## 1980 COMPENDIUM OF RENT-TO-INCOME SCALES <br> IN USE IN PUBLIC HOUSING <br> AND RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAMS IN CANADA

REVISED EDITION
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## ABSTRACT

This is the revised edition of the 1979 report. It provides summary information on the different rent-to-income scales and income calculation formulae used by governments and housing authorities across Canada. It is intended to be of use to those interested in the practical aspects of program and project administration under the Public Housing (Sections 40 and 43/44, NHA) and Rent Supplement (Sections 44(1)(a) and 44(1)(b) Programs.

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## FOREWORD

As part of its research activities the Program Evaluation Unit relies on the goodwill of individuals and government agencies for access to information. In the same spirit of goodwill the Division makes every effort to share the results of these information gathering activities. This report is the result of one such exercise.

Any comments on this report would be most welcome.

## PREFACE

Charges for a government service such as housing or hospital care always provoke considerable debate. A particularly contentious issue is the amount to be charged where the fee will necessarily be less than the cost of providing the service. Not surprisingly, debate becomes even more fractious when the fee charged is variable. Rents for public housing are an obvious example of this issue and the debate about what is to be charged, and why, is as many-sided in this area as it is in any other. What is surprising given the researchers, citizens, tenants, governments and subsidies involved, is the absence of a reference document which outlines the situation in Canada. This handbook is designed to fill that need.

The handbook has been produced to provide summary information on the different rent-to-income scales and income calculation formulae used by governments and housing authorities across Canada. As a reference volume it is intended to be of use to those interested in the practical aspects of program and project administration under the Public Housing (Secrions 40 and $43 / 44$, National Housing Act) and Rent Supplement (Sections 44 (1) (a) and 44 (1) (b)) Programs.

An initial effort to compile information for CMHC was made by Philip Brown. A summary table from his efforts found its way into the Report of the Interprovincial Task Force on Shelter Allowances and Rent Scales for Senior Citizens. In spite of these efforts a comprehensive document was not available. Happily, Paula Archer took that initial work, drew together the loose ends, added much new material and produced the previous edition and this updated compendium on rent-to-income scales currently in use in Canada.

This handbook is intended to be of use to those who spend part of their days wondering about rent-to-income scales, be they tenants or researchers working for government. While we trust it is accurate as of July 1980 comments from readers would be most welcome. Notice of any errors of fact or omission will be gratefully accepted. In addition, comments on the presentation of the material, its usefulness and the desirability of subsequent issues are not only welcome but requested.

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| GRS | Federal Graduated Rental Scale |
| :---: | :---: |
| F | Families |
| SC | Senior Citizens |
| SA | Social Assistance, Social Assistance Recipients |
| BLA | Basic Living Allowance, a food, clothing and personal care deduction used in rent calculation with the Northwest Territories Rental Scale |
| GNWT | Government of the Northwest Territories |
| FF | Federal Income Calculation Formula |
| UIC | Unemployment Insurance Compensation |
| DVA | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| NBHC | New Brunswick Housing Corporation |
| RS | Rent Supplement Projects |
| OAS | Old Age Security Pension |
| GIS | Guaranteed Income Supplement to the Old Age Security Pension |
| EA | Family Allowance Benefits |

## - A BRIEF HISTORY OF FEDERAL RENT-TO-INCOME SCALES

### 1.1 THE CARVER-HOPWOOD SCALE

The first Canadian scale for the calculation of rent on the basis of income was formulated for Regent Park, the country's first public housing project, which was built in Toronto by the Toronto Housing Authority in the years immediately following World War II. Full recovery rents for the project were estimated to be approximately $\$ 20 / m o n t h$ higher than most tenants could afford. Accordingly, a rent-to-income scale, modelled on English, Australian and U.S. prototypes was developed. 1

The scale, set "budget" chargeable rents for unserviced accommodation at 20 per cent of family budgets required to meet a minimum standard of living as established by family size, by the Toronto Welfare Council. To adjust rents to incomes, the former were reduced by $\$ 1$ for every $\$ 5$ reduction in income below the budget level, and by an additional $\$ 1$ for every reduction into the next lowest $\$ 25$ income band. For incomes above the family budget level, surcharges of $\$ 1$ for each $\$ 5$ by which income exceeded the level and $\$ 1$ for each increase into the next highest $\$ 25$ income band were made. For example, a family whose monthly income was $\$ 35$ below their identified budget level would receive a $\$ 9$ reduction in rent. A family with a monthly income $\$ 50$ above budget level would have $\$ 12$ added to their budget rent. In accommodation where services (i.e., heat, hot water, stove and refrigerator) were provided, families in the s150-174

[^0]income range were charged the estimated average cost per unit, Sll/month. This charge was adjusted by $\$ 1$ /month for each $\$ 25$ increase or decrease in income.

As the National Housing Act did not at that time provide for ongoing contributions to low rental housing, the Carver-Hopwood scale was initially used only by the Toronto Housing Authority. With the introduction of federal assistance for public housing in 1949, the scale, as shown in Table 1.1 came into national use.

For purposes of rent calculation, net family income was defined as the full income of the household head and working spouse, the first $\$ 75 / m o n t h$ income of an unmarried child under 25 and the full income thereafter, plus Family Allowance Benefits. Casual earnings of $\$ 150 /$ year or less by any family member were exempt from the calculation. Any family whose income exceeded the top limit of the lower third of incomes in their locality was charged a penalty rent equal to 30 per cent of the excess income.
1.2 THE 1962 SCALE

During the 1950 's, incomes and prices rose and regional differences in living costs became more apparent. Public housing tenants also grew increasingly dissatisfied at having to include Family Allowances in their income calculations. In response to these pressures CMHC and the Ontario Ministry of Planning and Development jointly formed a committee to study the Carver-Hopwood scale. Among the recommendations in its 1960 report (The Davis Report) ${ }^{1}$ were the following:

[^1]TABLE 1.1
THE CARVER-HOPWOOD SCALE

| Monthly <br> Net Family <br> Income W | Shelter Rent by |  |  |  | Number | of P | $\begin{aligned} & s \text { in the } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Family |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |  | 9 | 10 |
|  | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT | RENT |
| \$325 \# | 74 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 |
|  |  |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |
| S320-324 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| 315 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 |
| 310 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 |
| 305 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 61 |
| 300 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 |
| \$295-299 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 |
| 290 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 |
| 285 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 |
| 280 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 |
| 275 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 |
| \$270-274 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 |
| 265 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 |
| 260 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 |
| 255 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 |
| 250 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 |
| \$245-249 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 |
| 240 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| 235 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 |
| 230 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 |
| 225 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 |
| S220-224 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 |
| 215 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 |
| 210 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 |
| 205 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| 200 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| \$195-199 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| 190 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| 185 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| 180 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| 175 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 |
| S170-174 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| 165 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| 160 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| 155 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 150 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| \$145-149 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| 140 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| 135 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| 130 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| 125 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 |

(a) The average family size in public housing projects is 4.9 people per unit.


W As defined by the Partnership; in deffault of other direction, Net Family Income shall be based on total family income as follows:

- full income of household head and working spouse; first $\$ 75 /$ month of the income of an unmarried child under 25 and full income thereafter; and Family Allowance Benefits. Casual earnings less than Sl50/year by any family member exempt from calculations.
\# If the Net Family Income of a Tenant increases so that it exceeds the upper limit of the lower third of the income group in the municipality, the rent payable by such Tenant shall be the aggregate of:
a) the amount shown in the scale as payable by such Tenant in respect of the upper limit of the lower third income group for that municipality, and
b) $30 \%$ of the amount in excess of the upper limit of the lower third income group for the municipality.
a) the cost of services be included in rents, with appropriate deductions where they are not provided.
b) rents be levied at 18 per cent of a $\$ 100$ income, increasing to 27.7 per cent of a $\$ 400$ income.
c) Family Allowances be disregarded in income calculations.
d) the first $\$ 250$ of annual earnings of a working wife be exempt from net family income calculations.
e) rental variation on the basis of family size be abolished.
f) regional differences in costs be balanced through variations in service charges.

Although the report was well received, the proposed new scale was ultimately rejected because of the substantial increases in federal subsidies which would have been required. Following further review, a modified scale was introduced. This 1962 scale, presented in Table 1.2, was to be used on an experimental basis in new projects only. It called for rents for fully serviced accommodation ranging from a minimum of 25 per cent of income at a monthly income of S 100 to a maximum of 31.3 per cent of income at $\$ 479$ and above. Family Allowances were exempted from the income calculation. Rental variations on the basis of family size and penalty rents were abolished, the latter in the expectation that rent levels for higher income tenants would encourage them to seek market accommodation.

### 1.3 THE 1967 SCALE

Continuing inflation, which resulted in increasing numbers of families having to spend more than 30 per cent of their incomes for shelter, prompted the

TABLE 1.2
grad ated hental scale
FOR FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL FULLY-SERVICED LOW RENTAL IIOUSING

amily Income is the sum of the gross incone of the head of the household, gross income of an employed spouse, a flat $\$ 75$ per montl of the income of a working child under the age of 25 and the full gross income thereafter, as well as all other payments and benefits received with the exception of Fainily Allowance.
Serviced Accomodation means accomodation supplied with heat, hot water, stove and refrigerator and, where applicable, janitor service and elevators.
Application of Hent Scale: The monthly rent shown opposite family income applies until the next change in income, i.e., \$25 applied to family income ranging from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 103.99$. $\$ 26$ applies to income ranging from $\$ 104$ to $\$ 106.99$, etc.
Rents for Unserviced Accommodation: The Housing Authority will subinit to the Partnership for approval with the annual budget The value of such services as heat and hot water in the locality, for the various types of units in the project. The approved anount should then be deducted from the rents shown in this table for unserviced accommodation.

Ontario Housing Corporation to approach CIIHC with a proposal for a new scale in 1966. OHC suggested that from 22.2 per cent to 30 per cent of income be charged for fully serviced accommodation. CMHC agreed in principle with the need for rent reductions, but, using a slightly different formula, ${ }^{1}$ developed the scale shown in Table 1.3. The minimum percentage charge was set at 16.7 per cent of income for a monthly income of up to S 192 , and the maximum at 28.3 per cent for incomes of $\$ 561$ and above. Increased assistance to lower income families and reduced subsidies to those above the minimum welfare budget resulted in rents averaging $\$ 15$ less than those payable under the 1962 scale.

The 1967 scale also introduced more generous income deductions: earnings of children who were full-time students, living out and traveling expenses for the family head, part-time earnings up to $\$ 250 /$ month for the spouse earnings in excess of $\$ 75 / m o n t h$ for other family members, and capital gains also became exempt from the income calculation.

The scale was adopted by Ontario in February 1967, and by March of 1968 it was in use for all family and senior citizen accommodation in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan, which continued to use the earlier scales.

[^2]TABLE 1.3
GRadUated rental scale for fully serviced accommodation
IN PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS - 1967
(Fully Serviced - supplied with heat, water, hot water, stove, refrigerator)
The monthly rent shown opposite income applies until the next
income change shown

| Monthly |  |  | Monthly |  |  | Monthly |  |  | Monthly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Family Income | Rent |  | Family Income | Rent |  | Family Income | Rent |  | Family <br> Income | Rent |  |
| \$ | S | \% | S | S | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | S | \% |
| up to 192 | 32 | 16.7 | 284 | 63 |  | 376 | 95 |  | 472 | 128 |  |
| 196 | 33 |  | 288 | 65 | 22.6 | 380 | 96 |  | 476 | 130 |  |
| 200 | 35 |  | 292 | 66 |  | 384 | 97 | 25.2 | 480 | 131 | 27.0 |
| 204 | 36 |  | 296 | 67 |  | 388 | 98 |  | 484 | 132 |  |
| 208 | 37 | 17.8 | 300 | 69 |  | 392 | 100 |  | 488 | 133 |  |
| 212 | 39 |  | 304 | 70 | 23.1 | 396 | 101 |  | 492 | 135 |  |
| 216 | 40 |  | 308 | 72 |  | 400 | 103 | 25.8 | 496 | 136 | 27.4 |
| 220 | 42 |  | 312 | 74 |  | 404 | 104 |  | 500 | 137 |  |
| 224 | 43 | 19.2 | 316 | 75 |  | 408 | 106 |  | 504 | 139 |  |
| 228 | 45 |  | 320 | 76 | 23.8 | 412 | 107 |  | 508 | 140 |  |
| 232 | 46 |  | 324 | 77 |  | 416 | 108 | 26.0 | 512 | 141 | 27.5 |
| 236 | 47 |  | 328 | 78 |  | 420 | 109 |  | 516 | 143 |  |
| 240 | 48 | 20.0 | 332 | 80 |  | 424 | 110 |  | 520 | 144 |  |
| 244 | 50 |  | 336 | 81 | 24.2 | 428 | 112 |  | 524 | 146 |  |
| 248 | 51 |  | 340 | 82 |  | 432 | 114 | 26.4 | 528 | 147 | 27.8 |
| 252 | 53 |  | 344 | 84 |  | 436 | 115 |  | 532 | 149 |  |
| 256 | 54 | 21.0 | 348 | 85 |  | 440 | 117 |  | 536 | 151 |  |
| 260 | 56 |  | 352 | 86 | 24.4 | 444 | 118 |  | 540 | 153 |  |
| 264 | 57 |  | 356 | 88 |  | 448 | 119 | 26.6 | 544 | 155 | 28.5 |
| 268 | 58 |  | 360 | 89 |  | 452 | 120 |  | 548 | 158 |  |
| 272 | 59 | 21.7 | 364 | 91 |  | 456 | 122 |  | 552 | 161 |  |
| 276 | 61 |  | 368 | 92 | 25.0 | 460 | 123 |  | 556 | 164 |  |
| 280 | 62 |  | 372 | 94 |  | 464 | 125 | 26.9 | 560 | 168 | 30.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 468 | 126 |  | 561 | and up | 30.0 |

TO CALCULATE MONTHLY RENT FOR UNSERVICED ACCOMMODATION, subtract from the appropriate serviced monthly rent the estimated local cost of heat, water and hot water for the type of units in the project. Where a stove or refrigerator is not provided subtract an additional 51 for each item.

DEFINITION OF INCOME
For the purposes of this Agreement, "Income" shall refer to the aggregate gross income, in whatever form received, of all members of the family, or of an individual where applicable, EXCLUDING:

1. Earnings of children in regular attendance at recognized institutions of learning: Funds for tuition, such as scholarships, bursaries and contributions from non-resident family members.
2. Living out or travelling allowances of a family head; Casual and/or part-time earnings of a spouse up to 5250 per annum.
3. Earnings in excess of $\$ 75$ per month of all members of family other than the family head or spouse. (This will include persons related by blood, marriage or adoption or other persons who may reasonably be assumed to form part of the family.)
4. Capital gains, such as insurance settlement, inheritances, disability awards, sale of effects.
5. Family Allowance.

### 1.4 THE 1970 SCALE

By mid-1968 there were renewed pressures for more liberal income deductions (an increased amount for working spouses and the first 5250 of overtime earnings of family heads). The report of the Hellyer Task Force, released in January 1969, criticized rent-to-income formulae for "breeding disincentive and a "what's the use" attitude toward self and income improvement". 1 Its recommendations were the following:
a) rents be reduced from $S 3$ per unit at the bottom end of the scale to $\$ 22$ per unit at the top end to counteract the increases in prices and incomes since 1966.
b) the scale be adjusted biennially.
c) the upward adjustments in rents be made at 2 year intervals.
d) the first $\$ 500$ of income of a working spouse not be included in income calculation.
e) rental reductions of $\$ 2 /$ child for families with more than 2 children; and
f) rental payments in excess of full recovery rent be accumulated in a special downpayment savings fund for eventual home purchase.

The Graduated Rental Scale (GRS) which was developed subsequent to the review of these suggestions is presented in THE PRESENT FEDERAL POSITION (Chapter 2). For purposes of calculating federal subsidy contributions, it set

[^3]rent at a minimum of $\$ 28$ or 16.7 per cent of income for monthly incomes up to $\$ 192$; a maximum of 25 per cent of income was chargeable for incomes of $\$ 404$ and more. The $\$ 75 / m o n t h$ income deduction was extended to working spouses, and a $\$ 2 /$ child deduction in monthly rent, down to the $\$ 28$ minimum, was also allowed.

### 1.5 SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS

One of the provisions of the 1970 scale was that it be reviewed biennially and adjusted as necessary to reflect changes in incomes and expenditures. Reviews occurred in 1972, 1974 (under the auspices of the CMHC Task Force on Shelter and Incomes) and 1978. Although a number of suggested changes have been subject to repeated consideration - among these the introduction of a separate scale for seniors, simplification of the scale and income calculation formula and the perennial requests for more liberal income deductions and revisions to the scale to compensate for increases in prices and incomes - no revisions to the 1970 scale or income calculation formula have been made.

### 1.6 THE PRESENT SITUATION

While provinces are at liberty to use the federal GRS or a scale of their own, all cost-sharing arrangements for the Public Housing and Rent Supplement programs continue to stipulate that federal contributions will be made on the basis of whichever scale generates the greater revenue. New Brunswick and Quebec have never used the GRS. In the absence of changes to it during the 1970's most other provinces have either made minor adjustments in their application of the GRS and/or federal income calculation formula, or,
after a period of using the GRS, have subsequently developed their own rental scales.

The relevant details of these changes are presented in the pages that follow. They were obtained via a telephone survey of program administrators initially undertaken in March 1979 and subsequently repeated during July 1980. Among the significant changes for $1979-80$ are the introduction of a flat 25 per cent of income rental charge for seniors in New Brunswick and a reduction from 30 to 25 per cent of income charged in Alberta.

Questions on provincial information should be addressed directly to the individuals whose addresses and telephone numbers are provided in the appendix to the report.

CHAPTER TWO

THE PRESENT FEDERAL POSITION

The maximum subsidy payable by the federal government for the Public Housing and Rent Supplement Programs is calculated on the basis of the federal Graduated Rental Scale (Table 2.1). The federal formula for determination of adjusted income, according to which rents are charged, is presented in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.1
FEDERAL GRADUATED RENTAL SCALE FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION ${ }^{1}$ IN PUBLIC HOUSING AND RENT SUPPLEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND ELDERLY CITIZENS

## 1970


$1_{\text {Fully }}$ Serviced - supplied with heat, water, hot water, stove, refrigerator.
Note: The monthly rent shown opposite income applies until the next income change shown.

To calculate monthly rent for unserviced accommodation, subtract from the appropriate serviced monthly rent the estimated local cost of heat, water and hot water for the type of units in the project. Where a stove or refrigerator is not provided subtract an additional $\$ 1$ for each item.

RENT REDUCTIONS FOR CHILDREN. The above scale provides the rental rate for a family or individual with no children. A reduction in this rent of $\$ 2$ per month is allowable for each child with a minimum serviced rent of $\$ 28$ a month regardless of the number of children.

TABLE 2.2
FEDERAL DEFINITION OF INCOME
For the purposes of this agreement, "Income" shall refer to the aggregate gross income, in whatever form received, of all members of the family, or of an individual where applicable, EXCLUDING:

1. Earnings of children in regular attendance at recognized institutions of learning: Funds of tuition, such as scholarships, bursaries and contributions from non-resident family members.
2. Living out or travelling allowances of a family head.
3. Earnings of a working spouse of up to $\$ 900$ per annum.
4. Income from any source other than social assistance payments of a one-parent family up to $\$ 900$ per annum.
5. Earnings in excess of $\$ 75$ per month of all members of the family other than the family head or spouse. (This will include persons related by blood, marriage or adoption or other persons who may reasonably be assumed to form part of the family.)
6. Capital gains, such as insurance settlement, inheritances, disability awards, sale of effects.
7. Family allowance.

## CHAPTER THREE

## PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL RENT SCALES

The federal Graduated Rental Scale is used to determine rents for both family and senior citizen tenants in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and for family tenants in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Prince Edward Island and Ontario have developed their own scales for senior citizens. In New Brunswick, Quebec, Alderta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon outside Whitehorse, provincial and territorial rental scales are in use for both client groups. Kents for social assistance recipients are charged according to provincial scales in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. Payment schedules in other provinces and territories are described in Chapter 6.

The ways in which the non-federal scales differ from the GRS are summarized in Table 3.1. The scales themselves are presented in Tables 3.2(a) through 3.2(f), with three exceptions: the Alberta and British Columbia scales, which charge a flat 25 per cent of adjusted income for rent; and the New Brunswick Senfors scale, where a flat 25 per cent of adjusted income is also charged.

While the scales are largely self-explanatory, two brief descriptions may clarify the situations in Ontario and the Northwest Territories, respectively. The Ontario Ministry of Housing and Ontario Housing Corporation have developed a series of twenty-nine GRS based scales which simplify rent calculation in family housing projects where utilities and services are of greater or lesser dollar value than the heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator assumed to be provided with the GRS scale. The Ontario scales use the GRS rent-to-income ratios, but include the relevant utility and service deductions or surcharges in the final rent. They have abbreviated titles of $M$
(minus), $P$ (plus) and NS (not serviced) and the dollar amount of the deduction or surcharge. For example, in a project where the $M 5$ scale is in use, the dollar value of services provided is $\$ 5$ less than tinat of heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator. Tenants with a given income would be charged $\$ 5$ less rent than payable with the GKS. In a P7 project, services valued at $\$ 7$ more than the value of heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator are provided, and the rent charge is $\$ 7$ more than it would be with the GRS. Because different combinations of services can have identical dollar values, the scale in use does not indicate which services are provided; to ascertain this it is necessary to consult individual project files.

The Northwest Territories scale charges rent as a flat 25 per cent of income minus a Basic Living Allowance. The Basic Living Allowance is the minimum expenditure considered necessary for a household to meet food, clothing and personal care needs. The territory has been divided into five zones of differing food costs for the purpose of calculating the BLA (clothing and personal expenses are assumed to remain constant).

The cost zones are listed by community in Table 3.2(e)(i). Basic Living Allowances, by cost zone, and household size, are presented in Tables $3.2(e)(2)$ through $3.2(e)(6)$. Table $3.2(e)(7)$ shows maximum chargeable rents, by cost zone and dwelling size, under the NWT rental scale.

TABLE 1.1



TABLE 3.2(a)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RENTAL SCALE
FOR SENIOR CITIZENS FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION 1977

| Monthly Income <br> up to | Rent-to-Income <br> Ratio | Monthly Rent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (dollars) | (Per Cent) | (dollars) |
| 245 |  |  |
| 250 | 20.0 | 49 |
| 255 | 20.2 | 51 |
| 260 | 20.4 | 52 |
| 265 | 20.6 | 54 |
| 270 | 20.8 | 55 |
| 275 | 21.0 | 57 |
| 280 | 21.2 | 58 |
| 285 | 21.4 | 60 |
| 290 | 21.6 | 62 |
| 295 | 21.8 | 63 |
| 300 | 22.0 | 65 |
| 305 | 22.2 | 67 |
| 310 | 22.4 | 68 |
| 315 | 22.6 | 70 |
| 320 | 22.8 | 72 |
| 325 | 23.0 | 74 |
| 330 | 23.2 | 75 |
| 335 | 23.4 | 77 |
| 340 | 23.6 | 79 |
| 345 | 23.8 | 81 |
| 350 | 24.0 | 83 |
| 355 | 24.2 | 85 |
| 360 | 24.4 | 87 |
| 365 | 24.6 | 89 |
| 370 | 24.8 | 91 |
| and | 25.0 | 92 |
|  | 25 per cent of Total Income |  |

1. There will be an additional charge of SlO per month for single individuals living in a double apartment.
2. The above rents include charges for heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator.
3. Minimum monthly rent is 549 or 20 per cent of monthly income.

TABLE 3.2(b)
NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSING CORPORATION RENTAL SCALE
FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION
1974


For each additional child deduct $\$ 2$, with a minimum serviced rent of $\$ 28$ monthly.

This rental scale is applicable to all NBHC family Housing; and is for fully serviced accommodation. Fully serviced accommodation includes heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator. Where heat is not supplied deduct SlO; hot water s3; stove and refrigerator $\$ 1$ each.

TABLE 3.2(c)
QUEBEC
ROGERS RENTAL SCALE
FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION 1971

TABLE DESCRIBING RENT SCALE

| Monthly Income of <br> Head of <br> Family and <br> his Consort | Marginal <br> Rate | Monthly <br> Rent | Rate of <br> Rent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (dollars) | (per cent) | (dollars) | (per cent) |
| 230 | 26.36 | 41 | 17.8 |
| 252 | 26.36 | 47 | 18.4 |
| 274 | 26.36 | 52 | 19.1 |
| 296 | 26.36 | 58 | 19.6 |
| 318 | 26.36 | 64 | 20.1 |
| 340 | 26.36 | 70 | 20.5 |
| 362 | 26.36 | 75 | 20.8 |
| 384 | 26.36 | 81 | 21.2 |
| 406 | 26.36 | 87 | 21.4 |
| 428 | 26.36 | 93 | 21.7 |
| 450 | 26.36 | 99 | 21.9 |
| 472 | 26.36 | 104 | 22.1 |
| 494 | 26.36 | 110 | 22.3 |
| 516 | 40.00 | 125 | 22.5 |
| 538 | 40.00 | 134 | 23.2 |
| 560 | 50.00 | 145 | 23.9 |
| 584 | 25.00 | 147 | 24.8 |
| 588 |  | 148 and up | 25.0 |
| 592 and up |  |  | 25.0 |

Marginal rate: the ratio in percentage between the increase of the cost of the rent and the increase of income.

Monthly rent: amount of basic rent before any deduction and/or addition.
Rate of rent: the ratio in percentage between the amount of the rent and the monthly income of the head of the family and of his consort.

TABLE 3.2(d)
ONTARIO
INTERIM SENIOR CITIZENS RENTAL SCALE FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION ${ }^{1}$ 1974

| Gross Annual Income ${ }^{2}$ | Gross Monthly Income | Rental Charge Range | Percentage of Incremental Increase in Income (Marginal Rate) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (dollars) | (dollars) | (dollars) | (per cent) |
| up to \$5,500 | up to 458 | 32 - 91 | 20 |
| 5,501-\$5,800 | 459-483 | $92-97$ | 21 |
| 5,801-\$6,100 | 484-508 | 97-102 | 22 |
| 6,101-\$6,400 | 509-533 | 102-108 | 23 |
| 6,401-\$6,700 | 534-558 | 108-114 | 24 |
| Over \$6,700 | Over 558 | 114 + |  |
|  |  | 25 per cent of income in excess of $\$ 588$ (up to market rent in Rent Supplement) | 25 per cent (or less when market rent reached in Rent Supplement) |

[^4]TABLE 3.2(e)1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
COST ZONES FOR THE CALCULATION OF BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SETTLEMENTS

1978

| Zone 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { I Zone } 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\text { \|Zone } 3$ | $\text { Zone } 4$ | $\text { Zone } 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Detah | \|Ft. Liard | \|Aklavik | \|Bathurst Inlet | IGjoa Haven |
| Enterprise | \|Jean Marie River| | \|Arctic Red River| | \| Cambridge Bay | \|Pelly Bay |
| F. Providence | ILac La Martre | \|Colville Lake | \|Coppermine | \|Spence Bay |
| Ft. Resolution | \|Nahanni Butte | \|Ft. Franklin | \|Holman Is land | 1 |
| Ft. Simpson | \|Rae Lakes | \|Ft. Good Hope | 1 | 1 |
| Ft. Smith | \|Reliance | \|Ft. McPherson | \| Baker Lake | \|Repulse Bay |
| Hay River | \|Snowdrift | \|Ft. Norman | \|Chesterfield Inlet |  |
| Kakiska Lake | \|Trout Lake | \| Inuvik | \| Coral Harbour |  |
| Pine Point | \|Wrigley | \|Normal Wells | \|Rankin Inlet | \|Arctic Bay |
| Rae/Edzo | 1 | \|Paulatuk | Whale Cove | \|Clyde River |
| Yellowknife | 1 | \| Sachs Harbour |  | \|Grise Fiord |
|  | 1 | ITuktoyaktuk | \| Broughton Is land | P Pond Inlet |
|  | 1 | \|Eskimo Point | 1 Cape Dorset | \|Port Burwell |
|  | 1 |  | \| Hall Beach | \|Resolute Bay |
|  | 1 | \|Sanikiluaq | \|Igloolik | 1 . |
|  | 1 | 1 \| | \|Frobisher Bay | 1 , |
|  | 1 | 1 I | \|Lake Harbour | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 \| | \| Pangnirtung | I |
|  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |

TABLE 3.2(e)2
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MONTHLY BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE
COST ZONE 1


1 April 1980

TABLE 3.2(e) 3
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MONTHLY BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE
COST ZONE II


1 April 1980

TABLE 3.2(e)4
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MONTHLY BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE
COST ZONE III

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Household } \\ & \text { Size } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 11 11 11 | Food | 1 | Clothing | 1 1 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Personal } \\ \text { Care } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11 | S | I | S | 1 | S | 1 | S |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 11 | 114.00 | 1 | 20.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 159.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | 11 | 209.00 | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 30.00 | 1 | 279.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | 11 | 298.00 | I | 60.00 | 1 | 35.00 | 1 | 393.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | 11 | 378.00 | 1 | 80.00 | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 498.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | 11 | 460.00 | I | 100.00 | 1 | 45.00 | 1 | 595.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 6 | 11 | 483.00 | I | 120.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 653.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | 11 | 529.00 | 1 | 140.00 | 1 | 55.00 | 1 | 724.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 8 | 11 | 568.00 | 1 | 160.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 1 | 788.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | 11 | 607.00 | 1 | 180.00 | 1 | 65.00 | 1 | 852.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | I |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | 11 | 646.00 | 1 | 200.00 | 1 | 70.00 | 1 | 916.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 11 | 11 | 685.00 | 1 | 220.00 | 1 | 75.00 | 1 | 980.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | । |  |
| 12 | 11 | 724.00 | 1 | 240.00 | 1 | 80.00 | 1 | 1,044.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 13 | 11 | 763.00 | 1 | 260.00 | 1 | 85.00 | 1 | 1,108.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | 11 | 802.00 | 1 | 280.00 | 1 | 90.00 | 1 | 1,172.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |

1 April 1980

TABLE 3.2(e)5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MONTHLY BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE
COST ZONE IV


1 April 1980

TABLE 3.2(e)6
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MONTHLY BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCE
COST ZONE V

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Household } \\ & \text { Size } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 11 11 11 | Food | 1 | Clothing | 1 1 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Personal } \\ \text { Care } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11 | S | 1 | \$ | I | S | 1 | S |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | 11 | 132.00 | I | 20.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 177.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 2 | 11 | 242.00 | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 30.00 | 1 | 312.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | 11 | 346.00 | 1 | 60.00 | । | 35.00 | 1 | 441.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 4 | 11 | 439.00 | 1 | 80.00 | I | 40.00 | 1 | 559.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | 11 | 521.00 | 1 | 100.00 | । | 45.00 | 1 | 666.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 6 | 11 | 560.00 | 1 | 120.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 730.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 7 | 11 | 614.00 | 1 | 140.00 |  | 55.00 | 1 | 809.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 8 | 11 | 659.00 | 1 | 160.00 | 1 | 60:00 | 1 | 879.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | 11 | 704.00 | 1 | 180.00 | । | 65.00 | 1 | 949.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | I |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | 11 | 749.00 | 1 | 200.00 | 1 | 70.00 | 1 | 1,019.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 11 | 11 | 794.00 | 1 | 220.00 | 1 | 75.00 | 1 | 1,089.00 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | , |  |
| 12 | 11 | 839.00 | 1 | 240.00 | 1 | 80.00 | 1 | 1,159.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | , |  |
| 13 | 11 | 884.00 | । | 260.00 | 1 | 85.00 | , | 1,229.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | 11 | 929.00 | 1 | 280.00 | 1 | 90.00 | 1 | 1,229.00 |
|  | 11 |  | I |  |  |  | I |  |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  |

1 April 1980

TABLE 3.2(e)7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
rental scale rent maximums*
1980

*The above maximums do not apply in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Norman Wells, Hay River, Fort Simpson and Inuvik, where the maximum rent is economic or market rent. Economic rent is normally charged. In cases where the application of economic rent would result in an abnormally high vacancy rate, market rent may be applied.

TABLE 3.2(f)
YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION RENTAL SCALE
FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION ${ }^{1}$

| Monthly Family Income | Rental Charge ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage of Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (dollar range) | (dollar range) | (percentage range) |
| up to 100 | 4 | - |
| 100-200 | 5-30 | $5-15$ |
| 201-299 | $31-63$ | 15.4-21.1 |
| $300-398$ | 64-96 | 21.3 - 24.1 |
| 399 - 500 | 97-130 | 24.3-26.0 |
| 501-599 | 131-163 | 26.1-27.2 |
| 600-698 | 164-196 | 27.3-28.1 |
| 699 - 800 | 197-230 | 28.2-28.8 |
| 801 - 899 | 231-263 | 28.8-29.2 |
| $900-998$ | 264-296 | 29.3-29.7 |
| 999-1,100 | 297-330 | 29.8-30 |
| 1,100-1,500 |  | 30 |
| 1,500 and above |  | 30 per cent on first 1,500 plus 20 per cent on all additional income. |

Includes heat, water, hot water, electricity, stove and refrigerator.
${ }^{2}$ Rents rise by $\$ 1$ for every $\$ 4$ increase in income for incomes between $\$ 100$ and $\$ 200$. For incomes above $\$ 200$, rents increase by $\$ 1$ for every 33 increase in income.


CHAPTER FOUR
PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL INCOME CALCULATION FORMULAE Each province and territory has its own formula for calculating the adjusted income against which rents are charged. These formulae differ to varying degrees from the federal formula; the differences are shown in Table 4.1.

Two housing authorities in Toronto are known to use formulae which differ from the standard Ontario method of adjusting income. The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company does not include assets in income calculation in its senior citizen projects. Instead, a monthly charge of 54 per thousand dollars of assets in excess of $\$ 6,000$ is added to tenants' rent. For non-profit housing the City of Toronto, the first 52,000 of assets are exempt from income calculation. Interest income on the remainder is determined at current rates.

CHAPTER FIVE

ITEMS INCLUDED IN RENT

GRS rents are for fully serviced accommodation, including heat, water hot water, stove and refrigerator. If heat, water or hot water are not provided, deductions equivalent to estimated local costs are made. Deductions for a stove and refrigerator are $\$ 1$ each. The GRS also allows a rental deduction of $\$ 2$ for each dependent child. There are no instructions for rent deductions for foster children.

Both those provinces which continue to use the GRS and those with their own scales now have more detailed methods of adjusting rents on the basis of utilities and services provided. In Ontario, as mentioned previously, the servicing differentials have been codified into a series of scales which take into account surcharges and deductions.

Those items normally included in rent for families and senior citizens, along with standard surcharges and deductions, are listed by province and territory in Tables 5.1 through 5.12. Items included in rents for Social Assistance recipients are dealt with in Chapter 6.

TABLE 5.1
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
NEWFOUNDLAND

| Item | \| F SC |if not included in rent | ! Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 1,1 | 1 |
|  | \| $\checkmark$ \| ${ }^{\text {\| }} 16$ | \|\$15 for heat and light for |
|  | 111 | \|seniors in Rent Supplement |
|  | 111 | \|projects |
|  | 11 | 1 |
| water | $1 \checkmark$ \| $\checkmark$ lestimated local cost | 1 |
|  | 11 | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark\|\checkmark\| \$ 4$ | 1 |
|  | 1 I 1 | 1 ( 1 |
| electricity | 111 | 12 bedroom \$ 9 (dryer add \$1) |
|  | 111 | 13 bedroom \$ 8 |
|  | 111 | 14 bedroom \$ 9 |
|  | 111 | 15 bedroom \$ 10 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| stove and | $1 \checkmark 1$ - 1 1 each | 1 |
| refrigerator | 1 1 1 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| parking | $1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | , |
| washer and dryer | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*tenants in low rise family units |
|  | 111 | \| responsible for yard maintenance |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| children | 1 \| $1 \$ 2 /$ child for dependent | 1 |
|  | 1 I Ichildren. Foster | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |children considered on | 1 |
|  | 1 \| la case-by-case basis. | 1 |
|  | 1 1 1 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |

TABLE 5.2
ITEMS NOKMALLY LINCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

| Item | \| F SC |if not included in rent | 1 Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 1 1 1 | I |
|  | \| $\\|^{\text {\|Furnace }}$ Electric | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Heat Heat | 1 |
|  | 1 113 bedroom $\$ 40 \quad \$ 50$ | 1 |
|  | 1 \| 14 bedroom $\$ 45$ \$55 | 1 |
|  | $1-1$ | 1 |
| water | 15151 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark$ deduction included in | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |heat deduction | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| electricity | 111 | lappropriate cost |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| stove and | \| $/ \checkmark \mid \$ 1$ each | 1 |
| refrigerator | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| parking | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| washer and dryer | 111 | lappropriate cost |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*tenants in low rise units asked |
|  | 111 | \| to undertake yard maintenance |
|  | 111 |  |
| children | 1 I 1\$2/child for dependent | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |children, foster | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Ichildren if payment for | 1 |
|  | 1 \| llatter, up to a maximum | 1 |
|  | 11 lof $\$ 75 /$ month, included | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |in calculation of | 1 |
|  | 1 \| lincome. | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| other | 111 | \|\$10 charge for single senior |
|  | 111 | \|citizens occupying a double unit |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | , |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |

TABLE 5.3

|  | ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN PROVINCE/TERRIT NOVA SCOTIA | MONTHLY RENT ORY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 I Deduction | 1 - |
| Item | 1 F SC lif not included in rent | Surcharge |
|  | 11 | 1 - |
| heat | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1 \$ 8.50$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| water | 1 ノ1 1 \$2.50 | 1 |
|  | 1,1 | , |
| hot water | 1 ノ1 $1 \$ 5.00$ | 1 |
|  | 11 \| | 1 |
| electricity | 111 | \| \$12 for seniors on bulk meter |
|  | 111 | , |
| stove and |  | 1 |
| refrigerator | 11 | , |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *parking | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | \|*no charge if available |
|  | 111 | , |
| washer and | $11 / 1$ | 1 |
| dryer | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*tenants in low rise units |
|  | 111 | \| responsible for yard maintenance |
|  | 111 |  |
| children | 1 \| 1 2/child for dependent | I |
| - | 1 \| |children, foster | 1 |
|  | \| | |children if payment for | , |
|  | \| | |latter included in | 1 |
|  | \| | |calculation of income. | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |

TABLE 5.4
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
NEW BRUNSWICK


TABLE 5.5
ITEMS NORMALLY included in monthly rent PROVINCE/TERRITURY

QUEBEC

|  | Deduction |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1 F SC \|if not included in rent | Surcharge |
| heat | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | I |
|  | $1 \times 1$ | 1 |
|  | $1,1 / 1$ | I |
| water | $1 \times 151$ | I |
|  | $1-1 / 1$ | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark 151$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
| electricity | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | I |
| stove and refrigerator | $1 \checkmark 1 / 1 \$ 1.50$ each | I |
|  | 1 1 1 | , |
|  | 111 | , |
| parking | 111 | \$1.50 plug-in |
|  | 11 | \$6 garage |
|  | 111 | charges levied at discretion of |
|  | 111 | \|local authorities. |
|  | 111 | \| |
| washer and dryer | 111 | \|\$1.50 dryer |
|  | 111 |  |
|  | 111 |  |
| *maintenance | 111 | *tenants in low rise units |
|  | 1.1 | responsible for yard maintenance |
|  | 1 1 | at discretion of local |
|  | 11 | authorities. |
|  | 11 |  |
| children | \| | $\mid \$ 2 / \mathrm{child}$ for 1 st and $2 \mathrm{nd} \mid$ | for children $21-25,25$ per cent |
|  | 1 I Idependent and/or foster 1 | of market rent for a single room. |
|  | 1 \| |children; $\$ 3 / \mathrm{child}$ for |  |
|  | 1 \| 3 rd and 4th, \$5/child | for children over 25,50 per cent |
|  | 1 Ifor 5 th and 6th; | of market rent for a single room. |
|  | 1 I $1 \$ 6 / \mathrm{child}$ for 7 th and |  |
|  | 1 \|subsequent children |  |
|  | 1 \| (payment for foster | |  |
|  | \| |children not included in |  |
|  | 1 \| |calculation of income). | |  |
|  | 11 |  |
| other | 11 | charges for supplementary |
|  | 11 | services (e.g., garbage disposal, |
|  | 1 , | laundry facilities), at |
|  | 11 | discretion of local authorities. |
|  | 11 |  |
|  | 11 |  |

TABLE 5.6
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
ONTARIO


TABLE 5.7
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT PROVINCE/TERRITORY

MANITOBA


TABLE 5.8
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT PROVINCE/TERRITORY

SASKATCHEWAN


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TABLE 5.9
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERKITORY
ALBERTA

| Item | \| F SC |if not included in rent | 1 Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 1 | 1 |
|  | $1 \checkmark\|\checkmark\| e s t i m a t e d ~ l o c a l ~ c o s t ~$ | 1 |
|  | 1 1 1 | 1 |
| water | $1 \checkmark$ \| ${ }^{\text {estimated local cost }}$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| hot water |  | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| electricity | 111 | lestimated local cost |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| stove and refrigerator | \| $/ \checkmark \mid \$ 1$ each | 1 |
|  | 11 \| | I |
|  | 111 | I |
| parking | 111 | \|charge levied at discretion of |
|  | 111 | \|landlord or local authorities. |
|  | 111 | \| |
| *washer and dryer | 111 | \|*provided at discretion of local |
|  | 111 | \| authorities. |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*local authorities in large |
|  | 111 | \| cities have maintenance staff. |
|  | 111 | \| Tenants in low rise units in |
|  | 111 | \| smaller municipalities may be |
|  | 111 | \| responsible for yard |
|  | 111 | \| maintenance. |
|  | 111 |  |
| children | 1 \| $1 \$ 5 /$ child deduction for | , |
|  | 1 I Idependent children and | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |foster children | 1 |
|  | I \| | payment for foster | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |children included in | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |calculation of income). | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 1 \| 1 | 1 |

TABLE 5.10
ITEMS NORNALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

| Item | \| F SC |if not included in rent | Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 11 | 1 |
|  | $11 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| electricity | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| stove and refrigerator | 1,1 | 1 |
|  | $1 \sqrt{1}$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *parking | 111 | \|*parking charges for Rent Supple- |
|  | 111 | \| ment units levied at discretion |
|  | 11 | 1 of landlord. |
|  | 111 |  |
| washer and dryer | 11 | 1 - |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 11 | \|*tenants with fenced units |
|  | 11 | \| responsible for yard |
|  | 111 | 1 maintenance. |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| children | 1 1 Ino deduction for | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Idependent children or | 1 |
|  | \| | |foster children. | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |Payments for foster | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |children excluded from | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Income calculation. | 1 |
|  | 111 | , |
| other | 111 | \|Cablevision provided for seniors |
|  | 111 | \|who were residents prior to 1978. |
|  | 111 | In Commission managed sc units, |
|  | 111 | \| $\$ 10 /$ mo. for singles occupying a |
|  | 11 | \|double unit. In non-profit units |
|  | 111 | ldifference in economic rent |
|  | 11 | \| between single and double for |
|  | 111 | \|singles occupying a double unit. |
|  | 111 | 1 ) |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |

TABLE 5.11
ITEMS NORMALLY INCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT
PROVINCE/TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

| Item | \| F SC |if not included in rent | 1 Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 1 1 | 1 |
| heat | 1 1 ノ1 | 1 |
|  | $1,1,1$ | 1 |
| water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 1,1 | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| electricity | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| stove and | -ノ \| | 1 |
| refrigerator | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *parking | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | \\| n o charge where available |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| washer anddryer | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*tenants responsible for yard |
|  | 111 | \| maintenance in low rise units. |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| children | 1 I Ino deduction for | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Idependent children or | 1 |
|  | I I Ifoster children. | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | , |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 - |
|  | 111 | , |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 11 | 1 |

TABLE 5.12
ITEMS NORMALLY LNCLUDED IN MONTHLY RENT PROVINCE/TERRITORY

YUKUN

| Item | I F SC Iif not included in rent | 1 Surcharge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 1,1 | I |
|  | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | \|fuel oil consumption above 1300 |
|  | 111 | Igallons annually charged to |
|  | 111 | \|family tenants outside Whitehorse |
|  | 111 | lat actual cost. |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 1,11 | 1 |
| hot water | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| *electricity | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | \|electricity (non-heat) included |
|  | 111 | \|in rent outside Whitehorse. |
|  | 111 | (Consumption above 9800 KWH |
|  | 11 | lannually (no stove), 1200 KWH |
|  | 111 | \| (stove included) charged to |
|  | 11 | \|family tenants at actual cost. |
|  | 11 | \| Inside Whitehorse, charge is \$20/ |
|  | 11 | \| bachelor, 1 bedroom; \$25/3 |
|  | 111 | \| bedroom; \$30/4 bedroom. |
|  | 111 | 1 l |
| stove and | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
| refrigerator | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
| parking | $1 \checkmark 1 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
|  | 11,1 | 1 |
| washer and | $11 \checkmark 1$ | 1 |
| dryer | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | , |
| *maintenance | 111 | \|*all maintenance provided in |
|  | 111 | I Whitehorse. Outside Whitenorse, |
|  | 111 | \| tenants responsiole for yard |
|  | 111 | \| maintenance for low rise units. |
|  | 111 |  |
| children | 1 I $1 \$ 6 /$ child deduction for | 1 |
|  | 1 \| Idependent children, | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |foster children if | 1 . |
|  | 1 \| |payment for the latter | 1 |
|  | 1 \| |included in calculation | 1 |
|  | 1 1 lof income. | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | 1 |
|  | 111 | I |

## CHAPTER SIX

## RENTS FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Rents for Public Housing tenants receiving Social Assistance vary. They may represent a negotiated fixed payment determined by the province or the shelter component of Social Assistance, or the rent established by the federal rent-to-income scale or a provincial rent-to-income scale. This complicated situation is shown in Table 6.1. Maximum shelter components of Social Assistance are listed by province and territory in Table 6.2.

For tenants in Rent Supplement projects, the Federal/Provincial Master Agreements (under Section $44(1)(a)$ ) the Federal/Provincial Project Tripartite Agreements (under Section $44(1)(b)$ ) both stipulate that rent shall be the greater of the shelter rental component of Social Assistance payments or rents chargeable under the GRS.

The careful reader of Tables 6.1 and 6.2 will notice that there are considerable variations by province in the shelter component of social assistance. To some extent the inequities are understated because the substantial per unit subsidies for public housing are not included. There are a number of subtle but disturbing issues in this area. The most obvious one is the adequacy of the shelter component of social assistance. Less obviously a question could be raised about the extent to which public housing has become a supplement to the welfare system. In addition, one should ask why some are entitled to additional subsidies while others are not.

TABLE 6.1
MONTHLY RENTS FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS IN PUBLIC HUUSING ${ }^{1}$

| Province/ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Territory | Rents |
|  | 1 l |
| Newfoundland | \|\$60 unserviced rent, $\$ 1$ additional for stove, $\$ 1$ additional for \|refrigerator; $\$ 80$ if heat and hot water included. |
|  | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | \|Earned income used for determination of rent on GRS Scale, |
|  | Iprovided charge not below \$28. If charge below \$28 basic rents |
|  | lapply as follows: $\$ 200$ in Charlottetown; $\$ 175$ in Summerside; |
|  | \|\$125 in other locations. Adjustments for utilities same as for |non-S.A. recipients, Senior Citizens on S.A. charged $\$ 115$. |
|  |  |
| Nova Scotia | \| $\$ 80$ for 3 -bedroom unit, $\$ 85$ for 4 -bedroom unit, $\$ 90$ for more \|than 4-bedroom unit. Adjustments for utilities same as for |non-S.A. recipients. |
|  | , |
| New Brunswick | \|Rent charged on NBHC scale. Adjustments for utilities same as Ifor non-S.A. recipients. |
|  |  |
| Quebec | \|\$70 basic rent, electricity included. |
|  | 1 , |
| Ontario | \|Based on the rent to income approach: 1 person $\$ 35,2$ persons |
|  | \|\$88, 3 persons \$109, 4 persons \$125, 5 persons \$140, 6 persons |
|  | \|\$156, 7 persons $\$ 155,8$ persons $\$ 133,9$ persons \$140, 10 |
|  | Ipersons $\$ 146,11$ persons $\$ 153,12$ persons $\$ 158$. Adjustments |
|  | \|for utilities as for non-S.A. recipients. |
|  |  |
| Manitoba | \|For families, basic rent of $\$ 170$ if tenants pay all utilities, |
|  | \| $\$ 175$ if water included, $\$ 185$ if lights included, $\$ 190$ for |
|  | \|lights and water, $\$ 205$ for water and heat, $\$ 220$ for heat, |
|  | llights and water. Seniors pay $\$ 100$ for a single person, $\$ 150$ Ifor a couple, utilities included. |
|  |  |
| Saskatchewan | \|Basic rent of $\$ 50 /$ person, $\$ 5$ for each additional person up to a \|maximum of $\$ 75$, for serviced or unserviced accommodation. |
|  |  |
| Alberta | \|Approximately 30 per cent of income. Adjustments for utilities las for non-S.A. recipients. |
|  | las for non-S.A. recipients. |
| British Columbia\|25 per cent of ( $1 / 3$ of Support Allowance) + (Suppor\|Allowance). |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1 l |
| Northwest | \|As per NWT Rental Scale. |
|  | 1 边 |
|  | 1 l |
| Yukon | Tenants on partial S.A. with earned income over $\$ 410 /$ month lcharged according to GRS or Yukon scales. Those earning less \|charged $\$ 300$ basic rent, electricity included. |

[^5]TABLE 6.2
MAXIMUM SHELTER COMPONENTS OF SOCLAL ASSISTANCE ${ }^{1}$


[^6]
## CHAPTER SEVEN

## RENT DIFFERENTIALS FOR TYPICAL CLIENTS

In order to give the reader an idea of interprovincial variations in adjusted monthly income and in rent, income and rent calculations for typical senior citizen, family and social assistance tenants are presented in Tables 7.1 through 7.5. Rent as a percentage of gross and adjusted income is also given.

TABLE 7.1
MONTHLY RENT FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCOMAODATION ${ }^{1}$
CLIENT TYPE: SINGLE SENIOR CITIZEV, MINIMUM INCOME ${ }^{2}$
UNIT: BACHELOR


[^7]TABLE 7.2
MONTHLY RENT FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCOMGODATION ${ }^{1}$
CLIENT TYPE: SENIOR CITIZEN COUPLE, PENSION INCOME S10,000, S5,000 ASSETS ${ }^{2}$
UNIT: 1 BEDROOM

includes heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator uniess ocherwise indicated.
$2_{\text {income }}$ on $\$ 5,000$ sorputed at 7 per cent.
table 7.3
MONTHLY REST FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCO:CHDATIOR Single worki:G parent with one child lindek 18, minliuy wage (37t HOUR WEEK, 21 WORKIIG DAYS) ${ }^{2}$

fi = Fajily dlionance 3eneíics
: inciujes neat, warer, hor dater, stove and rerifgerator unless ornerwise indi=ated.

- Minimur daje races as of 1 iuly 2980.

5n:1: 6-11.


table 7.4
MONTHLY RENT FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCOMODATION ${ }^{1}$
CLIENT TYPE: 2 parent family hith two Children under 18, Wife not working, hUSBAND'S SALARY SIO,000

UNIT: 3 BEDROOM


[^8]TABLE 7.5
MONTHLY RENT FOR FULLY SERVICED ACCOMMODATION ${ }^{1}$
Client type: single motier on full social assistance ${ }^{2}$ with three children UNDER 18, PUBLIC HOUSING

UNIT: 3 BEDROOM


[^9]
## CHAPTER EIGHT

## HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

To compare benefits which may have accrued to public housing and rent supplement tenants over time, federal transfer payment schedules and income tax provisions for the period 1949-1980, or the census years therein, as well as rents from the federal scale then in use are presented below.

### 8.1 FAMILY ALLOWANCE BENEFITS

The federal Family Allowance schedule is set out in Table 8.1. This schedule has been followed by all provinces except PEI, Quebec and Alberta. Quebec and Alberta vary the federal payment structure. Quebec and PEI have paid provincial supplements; these were discontinued in PEI at the end of 1979. Provincial payments over time are shown in Tables $8.1(a)$ (PEI), 8.1(b) (Quebec) and 8.1(c) (Alberta).

### 8.2 OLD AGE SECURITY AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

Prior to 1951 , the provinces and the federal government cost-shared an Old Age Pension program which provided assistance based on need to those over 70 years of age who met means and residency requirements. With the passage of the Old Age Security Act, effective January 1952, flat rate benefits became available. In 1966 the Guaranteed Income Supplement program was introduced, at which time the age of eligibility for all benefits was reduced to 69. It was further reduced one year each succeeding year, and fixed at 65 in 1970. The payment schedule is shown below (Table 8.2).

TABLE 8.1
FEDERAL FAMILY ALLOWANCES


Source: Program Administration, Health and Welfare Canada
January 1980


TABLE 8.1(b)
quebec failliy allownncles

| Effective | Age Group | Number of Children | Federal PA | Provincial FA | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 1967 | $0-10$ | 1st | $\$ 6.00$8.0010.00(Y.A.) |  | $\$ 6.00$8.0010.00(Y.A.) |  |
| quabec tatroduces | 11-15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| own FA program | 16-17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| patd on a semit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ammal basis in | 0-11 | 1st |  | \$15.00 | Paid on a semi-annual basis June and December. |  |
| Junc and December |  | 2nd |  | 17.50 |  |  |
| of each year. |  | 3 rd |  | 20.00 |  |  |
| The June [967 |  | 4 th |  | 25.00 | ) |  |
| payment under |  | 5 ch |  | 30.00 | ) |  |
| chis progran was |  | 6cht |  | 35.00 | ) |  |
| 1/3 of the rates | 12-17 |  |  | addictonal $\$ 5.00$ ) |  |  |
| shown under the Provincial fa. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1973 |  | $0-17$ |  | \$12.00 |  |  |  |
| (Y.A. Program | 0-11 | 1 st |  |  | \$15.00 | s12.00 + provincial FA Paid on a semi-annual basis June and December. |  |
| eliminated) |  | 2nd |  | 17.50 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 rd |  | 20.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 ch |  | 25.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sth |  | 30.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6chat |  | 35.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12-17 |  |  | addicional 55.00 ) |  |  |  |  |
| Deccember 1973 Last payment recelved under the Provinctal semi-annual Fautly Allowance Program. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1974 | 0-11 | 1st | \$12.00 |  | \$12.00) |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 18.00 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00) \\ & 28.00)\end{aligned}+$ | + Provincial |
|  |  | 3 rd | 28.00 |  |  | Family <br> Allowance |
|  |  | 4 tht | 31.00 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28.00) \\ & 31.00) \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 12-17 | 1st | 17.00 |  | 17.00) |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 23.00 |  | 23.00) + Provincial |  |
|  |  | 3 rd | 33.00 |  | $33.00)$$36.00)$ | Family <br> Allowance |
|  |  | 4 cht | 36.00 |  |  |  |
|  | 0-17 | 1 st | \$ 3.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 d | 4.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 rd | 5.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4tht | 6.00 |  |  |  |



| Efective | Age Group | Number of Children | Federal FA | Provincial FA | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January to April$1977$ | 0-11 | lst | \$14.34 |  | \$14.34) |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 21.50 |  | $21.50)+$ | $\begin{aligned} & + \text { Provincial } \\ & \text { Family } \\ & \text { Allowance } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 3 rd | 35.53 |  | $35.53)$ |  |
|  |  | 4tht | 50.75 |  | 50.75) |  |
|  | 12-17 | 1st | 20.31 |  | 20.31) | + Provincial Fanily Allowance |
|  |  | 2nd | 27.47 |  | 27.47) + |  |
|  |  | 3rd | 41.50 |  | $41.50)$ |  |
|  |  | 4tht | 56.72 |  | 56.72) |  |
|  | 0-17 | 1st |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3.98 \\ 5.32 \\ 6.64 \\ 7.96 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2nd |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 rd |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4 \mathrm{ch}+$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| May to December 1977 | $0-11$ | 1st | \$14.34 |  | \$14.34) |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 21.50 |  | $21.50)+$ | + Provincial Family Allowance |
|  |  | 3 rd | 35.53 |  | 35.53) |  |
|  |  | 4 Lht | 50.75 |  | 50.75) |  |
|  | 12-17 | 1st | 20.31 |  | 20.31) |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 27.47 |  | $27.47)+$ | + Provincial Family Allowance |
|  |  | 3 rd | 41.50 |  | $41.50)$ |  |
|  |  | 4 ht | 56.72 |  | 56.72) |  |
|  | 0-17 | lst |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2nd |  | 55.056.768.4310.11 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 rd |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 ht |  |  |  |  |



| Effuctive | Abe Group | Number of Children | Federal FA | Provincial PA | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jambary 1980 | 0-11 | 1st | S13.08 |  | \$19.53) |
|  |  | 2nd | 19.62 |  | 28.25) Includes |
|  |  | 3 rd | 40.28 |  | 51.05) |
|  |  | 4tht | 50.19 |  | 63.11) Provincial $)$ |
|  | 12-17 | 1st | 18.53 |  | 24.98) Family |
|  |  | 2nd | 25.07 |  | 33.70 ) |
|  |  | $3 r d$ | $45.73$ |  | 56.50) Allowances |
|  |  | 4 tht |  |  | $68.56)$ |
|  | 0-17 | 1 st |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2nd |  | 8.63 |  |
|  |  | 3 rd |  | 10.77 |  |
|  |  | 4th+ |  | 12.92 |  |
| - | $0-17$ | all | \$30.50 (See note) |  | \$30.50 (See note) |

NoTE: Lnstitutions, toster parents and Children's Aid Societies are not eligible for the Child Tax Credit for children in their care. In lieu, the federal government pays a Special Allowance of $\$ 30.50$ per child. The Provincial Family Allowances does not apply to these groups.
$0-17$
all
$\$ 60.00$ (See note) $\$ 60.00$
NoTE: (hebec Family Allowances Act for Severely Itandicapped Children. This amount is pald on top of the regular fa payment. I
Source: Program Administration, llealth and Welfare Canada

Jalluary 1980

TABLE B.1(c)
ALBERTA FANILY ALIOWANCES

| Effective | Age Group | Number of Children | Federal fa | Provincial FA Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 January 1974 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.00 \\ 19.00 \\ 25.00 \\ 28.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.00 \\ 19.00 \\ 25.00 \\ 28.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 Jannary 1975 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 16.40 \\ & 20.80 \\ & 27.30 \\ & 30.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.40 \\ & 20.80 \\ & 27.30 \\ & 30.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 January 1976 (no changes from previous year) | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.40 \\ & 20.80 \\ & 27.30 \\ & 30.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.40 \\ & 20.80 \\ & 27.30 \\ & 30.60 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 January 1977 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 22.80 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 33.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 22.80 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 33.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 January 1978 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.40 \\ & 24.60 \\ & 32.30 \\ & 36.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.40 \\ & 24.60 \\ & 32.30 \\ & 36.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 January 1979 (Introduction of the Child Tax Credic) | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.10 \\ & 19.00 \\ & 25.00 \\ & 28.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.10 \\ & 19.00 \\ & 25.00 \\ & 28.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 Jamuary 1980 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-6 \\ 7-11 \\ 12-15 \\ 16-17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 16.50 \\ & 20.70 \\ & 27.20 \\ & 30.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |

January 1980

TABLE 8.2
OLD AGE SECURITY AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT


Sources: Statistics Canada, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, Social Security National Programs (A revier for the period 1946 to 1975). Ottawa: Statistics Canada, December 1976; Health and Welfare Canada, OAS and GIS data, 1975-1980.


#### Abstract

8.3 INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS

Basic exemptions and deductions allowable in income tax calculations for the census years 1951 to 1976 , and 1979 , are presented below (Table 8.3).


### 8.4 RENTS PAYABLE UNDER FEDERAL SCALES

The information in the compendium provides the basis for determination of rents paid during a period that saw the use of four different federal scales. These are shown in Table 8.4. The incomes used are estimated fron Statistics Canada income distribution data to be close to the "upper limit of the lower third" for the years in question. The year 1967 is included to illustrate use of the 1967 scale; 1978 is included as the last year for which income estimates are available. With additional income data, for example average tenant incomes and provincial welfare payments, more precise comparisons could be made.

TABLE 8.3
INCUNE TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS

|  | Basic <br> Personal <br> Exempl. | Married Excmption |  | 1 <br> I Age Exempt | Child Exemption |  | 1 Pamily $\mid$ \|Allowance| | Deduction | 1 Child Tax Credit | I Child I Care I Deductio | Interest $\mid$ Income \| Deductio | 1 | Pension Income Deduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I(Maximum | 1(Maximum) | 1(\$1,000) |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 n c $<50011 \mathrm{nc}>5001$ | inc $<5001 \mathrm{inc}>500$ |  | 1 | I | 1 |  |  |
| 19511 | 1,000 | 11,000 |  | 11.000 | 1150 1150-al11 | 400 1400-a111 | $1 /$ | 1 x | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | $1 \quad 11 n c<5001$ | - 1inc 45001 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | I | I | I |  |
| 19561 | 1,000 | 11,000 |  | 11,000 | $1 \mathrm{inc}<75011 \mathrm{nc}>7501$ | inc $<7501$ inc $>7501$ | $\checkmark$ | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ | 1 x |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1150 1150-al11 | 400 1400-a111 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | $1 \quad 11 \mathrm{nc} 47501$ | - 11nc< 27501 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| I |  | 1 |  | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 19611 | 1,000 | 11,000 |  | 11,000 | $11 \mathrm{nc} \leq 95011 \mathrm{nc} \geqslant 9501$ | inc $\langle 95011 \mathrm{nc}>9501$ | $\checkmark$ | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1250 1250-all\| | 500 \|500-a11| |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 11nc L9501 | linc 27501 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 1 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I |  |  |
| 19661 | 1,000 | 11,000 |  | 11,000 | 1 Inc $<95011 \mathrm{nc}>$ 9501 | Inc $<9501$ inc $>9501$ | $1 \checkmark$ | I x | $1 \times$ | 1 x |  | $\checkmark$ |
| (1) 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1300 1300-al11 | 1550 1550-a111 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 1 | $1 \quad 11 \mathrm{nc} \leq 9501$ | I inc 27501 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | $1>1$ | 111 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I |  |  |
| 19711 | 1,000 | 11,000 |  | 1 1,000 | 1inc $\langle 95011 \mathrm{nc}\rangle 9501$ | inc $<9501$ inc $\geq 9501$ | $1 \checkmark$ | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| (1) 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1300 \|300-al1] | 1550 1550-al11 |  | , | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 1 | \| inc $<950$ \| | - 11nc 17501 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 11 |  | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 19761 | 2,090 | 11nc L3601inc | 360 | 11,310 | Fincll41011ac 1410\| | Inc 14701 inc 14701 | $1 \times$ | $1 \times$ | 1 \$2,000 | 17 |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 |  | 1 1to | 2190 | 1 | $1 \ldots \quad 1$ 21901 | 1 1to 21901 |  | 1 | 1 (500/ | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 11,830 | 2190 | 1 | 1390 1390-1 | 720- 1720-1 | 1 | 1 | 1 child) | 1 | , |  |
| 1 |  | 11 |  | 1 | 1 lall inc l | 1 lall inc l | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | $1 \quad 1$ |  | 1 | $1 \quad 1 \leq 14101$ | $1<14701$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| I |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 1 1 | 11 | 1 | , | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  | 11 |  | 1 | 1 Under 17 I | 1 Over 17 I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 19791 | 2,650 | 11nc<43011nc | 430 | 1 | Inc<l750\|Inc 1750| | Inc<18401inc 18401 | I $\quad$ x | \$218 | 1 \$4,000 | $1 \checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 1 |  | 1_- Ito | 2750 | 1 1,660 | $1 \quad 110 \quad 27501$ | _ 110 |  | 1 | $1(1,000 /$ | 1 |  |  |
| I |  | 12,320 \| | 2750 | 1 | $15001500-\mathrm{al11}$ | 910 1910-1 |  | 1 | ( child) | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 |  | 11 |  | 1 | 1 11ucL27501 | lall inc \| |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | I |  |
|  |  | 1 - 1 |  | 1 | 1 1 1 | $1<27501$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |

TABLE 8.4
RENTS PAYABLE UNDER FEDERAL RENT-TO-INCOME SCALES
CLIENT TYPE: 2 PARENT FAMILY WITH 3 CHILDREN, AGES 6, 8, 12, WIFE AND CHILDREN NOT WURKING
UNIT: 3 BEDROOM


1 Deduction implicit in rental charge.

## CHAPTER NINE <br> SUMMARY

### 9.1 COMPLEXITY OF EXISTING RENT-TO-INCOME SCALES

From the federal perspective, complexity of current rent-to-income scales becomes an issue when attempting to make interprovincial comparisons on the basis of the nine scales in use across the country. Nevertheless, at the provincial level, the situation is one of gradually increasing simplicity in terms of scales"in use for different client groups, and particularly, in percentage ranges in rent-to-income ratios.

For example, Alberta (1977) and British Columbia (1975) have introduced across the board charges of 30 per cent of income and 25 per cent of income, respectively. (The Alberta charge was lowered to 25 per cent in 1979.) The Northwest Territories 1978 scale charges rent at a flat rate of 25 per cent of income minus the Basic Living Allowance. The Ontario (1974) and Prince Edward Island (1975) scales for senior citizens levy rental charges at 20 to 25 per cent of income. New Brunswick now charges seniors a flat 25 per cent of income (1979).

A number of other provinces are considering or planning revisions to their own scales and income calculation formulae at the present time.

### 9.2 EFFECTS OF RENT LEVELS AND REVENUES

(i) Rent Levels...

Any examination of the effects of rent-to-income scales on rent levels must consider not only the scales themselves, but also interprovincial variations in pensions, wages and social assistance. For example, while minimum pension incomes for senior citizens (OAS and GIS and minimum provincial supplements, if any) range from 3833.31 to 5433.31 , actual rents range from
$\$ 64.08$ to $\$ 107.08$ and from 14.8 to 25.2 per cent of gross income. Rent levels, both in absolute dollar figures and percentage terms, are lowest in the Northwest Territories. They were formerly highest in Alberta; with the drop to a flat 25 per cent of income this is no longer the case. Rents for a given income vary most for social assistance recipients and lower income tenants, becoming less variable as income rises. Without any upward revisions to the rental scales, inflation in income levels results in increasing proportions of tenants paying 25 per cent of income for rent. (ii) Revenues

Rent-to-income scales affect rent revenues in two ways, by percentage of adjusted income charged as rent, and by items included in rent. In theory, net revenues from a given tenant will be highest where percentage of adjusted income charges are greatest and where a minimum number of utilities and services are included in rent, and surcharges equal actual costs. In practice, from available information, no province appears to have net revenues significantly higher than those generated elsewhere.

However, net revenues do appear lowest in the Northwest Territories (Basic living Allowance deduction substantially reduces income to be charged at 25 per cent, electricity included in rent) and lower than average in Newfoundland and Ontario (utility surcharges far below actual utility costs).

### 9.3 INCONSISTENCIES IN THE SCALES AND THEIR APPLICATION

Ignoring the broader question of overlap between shelter subsidies and income subsidies, there are no major inconsistencies in the rent-to-income scales themselves. But there are variations in their application. Local
housing authorities may levy locally determined charges for utilities, services, assets and non-family household members. They may also calculate components of adjusted income at their own discretion.

Rent revenues of course change accordingly. For an individual unit or project these changes may be of relatively little monetary significance; however, their cumulative effect is likely to be such that any estimation of the revenue generated in Public Housing and Rent Supplement projects based on the information contained in this handbook would be at best a general approximation.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL CONTACTS
Questions regarding the provincial and territorial information on the preceding pages should be addressed to the following individuals:

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Humphrey Carver and Alison L. Hopwood, "A Rent Scale for the Regent Park Housing Project." Toronto: Toronto Metropolitan Housing Research Project, 1947, 41 pp.

[^1]:    $\mathrm{l}_{\text {R. }}$ Davis, J.M. Martin, and R.S. Chaffe, "Report of the Committee to study the Federal/Provincial Rental Scale". Ottawa: CMHC, 1960.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The first calculation point was the income devoted to rent by families at the upper limit of the lower third of incomes in 1966. This was 5136 ( 27.4 per cent of 5504 ). The second calculation point was the shelter component of welfare for a family of four paid in Toronto in 1966 ( 23.8 per cent of s 320 ). These points were joined by a straight line to create the scale.

[^3]:    $1_{\text {Canada, Ministry of Transport. "Report of the Task Force on Housing and }}$ Urban Development." Ottawa, Queen's Printer, January 1969, p. 54.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes utilities and services except telephone, television and coin operated equipment.
    ${ }^{2}$ Rounded to nearest dollar.

[^5]:    I Fully serviced accomodation, including heat, water, hot water, stove and refrigerator unless otherwise indicated.

[^6]:    $1_{\text {Rates }}$ available as of 1 July 1980.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes hear, water, hot water, stove and refzigerator unless otherwise indicated.
    2OAS, GIS plus minimum provincial supplements, if any, as of i July 1980.

[^8]:    FA = Family Allowance Benefits
    1 Includes heat, water, hot water, stove and tefrigerator unless otherwise indicated.
    21 child $0-11,1$ child $12-17$.
    ${ }^{3} 1$ child $7-11,1$ child i2-is.

[^9]:    $\overline{F A}=$ family filowance 3enefits
    1 Includes heat, water, hot water, stove and rafigerator unless otherwise indicated.
    2 Rates as of 1 July 1980.
    ${ }^{3} 1$ children 0-11, 1 child 12-17.
    41 child $0-6,1$ chiid $7-11,1$ child $12-15$.

