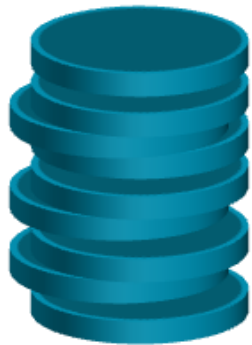


Poverty in Dufferin County

Something to keep in mind... Income

NHS (2011)

2010 Average After Tax Household Income



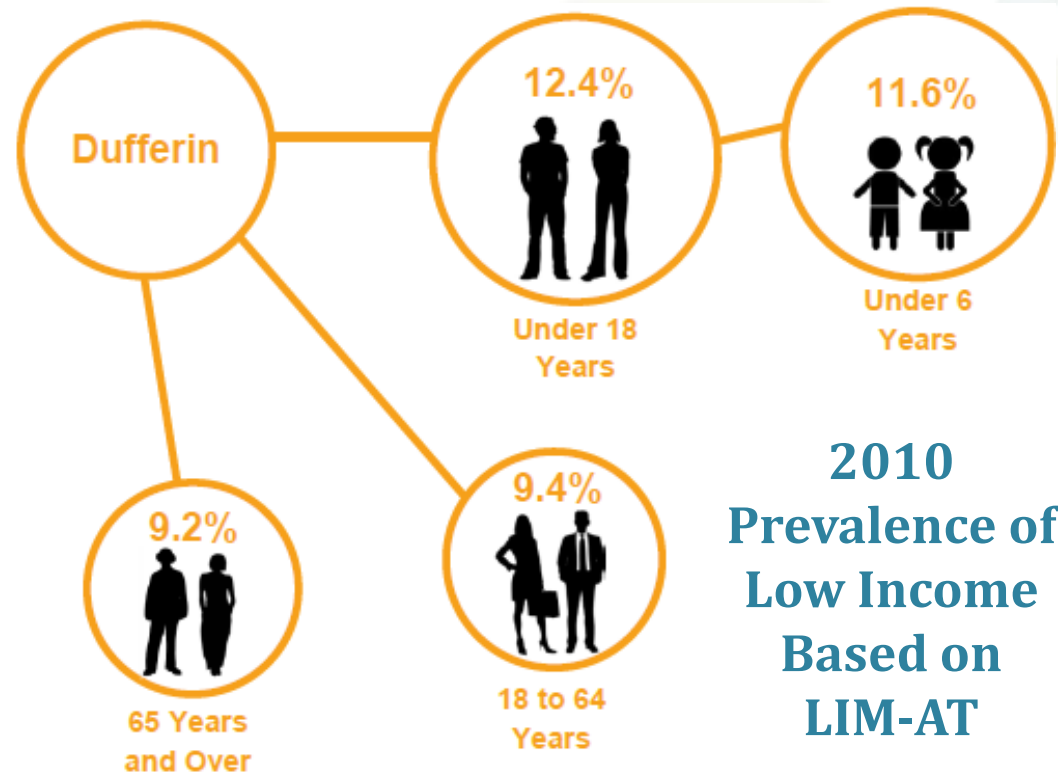
\$ 78386
Dufferin



\$ 71523
Ontario

BUT...

Variability within Dufferin



2010
Prevalence of
Low Income
Based on
LIM-AT

% of low income families (LIM-AT) (2011)



Housing Security

NHS (2011)

Percentage of Households Spending More Than 30% of Household Income on Shelter Costs

Owner Households

23%
in Dufferin



Tenant Households

46%
in Dufferin



Average Monthly Shelter Costs

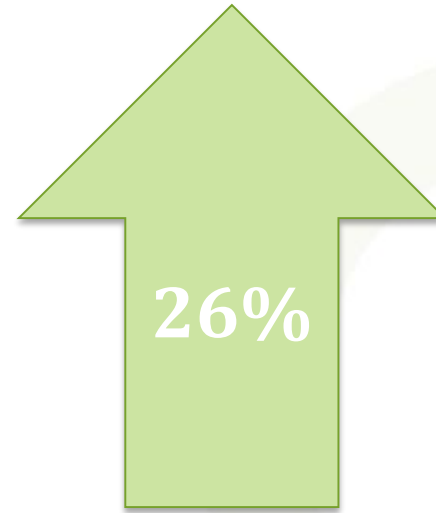
	Owner Households	Tenant Households
Dufferin	 \$1465	 \$935

Food Insecurity

Nutritious Food Basket (2015)



\$209.42/week



Trend: 26% increase over 6 years in the cost to eat healthy for a family of 4 in Dufferin; 37% of a family's monthly income on Ontario Works

Health impacts

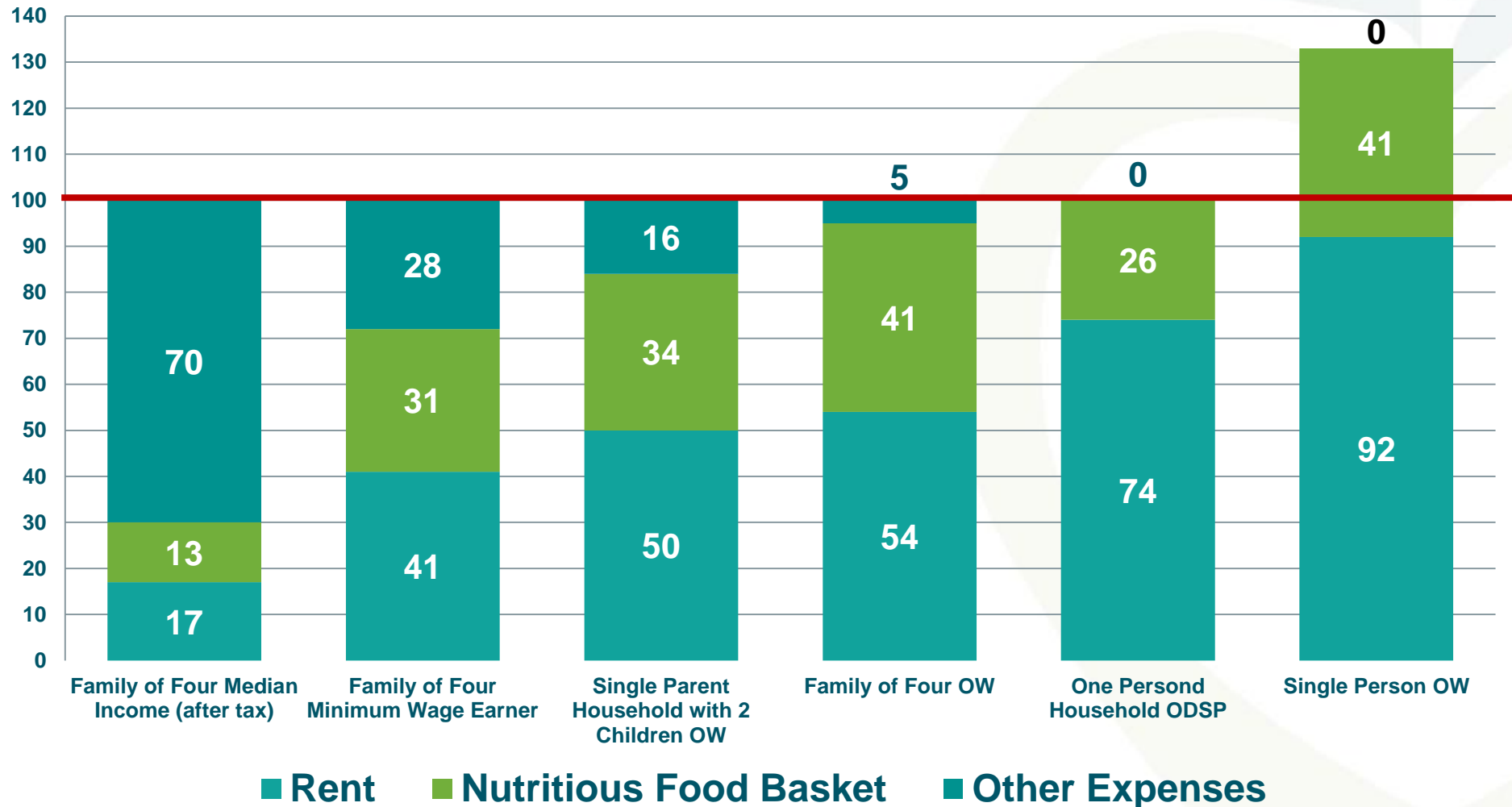
- **Negative impacts on physical health**
 - Inadequate nutrients
 - Chronic diseases
 - Negative pregnancy outcomes
 - Long-term deficits in children's functioning
- **Negative impacts on mental health**
 - Depression
 - Suicide ideation
 - Substance misuse
 - Post traumatic stress
- **Other negative health impacts**
 - Social exclusion
 - Distress



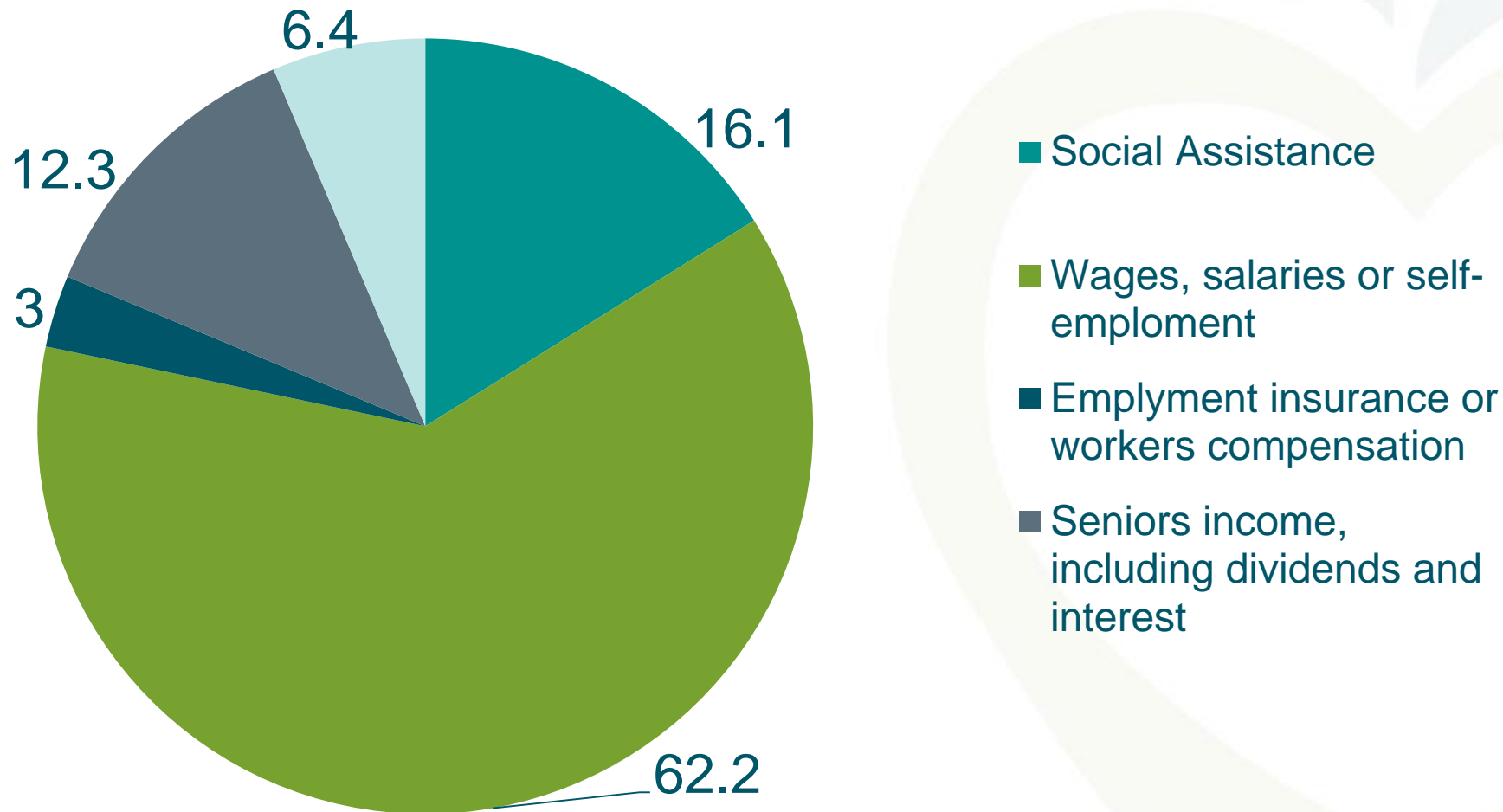
Increasing food costs.....

**There has been a 25% increase
in the cost of food over a 6 year
period from 2009-2014.**

% Income Required for Two Major Expenses



Being employed isn't necessarily a protective factor...



(Tarasuk et al., 2012)

70% of those who rely on social assistance are food insecure



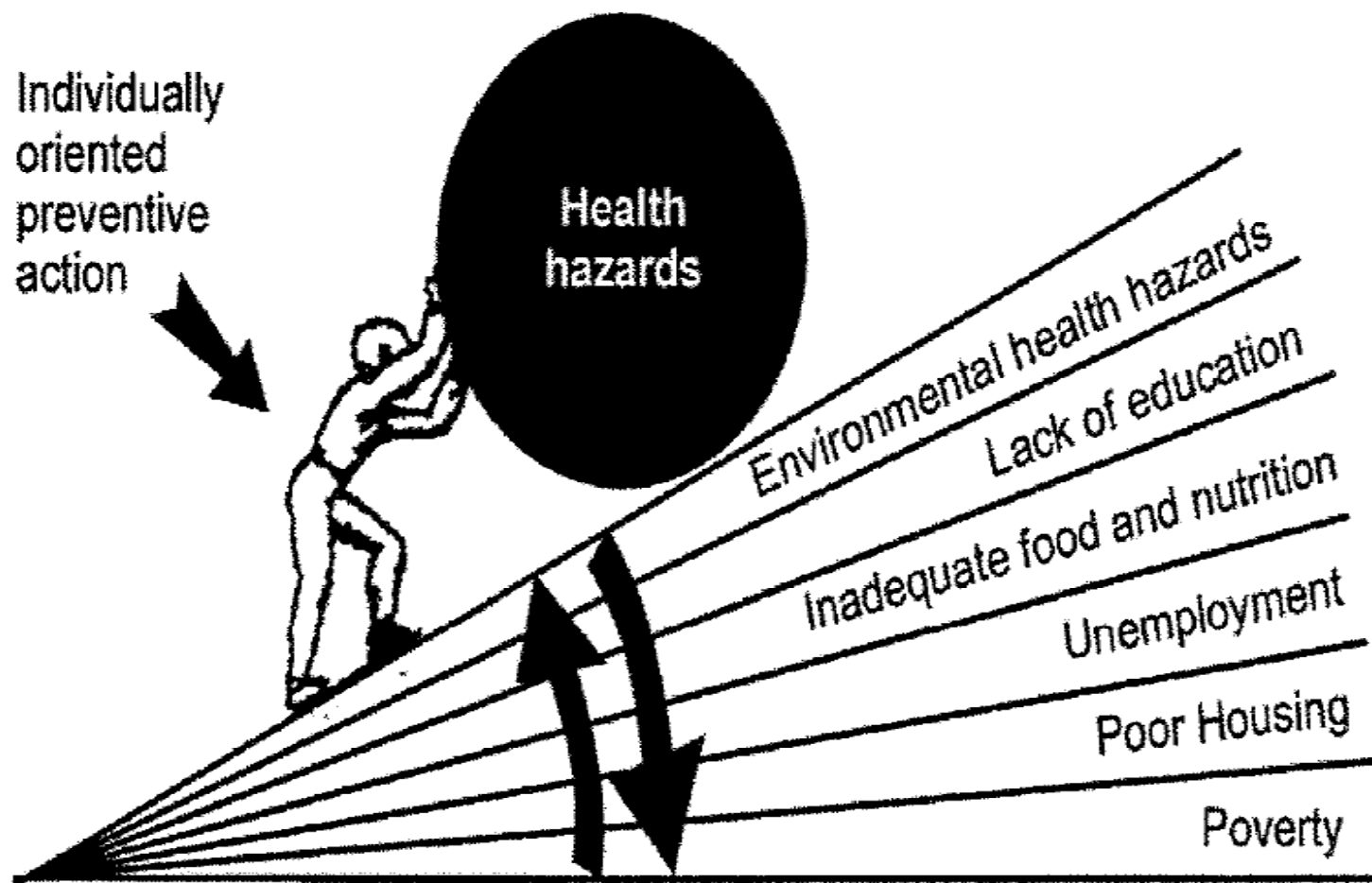
(Tarasuk, V., 2005) (Household Food Insecurity in Canada Report, 2012, pg. 3)

Food insecurity is rooted in poverty

To address the root issue, we need to focus on an income based solution and not a food based solution.



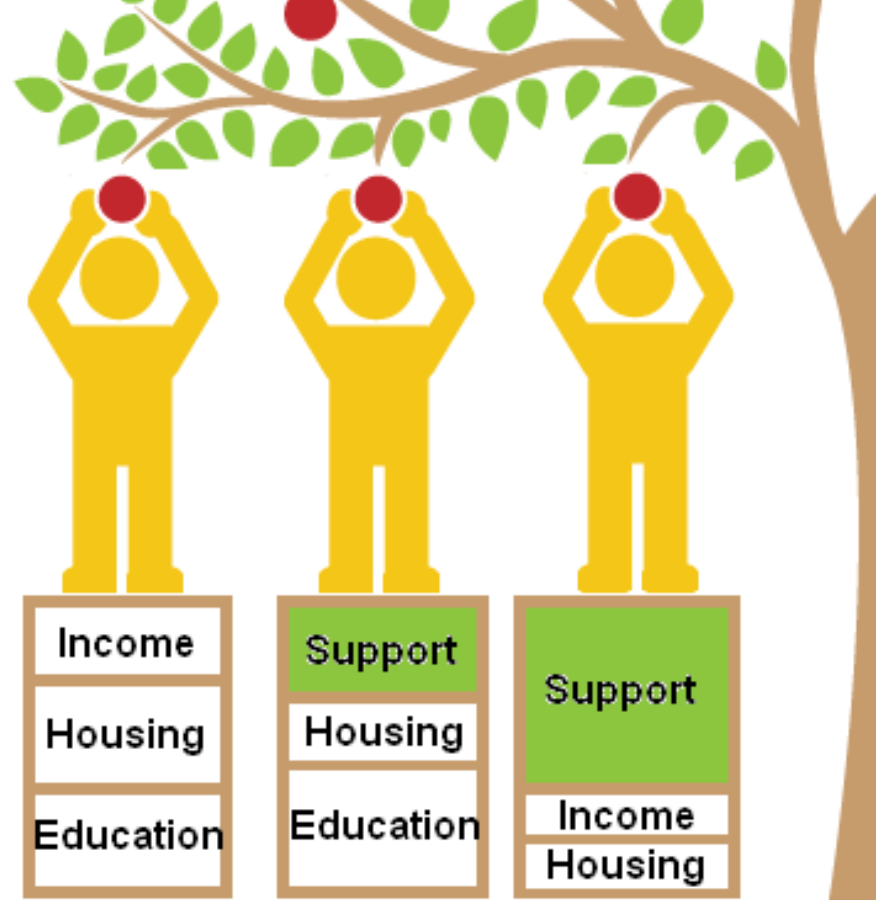
The Health Gradient



Source: *Making Partners: Intersectoral Action for Health* 1988 Proceedings and outcome of a WHO Joint Working Group on Intersectoral Action for Health, The Netherlands.



Health Inequity



Health Equity

“Health inequities or disparities are differences in the health outcomes of specific populations that are patterned, unfair, unjust and actionable as opposed to random or caused by those who become ill.”

The cost of poverty

- ↑ Health care costs
- ↑ Crime rates
- ↓ School success
- ↑ Community & social services

**\$32 - \$38 billion
annually in
Ontario**

The cost of poverty to health

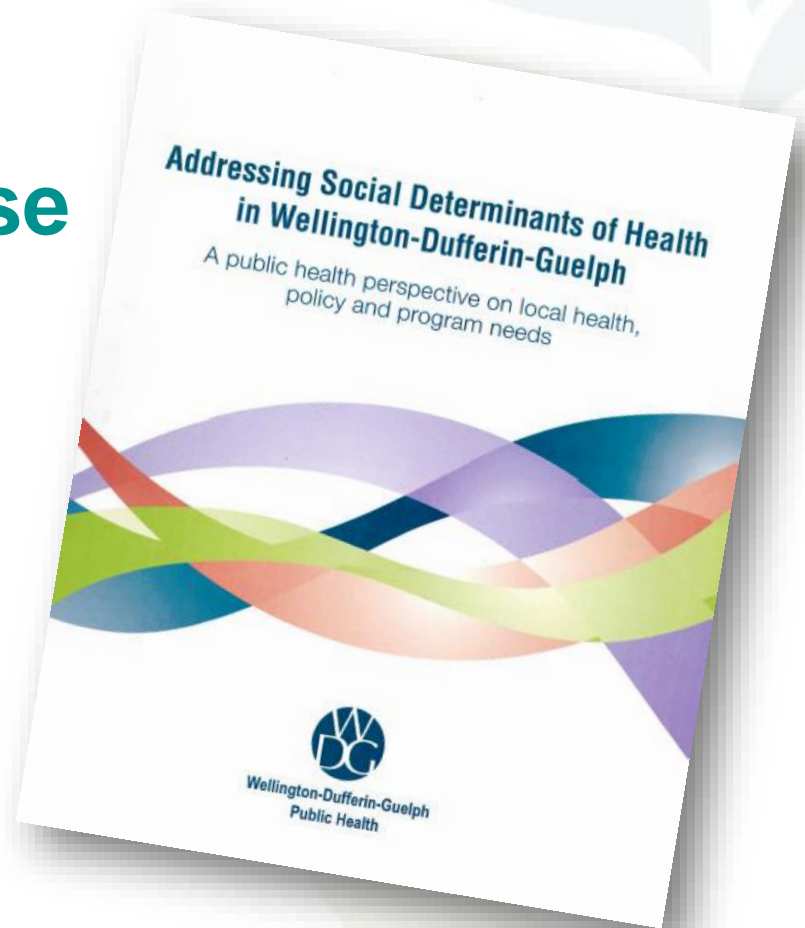
Canadians living in poverty are more likely than others to:

- Live with a disability
- Be hospitalized
- Suffer from chronic conditions

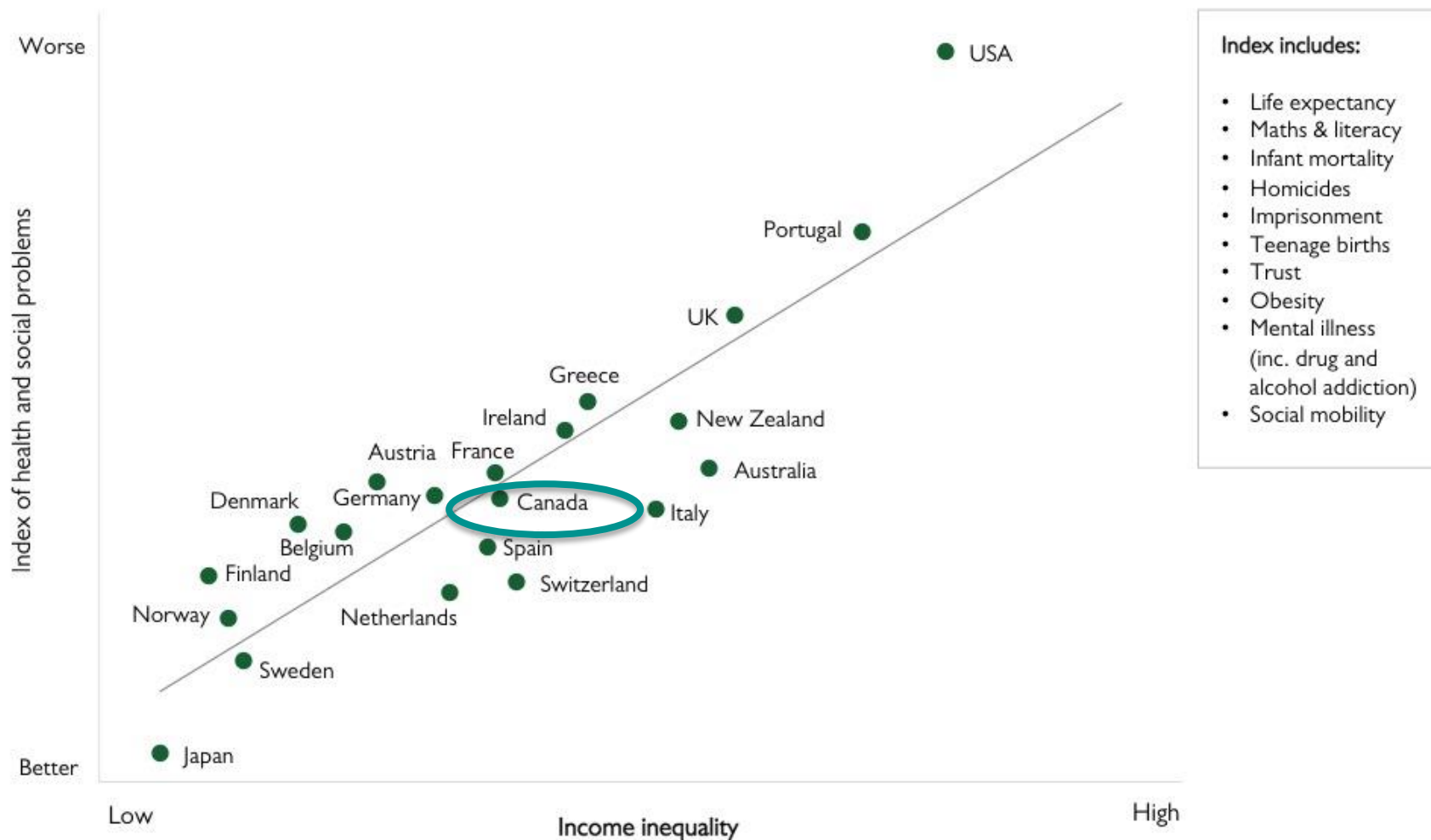
An estimated 20% of health care spending is attributed to people living in poverty

Health Outcomes

- **Cardiovascular disease**
- **Injury**
- **Diabetes**
- **Lung cancer**



Health and social problems are worse in more unequal countries



The cost of poverty

Poverty reduction leads to:

- Income generation
- Increased tax revenues
- Declining social expenditures
- Greater neighbourhood cohesion

Each dollar invested can save up to \$9 in the future

\$ → \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$