Executive Summary

In its opening pages, the Toronto RDC’s 2005/2006 Annual Report (available on our website) notes that, “The RDC is the only source at which researchers can link data on individuals longitudinally to study change over time...[using] the National Population Health Survey (NPHS), The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), the Youth in Transition survey (YITS), the Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)...”. Many will know that these five surveys, which were the motivation to create the CRDCN, have since “died” and are currently being “resurrected” as administrative data is being linked to the original survey responses. Such has been the change in the social science and health research environment over the past decades. As you will read below, researchers should expect comparable transformation in the future. The CRDCN is moving to a high performance computing environment. There are significant arrays of administrative data scheduled to be made available to researchers in the coming years. In discussions with research data centres around the world, the CRDCN is contemplating new models of access, research replication and data linkage. To best service our researchers, the Toronto RDC, a partnership of Nipissing University, Ryerson University, York University and the University of Toronto, looks to be among those leading the CRDCN in these new ventures.

This is my last year as Academic Director of the Toronto RDC. As RDC researchers know, I have been fortunate over my appointment to work on a very talented and conscientious team. I am very pleased to thank the RDC’s current staff for their service to our community, but also extend these thanks to all staff who have worked with me over the last 14 years.
### Section One: RDC Information

#### a) Toronto RDC Contact Information

Toronto Region Statistics Canada Research Data Centre  
University of Toronto  
130 St. George St., 7th Floor, Room 7032  
Toronto, ON M5S 1A5  
Phone: 416-946-8105, Web: [http://www.utoronto.ca/rdc](http://www.utoronto.ca/rdc)

#### Table 1a: Toronto RDC Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>FTE (Students)</th>
<th>FTE (Non-students)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Michael Baker     | Academic Director                             | 416-946-8107 (Toronto RDC)  
416-978-4138 (Economics)  
baker@chass.utoronto.ca | .1 (from April 2017)                          |
| Dave Haans        | Research and Computing Consultant, Webmaster  | 416-946-8106  
dave.haans@utoronto.ca                                      | .8 (until Nov 1st 2017)       |
| Angela Prencipe   | Analyst                                       | 416-946-8321  
toronto.rdc@utoronto.ca                                    | 1.0 (from June 2017)                  |
| Carmina Ng        | Analyst                                       | 416-946-8108  
torontordc.cng@utoronto.ca                                 | 1.0 (until July 2017)               |
| Sara Tumpane      | Analyst                                       | 416-946-8108  
rdc.analyst@utoronto.ca                                    | 1.0 (from June 2017)               |
| Joanna Jacob      | Analyst                                       | 416-946-8105  
joanna.jacob@utoronto.ca                                  | .8 (from April 2017)               |
| Siyue Tian        | Analyst                                       | 416-946-8105  
rdc.analyst@utoronto.ca                                  | .8 (until May 2017)                |
| Jessica Maitland  | Admin Assistant                               | 416-946-7002  
torontordc.admin@utoronto.ca                             | .3 (until Aug 4th 2017)            |
| Emilie Jones      | Admin Assistant                               | 416-946-7002  
torontordc.admin@utoronto.ca                             | .3 (since April 2017)              |
| Dawas Zaidi       | IT Consultant                                 | 416 946-8106  
dawas.zaidi@utoronto.ca                                  | .3 (from April 2017)               |
| Susan Murphy      | Admin Manager                                 | 416-978-7037  
susan.murphy@utoronto.ca                                  | .45                                |
Table 1b: Toronto RDC Steering Committee Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameron Mustard</td>
<td>Institute for Work and Health</td>
<td>President and Senior Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Preston</td>
<td>York University, Geography</td>
<td>Professor and Academic Director of York RDC up to as of July 1, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Monette</td>
<td>York University, Math &amp; Stats</td>
<td>Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debra Peplar</td>
<td>York University, Psychology</td>
<td>Professor and Director of LaMarsh Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Manuel</td>
<td>Ryerson University, Library</td>
<td>Data Librarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enza Gucciardi</td>
<td>Ryerson University, Nutrition</td>
<td>Professor and Scientist at UHN and Director of Socio-ecological Strategies for Chronic Disease Prevention and Management Research Interest Group, Ryerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Noack</td>
<td>Ryerson University, Sociology</td>
<td>Professor and Undergraduate Program Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leanne Trimble</td>
<td>University of Toronto, Library</td>
<td>Head, Map and Data Library as of December 1, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Jenkins</td>
<td>University of Toronto, OISE, Applied Psychology and Human Development</td>
<td>Professor and Chair of Atkinson Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Baker</td>
<td>University of Toronto, Economics</td>
<td>Professor and Academic Director of Toronto RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair Wheaton</td>
<td>University of Toronto, Sociology</td>
<td>Professor and former Academic Director of Toronto RDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex-Officio Members
d) **RDC Partnerships and Branches**

Ryerson University
York University*
Nipissing University
Institute for Work and Health
University of Toronto (supported by Faculty of Arts and Science, Faculty of Medicine and J.P. Robarts Library)

*Note: York University remains a partner, though they became a successful branch operation in early 2009.


e) **Operation of the RDC**

The RDC is open 9am to 6pm Monday to Thursday and 9am to 5pm on Fridays. The Toronto RDC has 25 lab workstations and 2 internet computers available to researchers.


f) **Physical Space**

The Toronto RDC occupies 3,513 square feet. There are 25 researcher seats and 6 staff seats.
Section Two: Toronto RDC Activities

Table 2a: Projects Started, Withdrawn and Ended

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projects Started</th>
<th>Projects Withdrawn</th>
<th>Projects Ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

Table 2b: Summary of Activity in 2017 – TORONTO RDC ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Un-weighted Total</th>
<th>Weighted Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Completed Projects</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Edited Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Book Chapters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Refereed Articles</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Policy Reports</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>PhD Theses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>MA Theses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Undergrad Theses</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Full Year Course (6 credits)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Semester Course (3 credits)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>RDC Data in Conference Presentations or invited Talks (same presentations may be counted only once)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>CRDCN Annual Conference Organization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 to 1.0</td>
<td>Organize Conference Sessions, Workshops, Symposia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 223 [163.5]

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey (Completed Projects), CRDCN Bibliography (Books to Undergrad Theses), RDC (Courses, Conferences and Workshops), Number of Conference Presentations taken from Section 7, UTO only
### Table 2b: Summary of Activity in 2017 – TORONTO YORK & NIPISSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Un-weighted Total</th>
<th>Weighted Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Completed Projects</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Edited Books</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Book Chapters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Refereed Articles</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Policy Reports</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>PhD Theses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>MA Theses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Undergrad Theses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Full Year Course (6 credits)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Semester Course (3 credits)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>RDC Data in Conference Presentations or invited Talks (same presentations may be counted only once)</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>CRDCN Annual Conference Organization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 to 1.0</td>
<td>Organize Conference Sessions, Workshops, Symposia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>267</strong></td>
<td><strong>195.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey (Completed Projects), CRDCN Bibliography (Books to Undergrad Theses), RDC (Courses, Conferences and Workshops), Number of Conference Presentations taken from Section 7, UTO all

### Table 2c: Average Monthly Research Activity in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Raw Dyads</th>
<th>Adjusted Dyads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toronto RDC</td>
<td>136.3</td>
<td>441.8</td>
<td>534.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York RDC</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipissing RDC</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total UTO</strong></td>
<td><strong>162.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>516.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>616.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada RDC Program Manager’s Report, Table 1, Jan 1st – Jun 30th, 2017
Box 2d: Summary of Substantive Comments on Publications

In 2017, there were 54 completed projects at the Toronto RDC as counted using the calculations from the Researcher Survey output, a marked decrease from 85 last year (2016) though similar to the 49 reported the year prior (2015).

The number of refereed articles published was similar to 2016, with 38 articles (35 in 2016). The number of Ph.D. theses completed slightly increased (4 in 2016 and 5 in 2017, with 6 total including the branches York and Nipissing). The number of working papers increased (from 2 in 2016, to 4 in 2017), while the number of policy reports / presentations to policy groups decreased (18 in 2016, 7 in 2017), but remained higher than 2015 (5 in 2015). The number of conference presentations increased with 67 in 2016 and 106 in 2017 (or 122 total including the branches York and Nipissing).

This was the sixth year in which the information on research output was collected by an online researcher survey.

The greatest proportion of research is in the area of health (38.4% of projects at the Toronto RDC in 2017), and the preferred method of publication is the refereed journal article. For the most part these publications are in leading journals.

Other major areas of research at the Toronto RDC are the labour force, immigration, education, and family and children (22.7%, 14.8%, 5.4% and 5.4% respectively).

Looking forward to the next generation of researchers, students continue to be the leading type of researcher in the Toronto RDC. Many are employed as research assistants, and this provides students with training and an introduction to the RDC data. According to Tables 4a and 4b, the Toronto RDC has 76 doctoral students employed by 82 projects; and 18 masters-level students employed by 27 projects. There are even 9 undergraduates employed by 3 projects, an increase from the one undergraduate employed by one project in 2016.

RDC data continues to be an important basis of students’ independent research: with 38 doctoral, 10 masters and 7 undergraduate students using RDC data for a major paper or their own research (including theses).

Box 2e: Summary of Major Media Coverage of Research

In 2017, there were 87 media mentions for the Toronto RDC and 93 for Toronto plus Nipissing and York (slightly less than last year’s number of 115 in 2016). As in previous year’s media mentions, the majority (73 of the 87, or 83%) were reported by Valerie Tarasuk’s project on food insecurity (3083). Valerie Tarasuk, PI for a project entitled “Identifying Policy Interventions to Reduce Household Food Insecurity” received media mentions across Canada, from PEI to Vancouver, again this year with television, newspapers, magazines, radio and online news columns, interviews and blogs. Television interviews included CBC News Toronto at 6, CBC News Northern Ontario, CBC News Barrie, and CBC The National. The title of the show on the National held in May 2017 was “Nunavut’s food insecurity ‘crisis’” while the CBC News Barrie show was entitled “Food Insecurity in Simcoe County” and the CTV News Northern Ontario interview was entitled “Food insecurity hot topic at North Bay forum”. Based on her RDC research, Dr. Tarasuk was able to speak to various communities about their particular
food insecurity issues. The CBC News Toronto at 6 television interview was geared to “Policies and Food
Insecurity” relevant to broader government policies provincially and federally.

Newspapers included The Globe and Mail, The Review, and the Waterloo Chronicle in hard copy as well as
website newspaper columns (n=25+) and interviews (n=12+), blogs (n=8) and 3 webinars. These website articles
covered the whole country in both official languages, including Global News, CBC News Calgary, CBC News PEI,
Canadian Geographic, Huffington Post, Nation Talk, Sustain Ontario, National Observer, RateMDs, CBC Kitchener-Waterloo, BC Food Security Gateway, Food Security Canada, CBC News Sudbury, The
Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance of Canada, Community Food Centres Canada, Canada Without Poverty,
Vibrant Calgary, Peterborough Public Health, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), The
Coast, Western Producer, Wellington Advertiser, Guelph Today, My Parry Sounds Now, Passport 2017, Kawartha
411, and Regard Sur L'Artique. News titles included:

“What is vulnerable to household food insecurity and what does this mean for policy and practice?”
“How does food insecurity relate to health and what are the implications for health care providers?”
“Improved diet would lower health costs”
“Food Insecurity Measurement in Canada: Interpreting the Statistics”

More than 15 radio interviews and websites included the Craig Needles Show, On the Coast, KISS100.5 Sault
Ste. Marie, AM980 Talk News CKNW Vancouver, Radio Canada International, the AM640 Morning Show, as well
as Policy Options, The Conversation, Upstream, and NetNews Ledger, with titles such as “The Promise of a
National Food Policy for Canada.”

Media titles advanced the tenet that a guaranteed basic income would go a long way in solving Canada’s food
insecurity, and that corporate food waste and food banks are not the answer:

“New report from Northern Policy Institute says Basic Income Guarantee is an effective strategy to reduce food
insecurity”
“Guaranteed income is a solution to food insecurity”
“Corporate food waste isn’t the way to solve hunger in Canada”
“Food banks, soup kitchens not solving food insecurity problem”

Another Toronto RDC researcher, Anthony Perruccio, working with Dr. Elizabeth Badley, reported four media
mentions in March 2017 for Dr. Badley’s projects on generational changes in prevalence and risk of arthritis
over time (project 4478 / 5182). The study found that prevalence of arthritis had increased for younger
generations. The study also found that risk factors were independent of cohort or generational differences, and
that obesity was associated with an earlier age of arthritis onset, illustrating the need to target arthritis
management education on younger and middle-aged adults. The media attention was initiated by a press
release from Wiley (http://newsroom.wiley.com/press-release/arthritis-care-research/recent-generations-are-
experiencing-higher-rates-arthritis) based on the publication of their peer-reviewed journal article in Arthritis
Care and Research (V 69, #12, doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/acr.23213) entitled “Population-Based Study of
Changes in Arthritis Prevalence and Arthritis Risk Factors Over Time: Generational Differences and the Role of
Obesity.” The study message from their article was also picked up by Medical Life Sciences News. Dr. Badley was
then interviewed by Medical Research (https://medicalresearch.com/weight-research/earlier-onset-arthritis-
recent-generations-linked-obesity/33427/) and was written up in Med Page Today, a peer reviewed medical

A York RDC researcher, Rebecca Casey, reported 3 media mentions for 2017 about her York RDC research on
chronic health conditions among injured workers (project). Dr. Casey’s study used the CCHS to compare risk of
chronic health conditions for permanently disabled injured workers and non-injured workers, and found that
permanently impaired injured workers experience more rapidly accelerated health declines than other aging workers, and this outcome is gendered.

A number of other RDC researchers had media mentions in 2017, including David Hulchanski, Leah Vosko, Esme Fuller-Thomson, Seeong-gee Um, Liraz Fridman, and Nipissing RDC researcher David Zarifa. Titles and topics included: Illegal rooming houses in Halifax (Hulchanski, 3704), legal loopholes that cost workers millions in lost wages (Vosko, 4431), higher prevalence of suicide attempts for women diagnosed with learning disabilities (Fuller-Thomson, 2357), significant health gaps found between Canadian and immigrant seniors (Um, 4597), and York researcher, Liraz Fridman’s call for booster-seat legislation in Alberta, the lone provincial holdout, to minimize injuries, deaths (Fridman, 4760).

All of these media mentions highlight the importance of Toronto RDC research to Canadians.

### Table 2f: Focus of Research, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and Children</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Security</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>331</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey. Please use “Table 2f – Focus of Research” to populate this table, and “Table 2f – Other Foci of Research” to note any other oft-mentioned foci of research.

### Table 2g: Status of Projects in Survey, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project ongoing, more output possible</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Project ongoing, no more output expected</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Project complete, further output possible</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project complete, no more output expected</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey
Section Three: RDC Knowledge Mobilization Activities

Table 3a: Teaching and Training Activities in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses or Training sessions</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Approximate number of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer school (1 or 2 week sessions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training sessions or Workshops (1 or 2 days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data seminars/researcher presentations (Data Day April 27, 2018)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full year graduate or undergraduate course (6 credits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester graduate or undergraduate course (3 credits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify: 1/2 day SAS workshops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RDC

Table 3b: Toronto RDC Outreach in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDC–based publications (e.g. newsletters, working papers, research summaries or highlights, synthesis reports)</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Training sessions and research seminars or conference hosted by the RDC (e.g. workshops, brown bag luncheons, symposia) | 1 SAS introductory workshop held July 6, 2017  
1 Data Day conference held April 27, 2017 |
| RDC-related outreach activities (e.g. meetings with public officials and other stakeholders) | None |
| RDC-related media mentions | None |
| RDC website (e.g. number of visitors) | 1,482 visitors – 82% new visitors |
| Other (e.g. blogs, tweets. Please specify) | None |

Source: RDC

The graphs below depict the website activity for the Toronto RDC for the 2017 year. As can be seen over four fifths of the activity was from new visits (82.4%), and 1,482 were unique visitors (there were 1,712 unique visitors to the website in 2016).
Box 3c: Substantive Comments and Summary of Knowledge Mobilization

Dave Haans, our Research and Computing Consultant and Webmaster, offered 1 introductory SAS workshops in 2017 (see Box 3 above) held at the Toronto RDC on July 7th from 1pm to 4pm. It was open to RDC researchers as well as members of the larger research community. The workshop is designed to help current researchers at the RDC acquaint or re-acquaint themselves with the SAS programming language. In this workshop, the basics of the SAS programming language were covered, including creating variables, reading in raw text files, modifying SAS data sets, and merging SAS data sets. As well, participants discussed and interactively learned several key features of group processing in SAS.

The RDC also hosted a Data Day, held April 27th, 2017. The idea was suggested by RDC researcher Andrea Noack from Ryerson University and was coordinated with Dave Haans from the Toronto RDC and Leanne Trimble, Data & Statistics Librarian at the University of Toronto. Our keynote speaker was Dr. Valerie Tarasuk from University of Toronto and our Discussion Moderator was Dr. Cameron Crawford from the Institute for Research on Inclusion and Society (IRIS). There were 12 presentations (6 in morning after keynote, and 6 in the afternoon), and though more than 70 people registered for the free event on Eventbrite (the event was full/sold out), there were actually 36 people in attendance. The full program with abstracts is attached as Appendix A. The researchers in attendance who gave feedback (n=21) all rated the data day overall as better than Average (n=15) or Excellent (n=6) and all 21 replied YES to having another Data Day. Comments replying to what they liked included:

- To see what others are doing, what other kind of data RDC has, stats techniques and learning in general
- Varieties of topics; lunch with presenters
- Diversity and variety of topics x 10
- Presentations and Discussions
• Introduction lecture.
• Interesting topics.
• Lots of good presentations and questions
• Clear presentations in relaxed venue; good discussions/Q&A
• Chance to see multi-disciplinary data use
• Keynote was great and engaging; short talks
• Presentations & discussion; insightful discussion on food insecurity
• Presentations highlighting data trends (Valerie's); presentations examining more causal links
• Good presentations on a broad field of study; also good networking opportunity.
• The presenters were very good.
• Good to see what is done in other field.
• Interesting talks
• Very collegial. Coffee was nice.

Researchers also commented that Data Day was a good idea, that it promotes student opportunities to present and even suggested tables for next time to help promote conversation at lunch.

Source: RDC

Box 3d: Vignettes 1-3

Job Education Mismatch Among Immigrants

Toronto RDC researcher Rupa Banerjee from the School of Business Management at Ryerson University presented an overview of labour market integration of immigrants in Canada to the director of the Bertelsmann Foundation from Germany at a discussion event hosted by Senator Ratna Omidvar. The presentation was based in part on her project and publication in the International Immigration Review, an abstract is copied here:

Abstract: This study examines the incidence and wage effects of vertical, horizontal, and full job-education mismatch for high skilled immigrant and native-born men over a six-year period, using a Canadian longitudinal dataset, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Immigrants (particularly racial minority immigrants) are more likely to be fully mismatched than white native-born Canadians. Full mismatch lowers initial wages, especially for racial minority immigrants. Full mismatch accelerates immigrants' wage growth slightly over time, but this is not enough to narrow the immigrant wage gap over the six-year survey period. The results highlight the importance of disaggregating the different types of job-education mismatch experienced by immigrants.

As she states, Dr. Banerjee’s “results call into question the proposition that employers discount prior education and work experience of immigrants because they are unable to assess the true worth of such endowments for lack of accurate and reliable information. If labour markets behaved rationally, these immigrants would receive catch-up increases in earnings over time as they gained local experience and employers obtained better information about their true abilities by observing on-the-job performance first-hand. But clearly, this does not happen, at least for racial minority immigrants, in the data that we have analyzed. Many new immigrants use over-qualification as a way to enter the host country labour market, with the hopes that over time, the local work experience will allow them to advance to better, more appropriate jobs. However, for racial minority...
immigrant men in particular, taking on a low skill job that is outside of their field of expertise is often a path to long-term disadvantage."

As Dr. Banerjee also states, “Although our results are generally consistent with what we have known previously about immigrants’ and racial minority immigrants’ wage disadvantage, the unpacking of horizontal, vertical and full job-education mismatch provides a deeper insight into the underlying causes of a wage gap for immigrants. We know now that vertical and horizontal mismatch by itself plays a role for all earners, native-born or immigrant, and hence is not a factor in understanding why immigrants differentially do worse in the labour market. Full mismatch does play a significant role and its most detrimental effect is on racial minority immigrants who face not only a discounting of their educational background at an early stage but must live with a persistent discount over time.”

Ontario government adopts main recommendation made by Toronto RDC Researchers

On March 27th, 2018, the Ontario government announced “free child care for preschool children” (beginning in 2020) – one of the main recommendations made by Drs. Gordon Cleveland and Michael Krashinski in their RDC research project. Mentioned right in the press release, Dr. Cleveland has been working with Dr. Krashinski since July 2017 for the Ontario Ministry of Education in an effort to design a “microsimulation model of child care demand and employment supply” using the Survey of Young Canadians (2010-11), the Labour Force Survey (LSF), and the National Household Survey 2011. As stated by the researchers, “This microsimulation model was used to estimate the current level of affordability of child care for each sample family in Ontario. Several alternative policy approaches were defined: more generous subsidies, a sliding scale of fees varying by age of child and family income, a flat fee of $20 per day, free preschool child care combined with a sliding scale for other ages, and a tax credit for child care expenses similar to the one used in Quebec. For each of these alternative policy approaches a wide range of policy outputs were calculated: child care demand for different types of care and ages of children, full-time and part-time employment of main caregiving parents, total cost of program, total net tax revenue generated by additional employment, two alternative definitions of child care affordability, average net price paid for child care, and a host of others. Many of these variables can be analyzed for different family types, immigrant and ethnic background, education level, location in the province, etc.”

The researchers received a lot of media attention in 2018, based on their comprehensive research study report “Affordable for All: Making Licensed Child Care Affordable in Ontario,” which will be listed in next year’s report!

International Workshop hosted by Toronto RDC researcher and Consulate General of France

Dr. Jeffrey Reitz, Director of the Harney Program in Ethnic Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, co-hosted a panel discussion between French and Canadian experts on “Muslim Integration in France and Canada Compared” assessing the integration of Muslim minorities in France, Quebec and Canada based on recent survey research. Dr. Reitz led the survey research for this study, which began in 2012 and is the “first attempt to compare immigrant issues” in these three locations, “while recognizing the similarities and differences between Québec and the rest of Canada, by including social, economic and political dimensions. This way, it aims at untangling the interrelated forces affecting the integration of Muslim immigrants.” The Consulate General of France co-hosted the event, held in Toronto May 31st, 2017. Dr. Reitz has collaborated closely with Dr. Patrick Simon from the Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) in Paris since the study began.
As Dr. Reitz stated:

“Although France, Québec, and English Canada each reflect a different approach to immigrant integration, especially for Muslim minorities, we find the Muslim/non-Muslim gap in processes of inclusion is significant in all three settings and results from ethnic, cultural, or racial differences, more than religion.”

His publication in the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies with Patrick Simon and Emily Laxer was entitled “Muslims’ social inclusion and exclusion in France, Québec and Canada: Does national context matter?” Dr. Reitz gave a number of lectures around the world in 2017, all based on his research on the RDC project (“Muslims in France, Quebec and Canada: Social Economic and Political Integration), and the survey results including:

- Montreal (McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, February 2017)
- Xi’an, China (Zi’an Jiaotong University, May 5-6, 2017)
- Toronto (Canadian Force College, June 4, 2017)
- Kyoto, Japan (Ritsumeikan University, July 13, 2017)
- Hong Kong (Chinese University of Hong Kong, July 16-22, 2017)
- New York (City University of New York, CUNY, Graduate Centre, fall 2017)
- San Diego, California (University of California, SD, Centre for Comparative Immigration Studies, CCIS, November 2017)
- Montreal (University of Montreal, Conference organized by Society Quebecoise pour l’etude de la religion (SQER) and Centre de recherché interdisciplinaire sur la diversite et la democratie (CRIDAQ), December 1, 2017)

In terms of policy impact, Reitz suggests: “The marked differences in public discourse on Muslim immigration across settings are often very misleading as guides to the status of Muslim minorities within societies. Policies to enhance minority integration therefore should address ethnic, cultural and racial differences, with perhaps less attention to specifically religious issues.”

Source: RDC
## Table 4a: Student Training and Employment in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number of Students Using RDC Data in Their Thesis</th>
<th>Number of Students Employed on One or More Projects</th>
<th>Theses Completed in 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey (Columns 1 to 3), CRDCN Bibliography / Section Seven of the Annual Report (Theses Completed) Note: Table 4a raw data were mismatched when compared with last year’s data for Table 4a, and so were entered accordingly as follows: Undergrad n=18, entered as Masters; Masters n=76, entered as Doctoral; Doctoral n=9, entered as undergrad. In order to align with 2016 Table 4a where undergrad n=1, masters n=18, and doctoral n=67; and to align with Table 4b 2017 and 2016 where employment was found to be undergrad=3, masters=27 and doctoral=82 (for 2017), and undergrad=1, masters=18, and doctoral=77 (for 2016).

## Table 4b: Researcher Employment Status in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Role</th>
<th>Number of Researchers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjunct professor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal government researcher</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full professor</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent or other researcher</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters student</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD student</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-doctoral fellow</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Emeritus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial government researcher</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional/municipal government researcher</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate student</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

## Table 4c: All Researcher Disciplines in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Discipline</th>
<th>Number of Researchers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminology / Law 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics 57</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Sciences 12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography / Urbanism 23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Discipline</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics 6 5.9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Sciences 7 6.9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography / Urbanism 9 8.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Relations / Management 4 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics / Statistics 1 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine 1 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition 6 5.9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Health Sciences 9 8.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Sciences 6 5.9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Sciences 6 5.9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology / Psychiatry 5 5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health / Epidemiology 24 23.8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology / Anthropology 17 16.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Agency</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESDC (Employment and Social Development Canada)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey
### Table 4f: Research Network Involvement in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Network</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEA (Canadian Economics Association)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLSRN (Canadian Labour Market and Skills Researcher Network)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCLC (Population Change and Lifecourse Strategic Knowledge Cluster)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCEA (Rimini Centre for Economic Analysis)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMVHR (Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLMR (Centre for Labour Management Relations)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

### Table 4g: Collaboration, Funding and Partnerships in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborated with NGOs</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Government Funding</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

### Table 4h: Collaboration with NGOs in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Métis National Council</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Secure Canada, Upstream</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Way (multiple organizations in 6 Canadian cities; Toronto and York region)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor Workers Action Centre, Workers Action Centre (Toronto), Ontario Public Service Employees Union, Legal Assistance of Windsor, Human Rights Legal Support Centre, Toronto Workers Health and Safety Legal Clinic, Parkdale Community Legal Services</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledon Institute, Social Planning Toronto</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wellesley Institute</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungasuvvingat Inuit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

### Table 4i: Research Chairs in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Chair</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada Research Chair in Immigration, Inequality and Public Policy 2001-2015</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC in the Political Economy of Gender &amp; Work</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Research Chair in Economics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Chow Yei Ching Chair in Housing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey
**Table 4j: Non-Government, Non-University Funding Agencies in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIHR (Canadian Institutes of Health Research)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCLC (Population Change and Lifecourse Strategic Knowledge Cluster)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLMR (Centre for Labour Management Relations)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey

**Table 4k: Software Use, 2016-2017**

Software use by the 275 projects answering the Software Section of the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software Name</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATA</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>55.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Office</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>26.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat/Transfer</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Acrobat Reader and Pro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Statistical</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notepad++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxit PDF Reader</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RStudio</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WinZip</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7zip</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mplus</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArcGIS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIDRet</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextPad</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond 20/20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiKTeX</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Usage Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JoinPoint</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFCreator</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDE/IML (CCHS 2.2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUDAAN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXnic Center</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinn R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YITS Extraction tool</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDCN Dataset Builder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviews</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LibreOffice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLAB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint.Net</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSPP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRDCN Researchers Survey
Section Five: Achievements, Challenges and Objectives

Box 5a: Summary of Major Achievements and Challenges in the Past Year

The past year has been one more of consolidation than challenge at the Toronto RDC. Our two new staff members—Emilie Jones and Dawas Zaidi—are now in place. The CRDCN’s new governance structure is no longer new, and the Toronto RDC has played a significant role in its various committees and councils. Our new branch at Nipissing University is up and running and, as documented below, recording it’s first (to this report) research activity.

An issue that RDC staff discusses regularly is how to use our existing space more efficiently. We have subdivided and repurposed our various offices a number of times, but are now finding that shared office space is not serving our individual staff members as well as it once did. While we may have another “renovation miracle” up our sleeve, looking forward the arrival of new administrative data sets, and the associated new RDC users, will necessitate a rethink of our staff and their accommodation.

Box 5b: Summary of Major Challenges and Objectives in the Next Year

The CRDCN is transitioning to a high performance computing network. This new network will see data centrally stored at Compute Canada facilities at Simon Fraser University and the University of Waterloo. One of the advantages of locating the data “off site” is the possibility of extended hours for researchers at the RDCs across the country. The full network transition is likely to take several years, but Toronto RDC researchers can look forward to a significant improvement to their computing environment.

Another significant change on the horizon is the addition of many administrative data sets to the CRDCN’s data library. These data will bring new users into the Toronto RDC leading a more diverse and, I think, stimulating community of researchers.

The obstacles to replicating research conducted with confidential data are an emerging issue in many academic societies and associations. The CRDCN’s Board is aware that it is necessary that RDC’s provide consistent and adequate directions for archiving and documenting data and syntax. Because the credibility of RDC based research is critical to our researchers, the CRDCN looks to provide new archiving guidelines in the coming year.
**Table 6a: Toronto RDC Revenue 2017-18**  
*(May 1, 2017 – April 30, 2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>[Amount]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Toronto A&amp;S budget (AIF)</td>
<td>$130,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Toronto A&amp;S contribution</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Ryerson</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities of York &amp; Nipissing (as per Branch Agreement)</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSHRC</td>
<td>$206,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIHR</td>
<td>$206,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFI-MSI</td>
<td>$96,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other-RDC-CRDCN</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat Can FFS invoice reduction</td>
<td>$19,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSDC</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: SAS workshops ($250)</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$709,982</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** While RDC activity is based on calendar year, the financial report is based on the fiscal year of University of Toronto (i.e., May 1st to April 30th).

**Note 2:** York and Nipissing Universities’ monies rec’d are all Stat Can reimbursement related, no additional revenue contribution as per Director’s agreement.
### Table 6b: Toronto RDC Expenses 2017-18
(May 1, 2017 – April 30, 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics Canada Services - Toronto only after rebate</td>
<td>452,032.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics Canada Services - York &amp; Nipissing after rebate</td>
<td>91,998.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Buy-Out of Time and Responsibilities</td>
<td>9,920.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial and Administrative Staff</td>
<td>48,792.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Services</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst Admin Support (student support hours)</td>
<td>15,442.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical and Methodological Services</td>
<td>32,057.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Telephone, Security</td>
<td>7,430.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Software, Supplies and Licenses</td>
<td>12,642.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Assistance</td>
<td>49,733.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Governance (staff mtgs, gifts, Data Day, visitors)</td>
<td>1,032.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops, Courses, Training</td>
<td>6,864.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDCN web/bib edits to be recovered 2018-19</td>
<td>1,123.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch RDC's Annual Costs (includes Nipissing)</td>
<td>57,520.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from York U (Stats Can charges)</td>
<td>(38,210.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from Nipissing U (Stats Can charges)</td>
<td>(18,071.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from CRDCN for DH time</td>
<td>(40,236.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from Ricepoint for SRAM class action suit</td>
<td>(25.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery water fund (lab cooler) &amp; lost secure id cards</td>
<td>(142.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$689,903.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: While RDC activity is based on calendar year, the financial report is based on the fiscal year of University of Toronto (i.e., May 1st to April 30th).

NOTES:
1. The actual cost for Statistics Canada services after tax rebate was $544,031.30. In fact, 2018-19 services before rebate amounted to $572,945.63 in invoices from Statistics Canada. Adding to that the amount of deductions for Fee for Service Contracts which are actual service costs of $19,710, the total invoice costs are = $592,655.63. This includes York ($73,926.78) and Nipissing ($18,071.93) services for a total of $91,998.71 as shown separately. The full tax rebate on Statistics Canada invoices is $48,624.33. And so the cost to the Toronto RDC alone is $592,655.63 - tax rebate of $48,624.33 = $544,031.30, minus York & Nipissing service costs of $91,998.71 = $452,032.59.
2. Indirect cost Director Buy-Out Time, total of $35K paid to Economics Dept at UT from Arts & Science, plus 1,500 research allowance paid to Director’s cost fund centre account in Economics.
3. Indirect cost of Sec/Admin time is the office space at Inst for Life Course & Aging where admin staff office for Susan Murphy is located for .75 of her .45 RDC position (15% of $12K for 12 months = $1,800).
4. Formerly called "Student support for Longer Opening Hours" Analyst Admin support is paid to Jessica Maitland and her successor Emilie Jones.
5. Statistical and Methodological Services and Computer Assistance are monies paid equally to Dave, as he has both roles, as well as additional monies paid to Dawas Zaidi.
6. The workshop costs include salary $6,864 for TA costs for the Panel Data Methods course PPG2010H held in the Toronto RDC in this fiscal year (Jan-Apr 2018). However in the calendar year 2017 no course was held and therefore not reported elsewhere in this Annual Report.
7. Recovery from York includes approx. half of monies for their analyst services for 2017-2018 as per our Stats Can contract. The other half/amt of $35,716.10 was received/deposited after year end and will be reported in next year's statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6c: Toronto RDC Operating Budget – Summary of Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source of funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities of Toronto, York &amp; Ryerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Contributions – Operating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSHRC/CIHR – Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please list): Fees – NGO, HRSDC, FFS, Workshops, StatCan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RDC. Please enter amounts for the fiscal year (April 1 – March 31)

Note: While RDC activity is based on calendar year, the financial report is based on the fiscal year of University of Toronto (i.e., May 1st to April 30th).
Section Seven: Complete List of RDC Output

Source: The CRDCN bibliography for the Annual Report year

2017 Publications, Conference Presentations and Media Mentions for: UTO_all

Book Chapters

Refereed Articles
8. Diana R. Withrow and Jason D. Pole and E. Diane Nishri and Michael Tjepkema and Loraine D. Marrett (2017) Cancer survival disparities between First Nation and non-
Aboriginal adults in Canada: Follow-up of the 1991 census mortality cohort Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention, 26(1), 145 - 151. (Project: 12-HAD-UTO-3334 / RDC(s): UTO)


18. Jeffrey G. Reitz and Patrick Simon and Emily Laxer (2017) Muslims' social inclusion and exclusion in France, Quebec and Canada: Does national context matter Journal of


28. Elizabeth M. Badley and Mayilee Canizares and Anthony V. Perruccio (2017) A population-based study of changes in arthritis prevalence and arthritis risk factors over time: Generational differences and the role of obesity *Arthritis Care and Research*, 16(12), 1818 - 1825. (Project: 15-SSH-U TO-4478 / RDC(s): UTO)

29. Shirin Montazer and Blair Wheaton (2017) Economic conditions in countries of origin and trajectories in distress after migration to Canada *Society and Mental Health*, 7(1), 1 - 20. (Project: 15-SSH-UWO-1698-R005 / RDC(s): UTO, UWO)

30. Arif Jetha and Cynthia Chen and Cameron Mustard and Selahadin Ibrahim and Amber Bielecky and Dorcas Beaton and Peter Smith (2017) Longitudinal examination of
temporality in the association between chronic disease diagnosis and changes in work status and hours worked *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 74(3), 184 - 191. (Project: 16-PRG-UTO-2232-S007-R001 / RDC(s): UTO)


**Working Papers**


**Policy Reports**


3. Danielle Lamb (2017) Returns to education and access to employment among Aboriginal groups in Canada Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN), Toronto, ON. (Project: 16-INAC-UTO-4633 / RDC(s): UTO)


Ph.D. Dissertations
1. Priyanka Debnath (2017) Three essays on how migrant remittances respond to natural disasters in their home countries Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Ottawa, ON: Carleton University. (Project: 10-SSH-UTO-2602 / RDC(s): UTO)

Conference Presentations Using RDC Data
8. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference: Maegan Prummel, 19APR2017. Cancer incidence and survival in Métis adults in


18. Conference Type: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. Conference reference: Lynn McIntyre, 07APR2017. Insights from abroad: How has Canada navigated its way through some of the challenges we can expect to face in Australia?: Emergency Food Relief: Peering Ten Years into the Future: an interactive forum for Australia’s charitable food workforce presented by the Right to Food Coalition and The Charitable Food Sector Community of Practice, World Congress on Public Health. Melbourne, AUS. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)
19. **Conference Type:** Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, 27APR2017. Unearthing the meaning of food insecurity in Canada: Toronto RDC Data Day, 'Stories that Data Tell'. Toronto, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

20. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Lynn McIntyre, Catherine Mah, 07JUN2017. Effective argumentation for policy change in public health: Canadian Public Health Association Annual conference. Halifax, NS. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)


22. **Conference Type:** Public presentations. **Conference reference:** Lynn McIntyre, 06SEP2017. Basic income through the lens of food insecurity: An enough for all community conversation by Vibrant Communities Calgary. Calgary, AB. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

23. **Conference Type:** Public presentations. **Conference reference:** Lynn McIntyre, 26SEP2017. If you tackle food insecurity, you are halfway to eliminating poverty: A town hall conversation with Oxford County. Woodstock, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

24. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, 27SEP2017. Household food insecurity: a clear, policy-sensitive measure of material deprivation: Federal Poverty Reduction Strategy Meeting. Ottawa, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

25. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** Lynn McIntyre, Tracy Smith-Carrier, 27SEP2017. Professional Development Workshop on Poverty Reduction: County Poverty Town Hall Meeting. Woodstock, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

26. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, 06OCT2017. Food Insecurity in Canada: Queen's International Innovation Challenge. Toronto, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

27. **Conference Type:** Public presentations. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, 19OCT2017. Food Insecurity - a Public Policy Problem: Moving Beyond Food Charity. Guelph, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

28. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, 26OCT2017. Determinants of household food insecurity in Canada: CIHR Planning and Dissemination Workshop: Considering the role of time pressure and geography in food shopping and dietary behaviours. Toronto, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

29. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Valerie Tarasuk, Lynn McIntyre, Mary Marrone, Vince Calderhead, 02NOV2017. Food insecurity policy and law: Taking Stock: The State of Food Law & Policy in Canada, 2nd Annual Canadian Food Law & Policy Conference. Ottawa, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

30. **Conference Type:** Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference:** Lynn McIntyre, 09NOV2017. Exploring the food insecurity and mental health connection: Nutrition Resource Centre 2017 Forum: Should we mind?. Toronto, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)
31. **Conference Type**: Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference**: Lynn McIntyre, 09NOV2017. We all need income to eat: An examination of household food insecurity in Canada: Saskatchewan Epidemiology Association Fall Symposium. Regina, SK. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)


34. **Conference Type**: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference**: Valerie Tarasuk, 13DEC2017. Food Insecurity in Canada: Global Ideas Institute Session. Toronto, ON. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)


36. **Conference Type**: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference**: Charles Jones, 27APR2017. NLSCY longitudinal cohorts and children’s risk of bereavement or parental breakup.: RDC Data Day 2017. Robarts Library. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3225 / RDC(s): UTO)

37. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: V. Preston and B. Ray, 01JUN2017. Complicated intersections of everyday life: toward unravelling the complex employment experiences of second-generation women and men in Toronto: CAG Annual Conference. Toronto. (Project: 12-SSH-YRK-3342 / RDC(s): YRK)


42. **Conference Type**: Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference**: Alan Walks, 24JAN2017. Inequality in the Greater Toronto Region: Innis College, University of Toronto. Toronto, ON, Canada. (Project: 13-PRGSSH-UTO-3704-S001 / RDC(s): UTO)


57. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference: Maegan Prummel, 30MAY2017. Inuit cancer risk factors: Canadian Society for Epidemiology and Biostatistics. Banff, AB. (Project: 15-CCO-UTO-4556 / RDC(s): UTO)


Mobilization Speaker Series hosted by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services.. Toronto, Ontario. (Project: 15-OIS-UTO-4299 / RDC(s): UTO)


73. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference: Elham Marzi, 30MAY2017. Toxic for who?: The Impact of Harassment on Teams: Canadian Industrial Relations Association Conference. Toronto, ON, Canada. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-4287 / RDC(s): UTO)


76. Conference Type: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. Conference reference: Michal Perlman; Petr Varmuza; Linda White, 24AUG2017. What Kinds of
Child Care Do Canadian Parents Use? Implications for Demand and Oversight.:

77. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Linda White, Michal Perlman, Adrienne Davidson, Erica Rayment, 30AUG2017. Risk
Perception, Regulation, and Unlicensed Child Care: Lessons from Ontario: annual
meeting of the European Early Childhood Education Research Association. Bologna,
Italy. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-4356 / RDC(s): UTO)

78. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Luann Good Gingrich, 16MAR2017. Theorizing integration and social inclusion for
immigrants: A case study of Mennonites in rural Canada: 19th National Metropolis
Conference. Montreal, Quebec. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-4417 / RDC(s): UTO, PRC)

79. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Elizabeth Badley, 23JUL2017. Cohort effects in disability: Implications for more
disability in old age and in recent generations?: IAGG 2017 World Congress of
Gerontology and Geriatrics. San Francisco, USA. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-4478 /
RDC(s): UTO)

80. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Alice Hoe, 01JUN2017. Working in ‘Bad Jobs’:
Differences in Employment Quality by Nativity Status and Gender in the New
Economy: Canadian Sociological Association. Ryerson University. (Project: 15-SSH-
UTO-4500 / RDC(s): UTO)

81. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Marie-Eve Labonté, Teri Emrich, Mary R. L’Abbé, 09JUN2017. How many lives could
be saved through the adoption of traffic light labelling in Canada? A scenario modelling
study: International Society of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity (ISBNPA) 2017
(To be held in June). Victoria, BC. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-4536 / RDC(s): Laval, UTO)

82. Conference Type: Public presentations. Conference reference: Christy Costanian,
02JUN2017. Factors associated with toddlers’ night-time sleep: the Survey of Young
Canadians (SYC): Canadian Society of Epidemiology and Biostatistics (CSEB) annual
conference. Banff, AB. (Project: 15-SSH-YRK-4562 / RDC(s): YRK)

83. Conference Type: Invited talks to academics. Conference reference: Dr. Gordon
Cleveland, 21FEB2017. Affordability, Demand and Parental Employment: How Do
Early Childhood Education Policies Make a Difference?: Faculty of Education and Wilf
Malcolm Institute of Educational Research, University of Waikato. Hamilton, New
Zealand. (Project: 15-TOR-UTO-4568 / RDC(s): UTO)

84. Conference Type: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. Conference
reference: Dr. Gordon Cleveland, 23FEB2017. What Does Research Say About ECE
and Disadvantage?: Academics and Leaders in the Early Childhood Education sector,
organized by New Zealand Kindergartens Inc. and University of Waikato. Victoria
University, Wellington, New Zealand. (Project: 15-TOR-UTO-4568 / RDC(s): UTO)

85. Conference Type: Presentations to government, panels or other groups. Conference
reference: Dr. Gordon Cleveland, 24FEB2017. Affordability, Demand and Parental
Employment: How Do Early Childhood Education Policies Make a Difference?:
Knowledge Seminar Series at Ministry of Education. Ministry of Education, Wellington,
New Zealand. (Project: 15-TOR-UTO-4568 / RDC(s): UTO)

86. Conference Type: Talks or papers at academic conferences. Conference reference:
Gordon Cleveland, 03JUN2017. Modelling Child Care Policy Effects:
Results from a Microsimulation Model of Child Care Demand and Employment in the

88. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: Mary M Murphy, Leila M Barraj, Tristin Brisbois, and Alison M Duncan, 24APR2017. Frequency of 100% Fruit Juice Consumption by Canadians Is Associated with Higher Micronutrient Intake and Improved Nutrient Adequacy: Experimental Biology 2017. Chicago, IL USA. (Project: 16-NGO-UTO-4620 / RDC(s): UTO)

89. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: Murphy, 24APR2017. Frequency of 100% fruit juice consumption by Canadians is associated with higher micronutrient intake and improved nutrient adequacy: Experimental Biology 2017. Chicago, IL, USA. (Project: 16-NGO-UTO-4620 / RDC(s): UTO)


91. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: Justin Thielman, 27NOV2017. Using national health survey data to obtain provincial estimates of overweight and obesity: Association of Public Health Epidemiologists of Ontario (APHEO). Guelph, ON. (Project: 16-PHO-UTO-4730 / RDC(s): UTO)

92. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: Smith P, 25MAY2017. The impact of chronic conditions on workforce participation in Canada: Chronic Diseases at Work Conference. . (Project: 16-PRG-UTO-2232-S007-R001 / RDC(s): UTO)


94. **Conference Type**: Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference**: Fraser Summerfield, 30MAR2017. Local labor markets and Theft: Evidence from Canada: StFX University Department of Economics. Antigonish, NS. (Project: 16-SSH-GUEL-3411-R001 / RDC(s): GUEL, UTO)

95. **Conference Type**: Public presentations. **Conference reference**: Brad Seward, 08JUL2017. Assessing the labour market outcomes of university graduates by program and specialization: Canadian Sociological Association Congress. Ryerson University. (Project: 16-SSH-GUEL-4708 / RDC(s): NIPU, GUEL)


97. **Conference Type**: Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference**: Hai Nguyen, 03JUL2017. Does The Children’s Fitness Tax Credit Make Children More Active? A Quasi-Experimental Study: International Health Economics Association
98. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Genet Zinabou, 02JUN2017. Culture and Entrepreneurship: The Role of Obedience as a Moral Value: Canadian Economics Association Annual Conference 2017. Antigonish, Nova Scotia. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4756 / RDC(s): UTO)

99. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Genet Zinabou, 30SEP2017. Culture and Entrepreneurship: The Role of Obedience as a Moral Value: Commodities, Wellbeing and Institutions Workshop at the University of Guelph. Guelph, Ontario. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4756 / RDC(s): UTO)

100. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Zhen Zhao, 04APR2017. Culture and Entrepreneurship: The Role of Obedience as a Moral Value: Commodities, Wellbeing and Institutions Workshop at the University of Guelph. Guelph, Ontario. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4756 / RDC(s): UTO)

101. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Zhen/Nevitte, 06APR2017. Culture and Entrepreneurship: The Role of Obedience as a Moral Value: Commodities, Wellbeing and Institutions Workshop at the University of Guelph. Guelph, Ontario. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4756 / RDC(s): UTO)

102. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Hiten Dave, Kateryna V. Keefer, Samantha Snetsinger, Ronald R. Holden, James D. A. Parker, 08JUN2017. Longitudinal Effects of Socioemotional Competencies on Vocational Outcomes of Canadian Young Adults: Canadian Psychological Association. Toronto, ON. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4869 / RDC(s): UTO)

103. **Conference Type:** Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference:** Kateryna V. Keefer, Hiten Dave, 28JUL2017. Digging for Treasure: Opportunities and Challenges of Working with Large-Scale Population-Based Longitudinal Surveys: Psychology Department Colloquium Series, Trent University. Peterborough, ON. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4874 / RDC(s): UTO)

104. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Michael Turk, 30MAY2017. Returns to Postsecondary Education in Canada: An Empirical Analysis: Canadian Industrial Relations Association. Toronto, ON. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4904 / RDC(s): UTO)

105. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Turk, Michael, 01JUN2017. Returns to PSE: An Empirical Analysis: Canadian Industrial Relations Association. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4904 / RDC(s): UTO)

106. **Conference Type:** Invited talks to academics. **Conference reference:** Mogosanu, Andreea, 04APR2017. Historical Change and Gender Trajectories in Mastery: The Role of Education and Employment: Practicum Conference (Sociology Department, University of Toronto). Toronto. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4909 / RDC(s): UTO)

107. **Conference Type:** Public presentations. **Conference reference:** Jasmin Thomas, 03MAR2017. Impact of Subsidized Child Care of Female Labour Force Participation in Inuit Communities: Students enrolled in Methods for Empirical Microeconomics (ECO2803) in Spring 2017. Max Gluskin House, GE100, University of Toronto Campus. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4917 / RDC(s): COOL, UTO)

108. **Conference Type:** Talks or papers at academic conferences. **Conference reference:** Fraser Summerfield, 02JUN2017. Changing Careers Radically or Incrementally in Booms and Recessions: Canadian Economics Association Annual Conference. Antigonish NS. (Project: 16-SSH-UTO-4998 / RDC(s): UTO)


120. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** V. Preston, 10MAY2017. “Reflecting on Resilience and Canadian Immigration: Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Immigration Levels. Toronto. (Project: 17-SSH-YRK-5269-S001 / RDC(s): YRK)


122. **Conference Type:** Presentations to government, panels or other groups. **Conference reference:** V. Preston, 04DEC2017. Reflecting on Resilience and Canadian Immigration: Toronto Leadership Table. Toronto. (Project: 17-SSH-YRK-5269-S001 / RDC(s): YRK)

**Media Mentions**

1. **Principal Investigator:** Rebecca Casey. **Date:** 15JUN2017. **Media Type:** Radio. **Mention Type:** Interview. **Article title:** An interview with Lisa Laco. **Media name:** CBC Thunder Bay, Superior Morning. **Media location:** Thunder Bay, ON. **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 11-SSH-MCM-2994 / RDC(s): YRK, MCM)

2. **Principal Investigator:** Rebecca Casey. **Date:** 15JUN2017. **Media Type:** Canadian newspapers. **Mention Type:** Interview. **Article title:** Workplace injuries can last a lifetime. **Media name:** Tbnewswatch. **Media location:** Thunder Bay, ON. **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 11-SSH-MCM-2994 / RDC(s): YRK, MCM)

3. **Principal Investigator:** Rebecca Casey. **Date:** 15JUN2017. **Media Type:** Television. **Mention Type:** Interview. **Article title:** Injured Workers and Chronic Health Conditions. **Media name:** Shaw TV. **Media location:** Thunder Bay, ON. **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 11-SSH-MCM-2994 / RDC(s): YRK, MCM)

4. **Principal Investigator:** Valerie Tarasuk. **Date:** 13APR2017. **Media Type:** Webinar. **Mention Type:** . **Article title:** Who is vulnerable to household food insecurity and what does this mean for policy and practice?. **Media name:** Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance of Canada (CDPAC) Webinar. **Media location:** . **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

5. **Principal Investigator:** Valerie Tarasuk. **Date:** 18MAY2017. **Media Type:** Webinar. **Mention Type:** . **Article title:** How does food insecurity relate to health and what are the implications for health care providers?. **Media name:** Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance of Canada (CDPAC) Webinar. **Media location:** . **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

6. **Principal Investigator:** Valerie Tarasuk. **Date:** 04JUL2017. **Media Type:** Canadian newspapers. **Mention Type:** Column. **Article title:** Public health experts blame Ontario government for gap in food insecurity data. **Media name:** Globe and Mail. **Media location:** . **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

7. **Principal Investigator:** Valerie Tarasuk. **Date:** 06JUL2017. **Media Type:** Canadian magazines. **Mention Type:** Column. **Article title:** The Poor Need a Guaranteed Income, Not Our Charity. **Media name:** The Walrus. **Media location:** . **Comments about media mention:** . (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)

8. **Principal Investigator:** Valerie Tarasuk. **Date:** 05JAN2017. **Media Type:** Website. **Mention Type:** Column. **Article title:** Improved diet would lower health


40. Principal Investigator: Valerie Tarasuk. Date: 15JUN2017. Media Type: Website. Mention Type: Column. Article title: A guaranteed basic income could lead to healthier British Columbians, says author of new report. Media name: Global


44. Principal Investigator: Valerie Tarasuk. Date: 12DEC2017. Media Type: Website. Mention Type: Column. Article title: 3 reasons reducing food waste won’t reduce food insecurity. Media name: CBC News PEI. Media location:. Comments about media mention:. (Project: 12-SSH-UTO-3083 / RDC(s): UTO)


79. Principal Investigator: Esme R. Fuller-Thomson. Date: 22JUN2017. Media Type: Website. Mention Type: Online article. Article title: One in 6 women with learning disabilities has attempted suicide. Media name: Science Daily. Media location: USA. Comments about media mention: A new study by the University of Toronto found that the lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts was much higher for women who had been diagnosed with learning disabilities (16.6%) compared to women who had not (3.3%). Men with learning disabilities also were more likely to have attempted suicide compared to men without learning disorders (7.7% vs 2.1%). "Learning disabilities such as dyslexia cast a very long shadow. Adults with learning disabilities still had 46% higher odds of having attempted suicide than their peers without learning problems, even when we took into account a wide range of other risk factors including lifetime history of depression and substance abuse, ADHD, early adversities, age, race, sex, income and education" reported lead author Professor Esme Fuller-Thomson, Sandra Rotman Endowed Chair at University of Toronto's Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work and Director of Institute for Life Course and Aging.; "When we focused only on individuals in the survey with learning disorders, we found that people who had been exposed to chronic parental domestic violence had double the odds of suicide attempts" said co-author Samara Z. Carroll, a recent University of Toronto social work graduate.; Parental domestic violence was defined as "chronic" if it had occurred more than 10 times before the respondent was age 16. "The cross-sectional nature of this study prohibits our ability to determine causality. The relationship between chronic
parental domestic violence and suicide attempts could flow in either direction. We speculate that parental violent conflict could be an indicator of poor childhood circumstances (disorganized household, lack of social supports, low socioeconomic status, lack of reading in the home, etc.) which may increase the likelihood of learning disabilities. The higher stress levels in these homes may undermine children's ability to focus or ask for help, thereby impairing learning. Alternatively, a child's scholastic underperformance may cause parental conflict, which may escalate into domestic violence" stated Carroll.; Adults with learning disabilities who had been sexually abused in childhood also had twice the odds of having ever attempted suicide and those with a history of major depression had seven times the risk. Both childhood sexual abuse and depression are well-established risk factor for suicidal behaviors in the general population.; The study examined a nationally representative sample of 21,744 community-dwelling Canadians, of whom 745 reported they had been diagnosed with learning disabilities. Data were drawn from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey-Mental Health.; "The disturbingly high prevalence of suicide attempts among people with learning disabilities underline the importance of health professionals screening patients with learning disabilities for mental illness and suicidal thoughts." said Wook Yang, a co-author and doctoral student in the Dalla Lana School of Public Health at the University of Toronto.; Fuller-Thomson also noted "our findings of the strong link between learning disabilities and suicide attempts provide an additional reason to prioritize the early detection and timely provision of effective educational interventions for children with dyslexia and other learning problems. In addition to the benefits of these treatment for improving learning skills and academic success, it is possible that they may also decrease long-term suicide risk. It is unacceptable t. (Project: 15-SSH-UTO-2357-R002 / RDC(s): UTO)


Appendix A: Data Day Program

Toronto RDC
Canadian Research
Data Centre Network

Data Day

STORIES DATA TELL
Thursday, April 27th – Blackburn Room
Robarts Library, 130 St. George St., 4th Floor, Room 4036 (Blackburn)

PROGRAM FOR THE DAY

8:30-9:00 Registration Opens
9:00-10:00 Keynote – Valerie Tarasuk
10:00-10:15 Coffee break

10:15-12:15 Researchers’ Data Presentations AM: (20 min each, 15 presentation + 5 discussion)
10:15 1. Hilary Brown, UT; APS: Long term mental health outcomes
10:35 2. Marcos Sanches, CAMH; GSS: Bootstrap estimator
10:55 3. Alison Mascella, UW; GSS: Income and child time
11:15 4. Charles Jones, UT; Census: Canadian census samples 1911-1951
11:35 5. Laurie Goyche, Memorial; CCHS: MSK workplace injuries and health care utilization
11:55 6. Mehdi Ammi, Carleton; CCHS: Effects of regionalization on healthcare accessibility

12:15-13:15 Sandwiches provided courtesy of the Toronto RDC.

13:15-15:15 Researchers’ Data Presentations PM: (20 min each, 15 presentation + 5 discussion)
13:15 1. Charles Jones, UT; NLSCY: Longitudinal cohorts and risk of parental separation
13:35 2. Mayilee Canizares, UHN; NPHS: Health care use over life course in Canada
14:15 4. Jason Adams, Queen’sU; MCSS: Social assistance spells & training programs
14:35 5. Justin Thielman, OAHPP; CHMS: Prevalence of obesity in Ontario
14:55 6. Peter Miron, Environics; SHS: Canadian food consumption

15:15-15:30 Coffee break

15:30-16:30 Discussion – Cameron Crawford
KEYNOTE

Dr. Valerie Tarasuk

Valerie Tarasuk is a Professor in the Department of Nutritional Sciences and Dalla Lana School of Public Health at the University of Toronto and Principal Investigator of PROOF, a research program funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to identify policy interventions to reduce food insecurity in Canada.

Keynote: Unearthing the meaning of food insecurity in Canada

While food banks continue to be the public face of food insecurity in Canada, population survey data reveal a somewhat different ‘face’ of the problem. Questions about people’s struggles to afford the food they need began appearing on national surveys more than 20 years ago, and this problem has been monitored on the Canadian Community Health Survey since 2005. Analyses of these datasets have led to marked advances our understanding of the scope and nature of household food insecurity in Canada and laid a critical foundation for evidence-based policy responses. At the same time, our research findings have challenged us to rethink the very meaning of food insecurity and the relation of this problem to food.
DISCUSSION MODERATOR

Dr. Cameron Crawford

Director of Research, Institute for Research and Development on Inclusion and Society (IRIS)
Part-time Professor, Disability Studies, Kings University College, Western University, London and
Adjunct Professor, School of Disability Studies, Ryerson University, Toronto
SCHEDULE OF RESEARCHER PRESENTATIONS

AM 1-6

1. Teenage Pregnancy and Long-Term Mental Health Outcomes Among Aboriginal Women
   Hilary K. Brown, Anita Benoit, Chloé G. Xavier, University of Toronto

2. Bootstrap Estimator with Aggregated Level Data
   Marcos Sanches, CAMH

3. Income and Child Time in Canadian Households
   Allison Mascella, University of Waterloo

4. Experiences with Canadian Census Samples from 1911 to 1951
   Charles Jones, Sean Hayes, University of Toronto

5. Patterns of Health Care Provider Utilization for MSK, Work Place Injuries in Urban and Rural
   Ontario, Manitoba and Atlantic Canadian Health Care Authority Districts
   Laurie Goyeche, Memorial University

6. Effects of regionalization on Canadian health care system accessibility
   Mehdi Ammi, Carleton University

PM 1-6

1. Experience with longitudinal cohorts of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
   Charles Jones, Sean Hayes, University of Toronto

2. Health status and healthcare use over time in Canada: birth cohorts and lifecourse trajectories
   Mayilee Canizares, University Health Network

3. The effect of charitable activity on Aboriginal communities
   Michela Planatscher, University of Ottawa

4. Social assistance spells and training program efficacy: Evidence from Ontario Works
   Jason Adams, Ken Chow, David Rosé, Queen’s University

5. Estimating the Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Ontario Using Available Data Sources
   Justin Theilman, OAHPP

6. The Munchies Landscape: Canadian Food Consumption from Coast to Coast
   Peter Miron, Tony Lea, Danny Heuman, Sean Howard, Antonio Paez, Environics
ABSTRACTS

AM-1

Teenage pregnancy and long-term mental health outcomes among Aboriginal Women
Hilary K. Brown, Anita Benoit, Chloé G. Xavier, University of Toronto

Objectives: Our objectives were to: (1) compare the risks for poor long-term mental health outcomes among Aboriginal women with and without a teenage pregnancy and (2) determine if community and cultural factors modify this risk.

Methods: We conducted a secondary analysis of the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Respondents were women aged 25 to 49 years who had given birth to at least one child. Teenage mothers (age at first birth: 13 to 19 years; n=1,330) were compared to adult mothers (age at first birth: 20 years or older; n=2,630). Mental health outcomes were psychological distress, mental health status, suicide ideation/attempt, and alcohol consumption. To address objective 1, we used binary logistic regression analyses before and after controlling for covariates. To address objective 2, we tested the significance of interaction terms between teenage pregnancy status and effect measure modifiers.

Results: In unadjusted analyses, teenage pregnancy was associated with increased risk for poor/fair mental health [odds ratio (OR) 1.77, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.24-2.53] and suicide attempt/ideation (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.07-3.54). However, the associations were not statistically significant after adjusting for socio-economic, demographic, environmental, and health covariates. Teenage pregnancy was not associated with increased risk for high psychological distress or heavy alcohol consumption in unadjusted or adjusted analyses. The interaction term for involvement in cultural activities was statistically significant for poor/fair mental health; however, after stratification, ORs were non-significant.

Conclusion: Improving long-term mental health outcomes among Aboriginal teenage mothers requires policies and programs that address their social and health circumstances.

AM-2

Bootstrap estimator with aggregated level data
Russell C. Callaghan, Marcos Sanches, Jodie M. Gatley, CAMH

It is common to use aggregated level data in Regression Discontinuity designs, sometimes because it is the only available data. As an example, consider the case where we want to test if the number of traffic crashes decreased sharply after a change in the legislation: we have the number of crashes at each time point to work with rather than a crash level dataset. Our study tested the increase in victimization after the release from the Minimum Legal Drinking Age restriction, when youth are allowed to purchase alcoholic beverage, using GSS surveys. To calculate the number of victimization incidents at any given age we need to use the incident level GSS dataset, which does not include individuals who did not report any incident, therefore making it appealing to use aggregated data for the analysis. Such analysis is not handled by Statistics Canada “Bootvar” macro. We will discuss this issue and show some results from a comparison between individual level and aggregated level bootstrap estimation.
AM-3
Income and child time in Canadian households
Allison Mascella, University of Waterloo

Using time diary data from the General Social Survey in 2010, I examine the relationship between time spent by parents with their children and equivalent income in Canadian households. I construct the variable “child time”, which measures the time parents spend on daily activities while in the presence of their children aged 14 years or younger, to evaluate this association using a multidimensional poverty concept. Households that are classified as poor in terms of “child time” are not the same set of households as those classified as income poor.

AM-4
Experiences with Canadian Census Samples from 1911 to 1951
Charles Jones, Sean Hayes, University of Toronto

This presentation gives an overview of samples from the 1911 to 1951 Population Censuses of Canada, showing how official understandings of family, work and ethnicity evolved over that period. The 1911 and 1921 data provide snapshots of the country soon after unprecedented levels of immigration, while discussions of these results from the 1920s to the 1940s illustrate the thinking of demographers at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The general increase in educational levels over the first half of the 20th Century provides a good example of how these micro-data can be used to illuminate later issues. Specifically the 1941 and 1951 data demonstrate how social class, rural background, geographical mobility, gender and religious affiliation as well as language use impacted upon years of schooling. The generally lower educational achievement among Catholics and French speakers as well as among several immigrant groups at that time was reflected thirty years later in cross-sectional studies of occupational attainment.

AM-5
Patterns of health care provider utilization for MSK, work place injuries in urban and rural Ontario, Manitoba and Atlantic Canadian Health Care Authority Districts
Laurie Goyeche, Memorial University

Musculoskeletal (MSK) work injuries make up the majority of work place injuries and compensation costs. Derived Compensation Quotient costs are highest in Atlantic Canada and Ontario, and lowest in Manitoba.

Objective: Determine the prevalence of work place injuries, utilization rates of four main Provider Groups for MSK Work Place (WP) injuries and proportions of sprain/strain (S/S) work injuries in urban and rural districts, in Ontario, Manitoba and the Atlantic Provinces.

Methods: A descriptive cross sectional analysis of secondary data from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2009-10.

Results: Urban Manitoban Medical Specialists and Physiotherapists (PTs) saw the lowest percentages of Work Place sprain/strain injuries (12% and 8% respectively), which coincided with Chiropractors seeing the largest percentage (56%). Rural Specialists in the Atlantic Provinces and Manitoba saw double and treble the percentage of WP/S as compared to their urban counterparts even though there are documented shortages of rural Specialists in these regions. Utilization of PTs was the highest in Atlantic (30.1%), lowest in Manitoba (16.7%) and (21.0%) in Ontario. Chiropractic utilization in Manitoba is the highest in Canada at 33.9% whereas utilization in the Atlantic Provinces is (10.1%) and Ontario (17.6%).

Conclusions: Given the contrasting results: the lowest chiropractic and highest PT usage corresponded to the largest Specialist consultation in Atlantic but not the converse for Manitoba (highest chiropractic usage); it may be the case that more support from Atlantic provincial Health departments and Workers’ Commissions is needed to increase Chiropractic utilization. This might reduce MSK Workers’ cases seen by Specialists. Further
research and access to larger Workers’ databases is necessary to triangulate results and to test for the significance of potential covariates revealed in this study with its limited sample size.

AM-6
Effects of regionalization on Canadian health care system accessibility
Mehdi Ammi, Carleton University

While regionalization is a key characteristic of the Canadian health care system, there is little evidence on its effects on health system performance. Three models characterize the Canadian approach to regionalization, hence providing a natural experiment: a ‘standard’ provincial health ministry – regional health authority (RHA) dyad in effect in the majority of provinces; a ‘recentralized’ model that eliminates the RHAs and creates a province-wide health authority as introduced in Alberta in 2008; and a ‘localized’ model, with three levels of governance as implemented in Ontario since 2006. Due to issues with access to care in Canada, I assess the effects of the different regionalization models on two key accessibility indicators: self-assessed unmet health care needs and probability of having a regular family physician. I use eleven cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), an ongoing, nationally representative, cross-sectional survey of Canadians from 2001-2014. I use difference-in-differences regressions models to compare effects on unmet health needs and the access to a regular family physician across the different regionalization models, controlling for respondents individual characteristics (demographics, health behavior, health status). My regression models account for the binary or count nature of the outcome variable, as appropriate. I also include year and province fixed-effects in the regression to control for fixed unobserved determinants of accessibility across jurisdictions and over time. The presentation intends to cover some of my preliminary findings; and to discuss issues that arise when pooling repeated cross-sections for pan-Canadian policy evaluation, in particular, the consistency of the variables measured across provinces and other time.
Experience with longitudinal cohorts of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
Charles Jones, Sean Hayes, University of Toronto

Canada’s National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY/ELNEJ) consists of successive longitudinal cohorts, with appropriate weights that allow estimates for cross-sectional populations from the mid-1990s to 2008-9, a period of overall economic growth during which Quebec rolled out a large scale program of heavily subsidized childcare (Centres de la petite enfance). Given policy interest in child poverty among recent immigrants and off-reserve Aboriginals it is unfortunate that the NLSCY under-sampled urban areas. Analysis of successive cohorts of 0-1 year olds from all eight data sweeps of Canada’s National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth shows that children experience greater risk of parental separation in Quebec and that this is linked with its higher prevalence of children born to “conjoint de fait” (common law unions) the historical context being reduction in fertility, a shift to post-Catholicism and revisions of the Civil Code in recent decades. Proportional hazards regressions and other approaches show that children’s higher risk of experiencing parental separation is also correlated with having parents with no more than high school graduation, being born to mothers younger than their mid-twenties, having fewer siblings, living in lower income households that rent rather than own, and to being of Aboriginal or African Canadian origin while lower risk of parental separation goes with Asian ancestral origin and with having at least some religious identification. Children whose reporting parent scored higher on the CES-D scale of depression were at greater risk of subsequent parental breakup.

Health status and healthcare use over time in Canada: Birth cohorts and lifecourse trajectories
Mayilee Canizares, University Health Network

Background: There are concerns for the provision of healthcare services in Canada given the large numbers of aging baby boomers. Little is known about how they differ in their health profile and patterns of healthcare use compared to other generations.

Methods: Using data from the Longitudinal National Population Health Survey (1994-2011), we examined 10186 participants belonging to one of the five birth cohorts: pre-World War (born: 1925-1934), World War II (born: 1935-1944), older (born: 1945-1954) and younger (born: 1955- 1964) baby boomers, and Generation X (born: 1965-1974). Hierarchical age-period-cohort analysis was used to examine the contributions of age (life course), period, and cohort in changes in multimorbidity, use of conventional care (i.e. primary care and specialist services users), and CAM use.

Results: Each succeeding recent cohort had higher odds of reporting multimorbidity than their predecessors. Gen Xers and younger boomers, particularly those with multimorbidity, were less likely to use primary care than earlier cohorts. The increasing levels of multimorbidity explained the higher specialist use in recent cohorts. At corresponding ages, recent cohorts reported greater CAM use than their predecessors. The use of conventional care was positively related to greater CAM use, but did not contribute to changes over time or to cohort differences in CAM use.

Conclusions: The findings highlight the importance of planning interventions and policies to deal with more recent generations entering into older age with worse health than their predecessors. There is a need for policies addressing generational differences in healthcare preferences and the balance between primary and specialty care to ensure integration and coordination of healthcare delivery.
The effect of charitable activity on Aboriginal communities
Michela Planatscher, University of Ottawa

There is historical evidence of disadvantage between non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal populations in Canada, with the latter continuing to face longstanding and complex social problems and hardships. Despite improvements in the quality of life in the past decades, severe discrepancies persist: data from the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) show, for instance, that 94.3% of First Nations communities have a below-average community well-being (CWB) score compared to other Canadian communities. No one has investigated the role played by the charitable sector on the well-being of First Nations and Inuit communities. Yet, charities provide public goods and services; they produce positive externalities and benefit communities by helping to relieve poverty. We are the first to examine how their proximity has made a difference to the well-being of Aboriginal communities.

We investigate whether the presence of registered charities within (close to) a reserve helps improve community prosperity by triangulating multiple data sources: administrative data from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) on registered charities, the 2001 and 2006 Census Surveys, the 2011 National Household Survey and a CWB-Index developed by the AANDC.

Our findings indicate that having access to at least one charity is associated with increases in community well-being for Aboriginal reserves. We instrument with further spatial information on access to charities – and this seems to matter in a positive way. Community prosperity is also sensitive to the types of programs that the charities offer.

Social assistance spells and training program efficacy: Evidence from Ontario Works
Jason Adams, Ken Chow, David Rosé, Queen’s University

The Ontario Works social assistance program assigns beneficiaries to employment assistance programs intended to help recipients find and keep employment. Using an administrative dataset from an Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services exclusive pilot project, we examine the short-term and long-term efficacy of different categories of employment assistance programs over the 2003-2013 period. After controlling for endogenous enrollment and omitted variable bias using an instrumental variable approach, we find significant differential impacts on both spell durations and one- and two-year return rates across programs. Our results imply that improved outcomes can be achieved through the reassignment of training programs to Ontario Works recipients, and persist after several robustness checks.
Estimating the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Ontario using available data sources

Justin Theilman, Dr. Laura Rosella, Dr. Heather Manson, Dr. Daniel Harrington, OAHPP

Currently, there is no province-wide surveillance system in Ontario to track the prevalence of overweight and obesity using direct measures. The Canadian Community Health Survey can provide provincial-level estimates; however, it does not include children under 12 and it uses self-reported measures of height and weight. The Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) collects directly-measured height and weight from people aged 3-79 and has been used to produce Canada-wide estimates of healthy body weights. To date, provincial estimates have not been produced using CHMS data due to limitations of the sampling methodology. However, three cycles of the CHMS have now been released, which presents opportunities for combining cycles to produce Ontario-level estimates. Therefore, our objective is to estimate the prevalence of overweight and obesity among people aged 3-79 in Ontario.

We combined cycles 1-3 of the CHMS and excluded respondents who were pregnant or were missing data on directly-measured height or weight. We then calculated the proportion of people who were obese, and overweight or obese, among all respondents and in several age-sex subgroups (males and females aged 6-11, 12-19, 20-39, 40-59, 60-79). We used bootstrapped survey weights to account for the complex survey design in our variance estimates.

These data tell the story of the various burdens of overweight and obesity experienced by different age groups. An additional story is the search for the best source of objectively-measured overweight and obesity data for Ontario, which may be used for future trend analyses or to compare Ontario to other jurisdictions.

The munchies landscape: Canadian food consumption from coast to coast

Peter Miron, Tony Lea, Danny Heuman, Sean Howard, Antonio Paez, Environics

Where does bacon sizzle and where does it fizzle? Should cauliflower be considered a luxury good? Is ketchup passé? And is there a cookie season? At Environics Analytics, we sought to answer such questions through a model that revealed demand for these and other goods using the best and largest source of data: the food expenditure component of Statistics Canada's Survey of Household Spending. Although, the focus of the presentation will largely be with respect to the insights obtained, we will also share which alternative models were tested and the final models were calibrated as well as partially corrected for certain biases. Additionally, we will show how these model-based insights were “rolled out” in databases and software to allow clients to use them for needs assessment and marketing at small areas of geography. In this session, Peter Miron, Vice President of Economic Data at Environics Analytics, will share his colleagues’ food findings—and acquired a taste for Canadians’ changing appetites. He’ll also provide context for how this consumption data fits into the data developer-supplier-user ecosystem.
AUTHOR INDEX

AM-1
Hilary K. Brown, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto; Anthropology Department (Health Studies Program), University of Toronto Scarborough; Women's College Research Institute, Women's College Hospital, University of Toronto

Anita Benoit, PhD, Women's College Research Institute, Women's College Hospital, University of Toronto; Waakebiness-Bryce Institute for Indigenous Health, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto

Chloé G. Xavier, MPH, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto

AM-2
Russell C. Callaghan, Northern Medical Program, University of Northern British Columbia; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH); Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto
Marcos Sanches, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)

Jodi M. Gatley, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH); Department of Biological Sciences, University of Toronto (Scarborough Campus)

AM-3
Allison Mascella, PhD (Cand.), Department of Economics, University of Waterloo

AM-4
Charles Jones, PhD, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
Sean Hayes, PhD (Cand.), Department of Sociology, University of Toronto

AM-5
Laurie Goyeche, MSc Medicine (Cand.), Clinical Epidemiology, Memorial University

AM-6
Mehdi Ammi, PhD, School of Public Policy and Administration, Carleton University

PM-1
Charles Jones, PhD, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
Sean Hayes, PhD (Cand.), Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
PM-2
Mayilee Canizares, PhD (Cand.), Research Associate, University Health Network

Sheilah Hogg-Johnson, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto; Institute for Health Policy Management and Evaluation, University of Toronto; Institute for Work and Health, Toronto

Monique Gignac, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto; Institute for Work and Health, Toronto

Elizabeth Badley, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto

Richard Glazier, PhD, Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES); Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital

PM-3
Michela Planatscher, PhD (Cand.), Department of Economics, University of Ottawa

PM-4
Jason Adams, PhD (Cand.), Department of Economics, Queen’s University

Ken Chow, PhD (Cand.), Department of Economics, Queen’s University

David Rosé, PhD (Cand.), Department of Economics, Queen’s University

PM-5
Justin Theilman, Epidemiologist, Public Health Ontario; Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (OAHPP)

PM-6
Peter Miron, Environics Analytics

Tony Lea, PhD, Senior Vice President and Chief Methodologist, Environics Analytics

Danny Heuman, Environics Analytics

Sean Howard, Environics Analytics

Antonio Paez, Environics Analytics