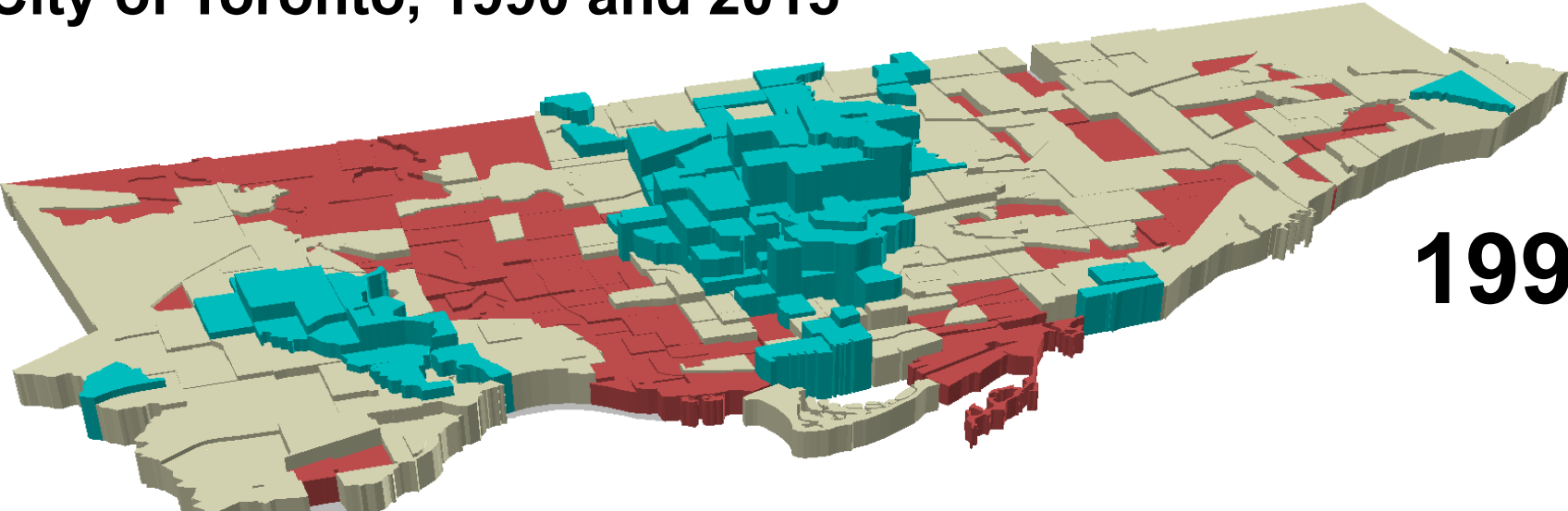
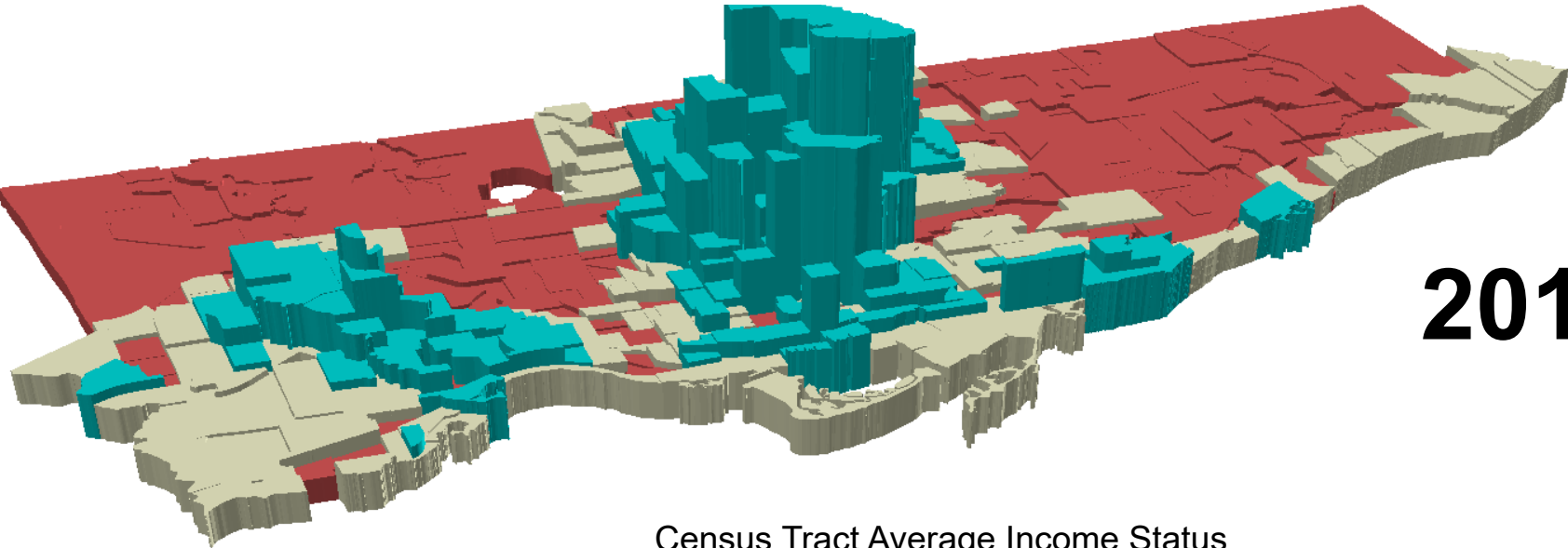


Average Individual Income City of Toronto, 1990 and 2015



1990



2015

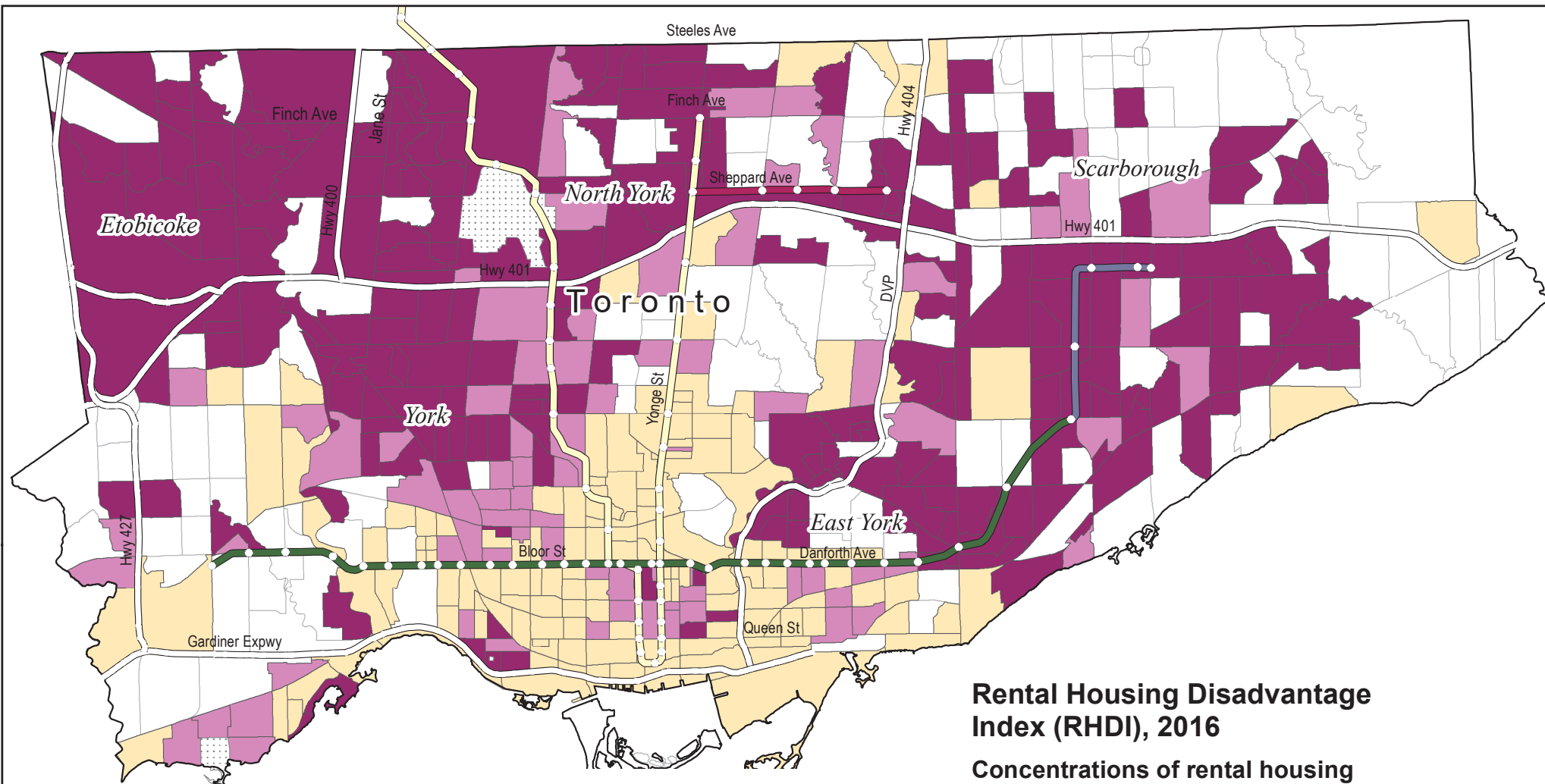
Census Tract Average Income Status

 Low Income  Middle Income  High Income

| | | | |
|------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1990 | 32% of CTs | 50% of CTs | 18% of CTs |
| 2015 | 49% of CTs | 29% of CTs | 22% of CTs |

Middle income defined as CT average income within 20% of the metropolitan average for the stated year, before-tax.

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index, City of Toronto, 2016



Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI), 2016

Concentrations of rental housing disadvantage by Census Tracts

| | |
|--|--|
| | High RHDI CTs (20% or more above average) 215 CTs, 50% of City's CTs, 237,100 renters |
| | Average RHDI CTs (average to 20% above average), 78 CTs, 18% of CTs, 87,700 renters |
| | Below Average RHDI (60% below average to average), 139 CTs, 32% of CTs, 167,600 renters |
| | Mainly homeownership CTs (less than 25% rental) |

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI)

The average of four location quotient indicators which measure the concentration of disadvantage at the census tract level in comparison to the metropolitan average: (1) adequacy (need for major repairs); (2) affordability (50% or more of income spent on rent); (3) suitability (not enough bedrooms); and (4) low-income intensity (below half of metropolitan median income).

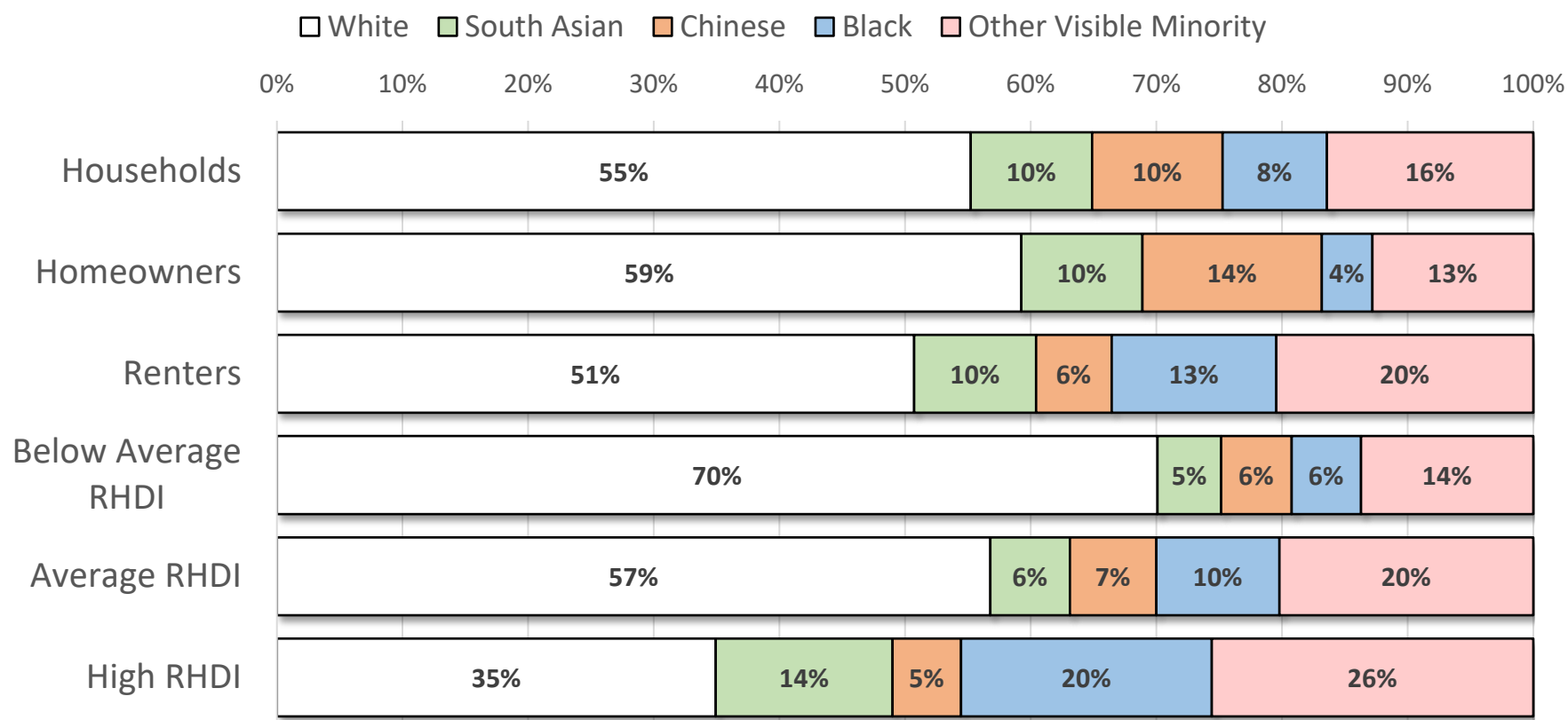
May 2019

Source: Statistics Canada,
Custom Tabulation EO2986
Census 2016

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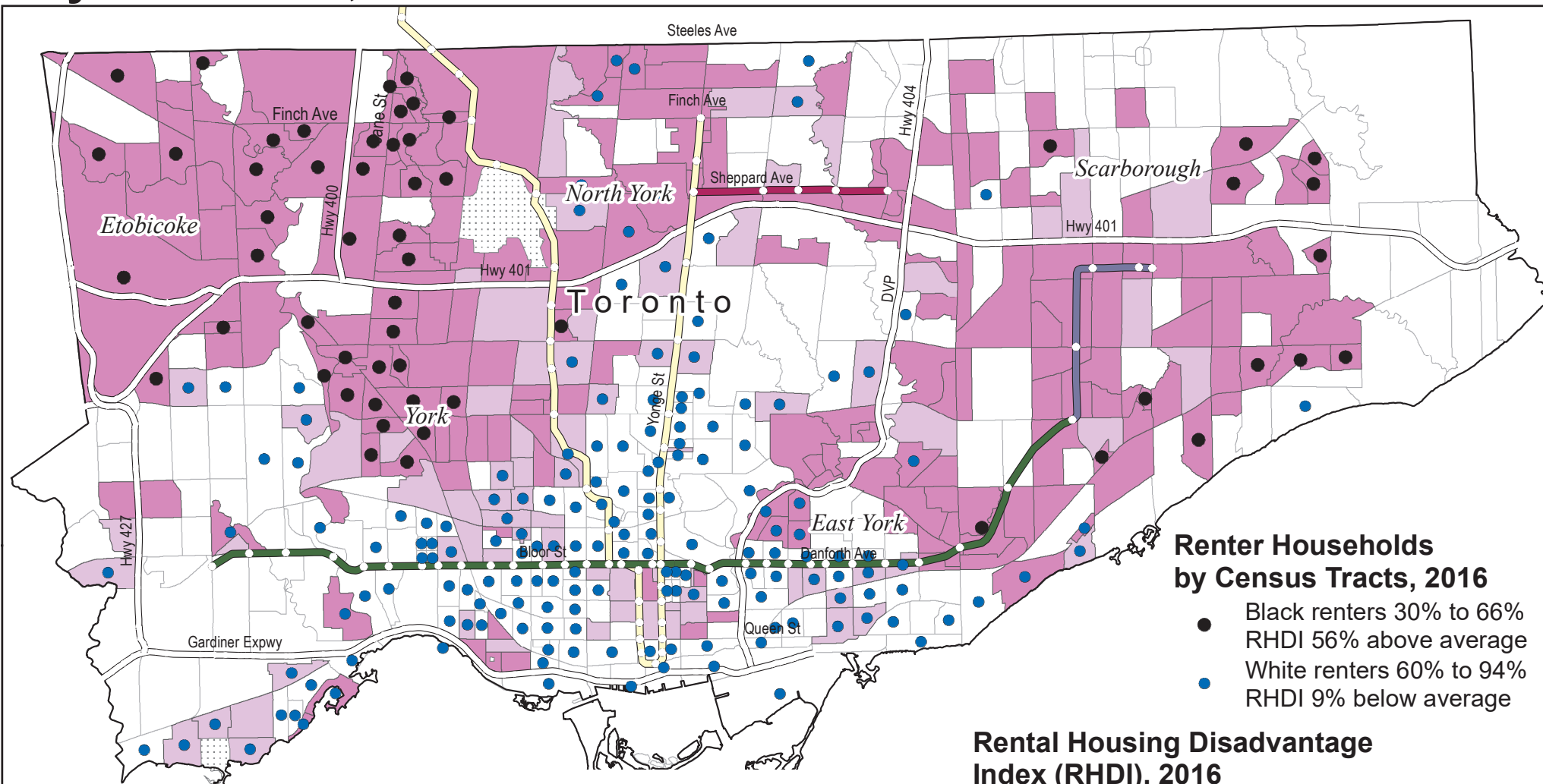
Ethno-Cultural Population Diversity & Rental Housing Disadvantage Index, City of Toronto, 2016



Other visible minorities include Filipino, Latin American, Arab, South East Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, multiple visible minorities and visible minorities not included elsewhere. **Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHD)** is the average of four location quotient indicators which measure the concentration of disadvantage at the census tract level in comparison to the census metropolitan area (CMA) average: adequacy, affordability, suitability and low-income intensity. Below average disadvantage refers to RHD < 1.0; average disadvantage refers to RHD 1.0 to 1.19, high disadvantage refers to RHD 1.2 or more. RHD figures shown exclude CTs with less than 25% rental housing in 2016. Source: Statistics Canada, Custom Tabulation EO2986, Census 2016.

White / Black Renters & Rental Housing Disadvantage Index

City of Toronto, 2016



Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI), 2016

Concentrations of rental housing disadvantage by Census Tracts

- High RHDI CTs (20% or more above average)
215 CTs, 50% of City's CTs, 237,100 renters
- Average RHDI CTs (average to 20% above average), 78 CTs, 18% of CTs, 87,700 renters
- Mainly homeownership CTs (less than 25% rental)
138 CTs and Below Average RHDI, 139 CTs

June 2019

Source: Statistics Canada,
Custom Tabulation EO2986
Census 2016



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Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI)

The average of four location quotient indicators which measure the concentration of disadvantage at the census tract level in comparison to the metropolitan average: (1) adequacy (need for major repairs); (2) affordability (50% or more of income spent on rent); (3) suitability (not enough bedrooms); and (4) low-income intensity (below half of metropolitan median income).