A Study Of Yonge- Dundas Poverty Situation

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Map The System Competition

April 1, 2020

Yonge- Dundas Socioeconomics Data

- Working age 25-64 make up 57.6% of nieghbourhoods pop
- This is 57.3% of Toronto's population as a city
- There is too much poverty around the downtown core
- Median houshold income is $48,737, which means thier 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)

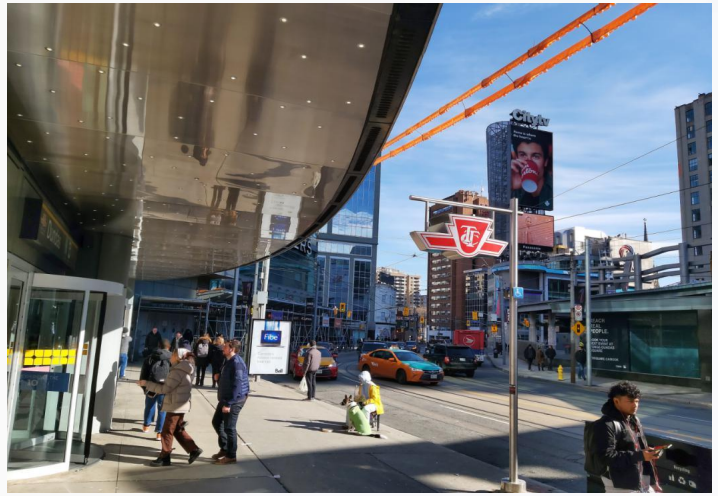
History Of Poverty In Toronto, Near Ryerson Continued...

- 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 reomve several poor people
- City trying to push poverty to the outskirts
- Poor poeple are smoking
- Research conducted Feb 3, 2020



Who And What Defines Poverty?

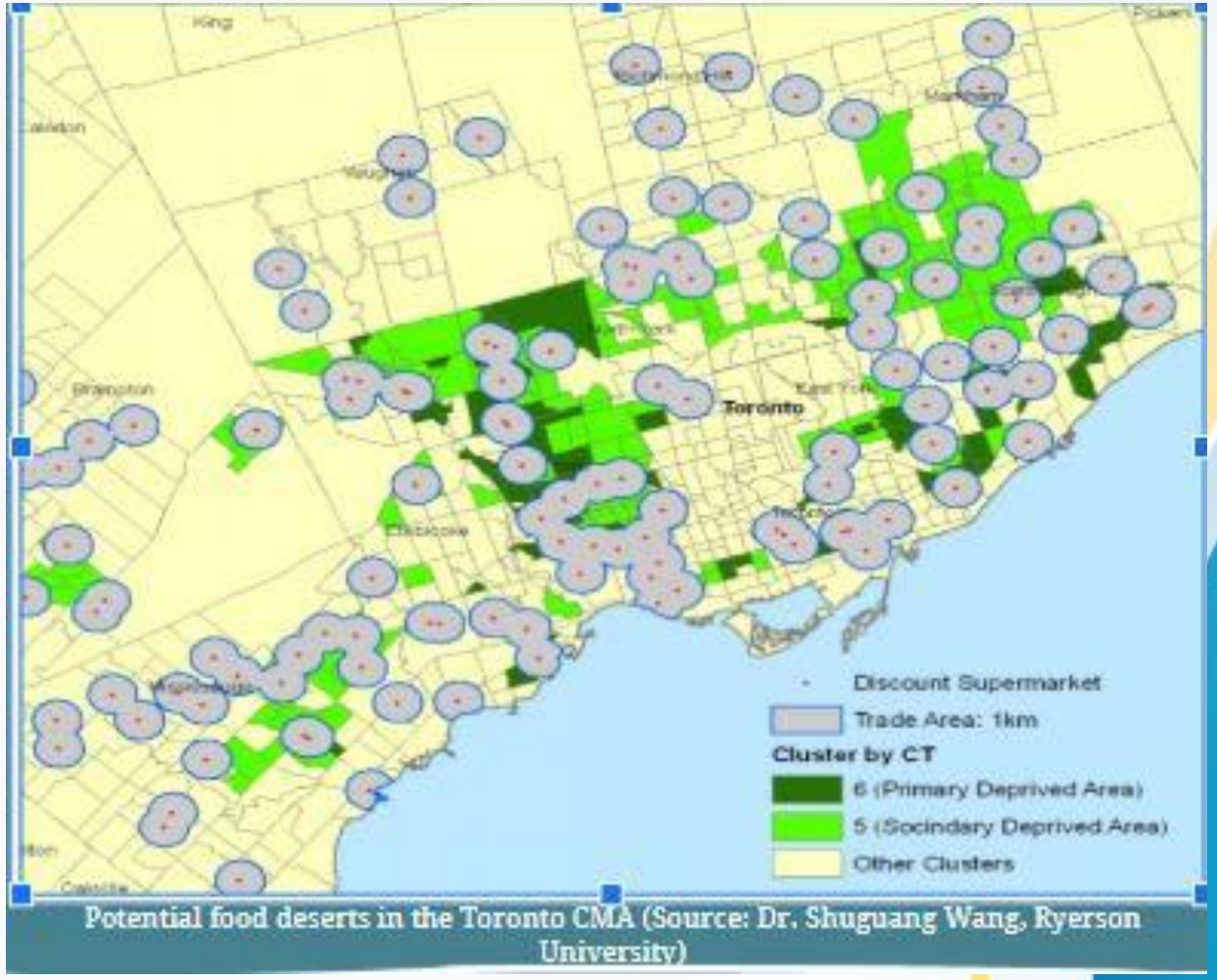
- Defined by food insecurity, is related to inadequate financial resources to obtain adequate food

  (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 appropreiate, 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)



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...

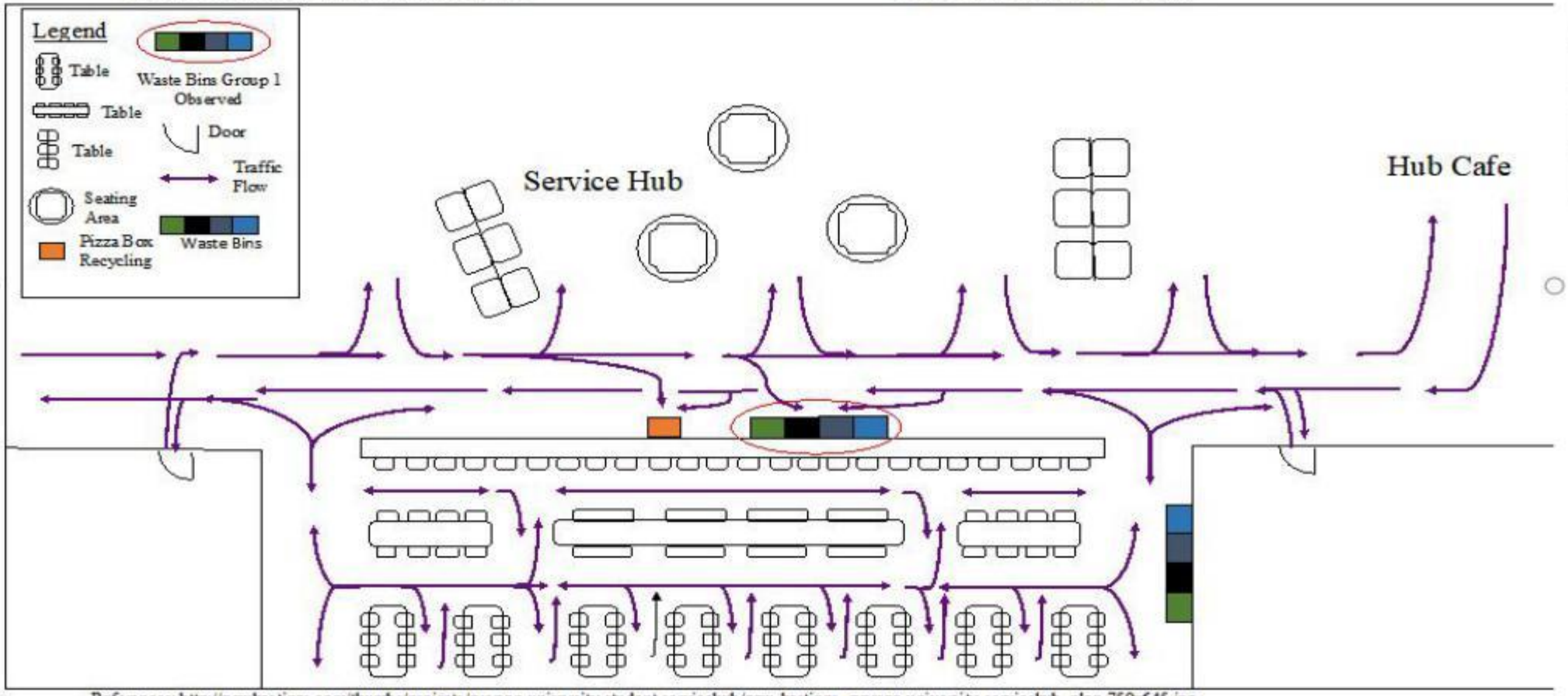
- Inside the bins:
- Recyclables: biodegradable containers, cans, bottles, candy bar wrappers, yogurt containers, utensils
- Mixed Paper: paper plates
- Waste to landfill: biodegradable containers, napkins, paper plates, compostable cups
- Organics: biodegradable containers and utensils

(Rambough, et.al.,2019)

Waste Bin Audit- Traffic Flow Map

Name of inspector: Jessica Rombough, Natasha Zimonjic, Mohammad Abdul Hadi, Julia Chien, Gemma Denham-Walwyn
Date of Inspection: November 1, 2019

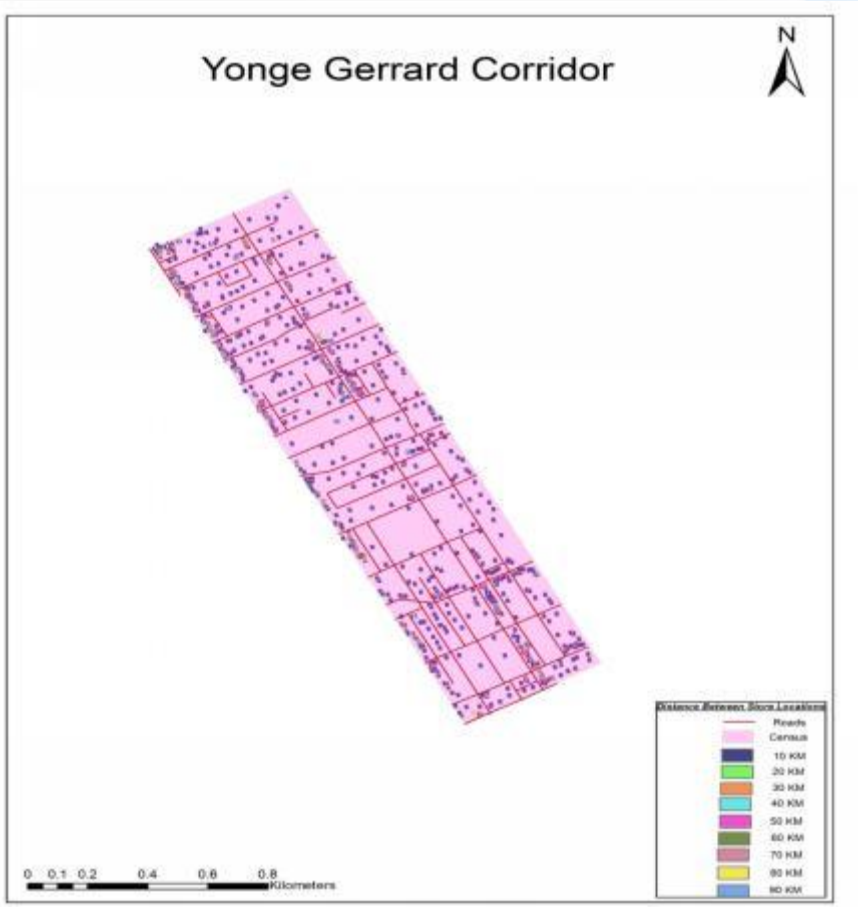
Waste Bin location: Service Hub & Hub Cafe **Time observed:** 2:30pm – 4:00pm



References: http://gowhastings.com/thumbs/projects/ryerson-university-student-servicehub/gow-hastings_ryerson-university-servicehub_plan-750x645.jpg

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 restuarant, food, grocery store, and food services locations
- Tiny dots represent indiviual store locations



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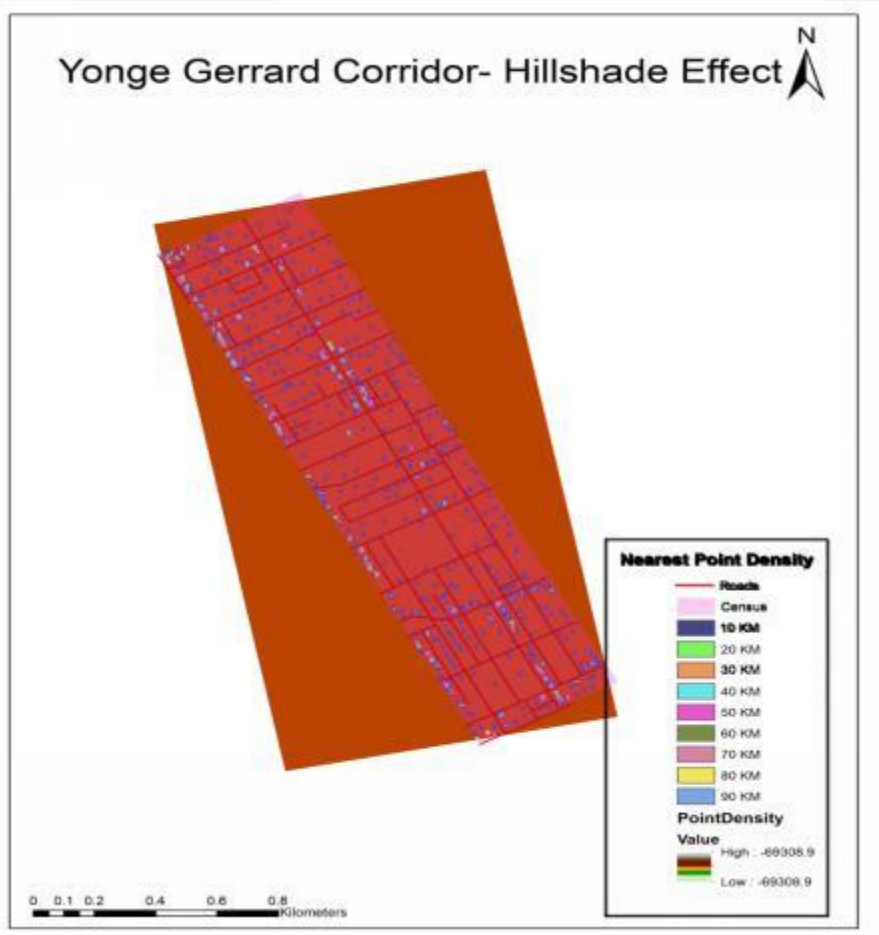
Source: StatsCan Via, Toronto Neighbourhood Profile
Date: April 1, 2020

Nearest Point Density Analysis

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



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Source: StatsCan Via, Toronto Neighbourhood Profile
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Findings

- Based on SPSS software- there is 0.7% signifigance of value between each indiviual store
- There are 7 stores that are anomolies- 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...

Anomaly Index Summary

	N in the Anomaly List	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Anomaly Index	7	1.210	1.769	1.374	.202

N in the Anomaly List is determined by the specification: anomaly percentage is 5% and anomaly index cutpoint is at least 1

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

Findings Continued...

- 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
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Categorical Variable Norms

		Peer ID 1	Combined
Neighbourhood	Most Popular Category	West Humber-Clairville	West Humber-Clairville
	Frequency	1	1
	Percent	0.7%	0.7%
Neighbourhood Id	Most Popular Category	1	1
	Frequency	1	1
	Percent	0.7%	0.7%
Total Population (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	45.606394094647	45.606394094647
	Frequency	1	1
	Percent	0.7%	0.7%
Unemployed (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	11.269709543568	11.269709543568
	Frequency	4	4
	Percent	2.9%	2.9%
High Shelter Costs (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	14.427442301612	14.427442301612
	Frequency	3	3
	Percent	2.1%	2.1%
Average Family Income (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	8.660492182525	8.660492182525
	Frequency	1	1
	Percent	0.7%	0.7%
Low Income Population (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	9.602941176471	9.602941176471
	Frequency	3	3
	Percent	2.1%	2.1%
Healthy Food Index (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	70.20	70.20
	Frequency	2	2
	Percent	1.4%	1.4%
Social Housing Units (scaled to 1 through 100)	Most Popular Category	1.000000000000	1.000000000000
	Frequency	13	13
	Percent	9.3%	9.3%

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 feaseable items based on neccessity, 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

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