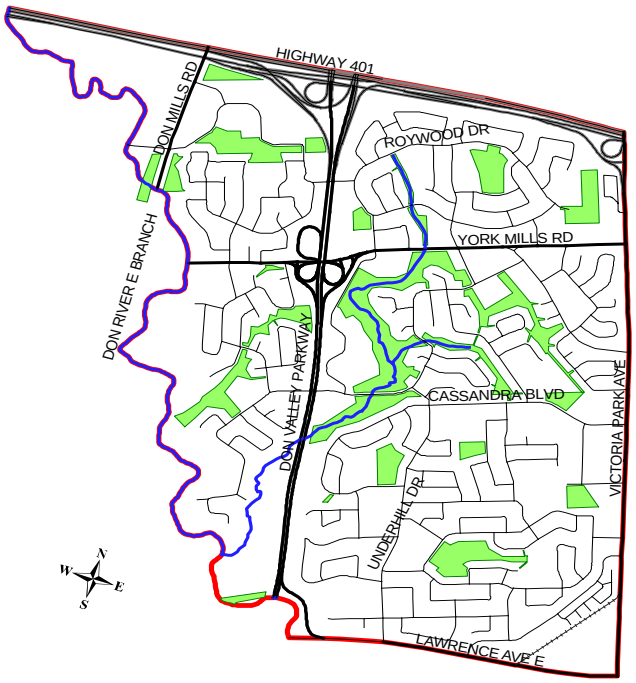
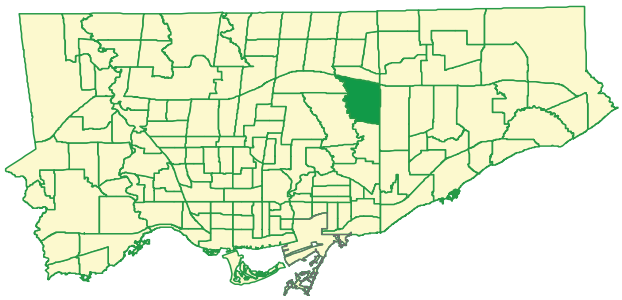
2011 Neighbourhood Census / NHS Profile

Need assistance reading this document? Contact Social Policy, Analysis and Research at spar@toronto.ca.

45. Parkwoods-Donalda





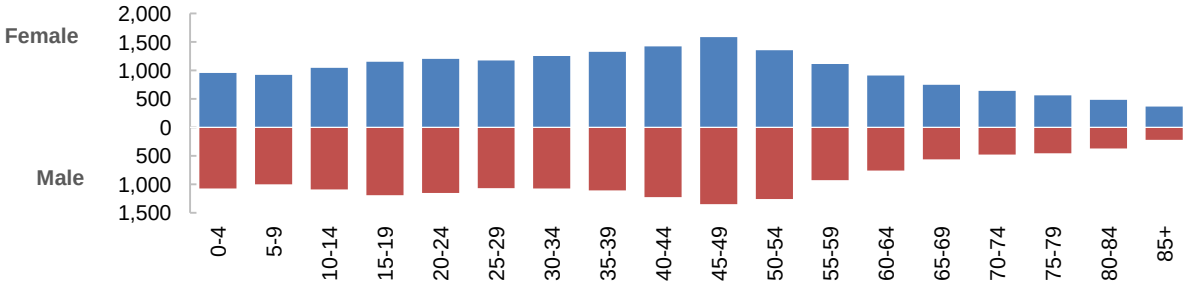
Neighbourhood Snapshot

Population **34,617**

Population Change 2006-2011 **+2.4%**

Population Density **4,665**
people per square km

Population



Female **53%**

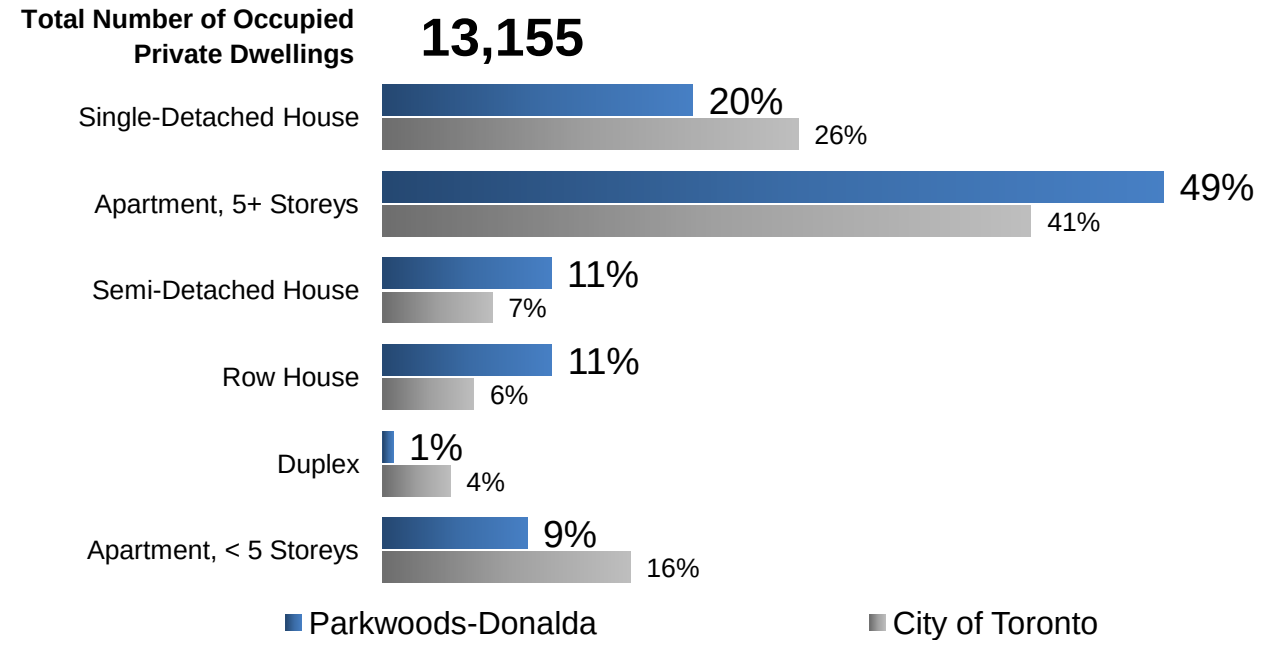
Male **47%**

Children	Youth	Working Age	Pre-Retirement	Seniors
0-14 years	15-24 years	25-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
6,090 (18%)	**4,710** (14%)	**15,205** (44%)	**3,720** (11%)	**4,885** (14%)
City Rate: 15%	City Rate: 13%	City Rate: 46%	City Rate: 12%	City Rate: 14%

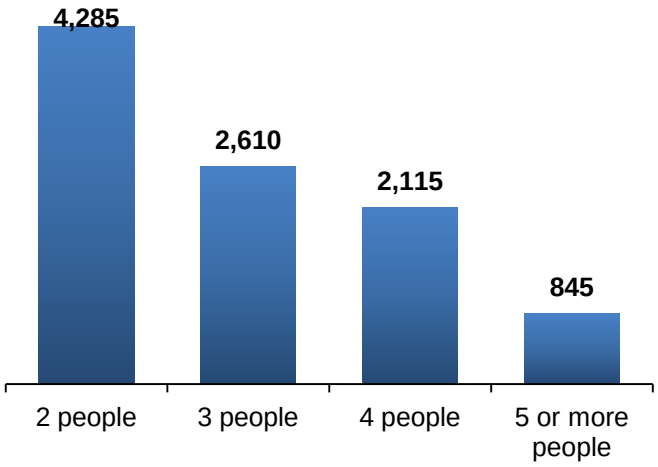
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45. Parkwoods-Donalda

Private Dwellings by Structure Type



Number of Census Families by Size of Family



Persons in Private Households by Living Arrangements

Living with family	**29,300**	**85%**
Living with other relatives	**1,015**	**3%**
Living with non-relatives only	**1,185**	**3%**
Living alone	**3,055**	**9%**
Seniors 65+ living alone	**1,150**	**24%** of seniors 65+

Census Families by Family Structure

Couples without Children	**2,770**	Couples with Children	**4,555**	Lone Parent Families	**2,530**
as % of all Census Families	**28%**	as % of all Census Families	**46%**	as % of all Census Families	**26%**
City Rate	34%	City Rate	45%	City Rate	21%

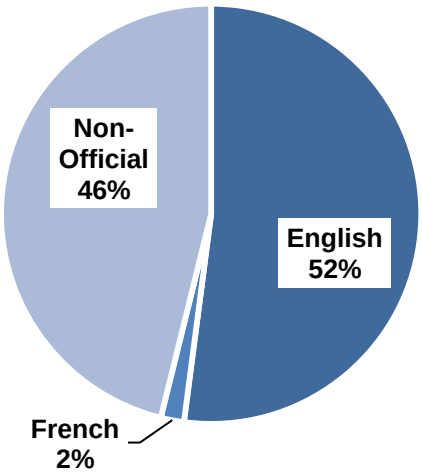
Wellbeing Toronto: www.toronto.ca/wellbeing
Demographics: www.toronto.ca/demographics
Prepared by Social Policy, Analysis & Research
Social Development, Finance & Administration

TORONTO

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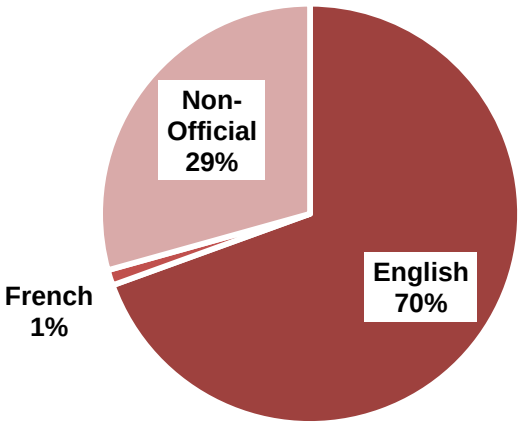
45. Parkwoods-Donalda

Mother Tongue (Single-Response)



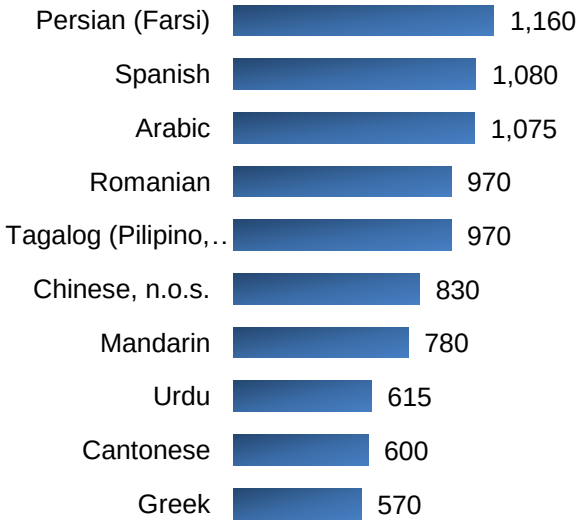
City rate for non-official mother tongue: **46%**

Home Language (Single-Response)

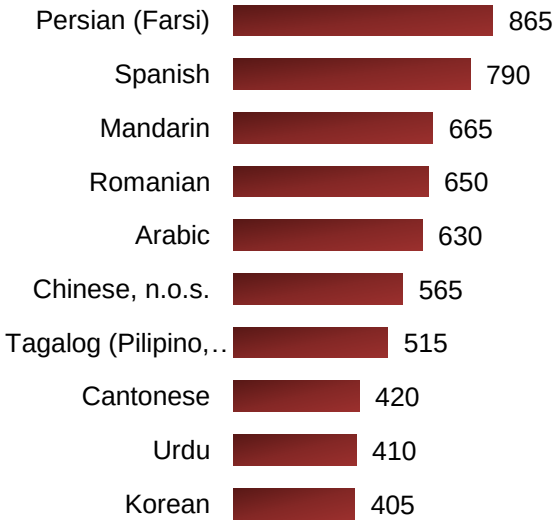


City rate for non-official home language: **30%**

Top-10 Non-Official Mother Tongue Languages



Top-10 Non-Official Home Languages



Note: "n.i.e." = not included elsewhere; "n.o.s." = not otherwise specificed

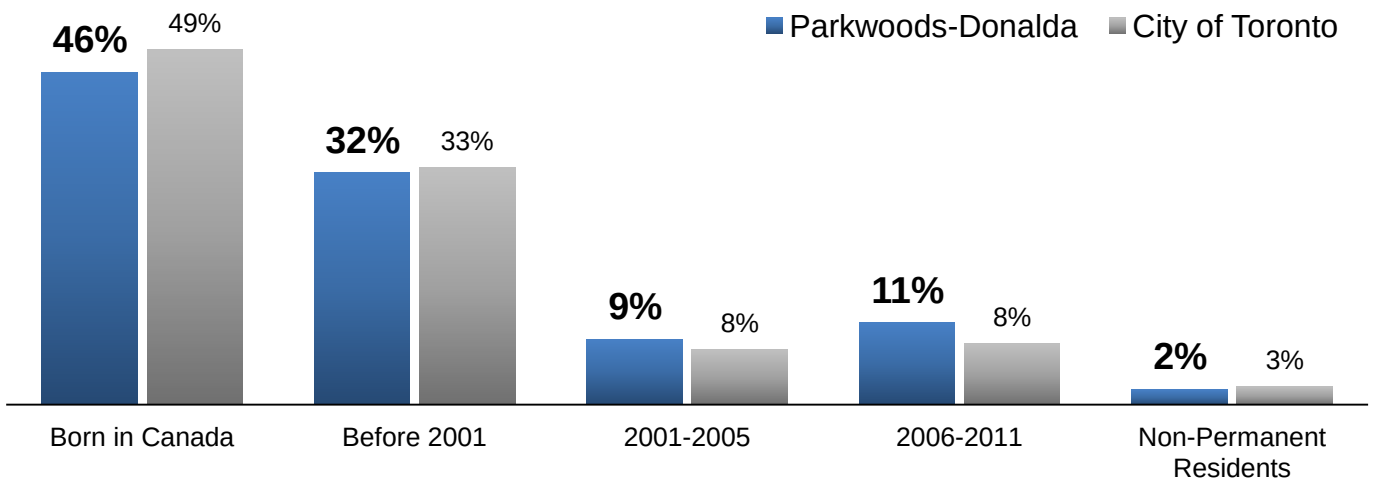
Knowledge of Official Languages

English Only **87%**	French Only **0%**	English and French **10%**	Neither Official Language **3%**
City Rate: 86%	City Rate: 0%	City Rate: 9%	City Rate: 5%

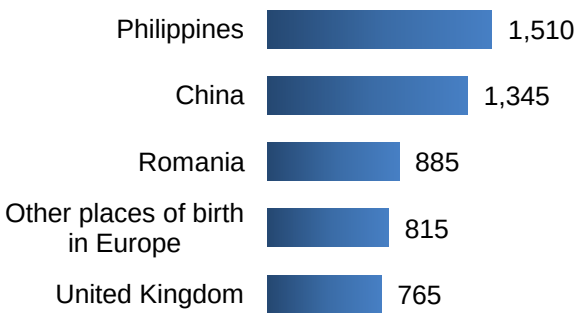
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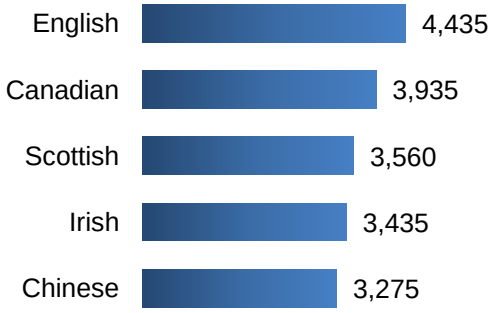
Period of Immigration



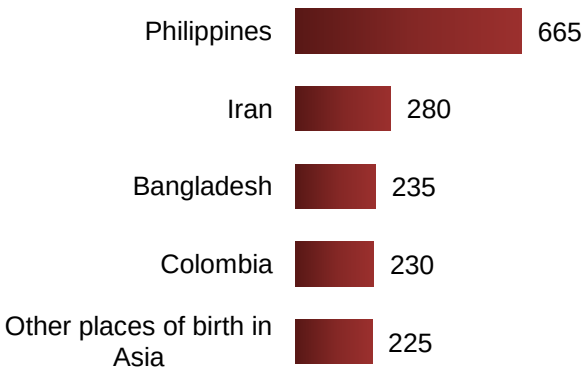
Top-5 Birth Country for All Immigrants



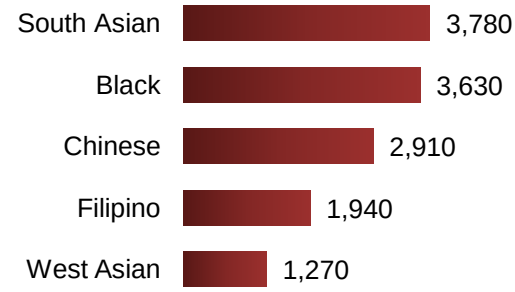
Top-5 Ethnic Origins



Top-5 Birth Country for Recent Immigrants (2006-2011)



Top-5 Visible Minority Group

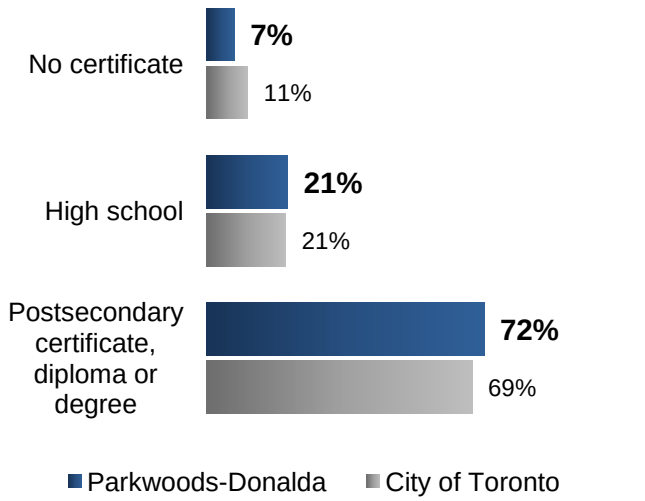


Visible Minority as Percentage of Pop. **51%** | Overall City of Toronto Rate **49%**

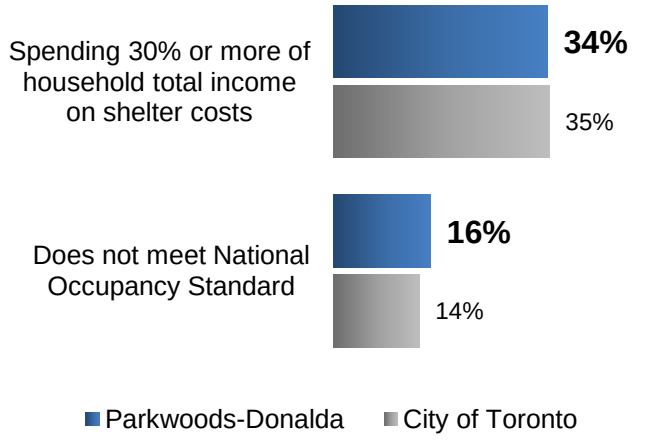
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Highest Educational Attainment for Pop Age 25-64 Yrs



Housing Affordability and Suitability



Notes on Data Quality:

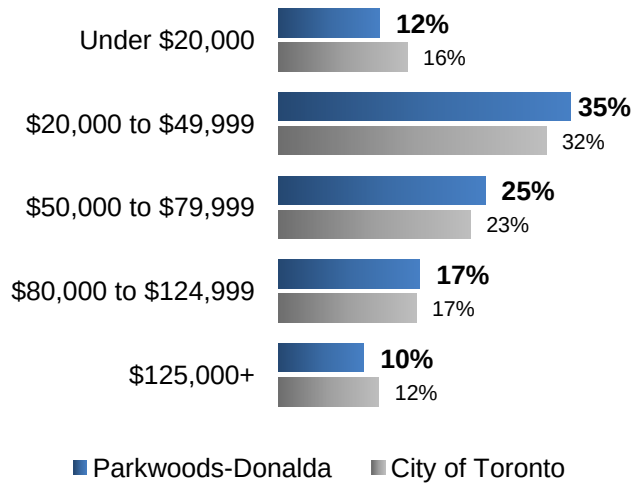
Some data in this profile relies on the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Users should use caution when using NHS data. See the Frequently Asked Questions for more information.

Labour Force Status

Total Population 15+ Years	28,465	
In Labour Force	18,490	
Participation Rate	65%	64% City Rate
Employment Rate	58%	58% City Rate
Unemployment Rate	11%	9% City Rate

After-Tax Household Income

(Percentage of Households)



	Neighbourhood	City
Median After-Tax Household Income	**$52,550**	$52,149
Average After-Tax Household Income	**$66,290**	$70,945

Percent of Population in Low-Income (LIM-AT) **20%**

City Rate: 19%

Source: 2011 Census / National Household Survey
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Frequently Asked Questions

What data sources does this profile use?

This profile uses 2011 Census and 2011 National Household Survey data from the Community Data Program (www.communitydata.ca). Data on population, age, sex, dwellings, living arrangements, family structure and language comes from the 2011 Census. Data on immigration, ethnicity, visibility minority status, education, labour, housing and income comes from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Users should use caution when using data from the NHS.

How accurate are the data in this profile?

Due to methodological issues related to the NHS, data users should use caution when interpreting data from the NHS. Population estimates in this profile related to immigration, ethnicity, visibility minority status, education, labour, housing and income should be considered as an approximate estimate of the population, rather than a true, full count of the population.

What is the National Household Survey (NHS)?

The 2011 NHS is a voluntary survey of the population conducted on the same day as the 2011 Census of the Population. Questions asked in the NHS were asked in previous years in the "long-form" Census.

How does the NHS differ from Census?

Although very similar to the previous "long-form" Census, users should treat the NHS as a new and separate data source. The NHS is a voluntary survey, compared to the Census which is mandatory. This change in methodology means that NHS data is not comparable to Census data.

Can I compare the numbers from the 2011 NHS to those from the 2006 (or earlier) Census?

No. Because of the change from a mandatory to a voluntary sample, the NHS may under-report the number of people belonging to certain subgroups. This is referred to as "non-response bias". For example, those with lower incomes are less likely than others to complete the NHS. As a result, the data presented here may underestimate the true number of those with low incomes.

Why is the low-income rate / income data different than is reported in other reports?

Many researchers have begun to use alternative data sources for income data, such as the T1 Family File from Statistics Canada. These alternative sources of income data are not collected in the same way as the National Household Survey and therefore may report slightly different numbers.

For more information, contact the Social Policy, Analysis & Research section at spar@toronto.ca.

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Glossary

(In order of appearance)

Data from the 2011 Census

Private Dwellings
The private dwellings occupied by usual residents universe is composed of variables which pertain to characteristics of dwellings in Canada. Dwellings are distinct from households. Dwelling characteristics refer to the physical attributes of a set of living quarters, whereas household characteristics pertain to the person or the group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

Single-Detached House
The private dwellings occupied by usual residents universe is composed of variables which pertain to characteristics of dwellings in Canada. Dwellings are distinct from households. Dwelling characteristics refer to the physical attributes of a set of living quarters, whereas household characteristics pertain to the person or the group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

Apartment 5 Storeys or more
A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.

Semi-detached House
One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached 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 townhouse or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below. Townhouses attached to a high-rise building are also classified as row houses.

Duplex
One of two dwellings, located one above the other, may or may not be attached to other dwellings or buildings.

Apartment less than 5 Storeys
A dwelling unit attached to other dwelling units, commercial units, or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.

Census Family
Refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family (single parent with a child).

Living Arrangements
Refers to the classification of persons as members of a family household or of a non-family household, that is, whether or not they are living in a household that contains at least one census family, and whether they

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Glossary (continued)

Mother Tongue (Single Response)
Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011. Reported figures are for those who do not identify multiple languages.

Home Languages (Single Response)
Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual on May 10, 2011. Reported figures are for those who do not identify multiple languages.

Non-Official Mother Tongue / Non-Official Home Language
Language other than English or French.

Knowledge of Official Languages
Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.

Data from the 2011 National Household Survey

Period of Immigration
Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status. A landed immigrant/permanent resident is a person who has been granted the right to live permanently in Canada by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.

Birth Country
Place of birth refers to the name of the province, territory or country in which the person was born. It may refer to a province or territory if the person was born in Canada. It refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth.

Ethnic Origin
Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors.

Visible Minority
Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person 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.' The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Educational Attainment
Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.

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Glossary (continued)

Labour Force Status
Refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Participation Rate
Refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Employment Rate
Refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Unemployment Rate
Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Housing Affordability
Refers to the proportion of average monthly 2010 total household income which is spent on owner's major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings).

Housing Suitability
Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS. Housing suitability assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age, sex, and relationships among household members. An alternative variable, the number of persons per room, considers all rooms in a private dwelling and the number of household members. Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) on which it is based were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

After-Tax Household Income
The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household.

Low-Income Measure (After-Tax) / LIM-AT
The Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account.

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Methodological Note

There have been changes in the way information has been collected for portions of the 2011 Census. This will impact the extent to which comparisons can be made with previous Census periods on some Census variables. In general, 2011 Census data on population, dwelling counts, age, sex, families, household living arrangements, marital status, structural types of dwellings types and language can be compared to the data from previous Censuses, with due regard for changing definitions of individual variables.

Information on Aboriginal peoples, immigration, ethnocultural diversity, education, labour, income and housing was previously collected by the long-form Census questionnaire. In 2011 this information was collected as part of the new voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) by Statistics Canada.

In general, the 2011 NHS data is less comparable to that of the previous Censuses due to non-response bias inherent in voluntary surveys. The risk of a voluntary survey is that the results may only reflect the kinds of individuals who are inclined to participate in a survey in the first place. As the National Household Survey User Guide notes, "because non-respondents tend to have different characteristics from respondents. As a result, there is a risk that the results will not be representative of the actual population." Comparisons between the 2011 NHS and previous Censuses should not be considered reliable.

Users should also use caution when considering data at a local level of geography, such as Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas. The smaller the geographic area or population group, the greater the risk of non-response and non-comparable data. The National Household Survey User Guide states: "Caution must be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with estimates produced from the 2006 Census long form, especially when the analysis involves small geographies. Users are asked to use the NHS's main quality indicator, the global non-response rate…in assessing the quality of the NHS estimates and determining the extent to which the estimates can be compared with the estimates from the 2006 Census long form. Users are also asked to read any quality notes that may be included in dissemination products." For more information, please see the National Household Survey User Guide Catalogue No. 99-001-x2011001 released May 8, 2013.

The risk of non-comparable data for population groups grows when two variables are cross-tabulated or tabulated for small geographic areas, such as variables relating to minority populations, income and shelter costs. Seventy-four percent of the Census Tracts in the City of Toronto reported by the 2011 NHS have a Global Non-Response Rate above 25%, the threshold for suppression for the 2011 Census. Comparisons may be more suitable where the Global Non-Response Rates of the geographies are similar and the Coefficients of Variation of the variables are low. Use of NHS data involves a careful understanding of the significant differences and higher non-response inherent in the NHS by comparison to the Census.

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