A Study Of Yonge- Dundas Poverty Situation

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Map The System Competition
April 1, 2020
• Working age 25-64 make up 57.6% of neighborhoods pop
• This is 57.3% of Toronto's population as a city
• There is too much poverty around the downtown core
• Median household income is $48,737, which means there are 39.3% of people living under poverty
• 50.5% live in one person household

(StatsCan, 2016)
History Of Poverty In Toronto, Near Ryerson

• Defined by criteria: Poverty VS Rising crime rates (Both present in Ryerson)
• High rises (Ryerson) VS Single family homes
• Old victorian homes VS Condos (Ryerson)
• Functional (Ryerson) VS Abandoned green spaces
• Orderly VS Disorderly behaviour (Ryerson)
• Noisy (Ryerson) VS Quite
  (Fumia,2010)
History Of Poverty In Toronto, Near Ryerson Continued...

- Ryerson and Toronto at large suffered from poverty in the 80's
- Toronto became poor and poorer
- People pushed into the suburbs
- The 1% holds 18.1% of the money since the 80's

(Woolley, 2014)
Field Research

• Less poverty seen on yearly bases
• Toronto ad Ryerson police tried to remove several poor people
• City trying to push poverty to the outskirts
• Poor people are smoking
• Research conducted Feb 3, 2020
Who And What Defines Poverty?

• Defined by food insecurity, is related to inadequate financial resources to obtain adequate food
  (Kirkpatrick and Tarasuk, 2010)
• This is further simplified by food deserts
• Lack of Access to healthy and affordable food
• Defined by Accessibility- Everywhere, Suitability- Culturally appropriate, Availability - Everywhere, few areas, scarcity, and Affordability- who can afford it? Poor, rich, middle income, lower or upper middle income
  (Gosh, 2019)
Food Deserts Across Toronto

• Potential food deserts in the Toronto CMA (Source: Dr. Shuguang Wang, Ryerson University)
Micro-Level Or Indiviual Level Research

• Jessica and her colleagues conducted food waste audits
• Method- Observing and visualizing service Hub Cafe at Ryerson
  • Recording observations every 1-2 min
  • Conducted interviews
• Results- Students struggled identifying where to place disposable versus recyclable items
  • Majority of the food going into the wrong bins, could have been recycled, repackaged properly, and resold elsewhere or given to the poor

(Rambough, et.al.,2019)
Continued...

• Inside the bins:
  • Recyclables: biodegradable containers, cans, bottles, candy bar wrappers, yogurt containers, utensils
  • Mixed Paper: paper plates
  • Waste to landfill: biodegradable containers, napkins, paper plates, compostable cups
  • Organics: biodegradable containers and utensils

(Rambough, et.al.,2019)
Waste Bin Audit- Traffic Flow Map

Legend:
- Waste Bin
- Service Hub & Hub Cafe
- Traffic Flow
- Seating Area
- Plaza Bin for Recycling

Date of Inspection: November 1, 2019

Waste Bin location: Service Hub & Hub Cafe

Time observed: 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm

Map Of Yonge Gerrard Corridor

• Buffered at 0.2 KM
• Showing Yonge Gerrard Corridor
• Each location is at 10 KM radius from each other
• Walkable to every restaurant, food, grocery store, and food services locations
• Tiny dots represent individual store locations

Muhammad Abdul Hadi
Source: StatsCan Via, Toronto
Neighbourhood Profile
Date: April 1, 2020
Nearest Point Density Analysis

• Shows Hillshade Effect
• Highlights light pink shows furthest away and dark purple to be closest
• Stores highlighted in pink are separated by 5-7 km from each other
• Store highlighted in purple are within 1km of each other

Muhammad Abdul Hadi  
Source: StatsCan Via, Toronto  
Neighbourhood Profile  
Date: April 1, 2020
Findings

• Based on SPSS software- there is 0.7% significance of value between each individual store
• There are 7 stores that are anomalies- outliers, and do not match area description
• There are 2.9% unemployed
• Out of which, 2.1% depend on shelter costs
• Low income pop make up 2.1%
• 1.4% are healthy, according to the Healthy Food Index
• 9.3% are dependent on social housing units
Findings Continued...

- There are 7 anomalies, meaning 7 stores do not match area description

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<th>Anomaly Index</th>
<th>N in the Anomaly List</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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<td>1.210</td>
<td>1.769</td>
<td>1.374</td>
<td>0.202</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Findings Continued...

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Solutions

• Elimination or reduction of poverty starts with better recycling, and giving extra to the poor
• Informing people to walk to the closest food vendor, and purchasing one's item from there
• Inform people to purchase economically feasible items based on necessity, and to purchase them from culturally appropriate vendors
• Conduct food waste audits regularly to keep food items fresh and healthy
• Repeat these processes over and over again, and poverty would hopefully be reduced to a minimal, or feel like it has been by the improverished
Works Cited


• Ghosh, S. (March, 2019). Lecture 7 - Food Insecurity and Healthy Toronto

• Kirkpatrick, S. I., & Tarasuk, V. (2010). Assessing the relevance of neighbourhood characteristics to the household food security of low-income Toronto families. Public health nutrition, 13(7), 1139-1148.
