This bulletin is a quick inventory of recent social research information. Its purpose is to promptly disseminate the most current external and internal research relevant to social policy.

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Immigrant Ownership of Residential Properties in Toronto and Vancouver by Guy Gellatly and René Morissette, Analytical Studies Branch, Statistics Canada, January 2019.

This article uses new data developed by the Canadian Housing Statistics Program (CHSP) to extend the demographic analysis of housing markets in Toronto and Vancouver. It compares patterns of homeownership among immigrant residents and Canadian-born residents, focusing on the valuation of single- and semi-detached houses, row houses and condominium apartments.

➢ Immigrants own 37% of all selected residential properties in Vancouver and 43% of all selected properties in Toronto
➢ In both Vancouver and Toronto, immigrants tend to own newer properties (which tend to have higher values) than their Canadian-born counterparts
➢ On an unadjusted basis, immigrant owned, single-detached houses in Toronto have an average assessment value which is $19,500 lower than those owned by Canadian-born residents

For link to the report:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/11-626-x/11-626-x2019001-eng.pdf
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Report Card on Ontario's Elementary Schools 2019 by Fraser Institute, January 2019.

The Report Card on Ontario's Elementary Schools 2019 collects a variety of relevant, objective indicators of school performance into one, easily accessible public document so that anyone can analyze and compare the performance of individual schools. The foundation of the Report Card is an overall rating of each school's academic performance.

➢ [S]chool performance [is based] on nine indicators, all of which are derived from province-wide tests of reading, writing, and mathematics skills that are developed and managed by the province's Education Quality and Accountability Office (EQAO)
➢ The Gender gap indicators—in the tables Gender gap (level)—use the grade-6 results of the EQAO's assessments to determine how successful the school has been in narrowing the achievement gap between male and female students in reading and mathematics
➢ The Overall rating out of 10, based as it is on standardized scores, is a relative rating

For link to the report:

https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/ontario-elementary-school-rankings-2019-12659.pdf

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Annual Wage, Salaries and Commissions of T1 tax filers, 2017 by Eric Fecteau and Dominique Pinard, Statistics Canada, January 2019.

Understanding the characteristics of wage-earners and the differences in annual earnings by province, sex, age and industry can help to describe how the Canadian population interacts with the labour market. Annual wage-earnings is one of many key variables for exploring differences in the economic situation of men and women and different generations within the Canadian workforce.

➢ Only slight fluctuations in the median annual wage-earnings of individuals were observed over the last three years: $36,740 for 2015, $36,630 for 2016 and $36,980 for 2017.
➢ In general, women had lower median wage-earnings than men ($31,340 and $43,690, respectively). This gap was largest among the groups aged 35 to 44 years ($19,030) and 45 to 54 years ($19,070)
➢ From 2015 to 2017, in constant dollars, men had nearly no gains in median wage-earnings (from $43,680 to $43,690), while women had a slight gain (from $30,850 to $31,340)

For link to the report:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2019002-eng.pdf?st=-v0Z-u0X

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Untapped Pool or Leaky Pipeline? Female Involvement in the ICT Sector by Brad Seward, Khuong Truong and Deepti Kapadia, Mowat Centre, February 2019

New types of industries and occupations are emerging, and new skills-demands are being added to existing occupations. In many cases, these higher skills are a gateway to higher-paying jobs in this new digital economy. In this respect, the fact that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) fields typically fail to attract and retain many women is an important policy problem.

➢ Our analysis shows that across all three definitions of ICT occupations, women are less likely than men to hold employment in ICT occupations
➢ The gender gap is driven less by technically-trained women foregoing ICT careers and more by women opting out of the training that leads to ICT occupations
➢ Our analysis of these measures indicates that there is little or no difference between men and women when it comes to being required to use different ICT skills in their work

For link to the report:

https://mowatcentre.ca/wp-content/uploads/publications/183_RIE_untapped_pool_or_leaky_pipeline.pdf

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Prepared by Social Policy Analysis & Research (spar@toronto.ca). The views expressed in these studies are those of the author(s) and opinions on the content of these studies should be communicated directly to the author(s) themselves. This list is in no way exhaustive of all social research relevant to Toronto. The City of Toronto is not responsible for the content of hyperlinks.

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HOW TO HUB: COMMUNITY HUB DEVELOPMENT TOOLKIT: A Practical Guide to Support Residents in Navigating the Initial Stages of a Community Hub Initiative by SPACE (Saving Public Access to Community space Everywhere) Coalition, February 2019

The "How to Hub: Community Hub Development Toolkit" is a practical guide to support residents, parents and community allies in advocating for a community hub in their neighbourhood. This toolkit offers introductory information on a range of topics relevant to groups that are in the initial stages of developing a community hub or who would like more information before beginning their journey.

➢ Many people in your community may have great ideas when it comes to service provision and access to community space. So how do you merge all of these ideas to create a shared vision? This involves a visioning process.
➢ When working in and with a group, you will constantly have to make group decisions on a wide-range of issues. How you come to those decisions is an important factor to consider.
➢ A community assessment is a formal process that determines the strengths and resources, as well as needs, of your community. During this process, you'll systematically examine the assumptions and ideas developed during the visioning stage.

For link to the report:

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/socialplanningtoronto/pages/2150/attachments/original/1549465212/How_to_Hub_Toolkit_Feb_2019_Electronic_Version.pdf?1549465212

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