



Community Data Program

Enabling communities across Canada to measure and track local well-being

CDP 2021 Annual Meeting of Leads

Meeting Date: **Wednesday and Thursday, May 12-13, 2021 at 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm ET**

Location: **Online: Zoom meeting room**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2668198705?pwd=MXAzamNkRWIZd3k3YXJFSVE1Skc5UT09>

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Canadian
CED Network



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Day 1: Wednesday, May 12

CCEDNet-CDP Hosts & presenters:

- Michel Frojmovic
- Mary Clarke
- Michael Ditor
- Jamie Carrick
- Saeideh Hejazi
- Sasha Mosky
- Michael Toye, CCEDNet

Participants:

1. Jasmine Ing – City of Calgary
2. Albert Boakye – Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
3. Andrea Dort – Region of Peel
4. Anna Malenkov – York Region
5. Valentyn Kliuchnyk – York Region
6. Chase – Region of Waterloo
7. Chenlu Shao – Nova Scotia
8. Cheryl Hitchen – Kingston FI&A
9. Chris Eden – Halton Region
10. Dianne Urquhart – Ottawa Social Planning Council
11. Donna Baxter – City of London
12. Doug Olthof – LIPs network
13. Emily Frauts – Hastings Prince Edward
14. Emma McGarry Ware – Durham Region
15. Gena Ali – Halton Region
16. Gloria Duke-Aluko – Region of Durham
17. Graham Good – Muskoka
18. John Calhoun – NB, Post secondary Education
19. Kate McBride-Stapes – City of Red Deer
20. Kholah Nisar – Simcoe County
21. Victoria Chapman – Simcoe County
22. Louisa Wong, Hamilton
23. Luke Grazier – Regina
24. Nancy Fischer – Peterborough
25. Raven Wheesk – Northern Policy Institute
26. Rick Feser – City of Red Deer
27. Prerna Bhasin – Toronto
28. Ben Chiasson – Government of New Brunswick

Day 1 Plenary Opening Session

Meeting Opening, Mary Clarke

Welcome, Mike Toye

Purpose of the Meeting, Mary Clarke

Format for Break Out Sessions, Mary Clarke

- What can CDP do for you?





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- What do you want to share?

Program Highlights, Michel Frojmovic

- Highlights from 2020-2021
- Program Plans for 2021-2022

Discussion 1: Filling Data Gaps

| Break Out Group members | 1. What can CDP do for you to fill gaps? | 2. How do you fill data gaps? |
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| Graham Good (Muskoka), Luke Grazier (Regina), Nancy Fischer (Peterborough), Dianne Urquhart (Ottawa and Region), <i>Michael Ditor (CDP)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racialized data, more cross-tabulations for visible minorities (break out VM categories) • Economic data • Housing data, particularly the housing portfolio of communities (distinct from conditions that people are living in), housing stock • Digital equity • Mental health and health data, expand information related to social determinants of health, long-term impacts • rural data – both the content and what’s available at rural geographies; difficult to tell rural stories with data that is meant for urban reporting • create a community of practice for rural access to data (grow access, supply) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel takes the intercensal estimates and then they do their own estimates. Takes the PPU (persons per unit) from the Census and apply this to dwelling type, using absorptions from CMHC and housing construction, subtracts demolitions and then applies an undercount. • Muskoka does something similar but struggles to count summer cottagers (separate PPU count for seasonal cottage) • Muskoka: uses Environics location analytics to count cell use up in the regions. Important because getting an accurate population count affects council composition. • Muskoka: to estimate migration to cottage country as a result of the pandemic, they are mapping changes in land use, from seasonal to permanent residence, using the property code on the parcels (TerrNet) |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottawa working on Rural Equity Index, similar to WHO Neighbourhood Equity Index. It's difficult to translate domains of the WHO model to the rural context (e.g., access to services, economic vitality) • Standard geographies can be too large for rural areas – they cross the urban/rural divide, municipal boundaries. • Indicates the value of custom geographies • Put ADA-level data in Tableau for the benefit of rural communities • Need rural representation on the Data Purchase and Access Working Group • Recent requests indicate need for behavioural / attitudinal data - probably Environics data (spurred by vaccination efforts) • Intercensal population estimates – get intercensal estimates from CMHC or STC • Any way to supplement the employment survey? • Landings data from IRCC. Keep working to get the PR data cube. | |
| <p>Emma McGarry Ware (Durham Region), Prerna Bhasin (City of Toronto), Chase (Region of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social indicators at different geographies, custom geographies (Toronto, Durham, Waterloo) | <p>Toronto: We've pulled up 16 major indicators of Data for Equity. We gave them score based on social indicators and prioritized our neighborhoods, we tried to map them based on the priorities. CDP data will</p> |



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| <p>waterloo), Emily Frauts (Hastings Prince Edward), Kate McBride-Stapes (City of Red Deer), <i>Saeideh Hejazi (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data linkage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Toronto Police service, public library, City of Toronto divisions all pulling data from the same source (CDP). So, a lot of data linkages become simpler when I am doing analysis. • Huge data lag in data from census especially in custom geographies (Toronto) • Lack of cross tabulation (Toronto) • Unrepresented data: Indigenous population (Durham, Hastings Prince Edward) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CDP might look into other resources to get data for underrepresented populations rather than Census. (Toronto) • Lack of Quality-of-life data, wellbeing, gender, regular health, mental health at neighborhood level (Toronto, Waterloo) | <p>become the backbone of social prioritization for our neighborhoods.</p> <p>Durham: I am new in my organizations but I can talk about my previous organization and role. We created a List of indicators of age group from birth to adulthood. The Labour intensiveness of putting together of multiple big datasets. Using the community health data survey. Census data, ministry data, ministry of education, (Education, Quality and Accountability Office) EQAO data. The idea that It is so hard to put together evidence for a concise list of indicators to inform priorities is striking.</p> <p>Toronto: I am glad people are recognizing that it is labour intensive but the fact that these conversations are happening. More importantly people are seeing value in it.</p> |
| <p>Anna Malenkov (York Region), Louisa Wong (Hamilton), Chris Eden (Peel), Gloria Duke-Aluko (Region of Durham), Kate McBride-Stapes (City of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for smaller geographies (i.e., FSA) (expressed by all participants) • Need for more household level information for target group profiles • Break community health boundaries into smaller geographies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find proxy data • People want data quickly (particularly in light of COVID). Regions report COVID-19 data differently making it challenging to compare regionally • Use administrative data |



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| <p>Red Deer), <i>Sasha Mosky (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate to StatsCan for specific data products (smaller geographies) and other downloadable formats (i.e., shapefiles) • Gaps in equity and diversity data, particularly in regards to visible minorities • Different municipal regions / authorities collect data differently → challenge to then aggregate or compare → need for better communication between regions so that data can be better leveraged by all • Need for different formats of data (i.e., spatial data) • Desire for spatial data or data that is cleaned up and easy to convert (i.e., geography field easy to edit and convert to shapefile) • There is a need for data for specific region i.e., Hamilton and not just for CMA • Need for more data on mental health and food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be transparent about limitation of data, keep context in mind • Education of users on limits of data / how to interpret data • Ask other regions / municipalities → Need more collaboration between regions and departments • The way data is collected is important. For example, asking the same questions in different regions is important so results can be compared |
| <p>John Calhoun (New Brunswick), Chenlu Shao (Nova Scotia), Kholah Nisar (Simcoe County), Valentyn Kliuchnyk (York Region), Jasmine Ing (Calgary),</p> | <p><u>Economic Development/Labour Force Data</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Labour Force Survey data at geos smaller than CMA is a critical gap. The program will need to identify specific variables to prepare at smaller geographies. • New Brunswick and Nova Scotia consortia are led by provincial government departments with a mandate to consider labour force data. Consider small area estimation to fill gaps in smaller communities. NAICS 3-digit industries are useful, but are suppressed at smaller geographies. | |



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Victoria Chapman
(Simcoe County), *Michel
Frojmovic (CDP)*

- Economic development and labour force data are vital to many of our members. This should be elevated as a priority.
- York Region conducts an Annual Survey of Employers that fills critical data gaps. CDP can share their methodology on the website.

Taxfiler Data

- Engage Statistics Canada in a discussion to address a limitation of taxfiler data at CT geo. In Calgary, an analysis at the CT level suggests that the address of the tax preparer is often used in lieu of the address of taxfilers. This results in over-representation of taxfilers in a handful of CTs. Question for STC: Can the data production be reviewed to ensure taxfiler address is used rather than address of tax preparer?
- Members would appreciate a better understanding of the use of taxfiler data can be applied to CSD and CT geographies.
- Work with STC taxfiler to produce more granular age breakdowns for low income groups. For example, break up 18-64 into 18-29, 30-54 and 55-64, by sex by low income status. The pre-retirement age group is of particular interest.
- Work with STC to develop a profile of non-taxfilers. These are an important group to identify where they are failing to access benefits.
- Explore how taxfiler data be disaggregated by visible minority status
- Explore how taxfiler data can be disaggregated by status indigenous. This may be a check box in taxfiler forms.

Childcare facilities and capacity data

- Consider additional customized age groups by low income required by different programs. E.g. Ages 4-18 by low income.
- Better understanding child care spaces and capacity is an important data gap to be filled. STC proximity measures database (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/17-26-0002/172600022020001-eng.htm>)



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| | <p>includes child care facilities, using the business register. Explore and validate the reliability of this data set for local decision making purposes.</p> <p>Other Data Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include disaggregated data using visible minority dimension in more tables • Prepare inter-censal estimates of population and housing at Census Tract geography • There is limited use of energy and environment data. Calgary has developed a Solar Potential Map. https://maps.calgary.ca/SolarPotential/ • Location of electric car charging stations would be of interest |
| <p>Albert Boakye (SPC Winnipeg), Donna Baxter (City of London), Dough Olthof (LIPs network), Gena Ali (Halton Region), Raven Wheesk (NPI), Mary Clarke (CDP)</p> | <p>Filling gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is hard to fill gaps for the small, rural areas (Northern Ontario) • There are gaps in the way departments are structured. People are expected to use data, but the departments are not set up to support a data centre or staff focused on data. Need for a centralized data function (like at Peel). • Need for data analysis skills, capacity building, ground up training for some members (LIPs) • Data on redevelopment, closed schools downtown, revitalization of downtown. • CDP could showcase how Peel Data Centre is set up and supports work throughout peel. |

Discussion 2: Data Visualization

| Break Out Group members | 1. What can CDP do for you to visualize data? | 2. What do you want to share with colleagues about visualizing data? |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Victoria Chapman (Simcoe County), Gloria Duke-Aluko (Region of Durham), Valentyn Kliuchnyk (York Region),</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time is a big barrier – takes a lot of time to clean up and visualize. Small organizations lack capacity. CDP can help by providing data in ready to use formats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most participants (in this breakout group) not actively working on data visualization • Some discussion about the best way to share power BI → most use it internally and share through |



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| <p>Doug Olthof (LIPs Network), <i>Sasha Mosky (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major barrier is the varied capacity to work with data – some people experts whereas others not as much <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Workshops, tutorials, etc. are helpful • Ready made data products are very helpful (Doug Olthof) • Continue to develop database with products in a range of formats • Capacity building with power BI – all in attendance use power BI for data visualization. There was some discussion around the best way to share power BI visualizations (both internally and externally) • Meeting to showcase work is helpful for gaining new ideas. Seeing what can be done with CDP data, understanding range of data visualization techniques / products, and seeing what others are doing is useful. | <p>OneDrive; most participants self taught. Participants also use excel dashboard and GIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants like tableau but find it expensive / organization not willing to pay • One participant shared screen to show infographic regarding homelessness • Work to develop a greater database and support the needs of people who require a specific data product and need support with visualization (Doug) |
| <p>Albert Boakye (SPC Winnipeg), Chenlu Shao (Nova Scotia), Anna Malenkov (York Region), Dianne Urquhart (Ottawa and Region), <i>Michael Ditor (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional training, videos, guidelines for using Tableau resources (e.g., Community Recovery Dashboard). • Infographics still appreciated – simple indicator with simple graphic | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cater to different types of users (varying from needing infographic with simple indicators to dashboard with deep cross-tabulations) | |
| <p>Gena Ali (Halton Region), Raven Wheesk (Northern Policy Institute), Ben Chiasson (Government of New Brunswick), Jasmine Ing (City of Calgary), <i>Saeideh Hejazi (CDP)</i></p> | <p>Calgary: We are on the right path with the lot of the CDP Tableau dashboards. I mostly explored the Community Recovery dashboard. Sometimes we see the disconnect between the data in the charts and the data on the map. So, it would be very clear what we are looking at in the dashboards and that would save the time for us as well.</p> <p>Feedback on Community Recovery dashboard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This kind of analysis is exactly what we need from CDP • Employment tab: What is the difference between the two charts in the bottom about persons living and working in the neighborhood? • Disconnection between the data in the charts and the data on the map. (e.g., Employment tab: I am not able to see the indicators selected for each Census Tract in the charts side.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used CDP data: Calgary Language map using Esri Story Map • The City of Calgary Community Data profile : Very low tech and cost using Excel and Word • Census 2001-2016: Population by Age and Gender • Northern Policy Institute - Northern Ontario Infrastructure Map (NOIM) |
| <p>Chris Eden (Halton Region), Kholah Nisar (Simcoe County), Louisa</p> | <p>GIS-ready Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help with data clean up for import to GIS would be greatly appreciated • This includes field heading nomenclature and consistency in geography field for IVT files | |



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| <p>Wong (Hamilton), <i>Michel Frojmovic (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data capturing buildings and properties would be of tremendous interest: CDP to follow-up with STC Housing Statistics Program• Data on child care facilities would be very much appreciated <p>Municipal Administrative Barriers to Downloading Software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipalities face administrative barriers to downloading any software, including Tableau Reader. Similar problems exist with Beyond2020.• Check for web-based data visualization products that do not require any downloads |
| <p>Andrea Dort (Region on Peel), Donna Baxter (City of London), Kate McBride-Stapes (City of Red Deer), Prerna Bhasin (City of Toronto), <i>Mary Clarke (CDP)</i></p> | <p>Data Visualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion of who is using Tableau vs. Power BI• Limited by whatever the IT departments will allow. Not everyone gets training on the tools.• Toronto is dealing with trying to make data visualization AODA compliant.• Visualization is used for story telling. |



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Day 2: Thursday, May 13

CCEDNet-CDP Hosts & presenters:

- Michel Frojmovic
- Mary Clarke
- Michael Ditor
- Jamie Carrick
- Saeideh Hejazi
- Sasha Mosky
- Andrea Levett – Statistics Canada
- Glen Hohlmann – Statistics Canada
- Doure Grekou – Statistics Canada
- Paul Schwets – Statistics Canada
- Joana Hans – Statistics Canada

Participants:

1. Victoria Chapman – Simcoe County
2. Jasmine Ing – City of Calgary
3. Albert Boakye – Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
4. Andrea Dort – Region of Peel
5. Anna Malenkov – York Region
6. Valentyn Kliuchnyk – York Region
7. Chase – Region of Waterloo
8. Chenlu Shao – Nova Scotia
9. Chris Eden – Halton Region
10. Gena Ali – Halton Region
11. Dianne Urquhart – Ottawa Social Planning Council
12. Donna Baxter – City of London
13. Doug Olthof – LIPs network
14. Gloria Duke-Aluko – Region of Durham
15. Graham Good – Muskoka
16. Nancy Fischer – Peterborough
17. Kate McBride-Stapes – City of Red Deer
18. Raven Wheesk – Northern Policy Institute
19. Prerna Bhasin – City of Toronto
20. Ben Chiasson – Government of New Brunswick
21. Stefka Patchova – Ottawa and Region



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Welcome & Day 2 Opening

Discussion 3: 2021 Census

| Break Out Group members | 1. What can CDP do for you with the Census? | 2. What do you plan to do with the 2021 Census? |
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| Andrea Dort (Peel), Donna Baxter (London), Graham Good (Muskoka), Gloria Duke-Aluko (Region of Durham), <i>Michael Ditor (CDP)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP can help fill census gaps • Better labelling – file names from STC could be more intuitive • Labels in B2020 need to be more useful, cleaner – one with UID, one with only the placename • GIS-friendly labelling • Continue with Target Group Profiles and HH Target Group Profiles • Maintain good metadata in the catalogue. Any additional information about products is useful to have in a catalogue entry. Provide information on what questions the data table can answer (relate the data back to real life). • Tag data products as much as possible • More Market Basket Measure in cross-tabs now that it is the official poverty line • NAICS/NOC cross-tabs: visible minority status by NAICS/NOC • Could use products that members can put their data into, like DIY infographics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel: use ESRI-based tool such as dashboard, storyboards and maps (get away from PDF). Anticipate user needs – more story-based Census products for specific populations • Compare 2016 to 2021 • Neighbourhood profiles • London priorities: diversity, inclusion and climate change |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More data and indicators into easy-to-use visualizations | |
| <p>Anna Malenkov (York Region), Doug Olthof (LIPs network), Gena Ali (Halton Region), Joana Hans (Statistics Canada), Kate McBride-Stapes (City of Red Deer), <i>Saeideh Hejazi (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross Tabulations (York) • Updated Community Recovery Dashboard using Census 2021 (York) • Housing data (Halton) • LIPs network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What CDP can do for us in respect to the Census is work with us to Development of more customized data visualizations for LIPs network. ○ We have that in some extend with the Immigration Data Portal but I think there is a step beyond in creating things in the custom level. | <p>Your Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update reports and infographics: Regional to municipal level data • Update online tools such as Senior strategy, Arc GIS <u>Online map of Seniors in York Region</u> based on Target Group Profile of seniors. • Our priority to update: <u>York Region Community Information Application</u>: Data dissemination tool product of entire consortium. Selected most important variables in CTs and combined it with the data from York Region and School boards (our partners at the consortium). • Update Libraries, childcare centres, etc. in our area based on our spatial data that exist within our infrastructures. • Create interactive tool related to reports of recent immigrant coming to York regions <p>Halton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since we don't have open data, our dashboards are not publicly available. • We looking forward the next census release about covid affects on businesses and population shifts. |
| <p>Ben Chiasson (Government of New Brunswick), Jasmine Ing (Calgary), Stefka</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP can help fill census gaps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census for specific populations • Updating past work, adding in more data, conduct new research |



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| <p>Patchova (Ottawa and Region), Raven Wheesk (Northern Policy Institute), Glen Hohlmann (Statistics Canada), <i>Sasha Mosky (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very helpful to know the content of tables ahead of time (even if the data is not yet available) • Target group profiles → more cross tabulations • Target group profiles → target group and total group in same table (next to one another) • Multiple target groups in same table, even if it has to go into a few different files • Very useful to have totals in target group profiles → This allows comparison between 25% of data • Preference to code vs label • Better linkage between StatsCan data and showcasing what communities are doing with the data <p>➔ Target group profiles that CDP members want to see and send back to StatCan (Glen)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of consortium, more custom geographies • Updating neighborhood level index • Expand research into rural areas, very important to have custom geographies • Build community profiles and work to create more user-friendly product • Hope to have more data on the undocumented population in Thunder Bay |
| <p>Nancy Fischer (Peterborough), Chris Eden (Halton Region), Dianne Urquhart (Ottawa and Region), Victoria Chapman (Simcoe County), Andrea Levett (Statistics Canada), <i>Michel</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the data requirements driven by Ontario municipalities being mandated to prepare a Community Safety & Well-being plan. https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html • Create GIS-friendly field headings and consistent geography nomenclature • Co-deliver a Q&A webinar with STC on making data products more GIS-friendly • Explore the following data sets with CMHC and STC that fall outside of the census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vacant rental units ○ Rents for vacant rental units | |



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Frojmovic (CDP)

- Short term rentals and the impact of Airbnb
- Seasonal rentals – these often occur in cottage country which are not included in CMHC surveys
- Explore web-scraping tools to pick up on rental housing data gaps
- Peterborough will use the 2021 Census data by beginning with basemaps for subsequent analysis
- Simcoe will create PowerPoint slides with basic 2021 census demographics to generate more requests for specific variables/issues
- Ottawa SPC is planning to work with consortium members to help them articulate what they want to see out of the 2021 census – building capacity of consortium members to use 2021 census data

There is demand for mapping child care facilities.

- Halton addresses this through its own municipal Employer Survey
- Peterborough relies on inhouse administrative data capturing both licensed and unlicensed childcare facilities
- Simcoe – public health inspects licensed facilities only
- Ottawa – City of Ottawa owns the childcare data – It is not necessarily shared beyond the City
- CDP can approach STC to explore how best to enable access to childcare facilities and capacity (spaces) data?
- Data on the location of convenience stores and other employment location data would be great to have. Can CDP develop a relationship with the Google Corp?
- CDP to check into STC Proximity Measures Database for its reliability

New census 2021 short form questions of interest:

- Gender
- Military Experience (National Housing Strategy priority group)

New long form questions of interest:

- Membership in Metis organization or settlement



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment in Inuit Land Claims Agreement • Reasons for working part-time/not whole year (precarious employment) • Multiple modes of transportation (primary mode + all other modes that apply) • Monitor Census 2021 Delivery schedule https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recense-ment/2021/ref/prodserv/index-eng.cfm |
| <p>Albert Boakye (SPC Winnipeg), Chase (Region of Waterloo), Chenlu Shao (Nova Scotia), Mary Clarke (CDP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking forward to how the new questions will be crossed with standard tables • Nova Scotia does an annual in-house survey to complement the Census • Place of work, commute data • Employment data, work trends, part-time work • Integrate more data into planning • Interest in housing • Visible minority and equity and inclusion work, how are people experiencing the programs? Who is more likely to get quality service, access service, positive experience? Over or under representation of particular identities? Need census data to measure against. (Chase, Waterloo) |

Discussion 4: How to Run a Consortium

| Break Out Group members | 1. What can the CDP do to help run your consortium? | 2. How do you run your consortium? |
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| <p>Gena Ali (Halton), Kate McBride-Staples (Red Deer), Stefka Patchova (Ottawa and Region), Raven Wheesk (Northern Policy Institute), Prerna Bhasin (Toronto), Michael Ditor (CDP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Deer: needs a proof-of-concept project to sell the program to others • Find a way to harmonize the data and share the work that is going into processing the data • Make our extracted data files (“normalized” data files) available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottawa: their own research highlights what is in the program, which in turn attracts other organizations • Toronto: keeps organizations engaged, at least one email per month, provides an orientation to new organizations |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custom geographies are a big sell for the program • Diversity of products helps attract organizations, small level of geography • Provide a package describing what being a lead entails • Package that every lead could give to prospective members, describing the benefits of the CDP • Would like CDP to take on some leg-work • Resources for leads to go on the website • Support transition between leads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPI: straightforward administratively, accessible cost – NPI finds value in it on their own without members but membership is an easy sell |
| <p>Anna Malenkov (York Region), Ben Chiasson (Government of New Brunswick), Dianne Urquhart (Ottawa and Region), Chase (Region of Waterloo), Sasha Mosky (CDP), <i>Saeideh Hejazi (CDP)</i></p> | <p>Ottawa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More potentially multi location initiative and research pieces. Help drive agenda in another jurisdictions. • CDP having the community practice also being forward thinking with these multi jurisdictional projects or taking key themes and driving that forward: how can we speak to this more effectively? <p>York: Community safety and wellbeing plan: each organization have different approaches. No consistency. Leadership should come from above.</p> | <p>Waterloo: New lead of 3 departments. Meeting Quarterly basis but hadn't brought together during COVID. My plan is having a first meeting with my consortium members after this two-day Annual meeting.</p> <p>York:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring and Fall: research meetings. Sharing news of our studies, new published or available products. • Summer: conference, 60-80 people we had it 3 year in a row. In 2020 didn't have summer meeting. • In June 2021, we invite Statistics Can persons to talk about Census 2021, decision makers who normally don't deal with data closely. It is more educating about the resource that exist and how much more we can do with the resources (CDP and the data). |



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| | | <p>Ottawa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our Financial model is not effective. Most of the members don't pay member fees. But they pay us for the projects.• I am interested in ways to engage other members. We do not have regular meeting. Organizations tend to attend meeting about developing a product or a tool.• Fundamental challenge in running the consortium is dealing with the gap between power users, there is a cost-effective way to get data for who are mandated and pay to do. Some organizations want to use data but have a little capacity. |
| <p>Nancy Fischer (Peterborough), Chenlu Shao (Nova Scotia), Graham Good (Muskoka), Chris Eden (Halton Region), Dianne Urquhart (Ottawa Social Planning Council), Victoria Chapman (Simcoe County), <i>Michel Frojmovic (CDP)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CDP to remind consortium leads that we can provide them with detailed info on level of downloading activity by member organization• CDP to continue to deliver short newsletters focused on updates on latest data acquisition and upcoming webinars.• CDP to conduct a random sample telephone outreach to confirm that newsletters are not ending up in spam to increase our opening rate (Graham in Muskoka says he does not receive them). This could be done as part of our 2021 Strategic Plan Survey.• CDP data are meant to be only one part of a community's wider data strategy. E.g. Peterborough re-branded its consortium in 2017 as "Peterborough Data Share" table.• Inviting special guests to consortium meetings is a good draw. Peterborough's greatest turnout for its quarterly meetings was for a presentation by Ontario's Information Privacy Commissioner• CDP to promote local data sharing. We can promote data sharing initiatives and sharing platforms on our website: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ https://www.bangthetable.com/ |



Community Data Program

Enabling communities across Canada to measure and track local well-being

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Sharepoint● Ottawa SPC's Eastern Ontario Regional Data Project is a great example of using ESRI storyboard effectively for rural communities. See: https://eastern-ontario-regional-data-project-spc-ot-tawa.hub.arcgis.com/● CDP to make our Tableau data available for import into Power BI |
| Albert Boakye (SPCW), Andrea Dort (Region of Peel), Donna Baxter (City of London), Gloria Duke-Aluko (Region of Durham), Louisa Wong (City of Hamilton), <i>Mary Clarke (CDP)</i> | <p>How to Run a Consortium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● CDP staff could attend a meeting of potential consortium members to help sell the CDP and give them some ideas on how to work together |

Closing Remarks: Conclusion & looking forward to 2021-2022