

May 11, 2026

City of Toronto Executive Committee
Toronto City Hall
100 Queen Street West
Toronto, ON M5H 2N2
clerk@toronto.ca

Re: EX31.2: Update on Tenant Supports and Heat-Related Directives: Standardizing the Air Conditioner Benefit (Pilot)

The City of Toronto declared a climate emergency on October 2, 2019.¹ Canada’s National Adaptation Strategy calls for ambitious and collective adaptation action that is equitable and inclusive to ensure that everyone’s lives and welfare are protected from the impacts of a changing climate. The strategy goes on to identify extreme heat as the deadliest weather-related events in Canada.²

Climate change is a public health and equity crisis. Indoor temperatures above 26 degrees Celsius have been identified as unsafe. The proposed increase in funding for air conditioning units is welcome. However, a property standard which sets a maximum indoor temperature of 26 degrees Celsius in all rental units is urgently needed to keep tenants safe. In-home cooling is not a luxury.

We Need to Protect the Lives of Tenants Living in Toronto

The impacts of extreme heat are unfair. Children, older adults, people with pre-existing health conditions, people with some disabilities, people taking certain medications, unhoused people, and low-income communities are at risk.

619 people died from heat exposure in 2021 in British Columbia during an extreme heat event. 98% of the deaths occurred indoors.³ 90% of the people who died were over the age of 60. Most of the people who died did not have adequate cooling systems. Notably, deaths were higher among those living in socially or materially deprived neighborhoods with poor-quality housing.

¹ Item – 2019.MM10.3, Declaring a Climate Emergency and Accelerating Toronto’s Climate Action – by Mayor John Tory, seconded by Councillor Mike Layton (October 2, 2019), online: <[Agenda Item History - 2019.MM10.3](#)>.

² Environment and Climate Change Canada, “Canada’s National Adaptation Strategy: Building Resilient Communities and a Strong Economy” (August 1, 2023) at 6, online: <[National Adaptation Strategy - Canada.ca](#)>.

³ Government of British Columbia, “Extreme Heat and Human Mortality: A Review of Heat-Related Deaths in B.C. in Summer 2021” (June 7, 2022) at 5, online: <[Extreme Heat Death Review Panel Report](#)>. (“Extreme Heat Death Review Panel”)

Unhoused individuals and overall deprivation were also identified as risk factors for increased mortality rates.⁴

The Chief Coroner of British Columbia explicitly identified high indoor temperatures as the primary cause of injury and death during the 2021 extreme heat event.⁵

During this time, hot air became trapped indoors and continued to rise over time. Although outdoor temperatures decreased overnight, residences did not cool off, exposing people to harmful high temperatures for extended periods of time. The BC Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC) identified that **people were most in danger when indoor temperatures remained above 26 degrees throughout the heat event.**⁶

An analysis of the deaths in Quebec during the extreme heat event in 2018 found that people who were older, socially isolated, low-income, and those with a chronic disease or a psychotic disorder were most vulnerable to the impacts of heat.⁷ An evaluation of heat-related deaths in Quebec found that the majority of the people who died did not have access to active cooling like air-conditioners or heat pumps and lived in an urban heat island, such as Montreal.⁸

In 2025, Health Canada released a study on heat-related morbidity and mortality in Canada.⁹ The average number of heat-related deaths has increased notably in the last decade and coincides with years with record-breaking extreme heat events.¹⁰ Health Canada also found that there were more heat-related deaths, hospitalizations and emergency department visits during years with extreme heat events.¹¹ Health Canada calls for adaptation to heat:

As Canada’s climate continues warming and extreme heat events become more frequent and severe, the likelihood of adverse heat-related health outcomes will continue to rise without targeted intervention or adaptation strategies.¹²

Statistics Canada found that older people in Toronto had significantly elevated non-accidental mortality risks on extreme heat days.¹³ The study found that the impacts of extreme heat events

⁴ Extreme Heat Death Review Panel at 17.

⁵ Extreme Heat Death Review Panel at 22.

⁶ Extreme Heat Death Review Panel at 22.

⁷ Santé Montreal, “Heat Wave Summer 2018 in Montreal” (2018) at 1, online :

<https://santemontreal.qc.ca/fileadmin/fichiers/professionnels/DRSP/Directeur/Rapports/Resume_EnqueteChaleurMtl_2018_Anglais.pdf>.

⁸ Center-Sud-de-l’Île-de-Montréal Integrated University Health and Social Services Center, “Heat Wave: July 2018 – Montreal Preliminary Assessment” (2018) at 2, online:

<https://santemontreal.qc.ca/fileadmin/fichiers/actualites/2018/07_juillet/BilanCanicule2018VF.pdf>.

⁹ Health Canada, “Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Canada”, 2025. Online: <[heat-related-morbidity-mortality.pdf](#)> (“Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Canada”)

¹⁰ Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Canada, p. 17.

¹¹ Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Canada, p. 19.

¹² Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Canada, p. 19.

¹³ Statistics Canada, *The Impacts of Extreme Heat Events on Non-Accidental, Cardiovascular, and Respiratory Mortality: An Analysis of 12 Canadian Cities from 2000 to 2020*, June 19, 2024, p. 6. <[The impacts of extreme heat events on non-accidental, cardiovascular, and respiratory mortality: An analysis of 12 Canadian cities from 2000 to 2020](#)>. (“The Impacts of Extreme Heat Events”)

were most substantial in Montreal and Toronto. One possible explanation for the heightened risk in Toronto was that there is a high concentration of rental housing and lower levels of air conditioning access among tenants.¹⁴

For low-income seniors living in housing without cooling, indoor temperatures can quickly become dangerous. Research shows that air conditioning is one of the most effective tools for preventing heat-related mortality. A 2025 study published in JAMA Internal Medicine found that during extreme heat events, mortality rates were significantly higher in Ontario long-term care homes without air conditioning compared to homes with air conditioning. The study estimated that air conditioning mandates in Ontario long-term care facilities saved approximately 33 lives between 2020 and 2023, and that 131 deaths could have been prevented had the mandate been introduced a decade earlier.¹⁵

The City of Toronto’s Free Air Conditioner Program is an Important Emergency Measure But Cannot Replace a By-Law

CELA supports the City’s efforts to distribute free air conditioning units to low-income seniors, low-income pregnant persons and low-income parents with children under one years old. In-home cooling is essential and every person who receives an air conditioner through this program is safer. It should be made permanent and expanded. The need is great.

CELA is therefore supportive of increasing funding to purchase, deliver and install more portable air conditioning units in 2026.¹⁶ CELA also recommends expanding eligibility for the free air conditioner program to include income-eligible people with disabilities or people taking medications that make them vulnerable to heat.

The City of Toronto’s Hardship Fund is particularly under-used with respect to the provision of air conditioners. According to *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* records, only 22 portable air conditioning units were issued by the Hardship Fund between January 1 and October 1, 2025.¹⁷ The Hardship Fund also requires an applicant to provide a prescription from a doctor or nurse practitioner, which is a significant barrier to access to the program for some of the most vulnerable residents of Toronto. This requirement should be removed.

The proposal to distribute approximately 2,396 portable air conditioning units is a welcome step by the City of Toronto, but does not replace the need for a property standard. A free air conditioner program will never be able to meet the needs of all the Toronto tenants living in homes without mechanical cooling.

¹⁴ The Impacts of Extreme Heat Events, p. 9.

¹⁵ Gabrielle M. Katz et al., “Air Conditioning in Nursing Homes and Mortality During Extreme Heat”, JAMA Intern. Med., 2026; 186(2), 243-251.

¹⁶ EX31.2 – Standardizing the Air Conditioner Benefit (Pilot), May 12, 2026, <[Agenda Item History - 2026.EX31.2](#)>.

¹⁷ City of Toronto, “FOI Records on Approved, Requested and Denied Air Conditioner Units”, 2025. Attached as **Appendix A**.

Executive Committee’s Direction is to Draft a By-Law

In December 2025, EX 28.3 – Towards Implementing a Maximum Indoor Temperature Requirement for Rental Units and Cooling Rooms, was passed. Item 4 requires City staff to report back with a maximum temperature by-law by May, 2026:

4. City Council direct the Executive Director, Municipal Licensing and Standards to report back to the appropriate Committee no later than May 2026 **with a proposed Maximum Temperature By-law for rental units**, considering varying building infrastructure, mechanisms to prevent above guideline rent increases passed on to tenants and informed by a compliance analysis study.¹⁸ [emphasis added]

While CELA appreciates the complexity of drafting a by-law and shares the City of Toronto’s focus on mitigating costs for tenants, we are concerned about the delay in preparing the by-law. We urge the Executive Committee to ensure that the by-law establishing a maximum temperature in all rental units moves forward expeditiously.

Complementary Measures are Well Understood and Should Move Forward at the Same Time as the By-Law

The provincial *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*, SO 2006, c 17 (“RTA”) and the above guideline rent increase regime are unfair to tenants and should be reformed by the provincial government.

However, the urgent public health need for mechanical cooling in tenants’ homes must be addressed and cannot wait for provincial reform. The following complementary measures are recommended to mitigate the costs for tenants of cooling requirements.

(i) Renoviction By-Law is Already in Place

The City of Toronto already has a Rental Renoviction Licence By-law in place. One of the key tenant protection measures of concern in establishing any property standard which may require renovations is preventing renovictions. It is therefore a significant advantage in Toronto that this measure has already been implemented.

(ii) Tenant Support Programs

CELA recommends establishing a new tenant support program which would assist tenants with the costs of any additional above guideline rent increases associated with compliance with the by-law.

The City of Toronto already has several tenant support programs in place and CELA also recommends that these programs be enhanced. The Toronto Rent Bank provides assistance to tenants once per year up to \$5,000. This program should be enhanced and funding for the

¹⁸ City Council, EX28.3 – Towards Implementing a Maximum Indoor Temperature Requirement for Rental Units and Colling Rooms, December 16 and 17, 2025. <[Agenda Item History - 2025.EX28.3](#)>

program should be significantly increased to better support tenants facing any costs from implementation of the by-law.

The Emergency Energy Fund provides assistance to low-income people if they are experiencing energy-related emergencies once per year up to \$1,000. This program should also be enhanced and funding should be increased to better support tenants facing any ongoing increase in utility costs.

We also recommend that the City of Toronto assist tenants with information about existing provincial programs, such as the low-income energy assistance program, the Save on Energy – Energy Affordability Program, which in some circumstances provides free mechanical cooling to low-income tenants along with other free energy efficiency upgrades, and the Ontario Electricity Support Program.

(iii) Funding Assistance for Landlords to Conduct Retrofits

Above Guideline Rent Increase Regime under the RTA

Above guideline rent increases are only available if an eligible capital expenditure is made.¹⁹ A “capital expenditure” is defined as an extraordinary or significant renovation, repair, replacement or new addition.²⁰ The maximum increase allowed above the guideline is 3% per year.²¹

Tenant advocates stress that some landlords are already seeking the maximum above guideline rent increase per year. Those actions are causing serious harm and are a key reason why reform of the provincial legislation is necessary. However, for the purpose of the City of Toronto’s analysis of possible above guideline rent increases associated with a new property standard, complementary measures should be focused only on additional above guideline rent increases and not on all above guideline rent increase applications, many of which are taking place regardless of action to address extreme heat.

Landlords are also already not permitted to utilize both financial assistance and the above guideline rent increase regime. Section 22(1)(2)(i) of O. Reg 516/06 requires landlords to disclose all information regarding grants and assistance from any level of government.²² Importantly, s.26(5) of O. Reg 516/06 provides that the amount of a capital expenditure cannot include grants or financial assistance received by the landlord for that work:

Subtract from the amount determined under paragraph 1 **any grant or other assistance from any level of government** and any insurance, salvage, resale or trade-in proceeds related to the work undertaken or the item purchased.²³ [emphasis added]

Funding Assistance Should be Provided to Landlords

¹⁹ *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*, SO 2006, c 17 (“RTA”), s.126(1)(2)

²⁰ O. Reg. 516/06, s. 18(1). Online: <[O. Reg. 516/06 GENERAL | ontario.ca](http://www.ontario.ca)>

²¹ RTA, s. 126(11)

²² O. Reg 516/06, s. 22(1)(2)(i)

²³ O. Reg 516/06, s. 26(5)(2)

A key mechanism to avoid additional above guideline rent increases is to provide funding assistance to landlords. We recommend that existing Toronto city programs be reviewed and updated to include mechanical cooling. We also recommend that once a by-law is in place, the City of Toronto (1) apply for funding assistance from the federal and provincial governments for the purpose of assisting landlords with implementation of the by-law, and (2) assist landlords with applications for funding assistance available to homeowners and property owners.

Existing City of Toronto programs which assist landlords with retrofits should be reviewed to ensure they are sufficiently funded, easy to access, and include mechanical cooling such as heat pumps and air conditioning. For example, the Energy Retrofit Loans Program, the Home Energy Loan Program, the Multi-Tenant Houses Renovation & Repair Program, the Taking Action on Tower Renewal Program, the High-Rise Retrofit Improvement Support Program (Hi-RIS), and the Sustainable Towers Engaging People (STEP) program can be enhanced to ensure more building owners can easily access and benefit from the programs and that mechanical cooling is included. The Home Energy Loan Program includes a heat-pump only stream which should be maximized by landlords seeking to comply with the by-law.

- (iv) City of Toronto Staff to Provide Expert Advice to Landlords to Assist with Compliance with the By-Law

During an initial compliance period, CELA recommends that the City of Toronto hire and make available staff persons to assist landlords. Landlords would benefit from advice about what existing programs apply to them and what approach to cooling would work well for their building type. Landlords could be assisted with applications for financial assistance from the Federal, provincial and municipal government.

- (v) Toronto Public Health Clinics to Assist Income Eligible Tenants to Access Air Conditioners

Both the Ontario Works discretionary health benefit and the Toronto Hardship Fund require a prescription from a physician or nurse practitioner to access air conditioning benefits. We recommend removing this requirement from the Toronto Hardship Fund. We also recommend establishing Toronto Public Health clinics in areas with a lot of need for mechanical cooling this summer to allow for City of Toronto nurse practitioners to meet with tenants and prescribe air conditioners as appropriate.

The Cost of Doing Nothing

The report bringing forward a maximum heat by-law should include an estimate of the health and financial costs of doing nothing. The status quo is very dangerous and itself has high costs which are being borne by the City of Toronto and its tenants.

Conclusion

Although low-income communities across the City of Toronto are not responsible for climate change, they are disproportionately impacted by its effects. Climate change is causing extreme heat events to become more frequent, more lengthy and more severe. Extreme heat can be deadly, particularly in rental housing with no cooling infrastructure in place and where indoor temperatures soar above 26 degrees Celsius for long periods of time.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission stated that access to cooling during extreme heat waves is a human rights issue.²⁴

New Westminster in British Columbia recently passed a maximum temperature by-law. The staff report supporting the by-law focuses on the dangers of overnight heat.²⁵

CELA appreciates that the City of Toronto is examining this by-law closely and has taken real action to enhance access to cooling for low-income communities through air-conditioner benefit programs. However, the public health crisis being caused by extreme heat is only predicted to worsen. A by-law which sets a maximum indoor temperature of 26 degrees Celsius in all rental units is urgently needed.

Yours Truly,



Jacqueline Wilson
Counsel
Canadian Environmental Law Association

²⁴ Ontario Human Rights Commission, “OHRC Statement on Human Rights, Extreme Heat Waves and Air Conditioning”, August 19, 2022. Online: <[OHRC statement on human rights, extreme heat waves and air conditioning | Ontario Human Rights Commission](#)>

²⁵ City of New Westminster, Report to Council, March 20, 2026. Online: < [Business Regulations and Licensing \(Rental Units\) Bylaw Cooling Amendments and Next Steps](#)>

BMS Outstanding Items Report – This report provides us with numbers on cooling devices requests where the requests remain in approved, requested or denied status. **Non-Responsive** cases in approved status should be added to the number of AC Benefits issued numbers as clients did receive the benefit. **Non-Responsive**

	Number of AC in Requested/Denied status	OW/ODSP	Non-SARS/EA
2024 (Jan – Dec)	186	184	2
2025 (Jan – Sept 10)	365	356	10
2025 (Jan – Sept 23)	384	374	10

	Number of AC in Approved status (Funds issued but CW did not Close in BMS)	OW/ODSP	Non-SARS/EA
2024 (Jan – Dec)	45	45	
2025 (Jan – Sept 10)	53	51	2
2025 (Jan – Sept 23)	54	52	2

Please see below, re-calculations inclusive of the numbers on the BMS outstanding items report.

	Number of AC Benefits Issued includes Benefit Issuance Report	OW/ODSP	Non-SARS/EA	Total # of AC Benefits Requests Received (Ineligible and Eligible)
2024 (Jan – Dec)	644 + 45 = 689	641 + 45 = 686	3	689+186= 875
2025 (Jan – Sept 10)	926 + 53 = 979	906 + 51 = 957	20 + 2 = 22	979 + 365 = 1344
2025 (Jan – Sept 23)	988 + 54 = 1042	968 + 52 = 1020	20 + 2 = 22	1042 + 384 = 1426

From: [TESS Reports](#)
To: [Toronto Employment & Social Services Access & Privacy](#); [Quincy Akande](#); [Mackenzie Parsons](#)
Cc: [TESS Reports](#)
Subject: RE: Freedom of Information Request. AG-2025-02720
Date: October-24-25 2:25:56 PM
Attachments: [2025 CSSU AC FUNDS BY WARD_NGHD.xlsx](#)

Non-Responsive

Of the original 997 AC Funding Recipients records provided by the Client Special Services Unit, we were able to locate data for 973 individuals. Instances where geospatial information could not be identified were due to missing member IDs.

Assistance Type	# of Issuances
Non-SARS	18
ODSP-Ongoing	804
OW-Ongoing	151
All	973

Please see the attached report, which includes pivot tables summarizing AC funding recipients from **January 1, 2025 to October 1, 2025**, by **ward** and **neighbourhood**.

Non-Responsive

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Member count by Ward and Program

Count of memberid Row Labels	Column Labels			Grand Total
	Non-SARs	ODSP - Ongoing	OW - Ongoing	
Beaches-East York	1	65	16	82
Davenport	1	41	8	50
Don Valley East		30	3	33
Don Valley North		9		9
Don Valley West		9	1	10
Eglinton-Lawrence		19	7	26
Etobicoke Centre		8	2	10
Etobicoke North		19	7	26
Etobicoke-Lakeshore		17	3	20
Humber River-Black Creek	2	18	6	26
Parkdale-High Park	2	67	8	77
Scarborough Centre	2	33	4	39
Scarborough North		3		3
Scarborough Southwest	1	64	11	76
Scarborough-Agincourt		14		14
Scarborough-Guildwood		38	11	49
Scarborough-Rouge Park		7	1	8
Spadina-Fort York		15	1	16
Toronto Centre	4	167	23	194
Toronto-Danforth		47	5	52
Toronto-St. Paul's	1	35	5	41
University-Rosedale	1	25	2	28
Willowdale		4	1	5
York Centre	1	15	3	19
York South-Weston	2	35	23	60
Grand Total	18	804	151	973

Member count by Neighborhood and Program

Count of memberid Row Labels	Column Labels			Grand Total
	Non-SARs	ODSP - Ongoing	OW - Ongoing	
Agincourt South-Malvern West (128)			1	1
Annex (95)	1	10	1	12
Banbury-Don Mills (42)		6		6
Bathurst Manor (34)		4		4
Bayview Village (52)		1		1
Bayview Woods-Steeles (49)		1		1
Bedford Park-Nortown (39)			1	1
Beechborough-Greenbrook (112)		4		4
Bendale South (157)		1		1
Bendale-Glen Andrew (156)		4		4
Birchcliffe-Cliffside (122)		10	4	14
Black Creek (24)	1	4	2	7
Blake-Jones (69)		6	2	8
Briar Hill-Belgravia (108)		6		6
Broadview North (57)		8		8
Brookhaven-Amesbury (30)		7	3	10
Cabbagetown-South St.James Town (71)		12	3	15
Caledonia-Fairbank (109)		3		3
Church-Wellesley (167)	1	13		14
Clairlea-Birchmount (120)	1	7		8
Cliffcrest (123)		4		4
Corso Italia-Davenport (92)		3		3
Danforth (66)		2		2
Danforth East York (59)		1		1
Don Valley Village (47)		2		2
Dorset Park (126)		5		5
Downsview (155)	1	2		3
Downtown Yonge East (168)	1	8	1	10
Dufferin Grove (83)	1	2		3
East End-Danforth (62)		16	7	23
East L'Amoreaux (148)		4		4
Eglinton East (138)		14	4	18
Elms-Old Rexdale (5)		6		6
Englemount-Lawrence (32)		8	2	10
Etobicoke West Mall (13)		4	1	5
Fenside-Parkwoods (150)		5	1	6

Flemingdon Park (44)		3	2	5
Forest Hill North (102)		2		2
Fort York-Liberty Village (163)		2		2
Glenfield-Jane Heights (25)	1	10	3	14
Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn (141)		10	2	12
Greenwood-Coxwell (65)		11	1	12
Henry Farm (53)		2		2
High Park North (88)		6		6
High Park-Swansea (87)	1	2		3
Hillcrest Village (48)		1		1
Humber Bay Shores (161)		2	1	3
Humber Heights-Westmount (8)		1		1
Humbermede (22)			1	1
Humewood-Cedarvale (106)		8	1	9
Ionview (125)	2	7	1	10
Islington (158)		1	1	2
Junction Area (90)		3	1	4
Junction-Wallace Emerson (171)		14	4	18
Keelesdale-Eglinton West (110)		3	1	4
Kennedy Park (124)		10	2	12
Kensington-Chinatown (78)		15	1	16
Kingsview Village-The Westway (6)		4	3	7
Lambton Baby Point (114)		11		11
L'Amoreaux West (147)		5		5
Lansing-Westgate (38)		1		1
Lawrence Park South (103)		1		1
Little Portugal (84)		5		5
Long Branch (19)		2	1	3
Malvern East (146)		3	1	4
Malvern West (145)		1		1
Maple Leaf (29)		1		1
Markland Wood (12)		1		1
Mimico-Queensway (160)		5		5
Morningside (135)		3		3
Moss Park (73)	1	59	6	66
Mount Dennis (115)		3	4	7
Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown (2)		2	1	3
Mount Pleasant East (99)		2		2
New Toronto (18)		4		4
Newtonbrook West (36)		2		2

North Riverdale (68)		2		2
North St.James Town (74)		57	12	69
North Toronto (173)		7	1	8
Oakdale-Beverley Heights (154)		3	2	5
Oakridge (121)		21	3	24
Oakwood Village (107)		9	1	10
O'Connor-Parkview (54)		10	4	14
Old East York (58)		1		1
Palmerston-Little Italy (80)		1		1
Parkwoods-O'Connor Hills (149)		7		7
Playter Estates-Danforth (67)		2		2
Pleasant View (46)		2		2
Regent Park (72)	1	15	1	17
Rexdale-Kipling (4)		2	1	3
Rockcliffe-Smythe (111)		4	4	8
Roncesvalles (86)	1	10	1	12
Rosedale-Moore Park (98)		3	1	4
Rustic (28)		4	1	5
Scarborough Village (139)		13	2	15
South Eglinton-Davisville (174)		7	2	9
South Parkdale (85)		36	6	42
South Riverdale (70)		16	2	18
St Lawrence-East Bayfront-The Islands (166)		6		6
Steeles (116)		1		1
Stonegate-Queensway (16)		3	1	4
Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan (118)		4		4
Taylor-Massey (61)	1	13	1	15
The Beaches (63)			1	1
Thornccliffe Park (55)		2	1	3
Trinity-Bellwoods (81)		4		4
University (79)		2		2
Victoria Village (43)		15	2	17
Wellington Place (164)		1		1
West Hill (136)		18	7	25
West Humber-Clairville (1)		3	2	5
West Queen West (162)		1		1
West Rouge (143)		2		2
Westminster-Branson (35)		2	1	3
Weston (113)	2	10	11	23
Weston-Pelham Park (91)		9	3	12

Wexford/Maryvale (119)		4		4
Willowdale West (37)		2	1	3
Willowridge-Martingrove-Richview (7)		4		4
Woburn North (142)		7	1	8
Woodbine Corridor (64)		15		15
Woodbine-Lumsden (60)		3	1	4
Wychwood (94)		7		7
Yonge-Eglinton (100)		2	1	3
Yonge-St.Clair (97)	1	1		2
York University Heights (27)		7		7
Yorkdale-Glen Park (31)		2	3	5
Grand Total	18	804	151	973

Recipients of Low Income Seniors Pilot Program

Recipients Per Neighbourhood	
Neighbourhood Name	Total Recipients
Agincourt South-Malvern West	1
Annex	6
Banbury-Don Mills	1
Bathurst Manor	4
Bay-Cloverhill	1
Bayview Woods-Steeles	1
Beechborough-Greenbrook	1
Bendale-Glen Andrew	3
Birchcliffe-Cliffside	2
Black Creek	17
Blake-Jones	5
Briar Hill-Belgravia	1
Brookhaven-Amesbury	3
Cabbagetown-South St.James Town	4
Church-Wellesley	1
Clairlea-Birchmount	4
Clanton Park	1
Cliffcrest	1
Danforth East York	5
Don Valley Village	1
Dorset Park	4
Downsview	1
Downtown Yonge East	15
East End-Danforth	9
East L'Amoreaux	2
Edenbridge-Humber Valley	1
Eglinton East	5
Englemount-Lawrence	3
Fenside-Parkwoods	3

Recipients Per Ward	
Ward Name	Total Recipients
Beaches-East York	36
Davenport	11
Don Valley East	25
Don Valley North	18
Don Valley West	14
Eglinton-Lawrence	7
Etobicoke Centre	3
Etobicoke North	10
Etobicoke-Lakeshore	19
Humber River-Black Creek	35
Parkdale-High Park	21
Scarborough Centre	15
Scarborough North	1
Scarborough Southwest	27
Scarborough-Agincourt	11
Scarborough-Guildwood	23
Scarborough-Rouge Park	5
Spadina-Fort York	6
Toronto Centre	43
Toronto-Danforth	25
Toronto-St. Paul's	39
University-Rosedale	13
Willowdale	34
York Centre	17
York South-Weston	31

Recipients of Low Income Seniors Pilot Program

Flemingdon Park	4
Forest Hill North	2
Fort York-Liberty Village	2
Glenfield-Jane Heights	13
Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn	14
Greenwood-Coxwell	2
Guildwood	1
Henry Farm	1
High Park-Swansea	1
Hillcrest Village	15
Humber Bay Shores	2
Humbermede	3
Humewood-Cedarvale	6
Ionview	1
Junction-Wallace Emerson	8
Keelesdale-Eglinton West	3
Kennedy Park	9
Kensington-Chinatown	8
Kingsview Village-The Westway	1
Lambton Baby Point	1
L'Amoreaux West	6
Lansing-Westgate	2
Lawrence Park North	2
Little Portugal	2
Long Branch	1
Malvern East	4
Malvern West	1
Mimico-Queensway	9
Morningside	1
Moss Park	9
Mount Dennis	1
Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	7
Mount Pleasant East	2

Recipients of Low Income Seniors Pilot Program

New Toronto	4
Newtonbrook East	1
Newtonbrook West	4
North Riverdale	1
North St.James Town	9
North Toronto	9
Oakridge	9
Oakwood Village	12
O'Connor-Parkview	3
Old East York	1
Parkwoods-O'Connor Hills	2
Pelmo Park-Humberlea	1
Playter Estates-Danforth	12
Regent Park	4
Rexdale-Kipling	2
Rockcliffe-Smythe	14
Roncesvalles	12
Rustic	8
Scarborough Village	1
South Eglinton-Davisville	4
South Parkdale	7
South Riverdale	1
St Lawrence-East Bayfront-The Islands	1
Stonegate-Queensway	3
Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan	2
Taylor-Massey	9
The Beaches	2
Thorncliffe Park	10
University	1
Victoria Village	18
West Hill	5
West Humber-Clairville	1
Westminster-Branson	9

Recipients of Low Income Seniors Pilot Program

Weston	1
Weston-Pelham Park	1
Wexford/Maryvale	3
Willowdale West	29
Willowridge-Martingrove-Richview	1
Woburn North	3
Woodbine Corridor	2
Woodbine-Lumsden	6
Wychwood	8
Yonge-Bay Corridor	1
York University Heights	1
Yorkdale-Glen Park	1