### APPENDIX

**Table 14. Rental Housing Disadvantage Index by Mean Indicator Standard Score, High-Disadvantage Census Tracts in Eight CMAs, 2006**

Figures limited to census tracts with 25% or more rental housing.

High disadvantage is RHDI > 0.50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMA</th>
<th>Mean RHDI</th>
<th>Adequate Housing</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
<th>Suitable Housing</th>
<th>Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montréal</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Table 15. Rental Housing Disadvantage Index by Mean Indicator Standard Score, Moderate-Disadvantage Census Tracts in Eight CMAs, 2006**

Figures limited to census tracts with 25% or more rental housing.

Moderate disadvantage is RHDI 0.26 to 0.50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMA</th>
<th>Mean RHDI</th>
<th>Adequate Housing</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
<th>Suitable Housing</th>
<th>Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montréal</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16. Rental Housing Disadvantage Index by Mean Indicator Standard Score, Low-Disadvantage Census Tracts in Eight CMAs, 2006

Figures limited to census tracts with 25% or more rental housing.

Low disadvantage is RHDI < 0.26.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMA</th>
<th>Mean RHDI</th>
<th>Adequate Housing</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
<th>Suitable Housing</th>
<th>Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.23</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montréal</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>-0.26</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>-0.26</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.15</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.20</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>-0.33</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.20</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 3. Rental Housing Disadvantage Index Distribution in 8 CMAs, 2006

Notes: Percentages based on census tracts with 25% or more rental housing in 2006. Low disadvantage refers to RHDI < 0.25; Moderate disadvantage is RHDI 0.26 to 0.50; High disadvantage is RHDI > 0.50. The RHDI is built around four indicators that measure the degree of disadvantage in rental housing at the census tract level: adequacy, suitability, affordability and occupant income.
Maps of
Highly Disadvantaged
Rental Housing Census Tracts

Eight Census Metropolitan Areas

2006
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (14 CTs; 16% of all CTs)

Not Part of the CMA in 2006

Highways and Major Roads (2011)

Lakes

Non-residential Islands

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation E01790

October 2015

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Montréal Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI) by Census Tracts, 2006

- Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (145 CTs; 17% of all CTs)
- Other

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

September 2015
www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Ottawa - Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

Rental Housing
Disadvantage Index (RHDI) by Census Tracts, 2006

- Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (27 CTs; 11% of all CTs)

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Other

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, City of Toronto, 2006

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (152 CTs; 29% of all CTs)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI) by Census Tracts, 2006

- Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (23 CTs; 13% of all CTs)
- Other

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

October 2015

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI) by Census Tracts, 2006

- Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (18 CTs; 11% of all CTs)
- Other

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Source:
Statistics Canada,
Census 2006,
Custom Tabulation EO1790

October 2015

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Calgary Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

Rental Housing Disadvantage Index (RHDI) by Census Tracts, 2006

- Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (14 CTs; 7% of all CTs)
- Other

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (14 CTs; 7% of all CTs)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

October 2015

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Highly Disadvantaged Rental Housing, Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 2006

The RHDI is Based on Four Standardized Indicators:
1. Average Renter Household Income (inverse of the z-scores)
2. Average Number of Persons Per Bedroom in Rented Dwellings
3. Percentage of Renter Households Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent
4. Percentage Rental Requiring Major Repairs

Highly Disadvantaged (RHDI of 0.51 or More) and Rental Housing is 25% or More of Total Dwellings (42 CTs; 10% of all CTs)

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Custom Tabulation EO1790

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca