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URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN DOWNTOWN TORONTO

THE CITY OF TORONTO

- The largest city of Canada
- 630.18 km²
- Population: 2,503,281
- Greater Toronto Area (GTA) : 5,555,912

DOWNTOWN TORONTO

- The heart of the city of Toronto
- The heart of the nation's commercial, financial, industrial and cultural life
- Toronto Stock Exchange 7th largest

HISTORY OF DOWNTOWN TORONTO

- 1500: Europeans
- 1770s: War of Independence in the US, British fled
- 1763: Toronto was passed to British
- 1793: the British Army
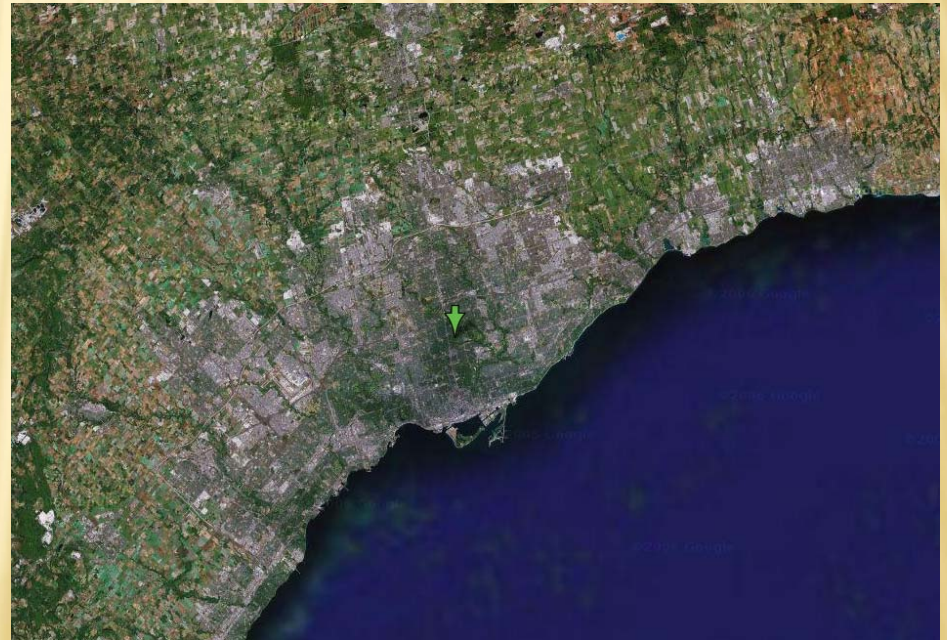 built Fort York
  + For defense
  + USA

HISTORY OF DOWNTOWN TORONTO

- Around Fort York, urban community began
- In 1834, became the City of Toronto
- In 1867, Canada became a country
- Capital of Ontario

HISTORY OF DOWNTOWN TORONTO

- Industrialization
- 1951: 1M population
- Suburbanization
- Postwar baby boom
  - Need for infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 20 hospitals, 4 Universities
- Public transit
  - Subway, 4 Lines
  - 4 airports: Including Toronto Pearson International Airport
- Public transit → Great Toronto Area GTA
- GO Transit
- Serves the Greater Toronto Area: 6 municipals
- Interregional transit system
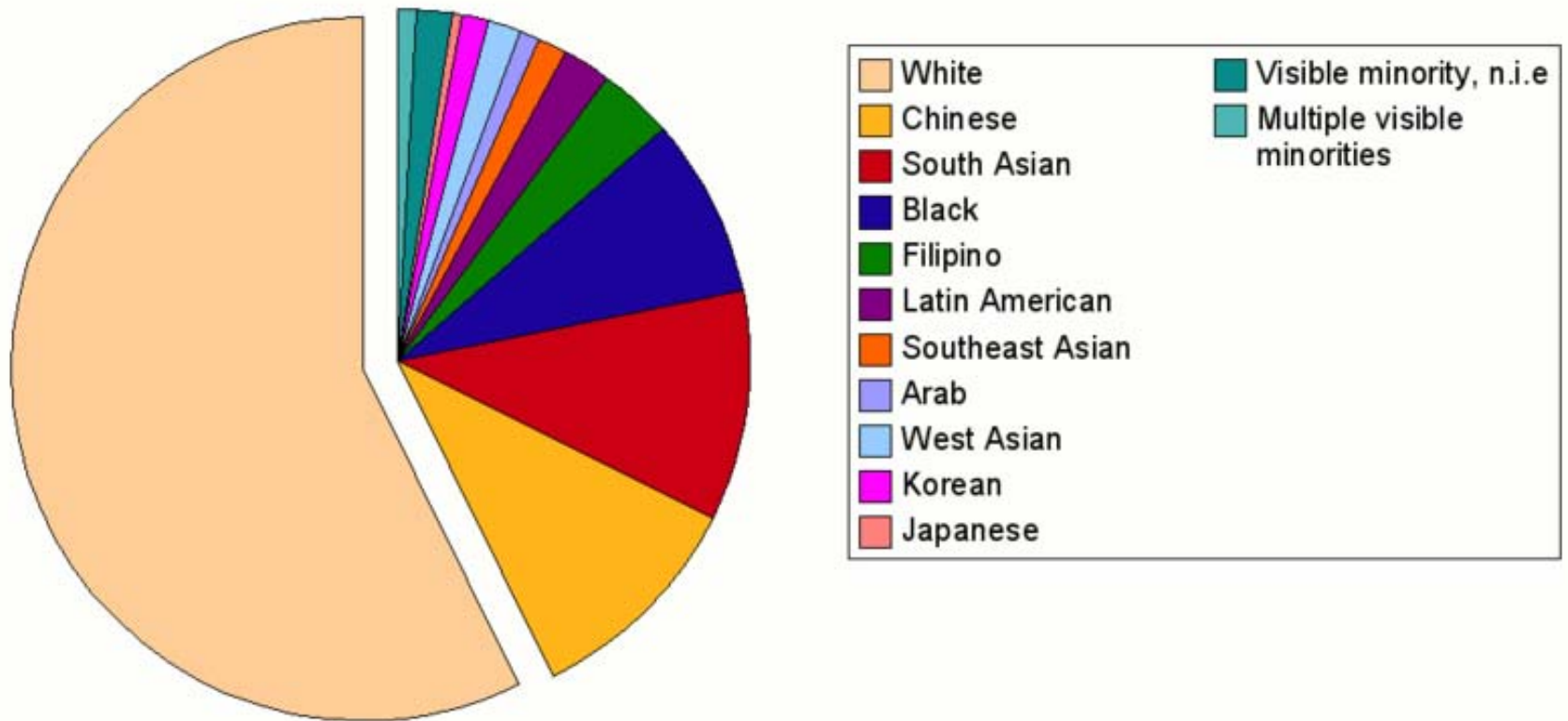- 1967, network of train and bus services

TORONTO BIKE PLAN

- Promote cycling culture
- 500km of bike lanes
- 5 minutes within the bike route
- Safety, environment, efficiency

TORONTO: DEMOGRAPHICS & IMMIGRATION

Visible Minorities of Toronto

Legend:
- White
- Chinese
- South Asian
- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian
- Arab
- West Asian
- Korean
- Japanese
- Visible minority, n.i.e
- Multiple visible minorities

FACTS ABOUT TORONTO'S DEMOGRAPHICS

* 2.5 million population
* % of minorities in Toronto:42.8%
   (Vancouver: 35%, Montreal: 18%)
* Origins of a majority of Torontonians as claimed: Britain, Ireland, Italy and China.
* Over 100 language spoken
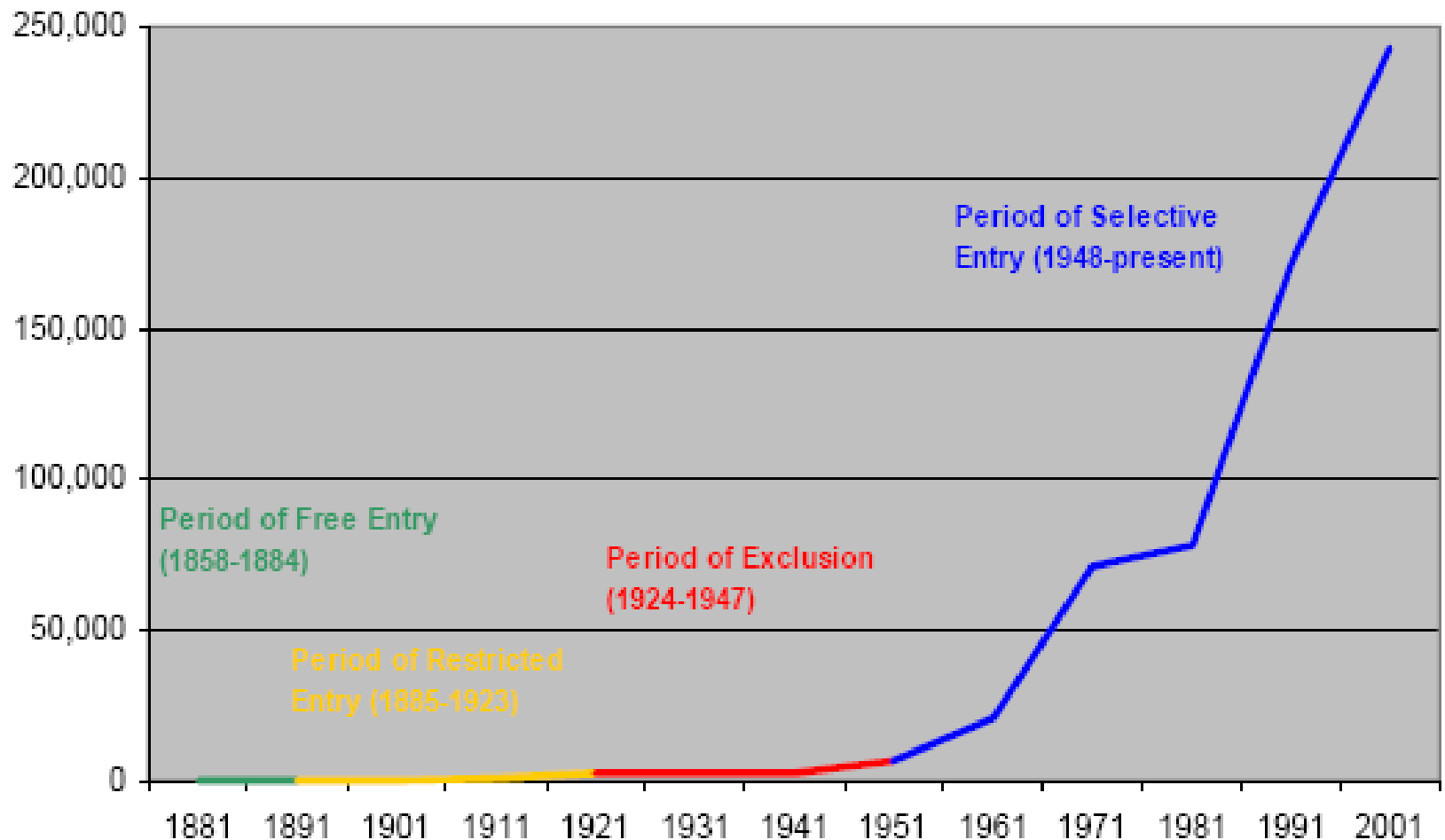* Toronto: a multiracial mosaic

TORONTO – IMMIGRATION

* Almost half of Toronto immigrants arrived in the 90s
* Since 2002, 60% of immigrants arrived from Asia

CASE STUDY: CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

Toronto's Chinese Population 1881 - 2001

CASE STUDY: CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

- 'Chinatown'
  + Dundas- Elizabeth (1800 – 1970s)

  Downtown Chinatowns:

  + Dundas- Spadina (1970s – present)
  + Broadview – Gerrade (present)

  Suburban Chinatown:

  + Agincourt (1970s – present)
  + Mississauga (1970s – present)

  Chinatown North

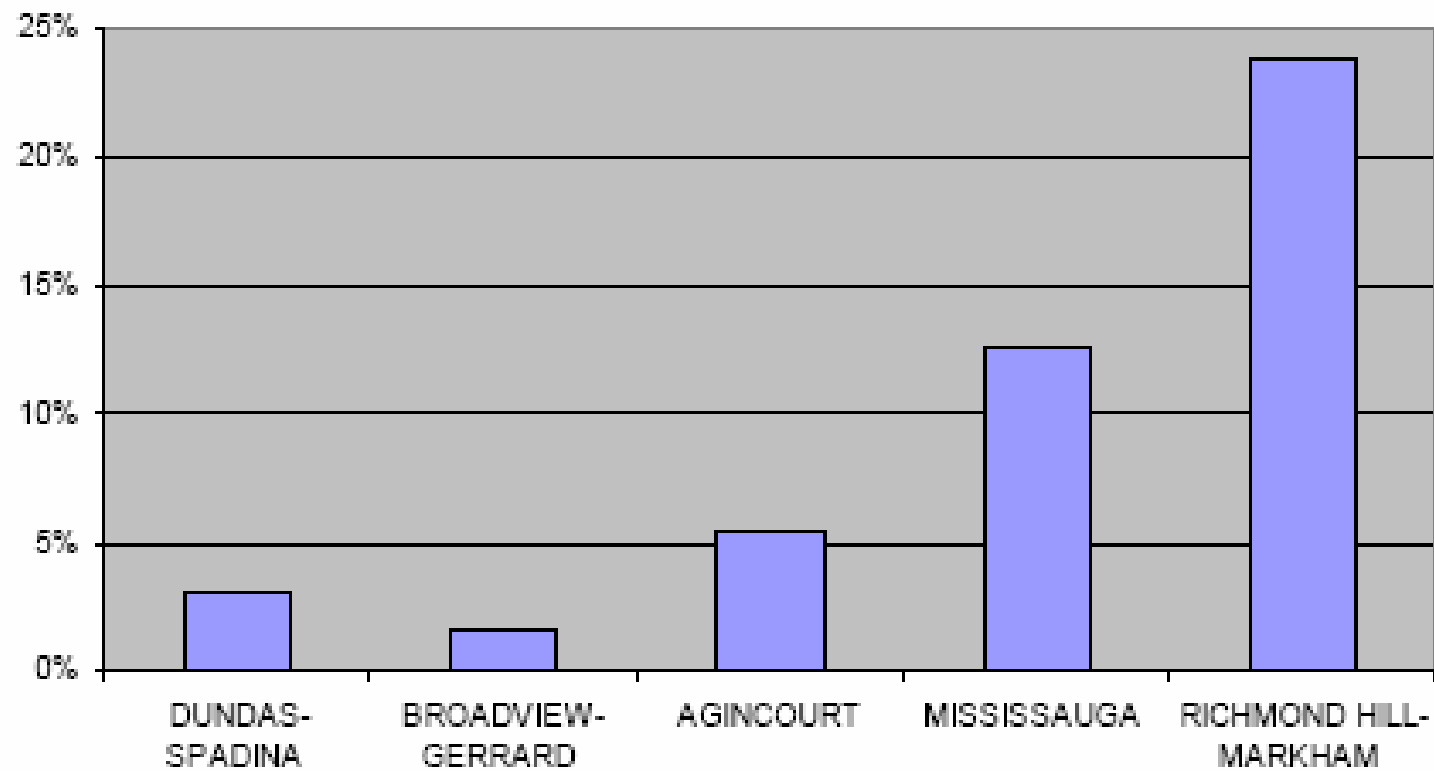 - Richmond Hill – Markham (1980s- present)

Spadina

Gerrade

Agincourt

Richmond

CASE STUDY: CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

- Reasons for creation:
  - Ethic transition
  - More open immigration policies
  - International circumstances
    - E.g. Hong Kong's handover in 1997

TORONTO: SOCIAL POLARIZATION

CITIZENS' OPINION

In 2006,

* 65%: Better economics benefits rich people, but not themselves.
* 76%: Polarization becomes greater during the past ten years.

  Compared to 70% in 2003 and 68% in 1990

* 49%: cannot live on unless receiving wages within two weeks.

POLARIZATION IN TORONTO

- 10,000 to 15,000 homeless people(2005)
- Poverty rate: 22.6%(1990)→23.3%(1999)
- Family(1990s):

  Annual income > $100,000: 29% ↑

                             < $30,000: 19% ↑

Table 1. Gini Coefficient of Income Disparity by Census Division in Ontario (Approximations, based on 1996 Census Data with categories of income)
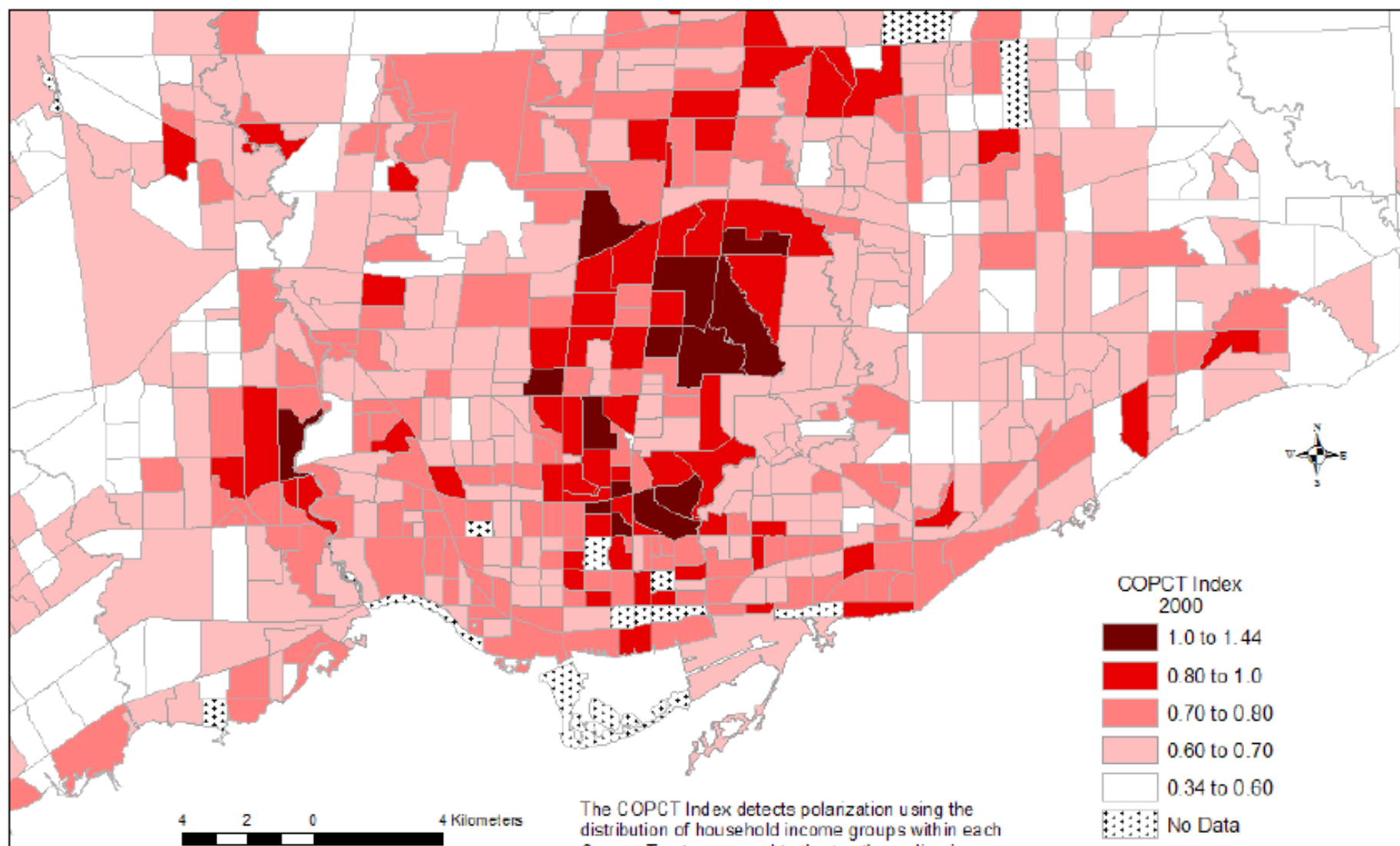
Census Division (Census Division codes)	Gini Coefficient	Comparison with Ontario Average
Ontario	**0.3719**	-
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality (20)	0.3991	H
Timiskaming District (54)	0.3973	H
Algoma District (57)	0.3893	H
Sudbury Regional Municipality (53)	0.3855	H
Nipissing District (48)	0.3842	H
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality (25)	0.3803	H
Sudbury District (52)	0.3798	H
Rainy River District (59)	0.3787	H
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties (01)	0.3764	H
Huron County (40)	0.3764	H
Frontenac County (10)	0.3745	H
Middlesex County (39)	0.3741	H
Bruce County (41)	0.3738	H
Cochrane District (56)	0.3735	H
Essex County (37)	0.3727	H
Manitoulin District (51)	0.3709	L
Peterborough County (15)	0.3704	L
Parry Sound District (49)	0.3695	L
Niagara Regional Municipality (26)	0.3695	L
Kent County (36)	0.3674	L
Hastings County (12)	0.3671	L
Kenora District (60)	0.3637	L
Grey County (42)	0.3633	L
Thunder Bay District (58)	0.3626	L
Lambton County (38)	0.3621	L
Victoria County (16)	0.3616	L
Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (06)	0.3607	L
Muskoka District Municipality (44)	0.3606	L
Prince Edward County (13)	0.3606	L
Brant County (29)	0.3604	L
Haliburton County (46)	0.3598	L
Lennox and Addington County (11)	0.3597	L
Prescott and Russell United Counties (02)	0.3592	L
Northumberland County (14)	0.3588	L
Renfrew County (47)	0.3578	L
Waterloo Regional Municipality (30)	0.3565	L
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality (28)	0.3545	L

Note: H = higher than Ontario average, L = lower than Ontario average

Table 1 shows that in 1996, the Gini Coefficient for Ontario was 0.3719. The range of the Gini Coefficient among the 49 census divisions was 0.3163 to 0.3991.

Household Income Polarization within Census Tracts
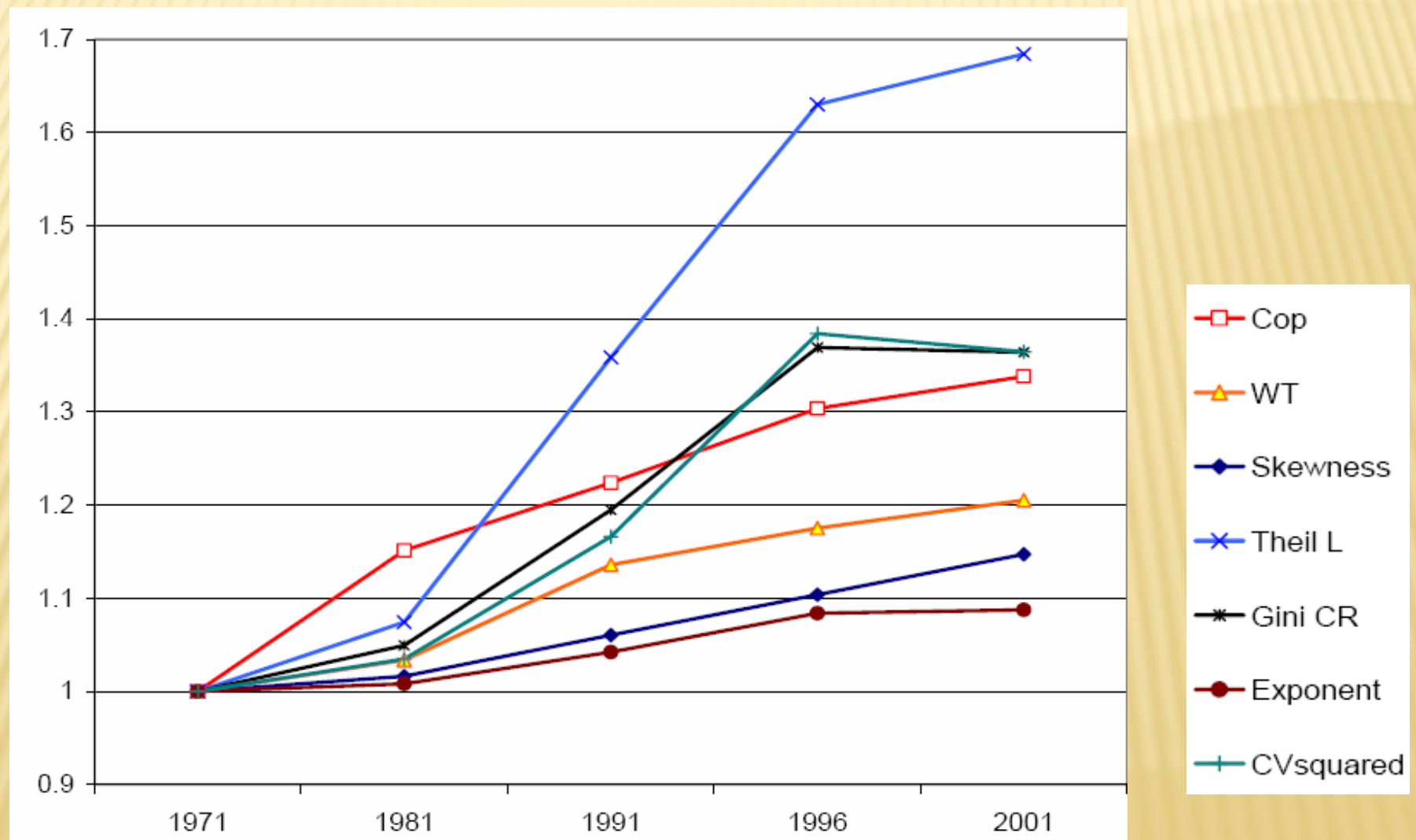## COPCT Index, Toronto, 2000

COPCT Index
2000

■	1.0 to 1.44
■	0.80 to 1.0
■	0.70 to 0.80
■	0.60 to 0.70
□	0.34 to 0.60
▦	No Data

4   2   0   4 Kilometers

The COPCT Index detects polarization using the distribution of household income groups within each Census Tract compared to the tract's median income. The index is the sum of the logarithmic distances of each group's income from the median income of the tract multiplied by the group's proportion of total households.

CHANGE IN INEQUALITY AND POLARIZATION – TORONTO CMA

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

* Raise the producing rate.

* Formulate Policy to give individuals confidence in economics.

* Provide more services to immigrants.

TORONTO: SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION

DISCRIMINATION

* Canada
* →Blacks, Asians, Arabs and Aboriginals
* fewest university graduates
* highest unemployment rates
* work in the least-skilled trades
* Collect the most meagre wages

   even when their rates of high-school graduation surpass those of some more prosperous southern European stock.

* > 50% of families with African roots

& only 11 % of families of British heritage

   living below Statistics Canada's unofficial poverty line