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**Youth Out of Place Program:  
Identifying Homeless Youths in Toronto using GIS Applications**

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**ENVS 4520 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS  
IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

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## 1. ABSTRACT

At any time during the year as many as 65,000 youth in Canada are without a place to call home. In Toronto, it is estimated that there are at least 10,000 homeless youth in any given year, and as many as 2,000 on a given night (Covenant House Toronto, 2014). Their inability to access basic necessities are in fact due to their youth and inexperience. With limited access to shelter services, homeless youths are vulnerable to physical violence, drug and alcohol abuse, deterioration of health, victimization, and other dangers of living on the streets (Gaetz, 2004). Due to the fluidity and elusiveness of homeless youth and also because of their marginal status and declining public resources, this project will attempt to create an online service specifically targeted to this age group. The ENVS 4520 “Toronto Homeless Youth Group” has identified four essential services that these youths need to survive in their day-to-day lives and acquired a list of services through various methods of data collection. Utilizing Quantum GIS 1.8.0 (QGIS), we have created maps to identify the spatial locations of these services and have found there is a significant gap in these services, spatially as well as accessibility to youths under the age of 16. Due to the lack of services, our group created a website that will provide easy to read and up-to-date information on services available in the Central Toronto region. Using Google Fusion Tables, we also included a user-friendly map to identify location of these services. The *Youth Out of Place Program* (YOPP) website identifies local shelters, health services, legal aid services, and food banks and further provides detailed information on each location. Furthermore, youths utilizing the website can leave comments on their experiences with services as well as contact others in their community for guidance. The purpose of the research and analysis conducted was to identify homeless youth services in the Central Toronto region. Our results found a significant lack in essential services specifically targeted to homeless youths and attempted to create an online resource that can be used by community members to identify current services in the region.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The family histories of most homeless youth are troubled, often consisting of disrupted and abusive home environments. Research on homeless youths has often identified the problem with defining the concept of ‘youth’ as it changes with in different contexts, social locations and for different purposes. Furthermore, ongoing cutbacks to social services has created loopholes in the public service system. These systemic factors have led to profound limitations on marginalized youth in terms of access to shelter and housing, employment, and a healthy lifestyle (Gaetz, 2004). Due to their age group

they are biologically and physically more vulnerable to threats and assaults brought on by the older age groups that are also desperate for public services. In addition to the vulnerabilities of mental and physical well-being, homeless and street youths are also more vulnerable to problems of alcoholic and other substance abuse than homeless adults (Adlaf et al, 1996). The lack of transparency and accessibility to services committed to homeless youth is further developing the vulnerabilities homeless youth have. This report determined spatial gaps in services in terms of location within the Greater Toronto Area using QGIS spatial analysis methods and offer a web-based resource as a possible solution to this problem. The study area focused on the Central Toronto Region due to higher population levels and focus of research interests. The web service is designed for a visual representation of findings while also providing a social hub for support and services for youths. The collection and analysis of this data is important for various research surrounding homeless youths as well as addressing possible spatial solutions in the region. An online database provides a one stop shop of amalgamated information for youths to find what they are looking for, while also giving researchers and policy makers an idea of the number of youths and age groups looking for these services. Through the development of this project we hope to encourage more communication amongst the community and give voice to marginalized youths that have fallen through the cracks of the weakening social system.

### 3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Toronto is a significant metropolis because it is one of the most populous city in Ontario, as well as, all of Canada. It is located in Southern Ontario on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario. Historically, since the mid 1980s, the election of neoliberal governments in many developed countries led to dramatic organizational changes to social services systems that favoured global capitalism such as decentralization, downsizing, and privatization of public services. Privatization is a process that involves the transfer of responsibilities for service facilities from the public sector to private interests (Laws, 1988). It has occurred in all areas of provincial activity including public transit, ownership of airlines and airports, and social services. The internationalization of the world economy, fuelled by the growth of trade, the development of information technology and the increasing mobility of capital and labour has spurred the fragmentation, dispersal and reorganization of productive activities (Walks, 2001). It has been argued that impacts of globalization have led to a social polarization of urban areas, where social spaces are becoming increasingly divided between the rich and poor members of society. Many of the social services put in place through Keynesian welfare state policies, such as affordable housing policies,

have been widely dismantled in the wake of greater reliance on liberalization and privatization to guide urban development (Walks, 2001). This restructuring includes a growing convergence between private and nonprofit enterprises where projects are more profit driven, resulting in services that are short term and fragmented and widespread downloading of social obligations from all levels of government (Baines, 2010). Because Toronto is Canada's largest and fastest growing metropolitan region, it has been significantly influenced by socio-structural changes in the past few decades and as a result has been subject to increasing social and economic inequalities due to higher living standards. Due to the restructuring of the Canadian welfare state, fundamental social services have been weakened through lack of funding and accountability. In Canada, over 10 percent of Canadian households live below the Low Income Cut-off, while 13.2 percent of them live in Toronto. In recent years, the problems of homelessness have grown in size and complexity in many developed countries. In Canada, almost 30 000 people are estimated to live in some of homelessness situations, with youth representing one of the fastest growing and most vulnerable subgroups (Tarasuk & Dachner, 2005). In Toronto, an estimated 28 percent of homeless people are youth who face several barriers to income support, education, paid employment and rental accommodation simply due to their age (Youth Without Shelter, 2014).

Although survival, dignity, and respect are some of the key challenges for homeless youth, researchers and policymakers often have difficulty identifying who should be included in a definition of 'homeless youth' (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). A variety of terms have been used in the literature reviewed throughout the project including runaways, throwaways, missing children, homeless youths, street youths, and youth at risk. However, these categories can pose a number of problems and have often been identified as the reasons young people find themselves on the street due to the lack of appropriate and effective responses. Some programs in Canada define youth as all persons under the age of 30, however a more common definition of youth include young people from 12-24 years of age. The Youth Criminal Justice Act defines youth as young people between the ages of 12 to 18 (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). However, these age ranges do not include youth under the age of 12, which limits options for younger individuals and makes them more vulnerable to difficult situations. The homeless youth are the most vulnerable because they require different needs that homeless adults are not subject to. Many street youth have argued that the street was the best option among the alternatives available to them (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Another problem with defining 'homeless' or 'street' youths is that there is wide range of lifestyles and circumstances they face and cannot be categorized as one or the other. For example, some live in shelters or sleep on the couches at a friend's home while attending high school, and have a job, but have no contact with the street culture. While others spend all of their time on the streets, yet

still have no contact with any agency, organization, or mainstream services. Some youths choose to leave home to be more independent, while others were forced or fled from their home due to horrific circumstances and have been on the streets for years. However, people can cycle in and out of any of these situations over the months and years they are out there on their own (Kidd & Davidson, 2007). Homeless youth are exposed to unsafe sexual practices, drug use, poor diet, inadequate shelter, exposure to violence, low levels of social support, and limited access to medical care (Boivin, 2005). This project aims to highlight four essential services that need to be addressed for homeless youth services. First, shelter services are the central focus to this project and are identified as the first essential service that must be addressed to protect homeless youths in Toronto. Most street youth reported they have left their homes to escape difficult situations such as interpersonal conflict, physical or sexual abuse, neglect, parental drug abuse, or domestic violence. Various studies have found gender ratio of homeless youths is evenly divided. However, a significant portion consists of Aboriginal youths as well as gay, lesbian, and transgendered youth, making up about one-third of the homeless youth population (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Although the actual number of street youth in Toronto is unknown and possibly ever-changing, some reports have estimated from anywhere from 1500 to 10 000 persons. For homeless youths, means of obtaining an income takes place in the informal and unregulated economic spheres of society such as begging, sex trade, and criminal activities (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Young people living on the streets are faced with many challenges that affect their physical and emotional well-being. Homeless youths without shelter are forced to hustle and scavenge to establish an existence and constantly worry about where they will sleep or eat next (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Furthermore, because most lack the education and other resources required to obtain jobs, they are often disconnected from the mainstream labour market and subject to lifelong work in marginal sources of income (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Local youth shelters provide a safe place for youths to find basic housing necessities as well as education and employment programs to set them on the right track.

Secondly, Adolescence is an important period of nutritional vulnerability because it is associated with increased nutrient requirements for growth and development. Lack of certain essential nutrients can have potential impacts on health over the lifespan. Furthermore, chronically poor nutrition can be associated with increased risk of infections and worsen health conditions such as depression, substance abuse, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B, HIV, and other sexually transmitted diseases, all of which are common amongst homeless youth in Canada (Dachner and Tarasuk, 2013). Studies have shown that extreme nutritional vulnerability is often related to poor nutritional quality of the food they consume and food deprivation endured on a fairly regular basis (Dachner and Tarasuk, 2013). Interviews with a number of

homeless youths in Toronto, “expressed a certain amount of frustration about having to navigate a landscape of community food programs that operated on an unreliable, sometimes unpredictable schedule, and served food of varying quality,” (Dachner and Tarasuk, 2013). Many of the meal programs that have been researched have limited services on weekends and youths are required to find charitable meals at other locations. Most of the funding for food programs were received through private donations with minimum funding from government institutions. Because of limited funding opportunities, food programs rely heavily on donations of food and monetary, as well as volunteer help (Dachner and Tarasuk, 2013). Therefore, regular access to nutritionally adequate food needs to be an integral part of social service programs for homeless youths.

Thirdly, poor living conditions, poor nutrition and poor personal hygiene as well as exposure to other unhealthy elements can cause severe health-related problems for homeless youths. Youths on the street have reported sleep deprivation, respiratory illnesses, lice and skin problems (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Participation in high-risk sexual activity is an integral part of living on the street, and these hard to service individuals are at high risk for contracting AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases that can pose a series of health concerns (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Prevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are significantly higher among street youth with specific sexual orientation or injection drug users. Pregnancy among young women is considered a critical health issue since about half of the young women on the street become pregnant each year in Toronto. This is significantly higher than the national average for youth pregnancy rate of about 10 percent (Kelly & Caputo, 2007).

Mental health problems can increase the likelihood that adolescents engage in drug or alcohol use, violence, and risky sexual behaviours. Mental health problems identified in homeless youths include depression, low self-esteem and suicidality (Unger et al, 1997). Some studies have identified a possible explanation for the rejection of traditional outreach services by homeless youths may be related to mental health problems that interfere with their ability to connect these services or their desire to protect their health. For example, youths that are suicidal may not feel motivated to protect themselves from HIV or read lengthy pamphlets or oral presentations about HIV prevention. Furthermore, drug and alcohol prevention methods may be irrelevant to youths who use substances to deal with symptoms of depression or suicidal thoughts. Therefore, it is imperative to first understand the mental and emotional health of homeless youths to incorporate effective outreach services. (Unger et al, 1997)

Finally, legal assistance is imperative for homeless youths to deal with authorities and seek the protection they need. Canadian studies of homeless youth range in age from 12 to 24 years of age. At the lower end, there is a great deal of pressure by police and child protection authorities to identify and

take these young people into care. As a result, these youths feel the need to make themselves 'invisible' to service providers and distance themselves from youth congregation areas and other public spaces (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). However, this cuts off accessibility to essential services due to age and regulatory practices. This is particularly dangerous for younger females who may seek help from older males who initially befriend and care for them and later force them into the sex trade (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). Many homeless youths were previously in the care of the child welfare system prior to running to the streets. These youths arrive on the street for a variety of reasons, as some leave unsafe foster homes, while others 'age out' of the system are left to care for themselves (Kelly & Caputo, 2007). The transition from youth to adulthood changes their established relationships with the public systems. Special programs and foster care systems do not have embedded programs to ensure a smooth transition to adulthood, therefore homeless youth are more vulnerable during this transition phase because they still require support to depend on but they do not know where to go (Osgood et al., 2014). Youths transitioning to adulthood face challenges such as finding their own housing because they lose eligibility for assistance altogether. Adult-focused agencies rarely offer programs that address their specific developmental needs (Osgood et al., 2014). The transition to adulthood would become smoother if the youth becomes more involved in social service and justice systems during childhood and adolescence (Osgood et al., 2014).

#### **4. HYPOTHESIS**

We will increase participation in homeless youth services and outreach programs by the homeless youth demographic through the development of a one-stop web based medium. Furthermore, the maps and information generated will help determine the areas within the Greater Toronto Region that need more social service development qualitatively (better provisions of services) and quantitatively (more homeless youth facilities).

#### **5. DATA ACQUISITION AND METHODOLOGY**

##### **5.1. GIS and Open Data Sources**

GIS is a set of database, mapping, and statistical tools that allow visual and qualitative analysis of geographic information. Geographic information includes any type of information that has a physical location and allows visual layering of this information or variables related to specific locations (Hefferman et al, 2005). GIS related spatial analysis has been used globally in a variety of areas including



land and natural resource management, and neighbourhood planning. However, recently these tools have been used to extend analysis into social and economic variables such as crime, health, and human services (Hefferman et al, 2005). We have used GIS in a localized context, specializing in the Greater Toronto Area, in order to spatially analyze patterns attributed to concentrated pockets of homeless youth services, or lack thereof. First, we needed to acquire information on the services provided specifically for homeless youth and their subsequent location in the Greater Toronto Area. For this, we mainly used two sources of open data: the Toronto Open Data website ([www1.toronto.ca](http://www1.toronto.ca)) and 211 Toronto website ([www.211toronto.ca](http://www.211toronto.ca)). Toronto Open Data provided us with up-to-date shape file layers of public shelters and hostels, the Toronto wards data and the TTC bus and subway line. The second source from the 211 Toronto website ([www.211toronto.ca](http://www.211toronto.ca)) mainly provided us with up to date information such as names, addresses, postal codes and other relevant details. We then compiled the data collected and organized each location into an excel document to be used throughout the project.

## **5.2. Research and Organization of Data**

We took all the Excel formatted information and separated them according to their relative categories and searched online to find their main websites. While on the websites, we wanted to confirm the facilities' allegations of serving homeless youth, as well as, address their definition of homeless youth. As noted before, different organizations have different definitions as to the age group 'homeless youth' fall into. This information is essential to youth because they have to be eligible to use the facility's services. Consequently, in the map provided on our website, when the user clicks on the service they would like to check out, the age groups are always provided. Additional information to our Excel files included the type of services they provided; whether drug/alcohol related, for female youth only, males only, trans-positive, pet friendly etc., any fees or payments, hours of operation, and telephone number to contact the facilities for further questions. This was a very time consuming and tedious process, it definitely made us aware of the lack of transparency some facilities have towards the accessibility of information they provide to their target audience and the general public. More often than not, it felt as if the websites were mainly targeting the general public in the hopes of getting funding. This made finding information about the quality and type of service very difficult and frustrating, especially to us (students) who are used to searching for information on the web. Therefore, to a homeless youth that might not have as much access to the web, researching for these basic services is more difficult than it should be. We also hoped to solve this problem through the Youth Out of Place Program website.

### 5.3. GIS Application

The address and the postal codes for the facilities were fundamental when applying GIS software to obtain coordinates of reference. Using the Google Earth software and an online latitude/longitude converter, addresses were translated into coordinates and decimal format which were then added to the Excel file. This step is crucial as it sets the foundation to creating the maps. Once information gathered was checked thoroughly by cross-checking each facility in each of the four categories, the Excel files were saved as a *Text (tab delimited)* file, which can be opened using QGIS. The X\_longitude and the Y\_latitude coordinates were matched, the map projection WGS 84 was selected, and the facilities were plotted geographically onto the GIS software as points. Google Street map layer was used as a basemap to better visualize contextually where the facilities are and what was in their periphery. The public hostel/shelter shapefile that was extracted from the Toronto Open source Database was used as a reference. We decided to join (through the Union vector tool) our data set that had all the homeless youth shelter information with the Toronto. The points which were not overlapping with our homeless youth service points and were geographically closer to the actual location, we decided to transfer the information over from the attribute table, in order to delete the ones that were not as accurately geo-positioned.

After the point features and the base street map were added to each of the categorical maps, more variables were added by layering on the TTC bus transit system and the subway line to each of the categories. This added information may be relevant to the homeless youth population since public transit is the major form of transportation within the Greater Toronto Area and could assist them to get to the desired services that may be out of reach. Aesthetic changes were made to enhance the illustrated information and each category was saved as a KML file. A KML file is required to upload data to Google Fusion Tables. Once the files get uploaded on this open source publishing software, we can use the <html> links to load an interactive Google map onto the web through our website.

### 5.4. Development of Website (<http://envsproject.wix.com/yopp>)

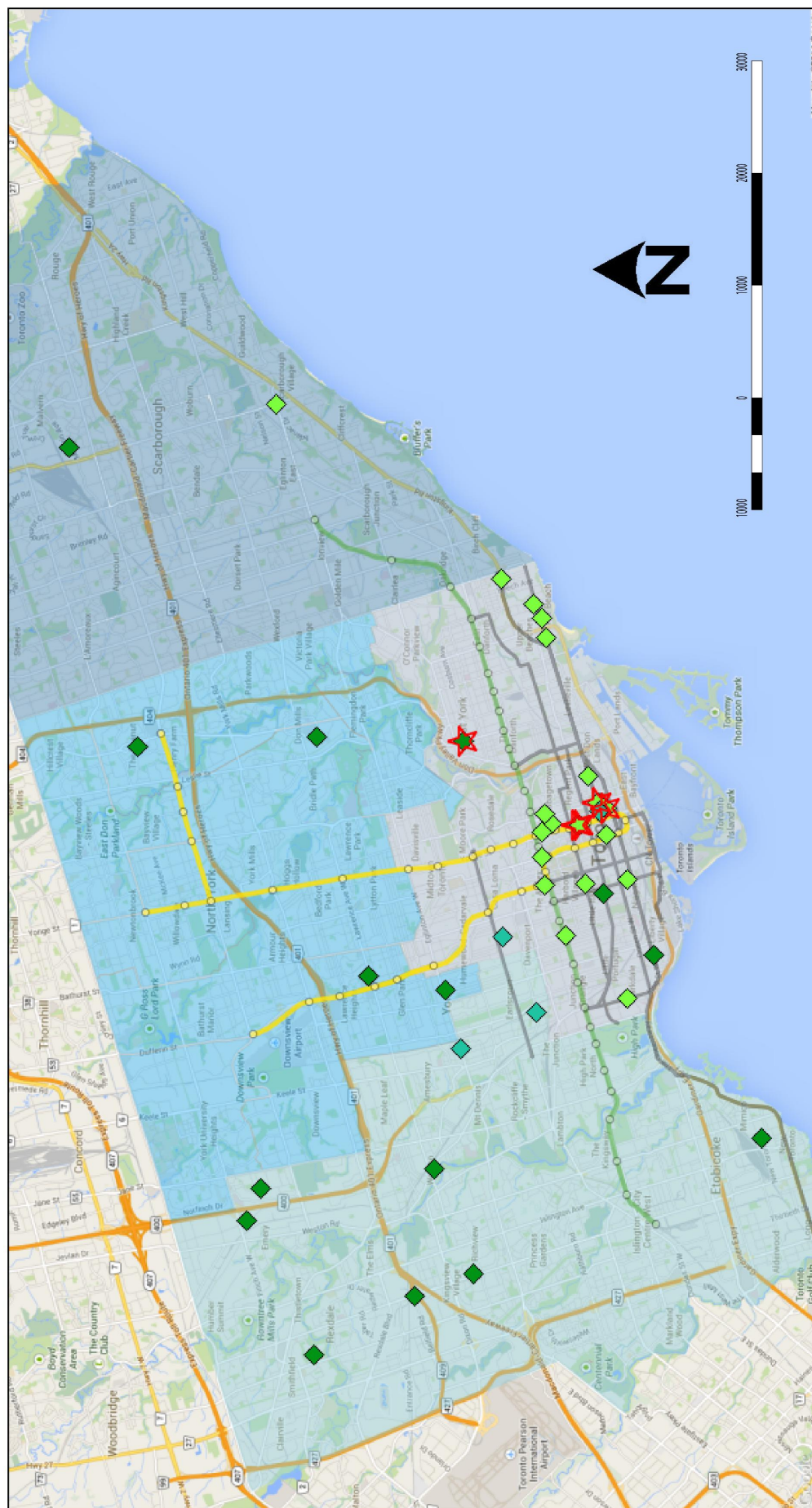
Our goal when creating the website was simplicity and transparency; we wanted the website to be easy to use for anyone that is not used to surfing the web, while also making the information easy to access. We decided to call the website *YOPP* since it was a term used in the *Horton Hears A Who* movie that showcased the importance of individuals that seem to be invisible but have a powerful voice that would help open their world to the ignorant general public. This is why we decided to incorporate a blog where the homeless youth have the opportunity to confidentially call out and openly talk about their

experiences. Youths can either engage in conversations about their day-to-day life or about their experiences using the services provided so other homeless youth would be more informed. The site also provides a tab “Get in Touch” where 24 hour helplines and websites have been gathered and listed that homeless youths would be able to use at any time if they have simple or urgent questions or concerns. Of course, we encourage the homeless youth to call the police when faced with an emergency, these alternative call centers are less intimidating and catered to personal information.

## **6. ANALYSIS**

### **6.1. Food Banks and Meals Toronto (GTA)**

This map illustrates all the food banks located in the Greater Toronto Area, we have highlighted the food services in three categories: food banks, meals and food banks/meals that specifically. The map highlights youth ages 16-25 years old as a star symbol. They are widely dispersed across Toronto East, Etobicoke and North York, this causes a wide gap of services needed in empty regions. The rest of the Food banks and meals are open to all ages. This provides the youth with a choice of what crowd they would want to mix with and the type of food they were searching for. When analyzing the distribution of all the food service facilities in the map, it has become prevalent that there is a concentration within the Toronto core just south of the Bloor-Danforth Subway line. The facilities disperse the further North in a ‘V’ pattern from the downtown core. Consequently, this has caused an absence of public food services in the southern part of Etobicoke and an overall absence in the Toronto East side. In the central north side of the Greater Toronto area, just above St. Lawrence street, food services become non-existent. These should be the target areas for future food service development, especially because there is limited subway and public transit in these areas which make it difficult to access the food services further away.



## Food Banks and Meals in The Greater Toronto (GTA)

Google Maps. Google Streets Layer. City of Toronto, Ontario (April 2014).

Farrugia Kevin. TTC Geospatial Data. Toronto. January 2012. Available: <http://tcddata.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com> (April 2014).

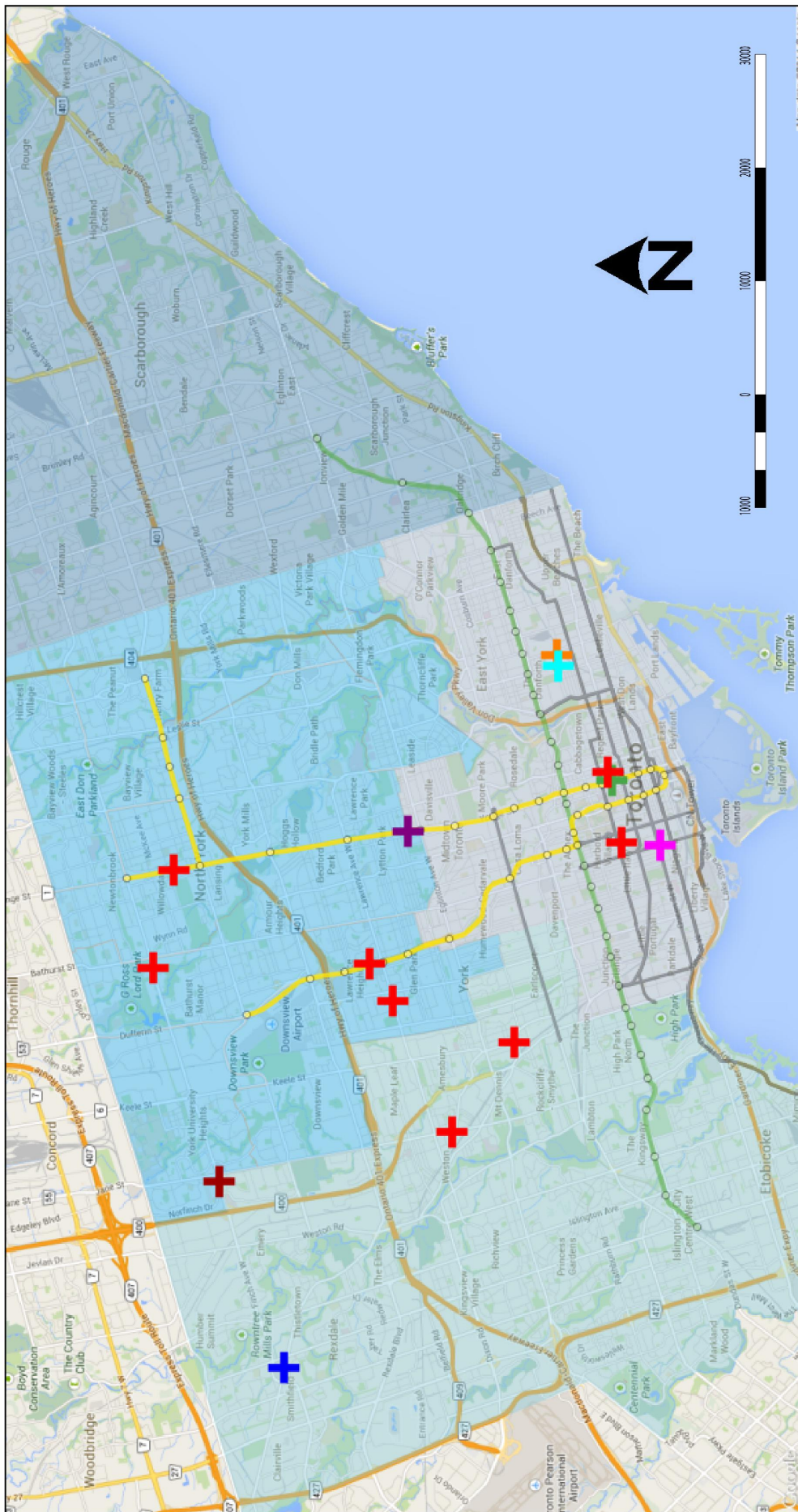
City Wards. Toronto, Ontario: City of Toronto Open Data, October 2009. Available: <http://www.1.toronto.ca> (April 2014).

Figure 1 : Food Banks and Meals Toronto (GTA)

## **6.2. Youth Health Services Toronto (GTA)**

This map illustrates all the youth health services in the Greater Toronto Area, this feature has been classified according to the age groups they accept to serve. There is only one health service specified to serve youth as young as 12 years of age, one health service that would accept youth as young as 13 years of age, and there is a total of four health services out of fourteen health services that would accept youth 16 years of age and older. These specific youth health services are only located in the Toronto East side region. Fortunately, they are all located within the subway line or has streetcar service making accessibility possible through public transit. The rest of the health services either do not accept youth under the age of 24 or are ambiguous as to the specific age groups they would accept to serve, these facilities are located on the outskirts of the downtown core where there is limited subway access, nonexistent streetcar service and occasional regional buses. The common pattern illustrated in this map is the gathering of health services running from the north east side from the Etobicoke region straight down to the heart of Toronto in Toronto East. The surrounding areas are bare without health services that would be willing to accept homeless youth. Further research would be needed to address if there is a demand for youth health services, catered to accepting homeless youth, on the far east end of Toronto and why there has not been such development. Consequently, this service sector should ardently consider expansion of health services to youth since there is a lot of space that has been secluded.





## Legend

- |            |  |                                       |  |                             |
|------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Age</b> |  | 12-25 years                           |  | Residents of Catchment Area |
|            |  | 16-24 years of age                    |  | 13-26 years                 |
|            |  | 16 years and up                       |  | Street Car Line             |
|            |  | 24 years and under                    |  | Yonge-University Subway     |
|            |  | 28 years and under                    |  | Bloor-Danforth Subway       |
|            |  | No Restrictions or Not Available Info |  | Subway Stations             |
|            |  |                                       |  | Toronto East                |
|            |  |                                       |  | Etobicoke                   |
|            |  |                                       |  | North York                  |
|            |  |                                       |  | Scarborough                 |

## Youth Health Services by Age in The Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

Google Maps. Google Streets Layer. City of Toronto, Ontario (April 2014).

Farrugia Kevin. TTC Geospatial Data. Toronto, January 2012. Available: [http://ttdata.s3-  
website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com](http://ttdata.s3.amazonaws.com/us-east-1.amazonaws.com) (April 2014).

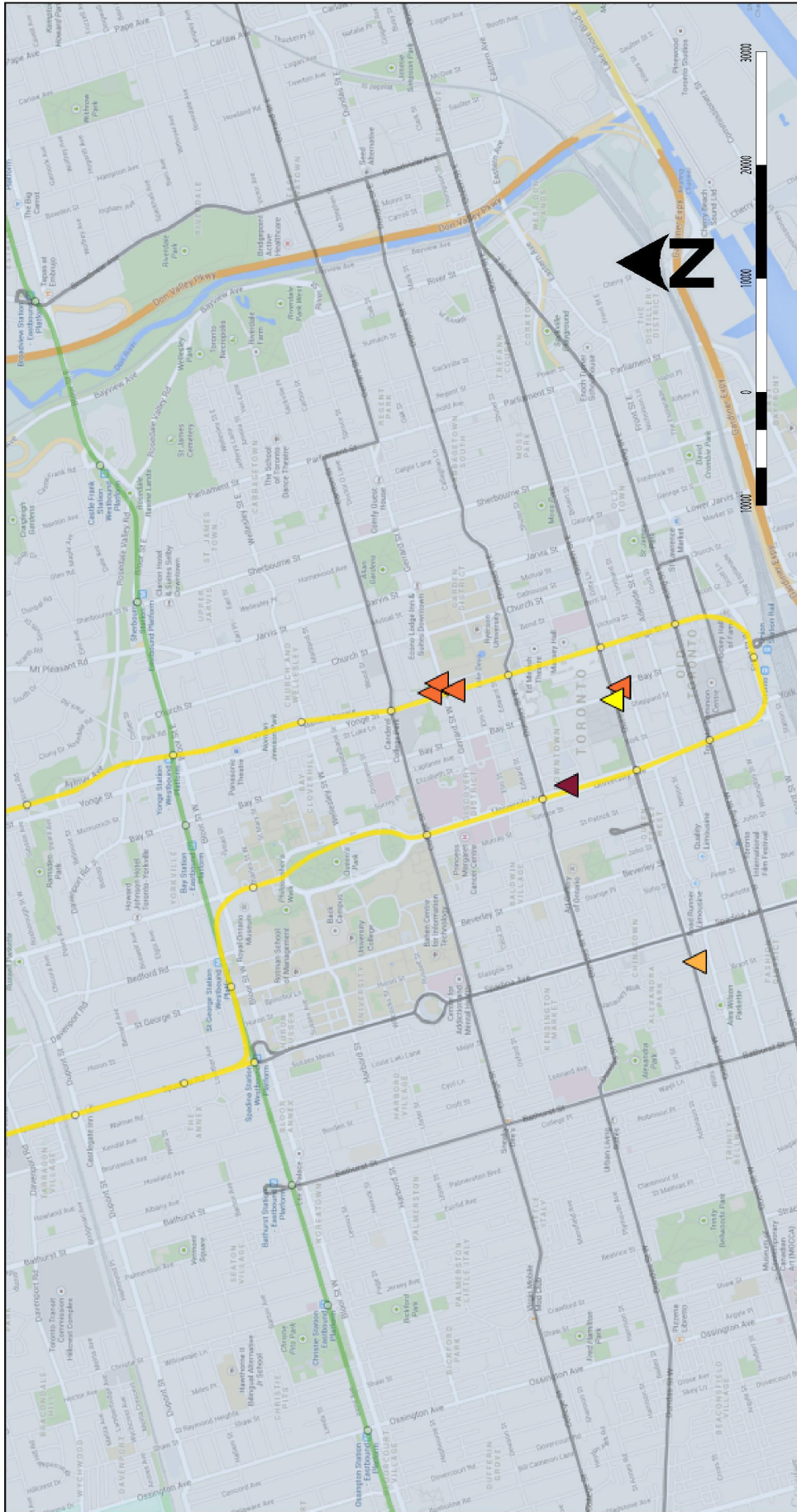
City Wards. Toronto, Ontario: City of Toronto Open Data, October 2009. Available: <http://www.1.toronto.ca> (April 2014).

Figure 2: Youth Health Services Toronto (GTA)

### **6.3. Youth Legal Aid Locations by Age in Toronto East**

This map illustrates the youth legal aid locations that were only found in the Toronto East region of the GTA, this is why the map is zoomed into this specific area. All the youth legal aid locations are found below the Bloor-Danforth Subway lines signify that they are located within the downtown core. There is only two facilities that are willing to work with 16 years, three facilities that are willing to work with 18 year olds, and only two facilities that would be willing to work with 24 year old homeless youth. The fact that they are located within the subway and the streetcar line network makes it accessible for homeless youth concentrated within the Toronto East side but very difficult to access for homeless youth that do not live around the downtown core. Therefore, future development of these services is strongly suggested to the other parts of the GTA. There is a deficient amount of public awareness of the types of legal aid available for the general public, even much so for the homeless youth population that are generally more segregated when it comes to being informed about their rights.





# Youth Legal Aid Locations by Age in Toronto East

Google Maps. Google Streets Layer. City of Toronto, Ontario (April 2014).

Farrugia Kevin. TTC Geospatial Data. Toronto. January 2012. Available: <http://tcddata.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com> (April 2014).

City Wards. Toronto. Ontario: City of Toronto Open Data, October 2009. Available: <http://www.1.toronto.ca> (April 2014).

## Legend

- Street Car Line
- Yonge-University Subway
- Bloor-Danforth Subway
- Subway Stations
- Toronto East

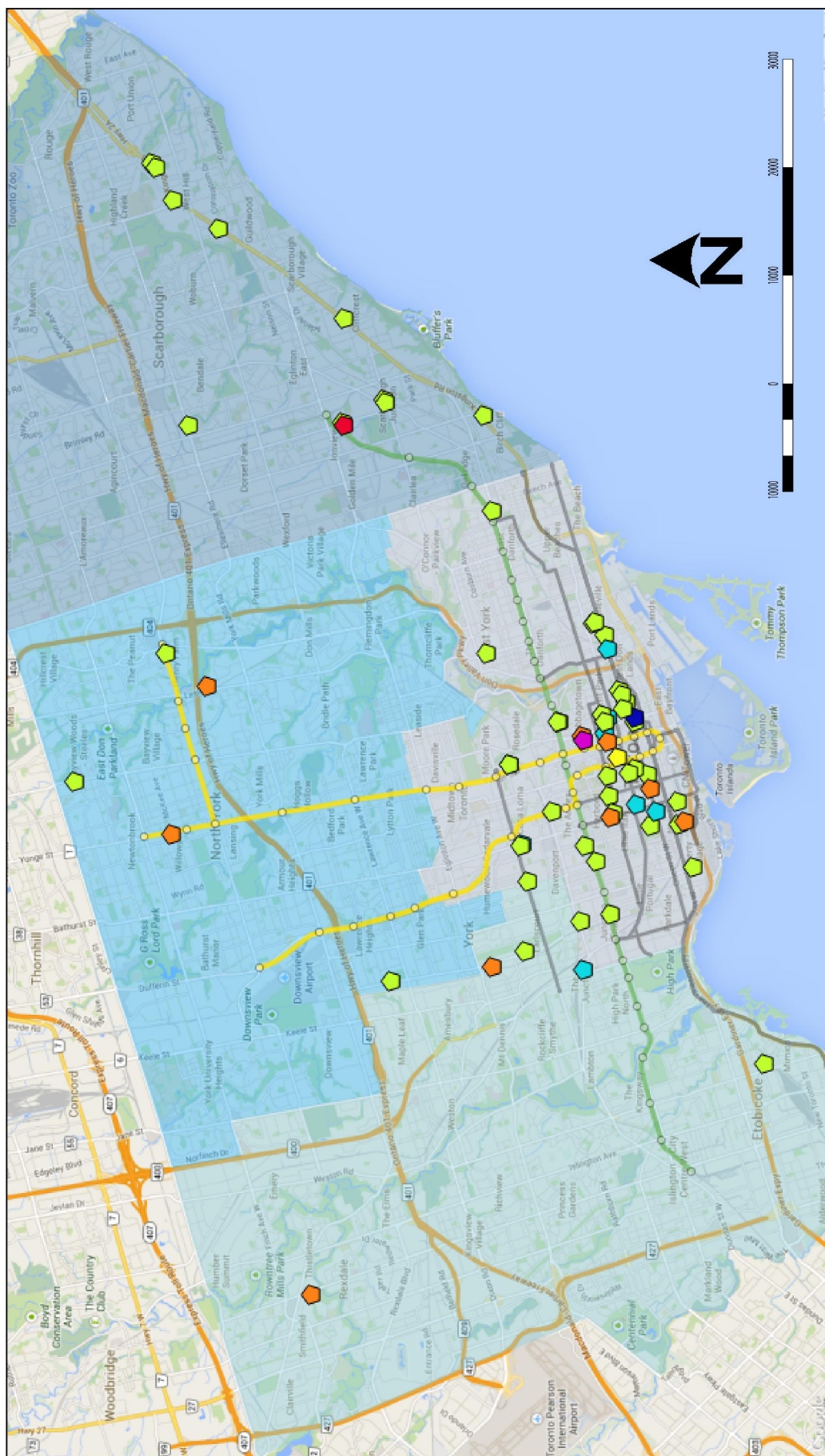
- Age**
- ▲ 0-18
  - ▲ 0-24
  - ▲ 16-24
  - ▲ 16-29

Figure 3. Youth Legal Aid Locations by Age in Toronto East



#### **6.4. Homeless Shelters by Age in Toronto (GTA)**

This map illustrates the all the homeless shelters found in the GTA which have classified according to the different age groups these facilities cater to. There are 68 shelters in total, out of those 68 facilities, there is only one that accepts homeless youth as young as 13 years of age and there is only a total of 15 facilities that accept homeless youth as young as 16 years of age. Following the similar pattern illustrated by the previous maps, the majority of the shelters are concentrated within the downtown core. It was interesting to see that there was a significant amount of homeless shelters that were spread out in the northern Etobicoke and North York Region, especially those catering to youth 16 years of age. This analysis is significant because it highlights the fact that there is demand for public services directed for homeless youth in this area. It is around the periphery of these shelters that the legal aid, the health clinics and food banks should focus when considering the possibility of expanding their services within the GTA. Even though there is a significant amount of homeless shelters; compared to the other categories mapped previously, there are still major gaps between homeless shelters. This is an issue because if the isolated shelters reach full capacity, it makes it difficult for the homeless youth to reach the proximate location. Therefore, areas such as southern Etobicoke, Northern Scarborough, and central North York should be target areas.



## Homeless Shelters by Age in The Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

Google Maps. Google Streets Layer. City of Toronto, Ontario (April 2014).

Farugia Kevin. TTC Geospatial Data. Toronto, January 2012. Available: <http://ttdata.s3.amazonaws.com-us-east-1.amazonaws.com> (April 2014).

City Wards. Toronto, Ontario: City of Toronto Open Data, October 2009. Available: <http://www.1.toronto.ca> (April 2014).

Hostel Services: Homeless Shelter Locations. Toronto, Ontario: City of Toronto Open Data, February 2012. Available: <http://www.1.toronto.ca> (April 2014).

### Legend

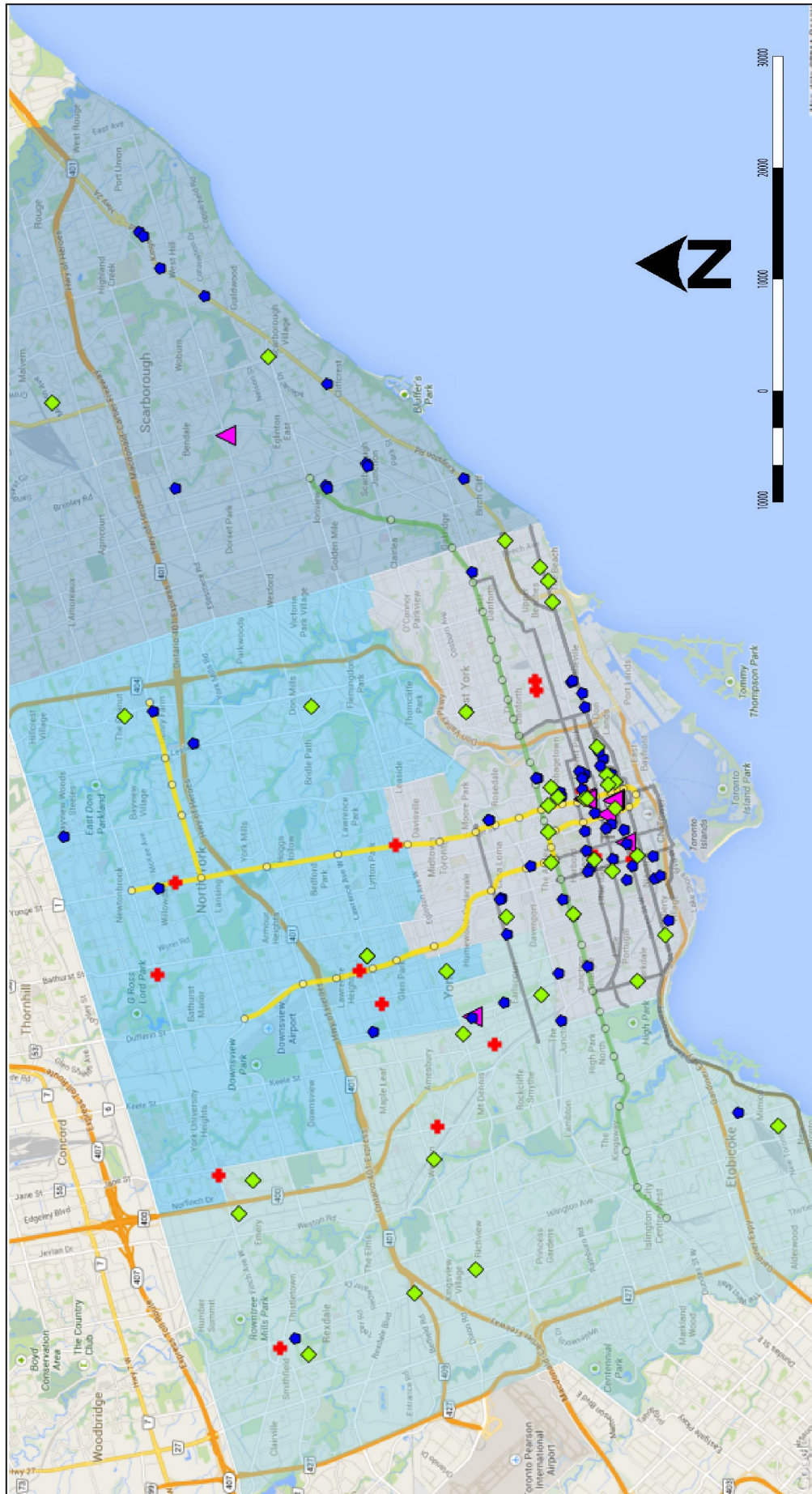
- |  |       |  |                         |
|--|-------|--|-------------------------|
|  | 13-24 |  | Street Car Line         |
|  | 16-21 |  | Subway Stations         |
|  | 16-24 |  | Toronto East            |
|  | 16-25 |  | Etobicoke               |
|  |       |  | North York              |
|  |       |  | Scarborough             |
|  | 16+   |  | Bloor-Danforth Subway   |
|  | 18+   |  | Yonge-University Subway |
|  | 21+   |  |                         |

Figure 4: Homeless Shelters by Age in Toronto (GTA)

### **6.5. Homeless Youth Services in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA)**

This map shows the overview of all the data collected from the food services, shelters, health services, and legal aid. It integrates and effectively substantiates the patterns previously observed when analysing each of the social service categories: There is a high concentration of homeless youth services within the Toronto East and downtown region. Additionally, there is an inconsistent spread of services that mainly consist of health clinics and shelters travelling north towards the North York Region. There needs to be more development of homeless youth oriented services within the North York region, central and southern Etobicoke and northern Scarborough. Legal aid is the least spatially distributed service out of the four types of homeless youth services. Health clinics are encouraged to consider spreading throughout the central and southern regions of Scarborough where there are some homeless youth services already present and health clinics are not. The two food banks that are located within the Scarborough region are not allocated efficiently since the bottom food bank seems to be crowded with homeless shelters; this would mean that there would be more pressure on this single food bank to supply the necessary food for the seven shelters located near by. The food bank located north of this food bank would be too far away from the other shelters to effectively assist in demand needs. Ultimately, there still needs to be a lot more homeless youth services spread out from the Central Toronto region so accessibility to these particular services do not become an issue that would further hinder assistance to this already vulnerable demographic.





## Homeless Youth Services in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

Google Maps. Google Streets Layer. City of Toronto, Ontario (April 2014).

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### Legend

- ◆ Food Banks/ Meals
- ◆ Shelters
- + Health Services
- ▲ Legal Aid
- Street Car Line
- Yonge-University Subway
- Bloor-Danforth Subway
- Subway Stations
- Toronto East
- Etobicoke
- North York
- Scarborough

Figure 5: Homeless Youth Services in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

## CONCLUSION

The four essential services highlighted throughout this project are certainly not exhaustive, but they attempt to initiate a starting point for literary research as well as social programs to address the needs of homeless youths. What is important to note throughout this research is that the needs of youths on the street who are younger than the age of 13 have not been identified. Although the definition of 'youth' may vary, the actual age groups of youths on the street are unknown. Current literature as well as social programs highlight the problems of identifying youths due to a number of reasons, however, it is imperative that homeless youth services be open to children seeking protection from the child welfare system.

Focusing on the homeless youth living in the Greater Toronto Area, there are three main problems that we have tried to solve with the help of GIS and web-based software. The problems include; the lack of transparency on websites that contained information about the services provided by the homeless youth focused facilities. The lack of communication within the homeless youth demographic, and the apparent gaps within the homeless youth services sporadically located around the Greater Toronto Area. Firstly, through the creation of a one-stop website, where the finalized maps and the attributes are the heart of the website, it is able to provide an easy and interactive platform in which youth can locate a service they are interested in visiting and efficiently access fundamental information about the type of services provided, as well as, contact information. The website creates another platform, in the form of a blog, that encourages homeless youth to voice their opinions about what they thought or experienced using any of the services provided. There is no equal to receiving primary sourced information about the quality of the service provided from another individual being in the same position. Lastly, the maps developed using GIS successfully illustrate the gaps in the distribution of the services in legal aid, health clinics, shelters, and food banks. Transportation routes are essential in considering how the homeless youth would be able to travel to and/or between services. The main objective of this project was to break down some barriers homeless youth have that hinder them from accessing any form of assistance. Therefore, through the application of GIS and web software, we have been able to use it as a foundation to organize and gather spatial information to solve social problems homeless youth experience.

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9.1. Legal Aid

Shape	Address	Postal code	Municipality	city	Name	Services	Hours	Telephone	Age	Weblink	Latitude	Longitude	X_latitude	Y_longitude
78 point	422 Gilbert Avenue	M6E 4X3	City of York	Toronto	Horizons for Youth	program	Mon-Sun 24 hours	416-781-9898	16-24	www.horizonsforyouth.org	43°41'21.98"N	79°27'43.63"W	43.689439	-79.462119
79 point	401 Bay Street	M5G 1W9	Toronto	Toronto	for Children and Youth	children with cognitive/developmental	Mon-Fri 8:30am-5pm	416-325-5669	16-24	provincialadvocate.on.ca	43°39'5.78"N	79°22'53.93"W	43.651606	-79.381647
80 point	415 Yonge Street	M5B 2E7	Toronto	Toronto	Justice for Children and Youth	* Legal representation in the areas of	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	416-920-1633	16-24	www.jfcy.org	43°39'35.09"N	79°22'55.26"W	43.659747	-79.382017
81 point	East	M5B 2P3	Toronto	Toronto	Covenant House	helpline, high school credits, job centre,	hours	1-800-435-7308	16-24	www.covenanthousetoronto.ca	43°39'33.85"N	79°22'53.29"W	43.659403	-79.381469
82 point	Avenue	M5G 1W9	Toronto	Toronto	General. Office of the Children's	children under the Courts of Justice Act in	Mon-Fri 8:30am-5pm	416-314-8000	0-18	a/english/family	43°39'13.81"N	79°23'14.87"W	43.653836	-79.387464
83 point	Avenue East	M1P 2T7	Scarborough	Toronto	Resource Centre	School Program, Young Parent Employment	Mon-Fri 8:30am-4:30pm	416-438-6880	12 - 20	www.rosaliehall.com	43°45'18.15"N	79°14'52.75"W	43.755042	-79.247986
84 point	West	M5H 2N2	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto City Hall	assessment, career planning, counselling,	N/A	416-392-9125	16-29	employment.htm	43°39'6.91"N	79°22'56.65"W	43.651919	-79.382403
85 point	381 Yonge Street	M5B 1S1	Toronto	Toronto	Centre for Street Youth Drop-in	advice.	(Appointments only Mon-Fri 9am-	416-929-9614	16-24	www.ysm.ca	43°39'31.44"N	79°22'54.54"W	43.658733	-79.381817
86 point	485 Queen St West	M5V 2V9	Toronto	Toronto	Centre	Youth Drop-in Program.	hours vary- call for details)	416-603-6366	0-24	index.html	43°38'54.01"N	79°23'52.75"W	43.648336	-79.397986

9.2. Health Services

FID	Shape	Address	Postal code	Municipality	city	Name	Type	Age	Website	Telephone Number	Hours of Opperation	Additional Information	Latitude	Longitude	X_latitude	Y_longitude
66 point		2398 Yonge Street	M4P 2H4		Toronto	Anne Johnston Health Station	with physical	13-26	http://www.ajhs.ca/youth	416-486-8666	Mon: 8:30AM -	Services include birth control,	43°42'34.71"N	- 79°23'56.26"W	43.709642	-79.398961
67 point		381 Yonge Street	M5B 1S1		Toronto	Centre for Street Youth. Evergreen	youth	homeless youth only	evergreen-centre-street-youth-evergreen-	2238	Fri 1 pm-4:30 pm --	primary medical care and dental	43°39'31.44"N	79°22'54.54"W	43.658733	-79.381817
68 point		260 Augusta Avenue	M5T 2L9		Toronto	Augusta Centre	youth	N/A	http://www.sscto.ca/	416-964-8747 ext 0	Corner Drop-In -- Mon-	alleviates social and economic	43°39'23.29"N	79°24'10.68"W	43.656469	-79.402967
69 point		12 Flemington Road	M6A 2N4		Toronto	Services. Lawrence-Heights	youth	N/A	maps/lawrence-heights/	416-787-1661	8:30 pm, Fri 8:30 am-	free. do not need a health card.	43°43'9.62"N	79°26'41.55"W	43.719339	-79.444875
70 point		540 Finch Avenue West	M6M 3W2		Toronto	Services. Bathurst-Finch	youth	N/A	maps/bathurst-finch/	647-436-0385	N/A	free. do not need a health card.	43°46'23.50"N	79°26'47.24"W	43.773194	-79.446456
71 point		1541 Jane Street	M9N 2R3		Toronto	Services. Jane-Trethewey	youth	N/A	trethewey/	416-645-7575	N/A	free. do not need a health card.	43°41'54.98"N	79°30'9.42"W	43.698606	-79.502617
72 point		1651 Keele Street	M6M 3W2		Toronto	Services. Keele-Rogers	youth	N/A	rogers/	416-653-5400	Tue-Thu 8:30 am-8:30	free. do not need a health card.	43°40'59.74"N	79°28'19.31"W	43.683261	-79.472031
73 point		66 Gerrard Street East	M5B 1G3		Toronto	Hassle Free Clinic	youth	N/A					43°39'35.58"N	79°22'43.32"W	43.659883	-79.3787
74 point		1 York Gate Blvd	M3N 3A1		Toronto	Centre	youth	N/A	http://www.hasslefreeclinic.org/	416 · 922 · 0566	mon/wed: 10 am – 3	requires an appointment. New	43°45'24.89"N	79°31'12.49"W	43.756914	-79.7682
75 point		5110 Yonge Street	M2N 6M1		Toronto	The Talk Shop	youth	N/A	ge_id=579	Tel: 416-351-3700	9:00am-4:30pm, Tues-	N/A	43°46'5.52"N	79°24'45.81"W	43.7682	-79.412725
76 point		West	M6A 3B5		Toronto	Centre	youth	N/A	htm	416 -789 -4541	2:00- 5:00pm, Tues	appointment only. Services	43°42'48.65"N	79°27'26.87"W	43.713514	-79.457464
77 point		1530 Albion Road	M9V 1B4		Toronto	Rexdale Youth Resource Centre	youth	28 year(s) and under	http://peel.cioc.ca/record/CWL0849	416-741-8714	Thu 2:45pm-5:30pm	or OHIP coverage required	43°44'25.85"N	79°35'2.38"W	43.740514	-79.583994
78 point		168 Bathurst Street	M5V 2R4		Toronto	SHOUT Clinic	youth	16 - 24 years of age	http://www.ctchc.com/site_st/home.html	416-703-8482	Fri 9 am-4 pm; Tue	of medical, nursing, dental and	43°38'48.14"N	79°24'14.44"W	43.646706	-79.404011
79 point		41 Blake Street	M4J 3E2		Toronto	Service	youth	12-25 years	www.bbyos.org	416-465-1410	Check website since	individual and family	43°40'21.69"N	79°20'17.76"W	43.672692	-79.338267



### 9.3. Homeless Shelters

FID	Shape	Address	Postal code	Municipality	city	Name	Eligibility	Sex	Age	Latitude	Longitude	X_latitude	Y_longitude	Website	Telephone Number	Hours of Operation	Additional Information
1 point		20 Gerrard Street East	M5B 2P3	North York	Toronto	Covenant House	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°39'33.85"N	79°22'53.29"W	43.659403	-79.381469	<a href="http://www.covenanthousetoronto.ca/Youth/Home.aspx">http://www.covenanthousetoronto.ca/Youth/Home.aspx</a>	435-7308	24-hours	and drinking & drug issues
2 point		11 Ordnance Street	M5T 2C7		Toronto	Eva's Phoenix	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°38'21.57"N	79°24'35.86"W	43.639325	-79.409961	<a href="http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-phoenix/">http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-phoenix/</a>	416-977-4497	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	whether that youth is staying at any of
3 point		360 Lesmill Road	M3B 2T5		Toronto	Eva's Place	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°45'48.43"N	79°21'39.93"W	43.763453	-79.361092	<a href="http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-place/">http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-place/</a>	4060 Phone:416-441-	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	Family Reconnect Program
4 point		25 Canterbury Place	M2N 5P6		Toronto	Eva's Satellite	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°46'22.13"N	79°24'53.21"W	43.772814	-79.414781	<a href="http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-satellite/">http://www.evasinitiatives.com/2011/10/04/evas-satellite/</a>	1534 Phone: 416-229-	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	actively use drugs and alcohol.
3 point		422 Gilbert Avenue	M6E4X3	Scarborough	Toronto	Horizons for Youth	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°41'21.98"N	79°27'43.63"W	43.689439	-79.462119	<a href="http://www.horizonsforyouth.org/">http://www.horizonsforyouth.org/</a>	416-781-9898	24-7	field trips designed to give young
4 point		702 Kennedy Road	M1K 2B6		Toronto	Second Base Youth Shelter	All	Male/Female	16-21	43°43'40.64"N	79°16'3.21"W	43.727956	-79.267558	<a href="http://www.secondbase.ca/">http://www.secondbase.ca/</a>	416-261-2733 x103	24-7	homeless youth between the ages of
5 point		854 Bloor Street West	M6G 1M2		Toronto	Centre	All	Male/Female		43°39'44.62"N	79°25'27.30"W	43.662394	-79.42425	<a href="http://www.conccommunity.org/">http://www.conccommunity.org/</a>	416-5348941	N/A	fax and internet, informative and skill-
6 point		65 Wellesley Street East	M4Y 1G7		Toronto	Central Toronto Youth Services	Family	Male/Female	13-24	43°39'56.26"N	79°22'51.72"W	43.665628	-79.381033	<a href="http://www.ctys.org/">http://www.ctys.org/</a>	416-924-2100	N/A	mental health needs.
7 point		6 Warrendale Court	M9V 1P9		Toronto	Youth without Shelter	All	Male/Female	16-24	43°44'10.97"N	79°34'49.25"W	43.736381	-79.580347	<a href="http://www.yws.on.ca/">http://www.yws.on.ca/</a>	416-748-0110	24-7	and to find long-term stable housing
6 point		100 Lippincott Street	M5S 2P1		Toronto	COSTI Reception Centre	All	Male/Female	18+	43°39'27.59"N	79°24'25.21"W	43.657664	-79.407003	<a href="http://www.streethaven.com/">am_id=164</a>	416-922-6688	24-7	and initial settlement services to
7 point		1161 Caledonia Road	M6A 1J8		Toronto	Fred Victor Bethlehem United Shelter	All	Male/Female	18+	43°42'56.73"N	79°28'3.35"W	43.715758	-79.467597	<a href="http://fredvictor.org/bethlehem_united_shelter">http://fredvictor.org/bethlehem_united_shelter</a>	416-369-1199	24-7	Pet-friendly shelter.
8 point		3576 Street Clair Avenue East	M1K 1M2		Toronto	Shelter	All	Male/Female	18+	43°43'1.33"N	79°15'33.65"W	43.717036	-79.259347	<a href="http://homesfirst.on.ca/">http://homesfirst.on.ca/</a>	416-214-1870	N/A	application for housing. There is a PDF
9 point		23 Grange Road	M5T 1C3		Toronto	University Settlement Shelter	All	Both	18+	43°39'8.34"N	79°23'27.87"W	43.652317	-79.391075	<a href="http://universitysettlement.ca/out-of-the-cold/">http://universitysettlement.ca/out-of-the-cold/</a>	416-598-3444	hours are in effect	accommodations, a clothing bank,
10 point		87 Elm Street	M5G 0A8		Toronto	YWCA First Stop Woodlawn	Single	Women	16-25	43°39'24.43"N	79°23'12.15"W	43.656786	-79.386708	<a href="https://www.ywcatoronto.org/page.asp?pid=75">https://www.ywcatoronto.org/page.asp?pid=75</a>	416-961-8101 x397	24-7	Rent starts at \$535 inclusive per month.
9 point		674 Dundas Street West	M5T 2W6		Toronto	Women's Residence Main Site	Single	Women	16+	43°39'6.33"N	79°24'14.13"W	43.651758	-79.403925	<a href="http://3bdcd4b4920c0410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&amp;vgn">3bdcd4b4920c0410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&amp;vgn</a>	416-392-5500	24-7	downtown Toronto. Women share the
10 point		87 Pembroke Street	M5A 2N9 ↑		Toronto	Street Haven at the Crossroads	Single	Women	16+	43°39'32.04"N	79°22'21.55"W	43.6589	-79.372653	<a href="http://www.streethaven.com/">http://www.streethaven.com/</a>	416-967-6060 x 224	24-7	Toronto in an old mansion that is a
11 point		70 Gerrard Street East	M5B 1G6 ↑		Toronto	St. Vincent De Paul - Mary's Home	Single	Women	16+	43°39'35.60"N	79°22'42.39"W	43.659889	-79.378442	<a href="http://svdptoronto.org/">http://svdptoronto.org/</a>	(416) 364-5577	24-7	contact your local Catholic church and
12 point		60 Newcastle Street	M8Y 1A3	Etobicoke	Toronto	St. Vincent De Paul - Elisa House	Single	Women	18+	43°37'5.74"N	79°29'51.24"W	43.618261	-79.497567	<a href="http://www.nipost.org/st-vincent-de-paul-elisa-house">http://www.nipost.org/st-vincent-de-paul-elisa-house</a>	416-259-2528	Mon-Sun 24 hours	housing. Capacity 38
13 point		126 Pape Avenue	M4M 2V8		Toronto	St. Vincent De Paul - Amelie House	Single	Women	18+	43°39'45.13"N	79°20'17.16"W	43.662536	-79.3381	<a href="http://www.svdptoronto.org/v2/amelie-house.html">http://www.svdptoronto.org/v2/amelie-house.html</a>	416-465 0475	24-7	women. Transitional housing for up to
12 point		723 Queen Street West	M8Y 1A3		Toronto	Salvation Army - Florence Booth	Single	Women	16+	43°38'47.87"N	79°24'22.78"W	43.646631	-79.406328	<a href="http://florenceboothhouse.com/">http://florenceboothhouse.com/</a>	416-603-9800	24-7	for the person who stays in one
13 point		2808 Dundas Street West	M6P 1Y5		Toronto	Residence	Single	Women	16+	43°39'54.93"N	79°27'45.59"W	43.665258	-79.462664	<a href="http://?id=132762">?id=132762</a>	416-762-9636	Mon-Sun 24 hours	Maximum length of stay varies
14 point		248 Dufferin Street	M6K 1Y9		Toronto	Shelter	Single	Women	18+	43°38'12.79"N	79°25'35.59"W	43.636886	-79.426553	<a href="http://211toronto.ca/detail/en/175926">http://211toronto.ca/detail/en/175926</a>	416-535-3030	Mon-Sun 24 hours	only. There is a 30 bed capacity.
15 point		754 Queen St East	M4M 1H4		Toronto	Nellie's	Family	Women	16+	43°39'33.58"N	79°20'53.31"W	43.659328	-79.348142	<a href="http://www.nellies.org/">http://www.nellies.org/</a>	416-461-1084	24-7	Shelter for women and their children
16 point		1322 Bloor Street West	M6H 1P1		Toronto	Homes First Society - Savard's	Family	Women	18+	43°39'29.83"N	79°26'29.01"W	43.658286	-79.441392	71	416-395-0932	24-7	most of whom have long-term street
15 point		86 Lombard Street	M5C 2T9		Toronto	Fred Victor Centre Women's Hostel	single	Women	18+	43°39'13.28"N	79°23'33.88"W	43.653689	-79.392744	<a href="http://fredvictor.org/womens_hostel">http://fredvictor.org/womens_hostel</a>	416-364-3522	24-7	emergency shelter, job training or
16 point		412 Queen Street East	M5A 1T3		Toronto	Good Shepherd Centre	Single	Men	18+	43°39'19.80"N	79°21'51.73"W	43.6555	-79.364369	<a href="http://www.goodshepherd.ca/">http://www.goodshepherd.ca/</a>	416-869-3619	24-7	women attend the meal program, drop-
17 point		14 Vaughan Road	M6G 2N1		Toronto	Native Men's Residence	Single	Men	16+	43°40'53.41"N	79°25'4.88"W	43.681503	-79.418022	<a href="http://www.nameres.org/">http://www.nameres.org/</a>	416-652-0334	24-7	essentials, and instant referral service
18 point		107 Jarvis Street	M5C 2H4 ↑		Toronto	Salvation Army - Gateway	Single	Men	21+	43°39'8.30"N	79°22'21.15"W	43.652306	-79.372542	<a href="http://www.thegateway.ca/">http://www.thegateway.ca/</a>	416-368-0324	24-7	experiencing homelessness. They offer
19 point		167 College Street	M5T 1P7		Toronto	Salvation Army - Hope	Single	Men	18+	43°39'32.68"N	79°23'36.88"W	43.659078	-79.393578	<a href="http://www.centreofhope.ca/">http://www.centreofhope.ca/</a>	519-661-0343	24-7	Holds 267 emergency beds.
18 point		135 Sherbourne Street	M5A 2R5		Toronto	Salvation Army - Maxwell Meighen	Single	Men	18+	43°39'18.38"N	79°22'10.30"W	43.655106	-79.369528	<a href="http://www.maxwellmeighen.ca/">http://www.maxwellmeighen.ca/</a>	416-366-2733	Mon-Sun 24 hours	residence for men: the emotional,
19 point		339 George Street	M5A 2N2		Toronto	Seaton House Main Site	Single	Men	18+	43°39'35.86"N	79°22'28.42"W	43.659961	-79.374561	<a href="http://f7dcd4b4920c0410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&amp;vgn">f7dcd4b4920c0410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&amp;vgn</a>	416-392-5522/5527	24/7	homeless men in downtown Toronto.
20 point		525 Bloor Street East	M4W 1J1		Toronto	St. Simon's Shelter	Single	Men	18+	43°40'19.58"N	79°22'26.00"W	43.672106	-79.373889	<a href="http://stsimonsshelter.ca/">http://stsimonsshelter.ca/</a>	416-972-0627	Fri 8am-4pm. Shelter	counselling, guidance, community,
21 point		95 Wellesley Street East	M4Y 1H5 ↑		Toronto	Turning Point Youth Services	Single	Men	16-24	43°39'58.42"N	79°22'43.81"W	43.666228	-79.378836	<a href="http://www.turningpoint.ca/">http://www.turningpoint.ca/</a>	416-925-9250	24-7	provides homeless and street involved
22 point		558 Bathurst Street	M5S 2P8 ↑		Toronto	Transition House for Men	Single	Men	16-24	43°39'30.56"N	79°24'30.75"W	43.658489	-79.408542	house	416-969-8510	Mon-Fri 8am-9pm	House for up to 18 months. Rent is
21 point		26 Vaughan Road	M6G 2C4		Toronto	Na-Me-Res - Sagatay	Single	Men	16+	43°40'53.81"N	79°25'5.53"W	43.681614	-79.418203	<a href="http://www.nameres.org/">http://www.nameres.org/</a>	416-653-4794	N/A	non-residents make their transition to
22 point		485 Queen Street West	M5V 2A9		Toronto	YMCA House	Single	Men	16-24	43°38'54.11"N	79°23'52.86"W	43.648364	-79.398017	<a href="http://services/place-to-stay/index.html">services/place-to-stay/index.html</a>	223-8024	hours of operation:	and referrals. YMCA can help you

FID	Shape	Address	Postal code	Municipality	city	Name	Age	Other	Fee	Additional Information	Hours	Telephone	Website	Latitude	Longitude	X_latitude	Y_longitude
23 Point	Street	M8V 2E7	Etobicoke	Toronto	Toronto	Daily Bread Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Fee	number of people in your family	Wed 1pm-6pm, Fri 10am-3pm	416-203-0050	www.dailybread.ca	43°36'27.78"N	79°30'8.42"W	43.607717	-79.502339
24 Point	West	M6J 1V2	Toronto	Toronto	Fort York Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Fee	income individuals and families	served 12pm-2pm		416-203-3011	sp	43°39'6.78"N	79°24'28.89"W	43.651883	-79.408025
25 Point	West	M6A 1B1	North York	Toronto	Bank	All	Food Bank	Fee	boundaries: Hwy 401 to Lawrence	Wed 1pm-3pm, Thurs 10am-		ext. 28	om/	43°43'2.73"N	79°26'23.23"W	43.717425	-79.439786
26 Point	10 Belfield Road	M9W 1G1	Etobicoke	Toronto	Continuation Church	All	Food Bank	Fee	boundaries:	Thurs 1:30pm-4pm		416-247-7048	om/food-program/apostles-	43°42'17.49"N	79°33'49.43"W	43.704858	-79.563731
27 Point	33 Overland Drive	M3C 2C3	North York	Toronto	Community Share Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Fee	boundaries: Hwy 401 to Eglinton	12pm		416-441-3209	odbank.org/	43°43'55.14"N	79°20'51.47"W	43.731983	-79.347631
28 Point	West	M2J 3B7	North York	Toronto	Oriole Community Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Fee	Ave W to Hwy 401, Don River to	12pm, Fri 1pm-3pm		647-772-3664	om/food-program/oriole-	43°46'55.11"N	79°21'5.27"W	43.781975	-79.351464
29 Point	1111 Arrow Road			Toronto	Bank	All	Food Bank	Free	boundaries: Steeles Ave W to Finch	Friday of the month: 9.30am-		416-241-1100	om/food-program/prayer-	43°45'5.45"N	79°32'4.43"W	43.751514	-79.534564
30 Point	274 Eddystone Ave	M3N 1H7	North York	Toronto	Revelation Society	All	Food Bank	Free	Ave W to Sheppard Ave W; Weston	& Sun mornings available by		416-746-0388	om/food-program/society-for-	43°44'51.96"N	79°31'19.12"W	43.747767	-79.521978
31 Point	Avenue	M6E 3G8	North York	Toronto	Aquinas Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Free	Clair, Dufferin & Oakwood	10am-11:30am (Closed Sat May		ext. 4	om/food-program/st-vincent-	43°41'46.20"N	79°26'43.25"W	43.696167	-79.445347
32 Point	West	M6M 5E7	North York	Toronto	Family Centre Food Bank	All	Bank/Meals	Free	to Eglinton Ave W, between Black	ahead for appointment]. A drop-		ext. 228	om/food-program/syme-	43°41'30.58"N	79°28'5.19"W	43.691828	-79.468108
33 Point	Crescent	M9V 3M8	North York	Toronto	Unit	All	Food Bank	Free	boundaries: Steeles Ave W. to	10am-2:30pm		416-745-2822	om/food-program/thistletown-	43°43'57.77"N	79°35'10.69"W	43.732714	-79.586303
34 Point	1844 Weston Road	M9N 1V8	North York	Toronto	Weston Area Emergency Support	All	Food Bank	Free	boundaries:401 to Eglinton, Royal	ON TUESDAYS. Tues and Fri		416-247-3737	om/food-program/weston-area-	43°41'57.83"N	79°30'52.30"W	43.699397	-79.514528
35 Point	8 Templar Drive	M9R 3C7	North York	Toronto	United Church	All	Food Bank	Free	boundaries: Hwy 401 to Dundas St	Tues and Thurs 10am-12pm		416-242-2666	om/food-program/central-	43°41'18.21"N	79°33'17.85"W	43.688392	-79.554958
36 Point	1695 Keele Street	M6M 3W7	North York	Toronto	York Memorial Presbyterian Church	All	Food Bank	Free	boundaries: South of Eglinton Ave	Thurs 9:30am-12pm		416-653-7756	om/food-program/york-	43°42'17.49"N	79°33'49.43"W	43.704858	-79.563731
37 Point	519 Church Street	M4Y 2C9		Toronto	Centre	All	Meals	Free	Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual,	1pm. Meal Trans operates Mon		416-392-6874	http://www.the519.org/	43°39'59.41"N	79°22'52.04"W	43.666503	-79.381122
38 Point	975 Kingston Road	M4E 1T1		Toronto	@ Kingston Road United Church	All	Meals	Free	N/A	May 16, 2014 @11am-1pm		416-699-6091	nterfaith-lunch-program	43°40'49.49"N	79°17'12.57"W	43.680414	-79.286825
39 Point	1810 Queen Street	M4L 3M8		Toronto	@ Corpus Christi Catholic	All	Meals	Free	N/A	2013 to May 12, 2014 @11am-		416-691-8082	nterfaith-lunch-program	43°40'4.75"N	79°18'33.32"W	43.667986	-79.309256
40 Point	140 Wineva Avenue	M4E 2T4		Toronto	@ Beach United Church	All	Meals	Free	N/A	May 15, 2014 @11am-1pm		416-691-8082	nterfaith-lunch-program	43°40'17.15"N	79°17'46.74"W	43.671431	-79.296317
41 Point	Avenue	M4E 2T4		Toronto	@ Beaches Hebrew Institute	All	Meals	Free	N/A	May 14, 2014 @11am-1pm		416-694-7942	nterfaith-lunch-program	43°40'8.96"N	79°18'6.03"W	43.669156	-79.301675
42 Point	202 Markham Road	M1J 3C2	Scarborough	Toronto	Canadian Red Cross	All	Meals	Free	Scarborough	Fri 12pm-1:30pm (hours vary for		416-267-0115	www.redcross.ca	43°44'36.57"N	79°13'8.57"W	43.743492	-79.219047
43 Point	41 Earl Street	M4X 1M4		Toronto	@ Our Lady of Lourdes Church	All	Meals	Free	N/A	7pm		2206	www.redcross.ca	43°40'5.64"N	79°22'39.13"W	43.668233	-79.377536
44 Point	103 Bellevue Avenue	M5T 2N8		Toronto	Church of St Stephen-in-the-Fields	All	Meals	Free	N/A	6:30am-8am		416-921-6350	www.saintstephens.ca	43°39'24.83"N	79°24'15.36"W	43.656897	-79.404267
45 Point	162 Bloor Street West	M5S 1M4	North York	Toronto	Meal Program	All	Meals	Free	N/A	Mon-Fri 9am-11:45am		416-922-4948	www.theredeemer.ca	43°40'8.52"N	79°23'38.48"W	43.669033	-79.394022
46 Point	854 Bloor Street West	M6G 1M2		Toronto	Centre, Bloor West Office, Drop-In,	All	Meals	Free	N/A	Sat-Sun 1pm-2pm. Winter relief		416-534-8941	/	43°39'44.61"N	79°25'27.32"W	43.662392	-79.424256
47 Point	East	M5B 2P3	Toronto	Toronto	Covenant House	16-24	Meals	Free	Crisis intervention centre	youth meal programs: Lunch		toll free 1-800-	a	43°39'33.85"N	79°22'53.29"W	43.659403	-79.381469
48 Point	Avenue West	M4V 1R5	Toronto	Toronto	Churches On The Hill Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Free	N/A	12:30pm		416-967-3842	rk.org/COTH.htm	43°41'9.62"N	79°24'19.44"W	43.717425	-79.439786
49 Point	214 Wright Avenue	M6R 1L3		Toronto	Church.	All	Meals	Free	own container to take food away.	Sunday Lunch: 2pm-4pm		416-536-1755	www.ehpunitedchurch.ca	43°38'43.47"N	79°26'55.72"W	43.645408	-79.448811
50 Point	West	M5V 3W8		Toronto	Evangel Hall	All	Meals	Free	N/A	club: Thu 7:30am-8:45am.		416-504-3563	www.evangelhall.ca	43°38'42.92"N	79°24'10.13"W	43.645256	-79.402814
51 Point	East	M5C 1K6			Centre for Women, Women's Day	18+	Meals	Free	women 18 years and older without	Mon-Fri 10am-3pm		416-392-9292	www.fredvictor.org	43°39'3.99"N	79°22'31.36"W	43.651108	-79.375378
52 Point	East	M5A 1S1	Toronto	Toronto	Housing Office, Open House Drop-In	18+	Meals	Free	N/A	Mon-Fri 12pm-4pm		3331	www.fredvictor.org	43°39'13.24"N	79°22'22.93"W	43.653678	-79.373036
53 Point	East	M5A 1T3	Toronto	Toronto	Good Shepherd Ministries	All	Meals	Free	N/A	Mon-Sun 2-4pm		416-869-3619	http://www.goodshepherd.ca/	43°39'22.14"N	79°21'45.08"W	43.65615	-79.362522
54 Point	West	M5H 2N6		Toronto	Osgoode Hall	All	Meals	Free	Hot meals and bagged lunches	7:30am, Fri 5pm-6pm, Sun		416-947-3439	www.lawyersfeedthehungry.ca	43°39'4.12"N	79°23'6.80"W	43.651144	-79.385222
55 Point	56 Queen Street East	M5C 2Z3		Toronto	Community Services	All	Meals	Free	N/A	Wed and Fri 10am-2pm		416-363-7690	www.metunited.org	43°39'11.08"N	79°22'34.40"W	43.653078	-79.376222
56 Point	381 Yonge Street	M5B 1S1	Toronto	Toronto	for Street Youth	16-24	Meals	Free	Youth 16-24 years only	16 - Mon-Fri 5pm-6pm		416-929-9614	www.ysm.ca	43°39'31.44"N	79°22'54.54"W	43.658733	-79.381817
57 Point	West	M6R 1A3	Toronto	Toronto	Parkdale Activity-Recreation Centre	All	Meals	Free	Boundaries within Parkdale	Lunch:		416-537-2262	parc.on.ca	43°38'22.75"N	79°26'25.99"W	43.639653	-79.440553
58 Point	West	M6K 1G8	Toronto	Toronto	Parkdale Community Food Bank	All	Food Bank	Free	available for first visit. Initial intake	11:30 am-1:30 pm		416-532-2375	s/fbn1.php	43°38'17.06"N	79°25'54.10"W	43.638072	-79.431694
59	West	M5V 2V9	Toronto	Toronto	Centre	16-24	Meals		Youth and young adults 16-24 years	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm		416-603-6366	www.ymcagta.org				
60 Point	East	M4Y 1R9	Toronto	Toronto	Sanctuary	All	Meals	Free	N/A	Wed 12pm, Thurs 6pm		x.210	a/index.php	43°40'8.47"N	79°23'3.46"W	43.669019	-79.384296
61 Point	1884 Davenport Road	M6N 1B7	Toronto	Toronto	The Stop Community Food Centre	All	Meals	Free	to Bloor St W (south), Runnymede	9am-10am. Lunch: Mon-Tue,		416-652-7867	www.thestop.org	43°40'14.76"N	79°27'14.16"W	43.670767	-79.453933
62 Point	601 Christie Street	M6G 4C7	Toronto	Toronto	The Stop Community Food Centre	All	Meals	Free	to Bloor St W (south), Runnymede	9am-10am. Lunch: Mon-Tue,		416.651.7867	www.thestop.org	43°40'48.17"N	79°25'30.21"W	43.680047	-79.425058
63 Point	100 McLevin Avenue	M1B 5K1	Scarborough	Toronto	Muslim Welfare Centre	All	Food Bank	Free	only	Mon-Thu, Sat 2pm-4pm		416-335-9994	m	43°48'4.03"N	79°14'9.79"W	43.801119	-79.236053
64 Point	1076 Pape Avenue	M4k 3W5	Toronto	Toronto	Touchstone Youth Centre	16-24	Food Bank	Free	N/A	Mon-Fri		416-696-6932	www.touchstoneyc.com	43°41'27.38"N	79°20'58.24"W	43.690939	-79.349511
65 Point	16 Spadina Road		Toronto	Toronto	Native Canadian Centre of Toronto	All	Meals	donatio	N/A	Lunch: Mon and Fri 12pm-1pm		416-964-9087	www.ncct.on.ca	43°40'5.49"N	79°24'17.81"W	43.668192	-79.404947