

GLOSSARY

EDUCATION

Highest Level of Schooling - Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

School Attendance - Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

FAMILY

Families by Number of Children - Classification of census families (a census family is composed of a married couple or a couple living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living with at least one child in the same dwelling) by the number or age group, or both, of children living at home. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Family Type - Refers to the classification of census families* according to whether or not any family member is responsible for household payments, i.e. rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity.

* For the 2001 Census, several changes were made to the census family concept

- Two persons living in a same-sex common-law relationship, along with any of their children residing in the household, will be considered a census family.
- Children in a census family can have been previously married (as long as they are not currently living with a spouse or common-law partner). Previously, they had to be "never-married".
- A grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent (middle generation) is never-married will, contrary to previous censuses, now be considered as a child in the census family of his or her parent, provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child. Traditionally, the census family usually consisted of the two older generations.
- A grandchild of another household member, where a middle-generation parent is not present, will now be considered as a child in the census family of his or her grandparent, provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child. Traditionally, such a grandchild would not be considered as the member of a census family.

HOUSEHOLD/DWELLINGS

Household Size - Number of persons occupying a private dwelling.

Household Type - Category to which a person living alone or a group of persons occupying the same dwelling belong.

Occupied Private Dwelling – Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing products are for occupied private dwellings, rather than for unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Period of Construction - Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

Structural Type of Dwelling - Characteristics that define a dwelling's structure, for example, the characteristics of a single-detached house, a semi-detached house, a row house, or an apartment or flat in a detached duplex.

- **Single-detached house** – A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and has no dwellings either above it or below it.
- **Semi-detached house** – One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to front) to each other, but not to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.
- **Row house** – One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a town house or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below.
- **Apartment or flat in a detached duplex** – One of two dwellings, located one above the other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). The two units together have no other dwellings attached to the back, front, or sides, and have open space on all sides.
- **Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys** – A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.
- **Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys** – A dwelling unit attached to other dwellings, commercial units or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.
- **Other single-attached house** – A single dwelling that is attached to another building and that does not fall into any of the other categories, such as a single dwelling attached to a non-residential structure (e.g. a store or a church) or occasionally to another residential structure (e.g. an apartment building).
- **Other movable dwelling** – A single dwelling, other than a mobile home, used as a place of residence, but capable of being moved on short notice, such as a tent, recreational vehicle, travel trailer or houseboat.

Tenure - Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is Band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

INCOME

Household Income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Incidence of Low Income - Is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. These incidence rates are calculated from unrounded estimates of economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over.

Low Income - Measures of low income known as low income cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in "straitened" circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-offs have been updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index. The following is the 2000 matrix of low income cut-offs for economic families and unattached individuals.

Size of Area of Residence	
Family Size	500,000 or more
1	18,371
2	22,964
3	28,560
4	34,572
5	38,646
6	42,719
7+	46,793

LABOUR FORCE/EMPLOYMENT

City of Toronto Employment Survey - The employment survey is a unique information resource for both the public and private sectors. It provides City Departments with background data for economic and transportation studies and a foundation for forecasting the City's service needs. The survey provides private businesses with a rich resource for making decisions such as location analysis and market development or expansion.

Industry - Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2001 industry data are produced according to the 1997 NAICS. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 99 subsectors and 300 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment

Mode of Transportation - Main means a person uses to travel between home and place of work, for example, by car, on foot, on public transit, or by some other means.

Occupation - Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2001 occupation data are classified according to the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S 2001). This classification is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 47 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 520 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

Participation Rate - Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Place of Work Status - Classification of people aged 15 or over who worked at some point between January 1, 2000 and May 15, 2001 (Census Day), according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address, or worked at a specific address.

Unemployment Rate – The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

POPULATION

Age Group - Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Ethnic Origin - Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong.

Generation Status – Generation status of the respondent, i.e. “1st”, “2nd” or 3rd +” generation, refers to whether the respondent or the respondent’s parents were born in or outside Canada.

Home Language - Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Mobility Status (1-Year and 5-Year)

County, regional county municipality, regional district, etc., where the enumerated person lived on May 15, 2000, one year before Census Day. **(1 Year Ago)**

County, regional county municipality, regional district, etc., where the enumerated person lived on May 15, 1996, five years before Census Day. **(5 Years Ago)**

- **Non-movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one year earlier.
- **Movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.
- **Non-migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier.
- **Migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one year earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (**external migrants**).
- **Intraprovincial migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in the same province.
- **Interprovincial migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in a different province.

Mother Tongue - Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Period of Immigration - People who are or who have ever been landed immigrants. Landed immigrants are people who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some will have lived in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently.

Recent Immigrants by Selected Places of Birth - People who are or who have ever been landed immigrants. Landed immigrants are people who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some will have lived in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Place of birth is listed by country of Origin.

Visible Minorities - Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour".

TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Transportation Tomorrow Survey - This is a factual survey that collects information on how members of a household use the transportation system. In addition to trip information of each household member (i.e. trip origin, destination, time, purpose, method of travel) survey participants are also asked about age, gender, employment status, size of household and number of motor vehicles. Data in this table pertains to all trips.