

CHILD & FAMILY INEQUITIES SCORE

Technical Report

The *Child & Family Inequities Score* provides a neighbourhood-level measure of the socio-economic challenges that children and families experience. The *Child & Family Inequities Score* is a tool to help explain the variation in socio-economic status across the City of Toronto neighbourhoods. It will help service providers to understand the context of the neighbourhoods and communities that they serve. It will also help policy makers and researchers understand spatial inequities in child and family outcomes. While other composite measures of socio-economic status in the City exist, the *Child & Family Inequities Score* is unique because it uses indicators that are specific to families with children under the age of 12.

The *Child & Family Inequities Score* is a summary measure derived from indicators which describe inequities experienced by the child and family population in each of Toronto's 158 neighbourhoods. The *Child & Family Inequities Score* is comprised of 5 indicators:

- **Low-Income Measure (AT):** Percent of families with an after-tax family income that falls below the Low-Income Measure (more information in **appendix 1**).
- **Parental Unemployment:** Percent of families with at least one unemployed parent / caregiver.
- **Low Parental Education:** Percent of families with at least one parent / caregiver that does not have a high school diploma.
- **No Knowledge of Official Language:** Percent of families with no parents who have knowledge of either official language (English or French).
- **Core Housing Need:** Percent of families in core housing need¹.

This report provides technical details on how the *Child & Family Inequities Score* was created and describes how the resulting score should be interpreted.

¹ "A household is said to be in core housing need if its housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that meets all three housing standards." (CMHC, Definition of Core Housing Need).

Indicator Selection

The choice of indicators was informed by roundtable discussions with experts and researchers that were brought together by the Child & Family Network, as well as research on the effects of socioeconomic status on child well-being, and the social determinants of child health². Five community determinants (i.e., income & income distribution; employment & job security; education & literacy; race, language & culture; and housing) were determined to be of primary importance to understanding the context of child development. These five community determinants were chosen because they are known social determinants of child health that reflect the important role that social demographic factors play in influencing healthy child development³.

From each of these determinants, one indicator was chosen based on availability and quality of data. Data for all measures was taken from the 2021 Census of Population Data (the most recent year), which is the primary and most comprehensive source of population, dwelling and sociodemographic data. Participation in the census is mandatory, thereby making it the most valid and reliable source of data. The low-income measure was taken from income tax data, which includes annual information from all Canadians 15 years of age and over who filed a 2020 personal tax return. All other indicators were collected using either the short-form or long-form questionnaires.

All indicators were provided by the 158 neighbourhoods in the City of Toronto. Proportions were used, rather than absolute numbers of children or families, to account for inconsistencies in geographic distribution of children and families and unequal population densities of neighbourhoods.

Approach to Combining Indicators

Indicators were combined into a summary measure to provide information about the context of socio-economic inequities in each neighbourhood. Indicators in summary measures or scores can be combined in different ways. An arbitrary weighting method was chosen for several reasons including:

1. Indicators were chosen a priori, given their significance in the academic literature, insights from stakeholders and knowledge from agencies that provide services across the City of Toronto.
2. Arbitrary weighting is a straightforward approach that is more easily understood by stakeholders than statistical weighting methodologies.
3. Arbitrary weighting approaches do not impose restrictions on the type or distribution of the data used in the indicators.

² Raphael, D. (2014). Social determinants of children's health in Canada: Analysis and implications. *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies*, 5(2), 220-239.

³ Maggi, S., Irwin, L. J., Siddiqi, A., & Hertzman, C. (2010). The social determinants of early child development: an overview. *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 46(11), 627-635. Bradley, R. H., & Corwyn, R. F. (2002). Socioeconomic status and child development. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 53(1), 371-399.

4. In other index measures of child well-being, income indicators are weighted more heavily, given the strong relationship between Low-Income and negative outcomes in child health and emotional and social well-being⁴⁻⁵.

The following arbitrary weights were applied to the standardized indicators, prior to summing the indicators to create a score for each neighbourhood:

Weight Applied	Indicator
40%	Low-Income Measure
15%	Parental Unemployment
15%	Low Parental Education
15%	No Knowledge of Official Language
15%	Core Housing Need

Creating the Score

Proportions were obtained for each of the 5 indicators by the 158 Toronto neighbourhoods. Descriptive statistics were used to assess the distribution and completeness of these indicators. Outlier neighbourhoods were further investigated and verified with Statistics Canada to ensure accuracy of the information. No transformations or restrictions were used on outlier neighbourhoods.

Indicators were then z-standardized. This standardization was necessary to ensure that each indicator contributed equally to the overall score, despite some indicators have a higher mean score than others (e.g., percent of families with an after-tax family income that falls below the Low-Income Measure had higher percentages for each neighbourhood, compare to percent of families where no caregiver has knowledge of official languages). Weights, as described above, were applied to the z-standardized indicators and indicators were then summed to produce a score for each neighbourhood.

Neighbourhoods were then sorted by score and divided into 4 equal groups (with approximately 40 neighbourhoods in each). Information about the score and the five indicators for the 158 neighbourhoods is available in **Appendix 2**. The scores range from 2.34 to -1.54. Higher scores indicate higher percentages of low-income families, parental unemployment, low parental education, no knowledge of official languages, and core housing need. Lower (negative) scores indicate neighbourhoods where children and families face less socio-economic inequities.

⁶ Marmot, M., Friel, S., Bell, R., Houweling, T. A., Taylor, S., & Commission on Social Determinants of Health. (2008). Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. *The Lancet*, 372(9650), 1661-1669.

⁵ Pickett, K. E., & Wilkinson, R. G. (2007). Child wellbeing and income inequality in rich societies: ecological cross-sectional study. *British Medical Journal*, 335(7629), 1080.

Interpreting the Child & Family Inequities Score

The score that resulted from the *Child & Family Inequities Score* was then used to group neighbourhoods into four categories with an equal number of neighbourhoods in each group, based on the amount of inequities experienced by children and families: Very High, High, Low and Very Low. For more information on the categorization, see **Appendix 3**.

The *Child & Family Inequities Score* is not intended to be used to compare or prioritize neighbourhoods based on the level of inequities. Rather, it provides a summary score that allows us to quantify the level of inequities experienced by children and families in a neighbourhood while simultaneously considering five different indicators of inequity. The *Child & Family Inequities Score* is a powerful tool for understanding inequities that affect child and family well-being outcomes across the City of Toronto.

It is also important to note that neighbourhoods with scores in the bottom 25% experience a 'Very Low' level of inequities. This does not mean that these children and families in these neighbourhoods do not experience social, economic, or cultural barriers to achieving good health and well-being. Rather, it indicates that at a population level, the social context in these neighbourhoods is, on average, less disadvantaged, as compared to neighbourhoods with a 'Low', 'High' or 'Very High' levels of inequities. The same population-level interpretation should be used when thinking about the neighbourhoods with 'Very High' or 'High' inequities.

Appendix 1: A caveat on the use of income data for years affected by COVID-19 pandemic benefits.

In 2020, 15% of families with children ages 0-12, had an income below Statistics Canada's Low-Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) as compared to 25% in 2015. This reduction is largely attributed to the Canadian Federal Government's introduction of temporary income support measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures were intended to offset losses in employment income. As a result, Canadians experienced an accelerated growth of after-tax household income, particularly amongst lower-income families and families with children. Approximately 15.5% of all Torontonians' income came from government transfers such as the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), and permanent transfers including GST/HST credits and the Canada Child Benefit (CCB)⁶.

After careful analysis, it was determined the 2021 census data should be used in the calculation of the Child & Family Inequities Score and **be interpreted with caution due to the influence of temporary pandemic support measures.**

The rationale for this decision is below:

The absence of alternative data sources:

The T1 Family File (T1FF) is an annual tax filer income database that would not suffice as an alternative data source for estimating low-income in the Score due to the incomparable size of its population and geography misalignment. Even though more recent data is available from the T1FF, it is not a viable alternative data source for these, and other reasons listed below. Furthermore, combining information from the Census and the T1FF raises methodological concerns as the T1FF does not contain all the information required to calculate the scores.

1. **Difference in the applicable population:** On T1FF, anyone who files their taxes, and their dependents are in scope, regardless of where they live. On the census, the location of a respondent is based on their principal residence and includes only individuals living in private dwellings.
2. **The main unit of analysis:** The T1FF uses census family unit while the Census uses household⁷. This triggers a misalignment of the family structure breakdowns used in the Child & Family Inequities Score.
3. **Calculation of the LIM on the Census is based on household (LIM-AT) while it is based on the census family in T1FF (CFLIM-AT):**
 - a. Internationally, researchers tend to use household-based low-income measures since it takes into consideration the sharing of the resources by people living together regardless of their relationship.
 - b. All previous updates of the score used LIM based on households.

⁶ [2021 Census Backgrounder Families Household Marital Status Income \(toronto.ca\)](#)

⁷ A census family consist of couple families with or without children and lone-parent families. A household takes into consideration the living arrangements and not the relationships between household members.

- c. While this distinction yields higher low-income rates, trends between the two data sources are comparable⁸.
4. **Geographic misalignment:** The custom neighbourhood geographies that Statistics Canada uploaded to the Census database are not directly transferrable to the taxfiler database, which uses postal codes as the building block. This would cause neighbourhood boundaries to misalign.
 - a. Furthermore, combining data using a different methodology to assign geography could lead to inconsistencies between the various indicators used to calculate the score.
 - b. Additionally, while the Census is interested in the location of the principal residence, the T1FF uses the information provided by the tax filer to the Canada Revenue Agency to assign a geography.
5. **Consistency of data sources:** Keeping sources and methodology the same across updates of the Child & Family Inequities Score is also a priority.

An alternative option is to continue to use 2016 Census data which uses the 2015 tax filer data. However, this dataset is almost 10 years old and does not reflect the significant increases to the CCB which started in July 2016.

Permanent increase to CCB will continue to drive a decrease in poverty.

Based on data from the Census of Population, the low-income rate in Toronto's families with children aged 0-12 decreased from 25% in 2015 to 15% in 2020, a 42% decrease.

A substantial decrease in poverty was driven by additional government transfers during this period, most significantly through temporary pandemic relief such as CERB but also with permanent increases to the Canada Child Benefit (CCB). This permanent increase to the CCB helped to increase families income above the poverty line. The CCB was implemented in 2016 and is a tax-free income support program targeting low- and middle-income families, to assist with the cost of raising children.

Studies have shown that children in families near the higher-end threshold of low-income were more likely to be bumped above the poverty line by the CCB. However, children in families that were at a much lower income level did not see the same benefit.⁹ Therefore, families experiencing deeper poverty did not benefit enough from the CCB.

Given that pandemic-related benefits were temporary, Statistics Canada will continue to examine poverty trends during the post-pandemic period to determine if the low poverty rates observed in 2020 will be sustained into the future. This is important in the context of record-low unemployment and excessive inflation. Although much of the decrease in poverty is due to temporary measures, it is likely that the permanent increase to the CCB will provide lasting improvements in the level of poverty among families.

⁸ [Low Income Measure: Comparison of Two Data Sources, T1 Family File and 2016 Census of Population \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/92-627-x/2019001/article/00001-eng.htm)

⁹ <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/does-the-canada-child-benefit-actually-reduce-child-poverty.pdf>

The homogenous effect of income growth across families:

On average, Toronto neighbourhoods experienced a 10-percentage point decrease in low-income families. Of all Toronto neighbourhoods, 99% saw a decrease or no change in percent low-income families, while 2 neighbourhoods saw a 1-percentage point increase in low-income families.

The relative and composite nature of the Child & Family Inequities Score:

Income is one of 5 indicators that make up the Child & Family Inequities Score. To determine each neighbourhood's inequities level each indicator is z-standardized, weighted, summed and sorted by score and split into 4 equal groups. The 40 highest scoring neighbourhoods being "Very high inequities" and the 40 lowest scoring neighbourhoods being "Very low inequities". This recent update saw 78% of neighbourhoods remaining in the same inequities level, as compared to 2016. All neighbourhoods that changed inequities level moved up or down by only one level. Due to the comparative nature of this composite score, neighbourhoods are compared against each other, which means the overall decrease in low-income prevalence is experienced relatively.

Appendix 2: Summary of Indicators and Score

Notes

- For each of the five indicators, higher proportions (%) indicate more inequities within the neighbourhood. More inequities are generally associated with less favourable outcomes for child and family well-being.
- Higher scores indicate more inequities experienced by children and families. Lower scores indicate less inequities.

#	Neighbourhood Name	Low-Income Measure (%)	Parental Unemployment (%)	Low Parental Education (%)	No Knowledge of Official Language (%)	Core Housing Need (%)	Score
1	West Humber-Clairville	11.34%	15.48%	11.17%	0.00%	19.19%	0.037
2	Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	19.42%	12.50%	21.26%	4.67%	30.00%	1.175
3	Thistletown-Beaumont Heights	17.76%	15.85%	15.79%	3.29%	21.48%	0.827
4	Rexdale-Kipling	20.61%	11.83%	15.09%	0.00%	25.63%	0.763
5	Elms-Old Rexdale	19.23%	10.50%	13.18%	0.00%	25.81%	0.570
6	Kingsview Village-The Westway	22.60%	15.03%	16.27%	0.78%	30.95%	1.190
7	Willowridge-Martingrove-Richview	11.14%	11.25%	10.18%	0.00%	16.95%	-0.204
8	Humber Heights-Westmount	12.00%	8.14%	8.02%	0.00%	16.22%	-0.331
9	Edenbridge-Humber Valley	9.26%	11.57%	8.49%	0.00%	14.83%	-0.405
10	Princess-Rosethorn	7.78%	5.18%	0.98%	0.00%	5.65%	-1.107
11	Eringate-Centennial-West Deane	5.54%	12.62%	5.57%	0.00%	10.37%	-0.780
12	Markland Wood	7.41%	7.59%	3.33%	0.00%	15.04%	-0.816
13	Etobicoke West Mall	13.43%	17.24%	10.08%	0.00%	21.61%	0.266
15	Kingsway South	4.20%	2.61%	0.00%	0.00%	2.16%	-1.544
16	Stonegate-Queensway	6.48%	10.73%	4.08%	0.00%	9.61%	-0.838
18	New Toronto	10.70%	9.81%	5.15%	0.00%	18.92%	-0.384
19	Long Branch	10.58%	7.34%	6.06%	0.00%	17.99%	-0.480
20	Alderwood	4.39%	7.72%	4.25%	0.00%	7.56%	-1.132
21	Humber Summit	16.84%	18.23%	17.80%	0.00%	26.74%	0.831
22	Humbermede	15.05%	15.04%	13.55%	0.00%	27.65%	0.491
23	Pelmo Park-Humberlea	10.22%	13.21%	11.50%	0.00%	12.50%	-0.239
24	Black Creek	24.38%	16.28%	22.96%	4.93%	36.87%	1.847
25	Glenfield-Jane Heights	19.11%	12.64%	19.23%	5.02%	30.08%	1.126
27	York University Heights	13.98%	15.17%	14.39%	1.68%	26.03%	0.498
28	Rustic	27.78%	15.38%	13.93%	0.00%	33.13%	1.507
29	Maple Leaf	11.32%	15.59%	11.33%	0.00%	17.95%	0.021
30	Brookhaven-Amesbury	17.22%	14.71%	15.80%	0.00%	31.00%	0.748
31	Yorkdale-Glen Park	13.85%	13.85%	13.47%	0.00%	19.11%	0.208
32	Englemount-Lawrence	14.21%	10.60%	6.07%	0.00%	17.38%	-0.110

#	Neighbourhood Name	Low-Income Measure (%)	Parental Unemployment (%)	Low Parental Education (%)	No Knowledge of Official Language (%)	Core Housing Need (%)	Score
33	Clanton Park	7.85%	13.08%	4.68%	0.00%	12.32%	-0.588
34	Bathurst Manor	11.42%	10.32%	5.32%	0.00%	14.52%	-0.387
35	Westminster-Branson	12.53%	17.39%	4.93%	0.78%	20.80%	0.102
36	Newtonbrook West	12.09%	17.20%	4.56%	0.00%	19.18%	-0.014
37	Willowdale West	17.76%	11.95%	3.72%	0.00%	16.15%	0.110
38	Lansing-Westgate	11.63%	9.42%	2.10%	0.00%	10.48%	-0.560
39	Bedford Park-Nortown	8.40%	5.82%	2.39%	0.00%	9.04%	-0.943
40	St.Andrew-Windfields	17.83%	8.93%	1.27%	0.00%	13.72%	-0.106
41	Bridle Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills	13.08%	5.15%	0.00%	0.00%	3.60%	-0.796
42	Banbury-Don Mills	11.11%	9.20%	2.60%	0.00%	11.35%	-0.577
43	Victoria Village	22.18%	16.17%	11.61%	0.00%	27.44%	0.984
44	Flemingdon Park	26.34%	14.75%	18.10%	1.86%	33.82%	1.594
46	Pleasant View	9.84%	18.05%	6.55%	1.55%	14.58%	-0.092
47	Don Valley Village	14.29%	16.60%	7.21%	1.11%	20.82%	0.270
48	Hillcrest Village	15.49%	10.34%	3.53%	2.35%	15.12%	-0.016
49	Bayview Woods-Steeles	12.68%	11.69%	6.36%	2.11%	16.79%	-0.073
50	Newtonbrook East	21.16%	11.50%	2.76%	1.58%	15.82%	0.382
52	Bayview Village	16.16%	16.51%	0.00%	0.00%	19.62%	0.138
53	Henry Farm	17.18%	17.69%	4.90%	0.00%	20.36%	0.393
54	O'Connor-Parkview	16.45%	15.93%	11.76%	1.28%	22.19%	0.546
55	Thornccliffe Park	29.53%	20.15%	22.06%	1.79%	46.10%	2.339
56	Leaside-Bennington	4.70%	7.52%	0.00%	0.00%	3.78%	-1.293
57	Broadview North	14.37%	10.94%	11.11%	0.00%	23.03%	0.143
58	Old East York	5.84%	11.25%	5.29%	0.00%	6.49%	-0.887
59	Danforth East York	6.57%	9.02%	2.48%	0.00%	8.41%	-0.959
60	Woodbine-Lumsden	5.19%	16.67%	4.00%	0.00%	8.55%	-0.722
61	Taylor-Massey	19.73%	17.98%	7.63%	0.00%	26.30%	0.758
62	East End-Danforth	8.08%	10.99%	4.11%	0.00%	13.40%	-0.648
63	The Beaches	5.68%	8.24%	0.93%	0.00%	5.36%	-1.144
64	Woodbine Corridor	6.59%	7.55%	5.02%	0.00%	7.06%	-0.972
65	Greenwood-Coxwell	9.51%	9.84%	7.51%	0.00%	8.70%	-0.587
66	Danforth	4.09%	5.43%	1.07%	0.00%	5.88%	-1.351
67	Playter Estates-Danforth	5.41%	6.56%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.305
68	North Riverdale	5.73%	5.39%	2.80%	0.00%	7.45%	-1.165
69	Blake-Jones	14.58%	7.98%	6.63%	0.00%	16.08%	-0.193
70	South Riverdale	8.70%	9.94%	8.27%	1.74%	10.42%	-0.503

#	Neighbourhood Name	Low-Income Measure (%)	Parental Unemployment (%)	Low Parental Education (%)	No Knowledge of Official Language (%)	Core Housing Need (%)	Score
71	Cabbagetown-South St.James Town	12.84%	13.01%	1.54%	0.00%	13.33%	-0.301
72	Regent Park	27.66%	17.51%	10.77%	0.00%	28.80%	1.423
73	Moss Park	27.37%	14.35%	6.72%	0.00%	26.40%	1.136
74	North St.James Town	24.41%	16.61%	10.41%	0.00%	33.06%	1.226
78	Kensington-Chinatown	19.18%	16.56%	11.17%	8.22%	25.36%	1.152
79	University	10.94%	7.46%	2.74%	0.00%	6.45%	-0.738
80	Palmerston-Little Italy	7.19%	9.27%	1.90%	0.00%	6.62%	-0.952
81	Trinity-Bellwoods	7.53%	10.66%	7.01%	3.19%	8.70%	-0.547
83	Dufferin Grove	9.03%	8.70%	6.29%	0.00%	12.77%	-0.624
84	Little Portugal	9.47%	10.85%	4.46%	0.00%	15.96%	-0.500
85	South Parkdale	18.30%	16.10%	10.44%	0.00%	26.52%	0.661
86	Roncesvalles	8.02%	8.47%	8.55%	0.00%	9.75%	-0.699
87	High Park-Swansea	7.44%	12.17%	2.35%	0.00%	9.22%	-0.766
88	High Park North	8.59%	11.29%	2.12%	0.00%	13.75%	-0.644
89	Runnymede-Bloor West Village	4.07%	4.70%	2.51%	0.00%	2.78%	-1.398
90	Junction Area	7.86%	13.25%	5.75%	0.00%	9.69%	-0.600
91	Weston-Pelham Park	10.27%	8.13%	12.88%	1.63%	10.99%	-0.339
92	Corso Italia-Davenport	6.16%	7.02%	8.73%	0.00%	9.57%	-0.884
94	Wychwood	8.82%	11.45%	3.80%	0.00%	9.60%	-0.652
95	Annex	11.58%	10.26%	0.61%	0.00%	7.69%	-0.619
96	Casa Loma	10.08%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	-0.591
97	Yonge-St.Clair	7.64%	8.05%	0.00%	0.00%	9.21%	-0.969
98	Rosedale-Moore Park	7.85%	6.20%	0.00%	0.00%	7.86%	-1.049
99	Mount Pleasant East	5.98%	5.23%	1.21%	0.00%	4.76%	-1.242
100	Yonge-Eglinton	9.42%	12.14%	0.00%	0.00%	11.54%	-0.647
101	Forest Hill South	10.56%	7.10%	3.01%	0.00%	5.34%	-0.791
102	Forest Hill North	12.69%	11.37%	3.64%	0.00%	13.37%	-0.320
103	Lawrence Park South	7.53%	4.80%	1.89%	0.00%	6.58%	-1.100
105	Lawrence Park North	4.53%	6.29%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	-1.401
106	Humewood-Cedarvale	8.62%	5.49%	2.24%	0.00%	12.72%	-0.879
107	Oakwood Village	10.08%	11.33%	7.19%	0.00%	15.52%	-0.377
108	Briar Hill-Belgravia	11.95%	16.67%	9.49%	0.00%	18.47%	0.069
109	Caledonia-Fairbank	12.35%	7.14%	19.80%	1.84%	21.74%	0.146
110	Keelesdale-Eglinton West	8.70%	12.74%	23.79%	2.72%	13.74%	0.108
111	Rockcliffe-Smythe	16.76%	11.83%	17.94%	2.39%	23.85%	0.654
112	Beechborough-Greenbrook	21.37%	14.48%	12.43%	0.00%	30.77%	0.941

#	Neighbourhood Name	Low-Income Measure (%)	Parental Unemployment (%)	Low Parental Education (%)	No Knowledge of Official Language (%)	Core Housing Need (%)	Score
113	Weston	21.34%	14.73%	11.88%	0.91%	36.36%	1.079
114	Lambton Baby Point	13.29%	11.49%	6.74%	0.00%	12.90%	-0.203
115	Mount Dennis	19.66%	14.77%	12.57%	0.00%	35.50%	0.919
116	Steeles	13.78%	17.23%	18.69%	14.13%	22.55%	1.237
118	Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan	14.79%	15.04%	10.45%	3.51%	23.92%	0.504
119	Wexford/Maryvale	16.32%	12.47%	11.57%	0.00%	22.90%	0.348
120	Clairlea-Birchmount	14.66%	15.71%	8.42%	0.80%	23.52%	0.326
121	Oakridge	24.91%	20.90%	13.91%	0.00%	35.00%	1.548
122	Birchcliffe-Cliffside	8.42%	13.11%	4.62%	0.00%	12.23%	-0.550
123	Cliffcrest	11.88%	12.90%	5.77%	0.00%	17.90%	-0.185
124	Kennedy Park	18.09%	14.51%	10.24%	0.00%	24.29%	0.541
125	Ionview	16.80%	13.62%	10.98%	0.00%	25.79%	0.461
126	Dorset Park	16.21%	15.81%	14.20%	1.25%	27.78%	0.684
128	Agincourt South-Malvern West	10.23%	13.15%	12.35%	7.92%	20.00%	0.312
129	Agincourt North	13.87%	19.66%	19.87%	16.04%	20.00%	1.417
130	Milliken	17.26%	19.03%	25.49%	25.89%	22.46%	2.315
133	Centennial Scarborough	5.94%	9.21%	3.47%	0.00%	8.26%	-0.974
134	Highland Creek	7.91%	13.38%	5.45%	0.00%	10.14%	-0.591
135	Morningside	18.48%	15.06%	9.50%	0.00%	27.42%	0.626
136	West Hill	17.89%	15.25%	10.48%	0.00%	23.39%	0.546
138	Eglinton East	17.71%	16.93%	11.60%	0.00%	28.68%	0.719
139	Scarborough Village	20.51%	14.12%	12.90%	0.00%	31.05%	0.884
140	Guildwood	6.90%	10.76%	0.00%	0.00%	10.64%	-0.893
141	Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn	18.27%	15.54%	16.40%	0.60%	27.96%	0.846
142	Woburn North	19.58%	15.38%	7.47%	1.41%	27.49%	0.736
143	West Rouge	9.46%	10.37%	3.99%	0.00%	12.78%	-0.587
144	Morningside Heights	9.13%	15.10%	14.85%	0.00%	14.60%	-0.121
145	Malvern West	9.89%	20.37%	15.14%	2.46%	19.71%	0.356
146	Malvern East	14.00%	16.84%	13.14%	2.21%	21.14%	0.472
147	L'Amoreaux West	16.44%	14.15%	13.26%	3.36%	23.29%	0.639
148	East L'Amoreaux	17.98%	18.37%	13.85%	9.75%	22.40%	1.230
149	Parkwoods-O'Connor Hills	13.94%	13.93%	6.67%	0.00%	20.08%	0.061
150	Fenside-Parkwoods	16.91%	14.96%	8.37%	0.00%	24.77%	0.436
151	Yonge-Doris	19.29%	14.29%	0.63%	1.08%	16.67%	0.291
152	East Willowdale	18.03%	10.94%	3.87%	0.00%	15.67%	0.086
153	Avondale	16.82%	17.11%	0.83%	0.00%	16.08%	0.166

#	Neighbourhood Name	Low-Income Measure (%)	Parental Unemployment (%)	Low Parental Education (%)	No Knowledge of Official Language (%)	Core Housing Need (%)	Score
154	Oakdale-Beverley Heights	19.85%	15.23%	15.64%	2.94%	29.43%	1.069
155	Downsview	10.70%	16.13%	12.03%	0.00%	22.56%	0.098
156	Bendale-Glen Andrew	13.64%	14.19%	12.28%	3.14%	24.29%	0.425
157	Bendale South	12.20%	10.56%	13.94%	0.00%	21.88%	0.026
158	Islington	10.30%	14.75%	6.98%	0.00%	17.50%	-0.202
159	Etobicoke City Centre	12.57%	13.92%	5.25%	0.00%	17.14%	-0.124
160	Mimico-Queensway	8.99%	13.03%	7.10%	0.00%	12.50%	-0.445
161	Humber Bay Shores	16.95%	19.50%	7.95%	0.00%	25.11%	0.608
162	West Queen West	12.58%	7.10%	3.30%	0.00%	13.29%	-0.501
163	Fort York-Liberty Village	12.14%	5.64%	1.46%	0.00%	12.35%	-0.652
164	Wellington Place	18.56%	10.81%	1.52%	0.00%	14.19%	0.033
165	Harbourfront-CityPlace	19.30%	17.14%	3.55%	0.00%	16.86%	0.425
166	St Lawrence-East Bayfront-The Islands	15.54%	14.67%	4.90%	0.00%	15.19%	0.071
167	Church-Wellesley	12.90%	16.20%	0.00%	0.00%	23.53%	-0.035
168	Downtown Yonge East	18.80%	9.21%	5.70%	0.00%	17.74%	0.157
169	Bay-Cloverhill	24.49%	6.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.82%	0.309
170	Yonge-Bay Corridor	21.67%	10.95%	0.00%	0.00%	22.55%	0.365
171	Junction-Wallace Emerson	8.20%	13.55%	10.28%	0.00%	13.33%	-0.385
172	Dovercourt Village	8.13%	9.09%	7.81%	0.00%	8.92%	-0.701
173	North Toronto	20.81%	16.67%	2.82%	0.00%	24.84%	0.636
174	South Eglinton-Davisville	13.33%	11.64%	0.57%	0.00%	12.68%	-0.355

Appendix 3: Categorizations of Child & Family Inequities Score by highest to lowest score.

VERY HIGH

Neighbourhood Name	Score	
55	Thornccliffe Park	2.339
130	Milliken	2.315
24	Black Creek	1.847
44	Flemingdon Park	1.594
121	Oakridge	1.548
28	Rustic	1.507
72	Regent Park	1.423
129	Agincourt North	1.417
116	Steeles	1.237
148	East L'Amoreaux	1.230
74	North St.James Town	1.226
6	Kingsview Village-The Westway	1.190
2	Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	1.175
78	Kensington-Chinatown	1.152
73	Moss Park	1.136
25	Glenfield-Jane Heights	1.126
113	Weston	1.079
154	Oakdale-Beverley Heights	1.069
43	Victoria Village	0.984
112	Beechborough-Greenbrook	0.941
115	Mount Dennis	0.919
139	Scarborough Village	0.884
141	Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn	0.846
21	Humber Summit	0.831
3	Thistletown-Beaumont Heights	0.827
4	Rexdale-Kipling	0.763
61	Taylor-Massey	0.758
30	Brookhaven-Amesbury	0.748
142	Woburn North	0.736
138	Eglinton East	0.719
126	Dorset Park	0.684
85	South Parkdale	0.661
111	Rockcliffe-Smythe	0.654
147	L'Amoreaux West	0.639
173	North Toronto	0.636
135	Morningside	0.626
161	Humber Bay Shores	0.608
5	Elms-Old Rexdale	0.570
54	O'Connor-Parkview	0.546
136	West Hill	0.546

HIGH

Neighbourhood Name	Score	
124	Kennedy Park	0.541
118	Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan	0.504
27	York University Heights	0.498
22	Humbermede	0.491
146	Malvern East	0.472
125	Ionview	0.461
150	Fenside-Parkwoods	0.436
165	Harbourfront-CityPlace	0.425
156	Bendale-Glen Andrew	0.425
53	Henry Farm	0.393
50	Newtonbrook East	0.382
170	Yonge-Bay Corridor	0.365
145	Malvern West	0.356
119	Wexford/Maryvale	0.348
120	Clairlea-Birchmount	0.326
128	Agincourt South-Malvern West	0.312
169	Bay-Cloverhill	0.309
151	Yonge-Doris	0.291
47	Don Valley Village	0.270
13	Etobicoke West Mall	0.266
31	Yorkdale-Glen Park	0.208
153	Avondale	0.166
168	Downtown Yonge East	0.157
109	Caledonia-Fairbank	0.146
57	Broadview North	0.143
52	Bayview Village	0.138
37	Willowdale West	0.110
110	Keelesdale-Eglinton West	0.108
35	Westminster-Branson	0.102
155	Downsview	0.098
152	East Willowdale	0.086
166	St Lawrence-East Bayfront-The Islands	0.071
108	Briar Hill-Belgravia	0.069
149	Parkwoods-O'Connor Hills	0.061
1	West Humber-Clairville	0.037
164	Wellington Place	0.033
157	Bendale South	0.026
29	Maple Leaf	0.021
36	Newtonbrook West	-0.014

LOW

Neighbourhood Name		Score
48	Hillcrest Village	-0.016
167	Church-Wellesley	-0.035
49	Bayview Woods-Steeles	-0.073
46	Pleasant View	-0.092
40	St.Andrew-Windfields	-0.106
32	Englemount-Lawrence	-0.110
144	Morningside Heights	-0.121
159	Etobicoke City Centre	-0.124
123	Cliffcrest	-0.185
69	Blake-Jones	-0.193
158	Islington	-0.202
114	Lambton Baby Point	-0.203
7	Willowridge-Martingrove-Richview	-0.204
23	Pelmo Park-Humberlea	-0.239
71	Cabbagetown-South St.James Town	-0.301
102	Forest Hill North	-0.320
8	Humber Heights-Westmount	-0.331
91	Weston-Pelham Park	-0.339
174	South Eglinton-Davisville	-0.355
107	Oakwood Village	-0.377
18	New Toronto	-0.384
171	Junction-Wallace Emerson	-0.385
34	Bathurst Manor	-0.387
9	Edenbridge-Humber Valley	-0.405
160	Mimico-Queensway	-0.445
19	Long Branch	-0.480
84	Little Portugal	-0.500
162	West Queen West	-0.501
70	South Riverdale	-0.503
81	Trinity-Bellwoods	-0.547
122	Birchcliffe-Cliffside	-0.550
38	Lansing-Westgate	-0.560
42	Banbury-Don Mills	-0.577
65	Greenwood-Coxwell	-0.587
143	West Rouge	-0.587
33	Clanton Park	-0.588
134	Highland Creek	-0.591
96	Casa Loma	-0.591
90	Junction Area	-0.600

VERY LOW

Neighbourhood Name		Score
95	Annex	-0.619
83	Dufferin Grove	-0.624
88	High Park North	-0.644
100	Yonge-Eglinton	-0.647
62	East End-Danforth	-0.648
163	Fort York-Liberty Village	-0.652
94	Wychwood	-0.652
86	Roncesvalles	-0.699
172	Dovercourt Village	-0.701
60	Woodbine-Lumsden	-0.722
79	University	-0.738
87	High Park-Swansea	-0.766
11	Eringate-Centennial-West Deane	-0.780
101	Forest Hill South	-0.791
41	Bridle Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills	-0.796
12	Markland Wood	-0.816
16	Stonegate-Queensway	-0.838
106	Humewood-Cedarvale	-0.879
92	Corso Italia-Davenport	-0.884
58	Old East York	-0.887
140	Guildwood	-0.893
39	Bedford Park-Nortown	-0.943
80	Palmerston-Little Italy	-0.952
59	Danforth East York	-0.959
97	Yonge-St.Clair	-0.969
64	Woodbine Corridor	-0.972
133	Centennial Scarborough	-0.974
98	Rosedale-Moore Park	-1.049
103	Lawrence Park South	-1.100
10	Princess-Rosethorn	-1.107
20	Alderwood	-1.132
63	The Beaches	-1.144
68	North Riverdale	-1.165
99	Mount Pleasant East	-1.242
56	Leaside-Bennington	-1.293
67	Playter Estates-Danforth	-1.305
66	Danforth	-1.351
89	Runnymede-Bloor West Village	-1.398
105	Lawrence Park North	-1.401
15	Kingsway South	-1.544