18,735	31%	236,225	45%
Age & Sex of Household Maintainer Renters																		
Male	6,300	47%	94,455	54%	17,245	50%	100,955	55%	11,015	53%	7,640	49%	13,030	59%	34,870	58%	285,510	54%
Female	7,110	53%	80,950	46%	17,395	50%	82,510	45%	9,735	47%	7,885	51%	9,210	41%	25,170	42%	239,965	46%
Age 18 to 24 Years	2,540	19%	15,630	9%	5,140	15%	10,850	6%	1,840	9%	1,795	12%	3,020	14%	5,145	9%	45,960	9%
Age 25 to 34 Years	3,755	28%	42,930	24%	8,665	25%	38,205	21%	4,310	21%	3,140	20%	6,955	31%	13,965	23%	121,925	23%
Age 35 to 44 Years	2,340	17%	37,725	21%	6,765	20%	49,270	21%	4,505	22%	3,350	22%	4,240	19%	14,330	24%	122,525	23%
Age 45 to 64 Years	3,315	25%	49,295	28%	9,560	28%	59,590	32%	6,530	31%	4,880	31%	4,925	22%	18,445	31%	156,540	30%
Age 65 and Over	1,470	11%	29,710	17%	4,470	13%	25,285	14%	3,515	17%	2,285	15%	3,040	14%	8,045	13%	77,820	15%
Immigrants, Visible Minorities and Mobility of Renters																		
Immigrant Household Maintainer	1,230	9%	74,900	43%	12,150	35%	120,820	66%	6,495	31%	3,740	24%	6,565	30%	25,730	43%	251,630	48%
Recent Immigrant (2001-2006) Maintainers	375	3%	24,410	14%	3,140	9%	31,750	17%	1,550	7%	1,275	8%	2,280	10%	7,280	12%	72,060	14%
Visible Minorities: At Least One Person in the Household	2,455	18%	61,290	35%	11,735	34%	108,515	59%	4,665	22%	3,505	23%	6,145	28%	24,375	41%	222,685	42%
Others: Previous 5 Years	9,470	71%	99,905	57%	22,645	65%	108,585	59%	13,050	63%	10,445	67%	17,270	78%	39,800	66%	321,170	61%
Family Types of Renters																		
One Family Household with at Least One Child Less than 18 Years	2,040	15%	34,510	20%	7,075	20%	54,520	30%	4,605	22%	3,840	25%	2,650	12%	9,760	16%	119,000	23%
One Family Household with No Children or No Child Under 18	2,635	20%	36,370	21%	7,085	20%	39,535	22%	3,955	19%	2,200	14%	4,025	18%	12,430	21%	108,235	21%
Multiple Family Households	320	2%	6,555	4%	1,185	3%	13,335	7%	845	4%	905	6%	810	4%	2,295	4%	26,250	5%
Non-Family Households	8,405	63%	98,010	56%	19,300	56%	76,030	41%	11,370	55%	8,565	55%	14,710	66%	35,545	59%	271,935	52%
Lone Parent Families	1,470	11%	17,770	10%	4,390	13%	28,450	16%	2,955	14%	2,910	19%	1,070	5%	4,955	8%	63,970	12%
Labour Force Participation and Commuting Distance of Renters																		
Labour Force: At Least One Person Participating	9,000	67%	108,485	62%	22,675	65%	118,475	65%	11,130	54%	8,015	52%	15,825	71%	36,490	61%	330,095	63%
Commuting to Work 15+ Kilometres: At Least One Person	690	5%	10,415	6%	2,460	7%	28,750	24%	2,765	13%	345	2%	985	4%	4,375	7%	50,785	10%
Renter Household Size and Monthly Rent																		
Persons Per Household		1.89		1.98		2.05		2.49		2.03		2.14		2.03		2.11		2.19
Average Monthly Rent	\$743	99%	\$651	99%	\$776	95%	\$838	88%	\$673	88%	\$502	81%	\$815	93%	\$789	88%	\$744	93%
Rented Dwelling Period of Construction																		
Built Before 1946	1,815	14%	35,255	20%	3,305	10%	19,275	11%	5,485	26%	5,240	34%	1,410	6%	7,615	13%	79,400	15%
Built 1946-1960	1,655	12%	48,790	28%	5,600	16%	33,525	18%	4,095	20%	3,040	20%	2,480	11%	6,780	11%	105,965	20%
Built 1961-1970	2,990	22%	42,395	24%	8,440	24%	54,535	30%	4,545	22%	2,265	15%	4,975	22%	12,710	21%	132,855	25%
Built 1971-1980	3,455	26%	25,420	14%	9,265	27%	42,195	24%	4,195	20%	2,595	17%	3,590	34%	13,920	23%	108,555	21%
Built 1981-1990	1,870	14%	15,160	9%	5,585	16%	21,365	12%	1,360	7%	1,845	12%	3,680	17%	10,165	17%	61,030	12%
Built 1991-2000	955	7%	7,455	3%	1,800	5%	7,975	4%	715	3%	350	2%	875	4%	6,155	10%	23,370	4%
Built 2001-2006	485	4%	2,430	1%	415	1%	2,910	2%	35	0%	35	0%	1,225	6%	2,345	4%	9,880	2%
Renters by Industry of Employment																		
Employed in Finance, Insurance or Real Estate, at least one person	715	8%	7,660	7%	1,440	6%	12,710	11%	600	5%	435	5%	1,410	9%	3,370	9%	28,340	9%
Employed in Manufacturing, at least one person	395	4%	18,540	17%	1,210	5%	26,085	22%	2,735	25%	1,745	22%	1,685	11%	4,195	11%	56,590	17%

NCRP Knowledge Mobilization Checklist

DRAFT for discussion at NCRP Team Meeting, October 2014

The questions below can assist CMA teams, project teams, and the NCRP as a whole to plan for knowledge mobilization and impact at each stage of the research process.

1. Setting Priorities, Defining Projects

- a) What broad impacts do we hope our program of research will contribute to? What is our mission?
- b) Which trends and phenomena relating to socio-spatial inequality are of key concern to members of our team?
- c) In what program and policy areas do our team's partners seek to intervene?
- d) In what program and policy areas do our team's scholars have expertise?
- e) What networks do our team members have access to, and what are key areas of concern for these networks?
- f) In what areas is research needed in order to:
 - identify problems,
 - define and understand problems,
 - identify solutions,
 - develop policy and program responses,
 - encourage the adoption and implementation of policies and programs, or
 - evaluate current or new policies and programs?
- g) What are current / emergent program and policy debates and initiatives in our key areas of concern? How can our project inform these?

2. Project Planning

2.1 Policy and program relevance.

- a) Are there specific policies and programs this project may have implications for?
- b) Which stage(s) of the policy / program process does the project address?
 - problem identification / discovery
 - problem definition / understanding
 - identification of solutions
 - policy / program development,
 - policy / program adoption and implementation
 - evaluation
- c) What would be the desired impacts of policy and program changes?

2.2 Stakeholders

- a) Who is directly affected by the issue?
- b) How will their perspectives be incorporated into the project?
- c) What knowledge do they need, and in what form?
- d) What organizations / individuals might represent this constituency?
- e) What project mechanisms can engage their involvement? (e.g. community advisory board, community-based researchers, partnerships)
- f) What relationships do the researchers already have in place? What new relationships need to be developed?

2.3 Knowledge users

- a) Who will use the findings?
- b) Who would take up / implement the results?
- c) What knowledge do they need, and in what form?
- d) What project mechanisms can engage their involvement? (e.g. individual dialogues with influential advisors / champions, partnerships, advisory board)
- e) What relationships do the researchers already have in place? What new relationships need to be developed?

3. Research Process

- a) Is the research process likely to produce the knowledge required to address the issue?
- b) Will the knowledge be in a form that can be used by the intended knowledge users?
- c) What are the opportunities for integrated knowledge translation (involving stakeholders and knowledge users in the project so that they are receiving and informing the research as it evolves)

4. Dissemination

4.1 Results

- a) What policies and programs do the results implicate?
- b) Which stages of the policy / program process are involved?
- c) What is the relationship of the results to existing knowledge – in what way do results confirm, extend, or contradict prior understandings of the issue?

4.2 Audiences

- a) Who needs to know the results?
- b) Who are the stakeholders and knowledge users?
- c) What kind of information do they need?
- d) What format and medium is most likely to reach the intended audiences?
- e) How can the information be made accessible to people directly affected by the issue?

4.3 Collaboration / partnership

- a) Do the findings add to / support existing initiatives, advocacy, campaigns?
- b) Are there dissemination opportunities via existing or planned activities / initiatives outside the research project?

4.4 Messaging

- a) Can the results be hooked to a current / emergent issue that the intended knowledge users are already paying attention to?
- b) How can the results be framed so that the intended audiences are most likely to be receptive?
- c) What potential pitfalls, misunderstandings, reframings, appropriations of the results do we need to be aware of / cautious about?

4.5 Tools

- a) Which tools / formats are most appropriate to the intended audiences and the kind of results? For example:
 - Report
 - Scholarly article
 - Press release
 - Press conference
 - Research bulletin / brief
 - Arts-based format
 - Social media
 - Presentations to target audiences
 - Public forum
 - Website
 - Tools / tool kits
 - Proposals for further research
- b) Do we have the capacity on our team to produce these – and if not, what resources can we draw on?
- c) How can we amplify distribution of products / tools via partnerships and networks (e.g. get partner organizations to link to the report from their websites)