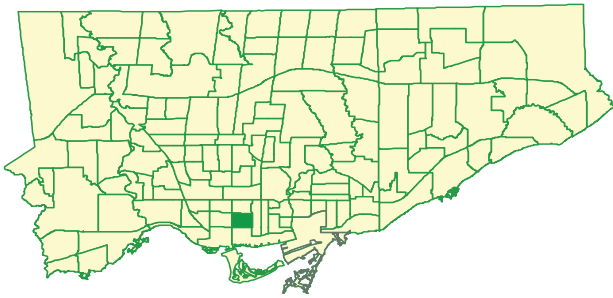
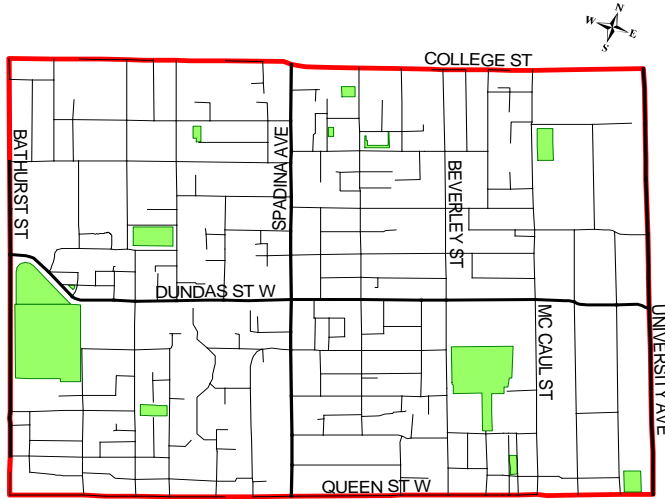


Kensington-Chinatown



Neighbourhood Snapshot

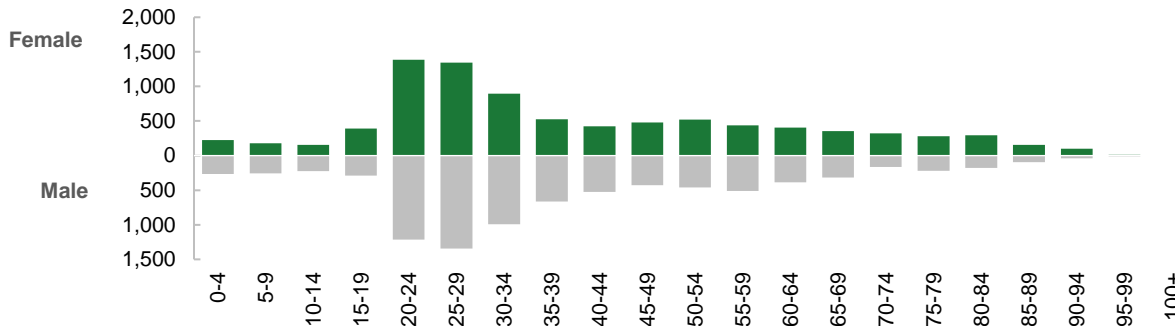
Population **17,945**

Population Change
2011-2016 **-3.0%**

Population Density **11,806**

people per square km

Population



Female
50.8%

Male
49.2%

Children
0-14 years

1,305 (7%)

City Rate: 15%

Youth
15-24 years

3,280 (19%)

City Rate: 12%

Working Age
25-54 years

8,605 (49%)

City Rate: 45%

Pre-Retirement
55-64 years

1,730 (10%)

City Rate: 12%

Seniors
65+ years

2,535 (15%)

City Rate: 16%

Notes

This profile has been automatically generated from the Social Data Warehouse maintained by the Social Policy, Analysis and Research (SPAR) Unit of the Social Development, Finance & Administration Division.

Data reported at the custom geography of the City of Toronto's Social Planning Neighbourhoods, and for the Market Basket Measure population were sourced from tables available to the City of Toronto through its participation in the Community Data Program. Data sources are documented for all data points in the accompanying open data file for these tables, available for download from the City of Toronto Open Data catalogue. Link below.

Other data in this profile have been compiled to the neighbourhood geography based on Census Tract geographies as defined for Statistics Canada's 2016 Census of Population. Users should note that estimating larger area values using smaller geographies does carry the risk of errors in the totals. Statistics Canada's safeguards for Canadians' privacy involves practices such as random rounding, which can introduce significant variability into the data, especially when the values being rounded are small and at smaller geographies like Census Tracts.

Compiling data from smaller geographies can potentially compound variation due to random rounding. Also, the smaller the geographic area or population group, the greater the risk of non-response and non-comparable data. The risk of non-comparable data for population groups grows when two variables are cross-tabulated or tabulated for small geographic areas.

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The colour palette for this profile was selected to be colour-blind safe, print friendly, and where possible black and white photocopy safe using colours from www.colorbrewer2.org by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

Source

Data presented in this profile are adapted from data provided by Statistics Canada. Definitions provided in this profile are also reproduced and/or adapted from text in Statistics Canada Census reference documents under the Statistics Canada Open License Agreement.

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016. This does not constitute an endorsement by Statistics Canada of this product.

A full neighbourhood data set for the 2016 Census is available for download from the City of Toronto from its Open Data website. Search the catalogue for "neighbourhood profile" at: <https://www.toronto.ca/open>

For information about the terms and concepts highlighted in this profile, visit the Census reference materials page of Statistics Canada's website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/index-eng.cfm>

For more information about this profile, contact the Manager, Social Research & Information Management, SPAR, at 416-392-8660 or email spar@toronto.ca

Neighbourhood at-a-glance

Population			Language		
	Neighbourhood	Toronto		Neighbourhood	Toronto
Population	17,945	2,731,571	Mother tongue not English	52.0%	47.0%
Population change	-3.0%	+4.5%	Home language not English	34.5%	29.2%
Male	49.2%	48.1%	>1 language spoken at home	21.8%	23.9%
Female	50.8%	51.9%	No knowledge of English	13.3%	5.0%
Male/female ratio	96.7	92.6			
Children Age 0-14	7.5%	14.6%			
Youth Age 15-24	18.8%	12.5%			
Working Age 25-64	59.2%	57.3%			
Seniors Age 65+	14.5%	15.6%			
Dependency ratio	35.0	55.1			
Households			Immigration & identity		
	Neighbourhood	Toronto		Neighbourhood	Toronto
Private households	8,735	1,112,930	Immigrants	43.6%	51.2%
Household size	2.00	2.42	Recent immigrants	4.8%	7.0%
Married (age 15+)	24.6%	43.3%	Non-permanent residents	7.3%	3.5%
1 person households	46.9%	32.3%	Second generation	24.9%	27.5%
Seniors living alone	40.9%	26.7%	Visible minority population	60.3%	51.5%
			Aboriginal identity	0.8%	0.9%
			Canadian citizens	82.8%	85.3%
Housing			Income		
	Neighbourhood	Toronto		Neighbourhood	Toronto
Renter households	71.0%	47.2%	Median household income	\$44,216	\$65,829
Ground-related housing	46.8%	55.7%	Median family income	\$61,593	\$82,859
5+ storey apartments	53.1%	44.3%	Median FY/FT work income	\$49,587	\$55,246
Unsuitable housing	9.2%	12.1%	Without income	2.6%	4.7%
Unaffordable housing	48.1%	36.6%	Income from gov't transfers	11.6%	9.3%
Inadequate housing	9.7%	7.1%	Poverty (MBM)	40.3%	21.9%
			Low income (LIM-AT)	33.2%	20.2%
			Low income (LICO-AT)	34.7%	17.4%
Commuting			Education & Labour		
	Neighbourhood	Toronto		Neighbourhood	Toronto
Public transit to work	26.8%	37.0%	Bachelor's degree or higher	48.6%	44.1%
> 1 hour commutes	8.9%	16.2%	Unemployment rate	8.1%	8.2%
			Participation rate	62.6%	64.7%
			Full-time/full-year workers	44.3%	49.9%

Definitions: Neighbourhood at-a-glance

Population is the sum of the population residing in the area defined in this profile at the time of the 2016 Census. Populations counted in the Census included Canadian citizens and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada, and non-permanent residents living in Canada.

Population change reflects the per cent change in the population since the last Census in 2011.

Male is the percentage of the population who identified as male. **Female** is the percentage of the population who identified as female. No other options were provided in the 2016 Census questionnaire. **Male/female ratio** is the number of males per 100 females.

Children, Youth, Working Age and **Seniors** reflects the percentage of the population which falls into each of Statistics Canada's major age groupings.

Dependency ratio is the ratio of the population age 0 to 19 years and 65 or older as compared to the population age 20 to 64 years. It is meant to reflect the ratio of working age to non-working age people in a community.

Private household is a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. Private dwellings are all households which are not collective in nature.

Household size is the average (mean) number of persons in private households in the area.

Married (age 15+) is the proportion of the population age 15 and older who are married.

1 person households is the percentage of private households containing one person.

Seniors living alone is the percentage of persons aged 65 and over in private households who live in a 1 person household.

Renter households is the percentage of households where no member of the household owns their dwelling.

Ground-related housing is the percentage of private dwellings that are not in high-rise apartment buildings. Dwelling types included in this grouping are: single and semi-detached houses, row/townhouses; apartment units in buildings with less than 5 storeys and apartments or flats in duplexes and other dwellings such as mobile homes.

5+ storey apartments is the percentage of private dwellings that are in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys

Unsuitable housing is the percentage of private households in dwellings with insufficient bedrooms according to their size and composition. Suitability is defined by the National Occupancy Standard and is one component of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Core Housing Need indicator.

Unaffordable housing is the percentage of private households spending more than 30 per cent of their total household income on shelter costs. This is another of component CMHC's Core Housing Need.

Inadequate housing is the percentage of private households in dwelling that are in need of major repairs. This is another of component CMHC's Core Housing Need.

Public transit to work is the percentage of commuters who report using public transit as their main mode of travel to work.

>1 hour commutes is the percentage of commuters whose usual travel time between home and work is 60 minutes or greater.

Mother tongue not English is the percentage of persons whose mother tongue is a language other than English.

Home language not English is the percentage of persons whose primary language spoken at home is a language other than English.

>1 language spoken at home is the percentage of persons who regularly speak more than one language at home.

No knowledge of English is the percentage of persons who are not able to conduct a simple conversation in English.

Immigrants is the percentage of people who are, or who have ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident.

Recent immigrants is the percentage of people who are immigrants who first obtained their landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2016.

Non-permanent residents is the percentage of the population who are from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

Second generation is the percentage of people who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada.

Visible minority population is the percentage of people in private households who belong to a visible minority group, i.e. persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

Aboriginal identity is the percentage of people in private households who identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada.

Canadian citizens is the percentage of people in private households who are Canadian citizens.

Median household income is the median total income for private households in 2015.

Median family income is the median total income for economic families in 2015.

Median FY/FT work income is the median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers aged 15 and over in private households.

Without income is the percentage of persons age 15 and over in private households who were without total income in 2015.

Income from gov't transfers is the percentage of population age 15 and older in private households with income from government sources in 2015.

Poverty (MBM) is the percentage of people in private households in low income status according to the Market Basket Measure. Canada's Poverty Reduction Strategy designated the Market Basket Measure as Canada's official poverty line in September, 2018. These figures are estimates based on earlier definitions of the Market Basket Measure and may not correspond directly to official poverty rate figures.

Low income (LIM-AT) is the percentage of people in private households in low income status according to the Low Income Measure, After-Tax.

Low income (LICO-AT) is the percentage of people in private households in low income status according to the Low Income Cut-Off, After-Tax.

Bachelor's degree or higher is the percentage of the population age 25 to 64 in private households with a highest level of education of university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above.

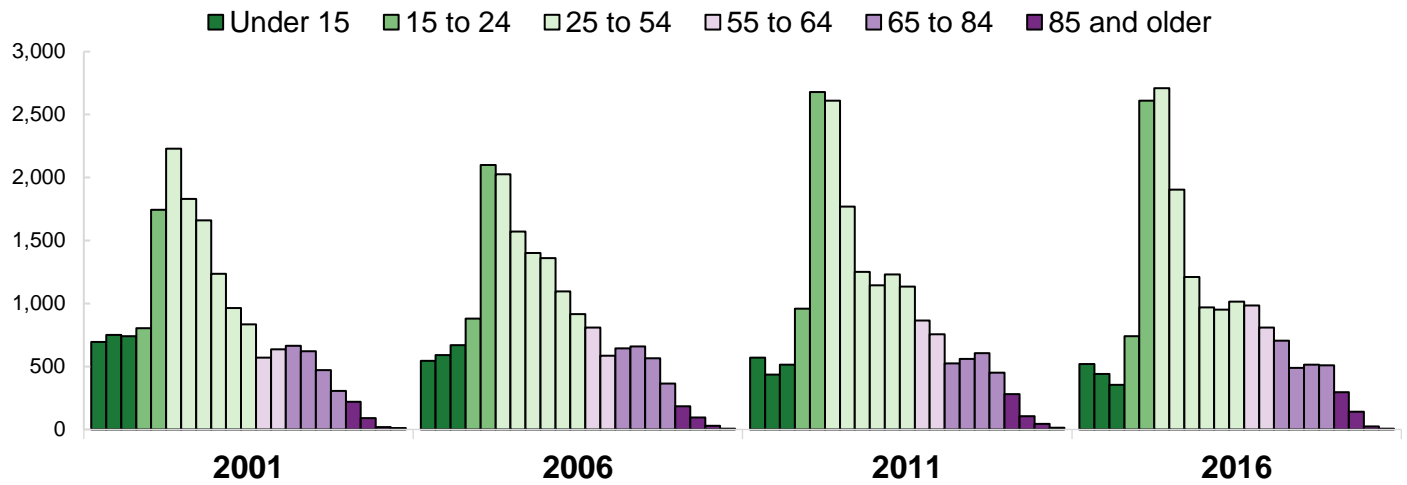
Unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force age 15 and older who were unemployed during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.

Participation Rate is the percentage of the population age 15 and older who were in the labour force during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.

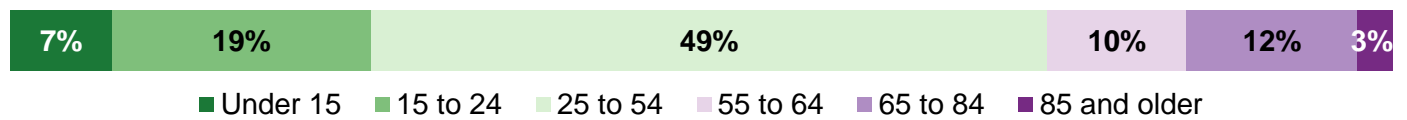
Full-time/full-year workers is the percentage of workers aged 15 years and over who worked full year (49 weeks and over) and mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in 2015.

Population by age groups

Population by 5-year age groups, 2001-2016

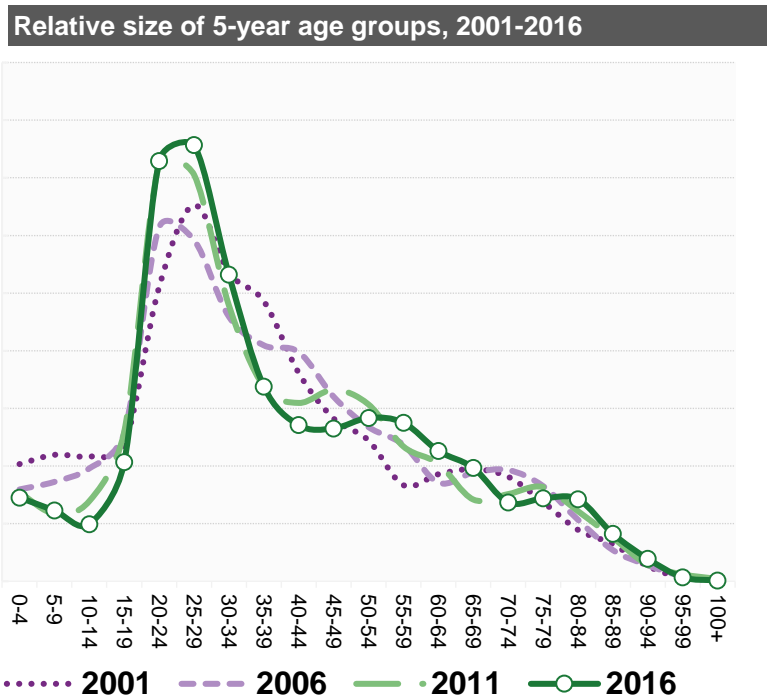


Relative size of age cohorts, 2016



Age	2001	2006	2011	2016	Trend
0-4	695	545	570	520	↓
5-9	750	590	435	440	↓
10-14	740	670	515	355	↓
15-19	805	880	960	740	↔
20-24	1,745	2,100	2,680	2,610	↔
25-29	2,230	2,025	2,610	2,710	↔
30-34	1,830	1,570	1,770	1,905	↔
35-39	1,660	1,400	1,250	1,210	↓
40-44	1,235	1,360	1,145	970	↔
45-49	965	1,095	1,230	950	↔
50-54	835	915	1,135	1,015	↔
55-59	570	810	865	985	↔
60-64	635	585	755	810	↔
65-69	665	645	525	705	↔
70-74	620	660	560	490	↔
75-79	470	565	605	515	↔
80-84	305	365	450	510	↔
85-89	220	185	280	295	↔
90-94	90	95	105	140	↔
95-99	20	30	45	25	↔
100+	10	5	15	5	↔

Average age in 2016		City
Median age	33.6	33.4 Male 33.9 Female 39.3
Mean age	39.7	38.5 Male 40.8 Female 40.6



Definitions: Population by age groups

This section provides information about the total and relative size of the neighbourhood's population by age over the last 4 Censuses covering the last 15 years.

Population by 5-year age groups, 2001-2016 presents four charts showing the distribution of population by age in the neighbourhood for the last 4 Census periods. These charts help to show whether the neighbourhood has remained demographically stable over the last 15 years, or whether it has experienced a significant shift. To help show age ranges, the columns are colour-coded to broader age ranges.

The data is also presented in a table on the lower left of the page, with trend lines showing the overall trend in each 5-year age group. The highest population for that age group is marked with a dot on each trend line.

Relative size of age cohorts, 2016 presents a stacked bar chart showing the relative size of each of the six age categories shown in the chart above. On this chart, any small values of less than 3% are not labelled.

Average age in 2016 shows the mean and median ages for the neighbourhood in 2016, as well as by sex for males and females. It also shows the overall averages for the City of Toronto as a whole.

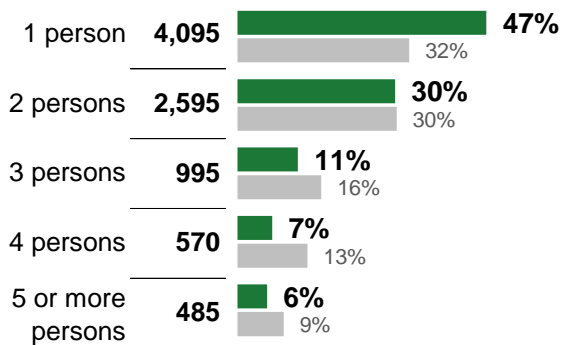
Relative size of 5-year age groups, 2001-2016 presents the 5-year age group population as a percentage of the total population. This chart provides another perspective on the demography of the neighbourhood by showing how the relative size of different age groups has changed (or remained stable, or aged in place) over the past 15 years. Each Census year is represented by a separate line, to show the change over time in the relative size of each age group.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

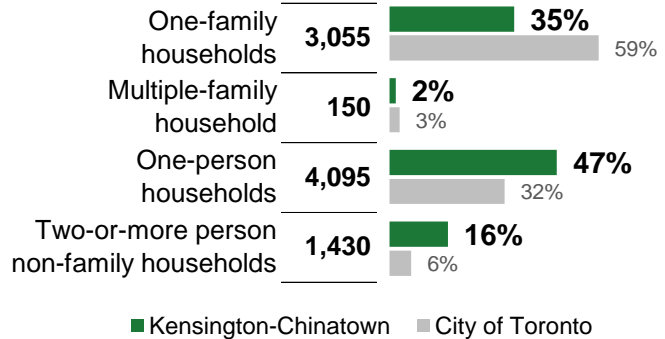
[2016 Census topic: Age and sex](#)

Families, households & marital status

Number of households by size



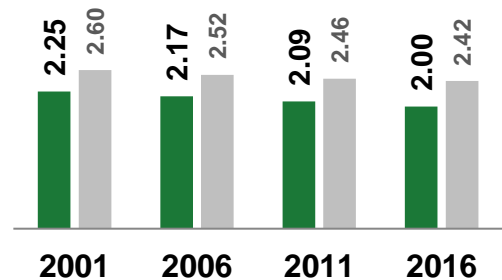
Number of households by type



Living arrangements

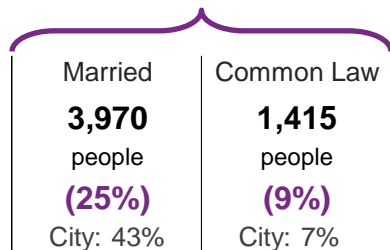
Living Arrangement	Kensington-Chinatown	City avg.
935 or 13% of single adults (age 20-34) live with their parents	34%	
3,055 or 22% of adults (age 15-64) live alone	13%	
840 or 39% of seniors (age 65-84) live alone	25%	
200 or 49% of seniors (age 85+) live alone	39%	

Average household size

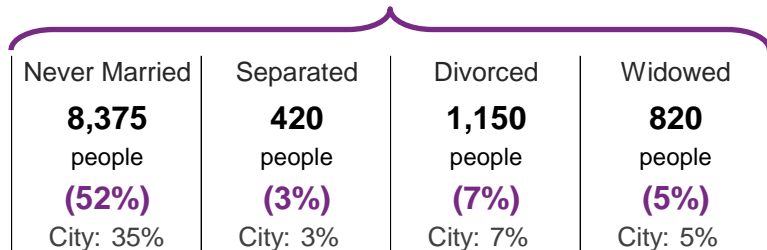


Marital status

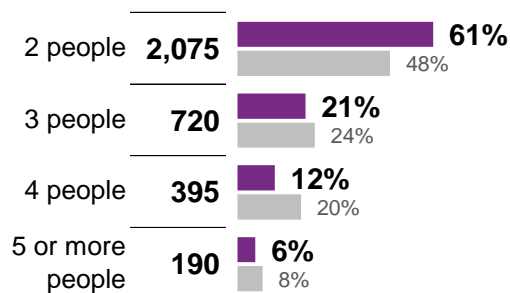
Married or living common law



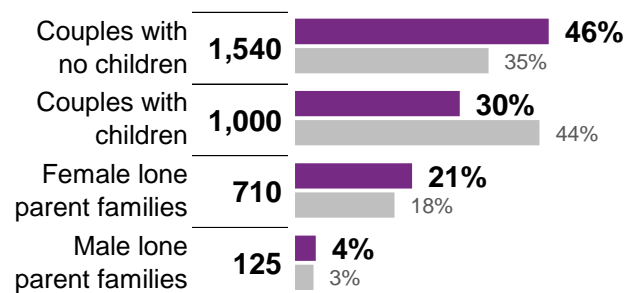
Not married and not living common law



Number of census families by size of family



Number of census families by family type



Definitions: Families, households & marital status

This section provides area information on the marital status of all people over age 15, and the size and type of Census families in the neighbourhood. City of Toronto comparisons reflect the relative proportions of each of the categories as compared to the area. This section also provides counts of several specific living arrangements: single, young adults living with their parents, and people who live alone.

Household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. All households included on this page are private households. People living in collective dwellings are not included in this data, except for the marital status data.

Economic family is a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law union, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. By definition, all persons who are members of a census family are also members of an economic family. Examples of the broader concept of economic family include the following: two co-resident census families who are related to one another are considered one economic family; co-resident siblings who are not members of a census family are considered as one economic family; and, nieces or nephews living with aunts or uncles are considered one economic family.

Census family is a family defined by couple relationships (married or common-law), parent to child relationships, or both. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Non-census-family household is either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family).

Average household size is the mean number of individuals living in private households. This chart compares the average household size for the neighbourhood and the City of Toronto over the last year's Census years.

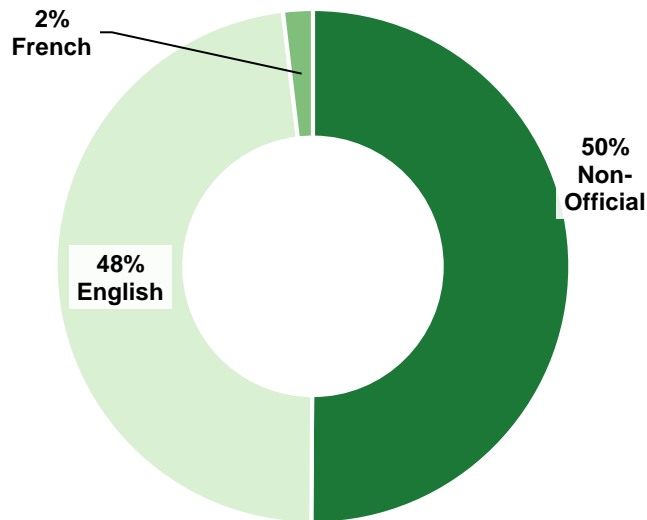
Living arrangements provides information about some select family characteristics of adults in the area. **Single adults (age 20-34) living with their parents** refers to people age 20 to 34 who are children in a census family (as in sons, daughters, or grandchildren). This category does not include adult children who live with a married spouse (or common-law partner) in a household that also includes one of the partners' parents. The remaining three categories report on **people living alone** (i.e. in one-person households) by various age groups.

Marital status is reported for the total population age 15 and over and refers to whether or not a person is living in a common-law union or is legally married as well as the legal marital status of those who are not married or living in a common-law union.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials
[2016 Census topic: Families, households and marital status](#)

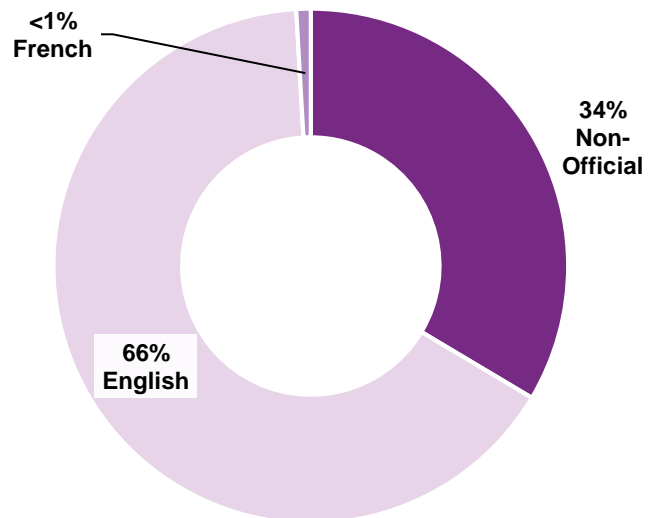
Language

Mother tongue (single-response)



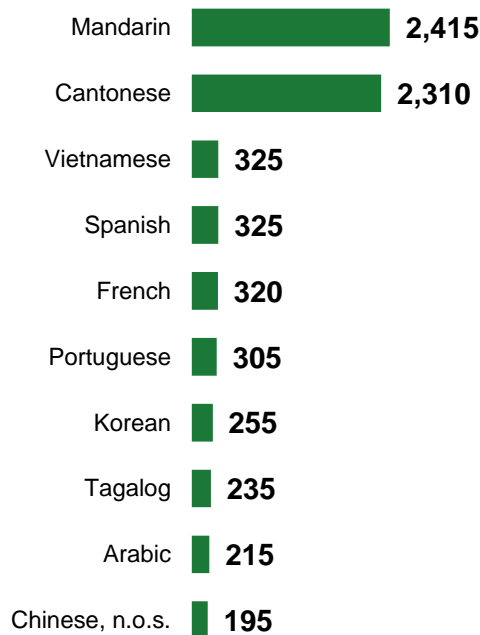
City rate for non-official mother tongue: **46%**

Home language (single-response)



City rate for non-official home language: **29%**

Top-10 non-English mother tongue languages

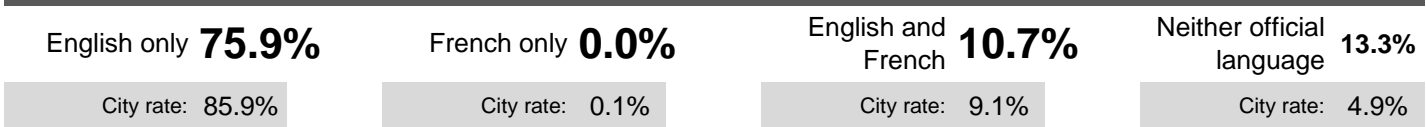


Top-10 non-English home languages



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

Knowledge of official languages



Definitions: Language

The two sets of charts in this section represent two different language concepts. This language data is reported for the total population, living in both private and collective dwellings.

Mother Tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.

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.

The donut charts display the relative proportion of English, French, and Non-Official language speakers in the area, for those who provided single responses for these categories in the Census.

Many Torontonians also identify as having more than one mother tongue and primary home language. For mother tongue, 106,190 or 3.9% of Torontonians identified more than one mother tongue, almost all of which was the combination of English and another language. For home language, 245,950 or 9.1% of Torontonians identified as having more than primary home language. Again, almost all of these responses included English in combination with another language.

Below the donut charts are bar charts showing the number of speakers of the top ten non-English languages spoken in the area, both for mother tongue and primary home language.

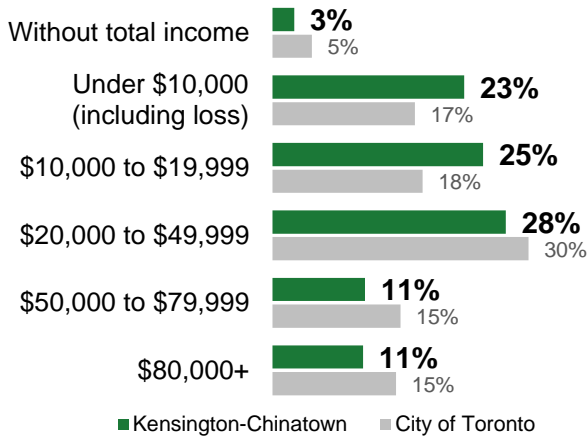
Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English, French, in both languages or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

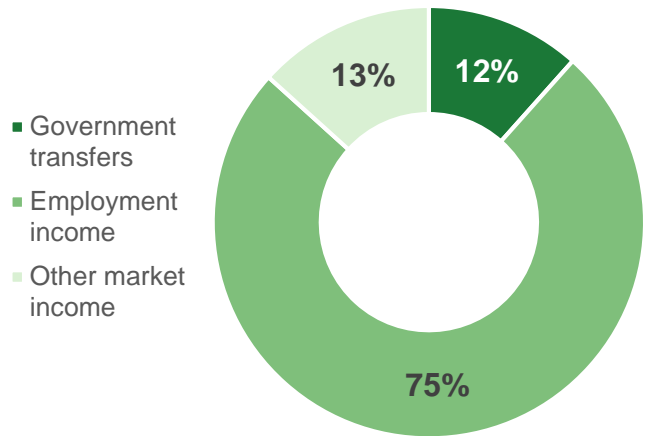
[2016 Census topic: Language](#)

Individual income & low income

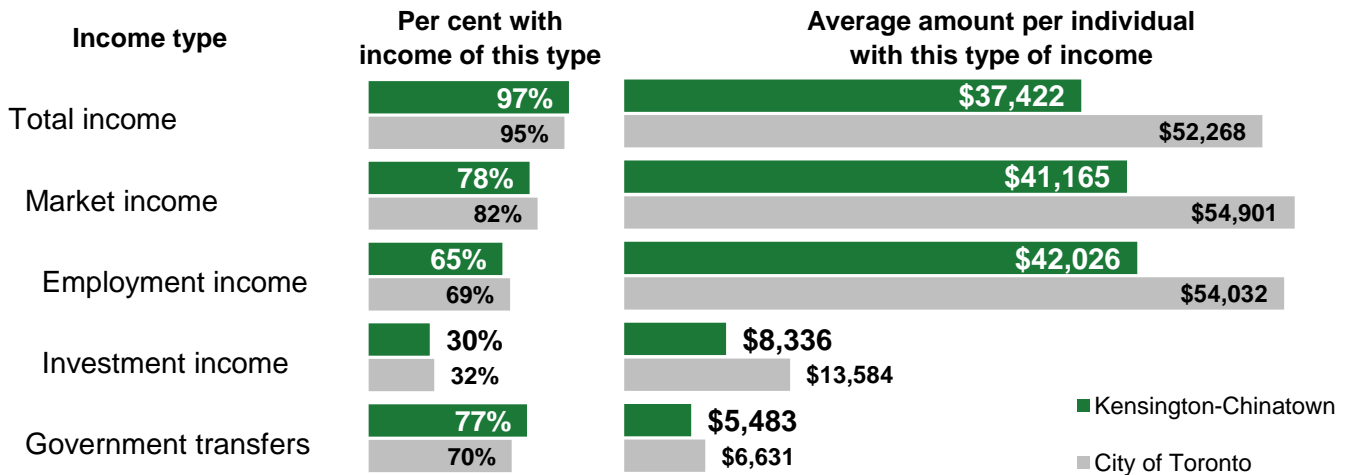
Total individual income (% by groups)



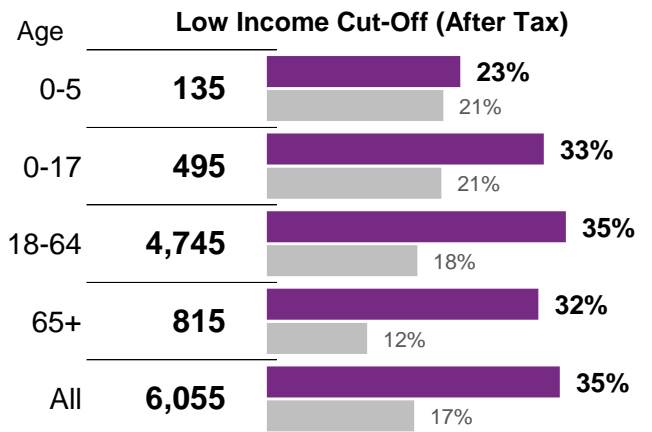
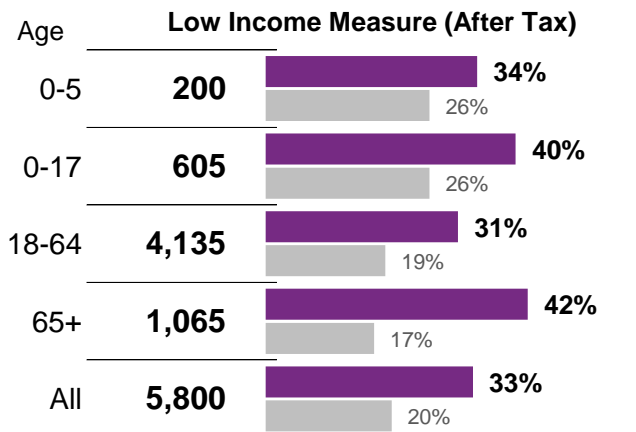
Composition of income



Income sources, individuals age 15+



Low income, population and rates (by age groups)



Annual after-tax income thresholds for LIM-AT
1 person: \$22,133 4 persons: \$44,266

Annual after-tax income thresholds for LICO-AT
1 person: \$20,386 4 persons: \$38,544

Definitions: Individual income & low income

This section provides information about individual income levels and sources, as well as low income.

Total income refers to the total amount of income for a household in 2015 that is of a regular and recurring nature, such as investment and pension income, employment income, and income from government sources.

Total individual income is the total amount of income in 2015, for individuals age 15 and over in private households. The chart displays the proportion of individuals falling within each income group.

Composition of income is the proportion of total income in the neighbourhood which comes from a particular source. For example, 74,4% of total income in Toronto came from employment. Here, the income is classified as coming from either government transfers, employment income, or other market income, meaning market income other than from employment.

The **Income sources, individuals aged 15+** chart also presents data for various types of income, reported for individuals. The chart shows both the percentage of people with income of this type, and the average (mean) amount of income for people who had income of this type.

Market income is the sum of employment, investment, private retirement and other money income from market sources in 2015. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers.

Employment income is all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice in 2015.

Investment income is income received in 2015 in the form of interest from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions and caisses populaires, interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures, dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks, net rental income from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, interest from insurance policies and net partnership income for a limited or non-active partner. It does not include net capital gains or losses as they are not part of the standard income definition.

Government transfers is all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments in 2015. It includes:

- Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor;
- retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan & Québec Pension Plan;
- benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan;
- child benefits from federal and provincial programs;
- social assistance benefits;
- workers' compensation benefits;
- Working income tax benefit;
- Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit;
- other income from government sources.

This page also provides information about two measures of low income. The data is reported for the total population in private households and for specific age groups within that population.

The **Low Income Measure (After Tax)** is a measure that reflects households living with income below half of the Canadian after tax household income median. The LIM threshold varies with the size of the household.

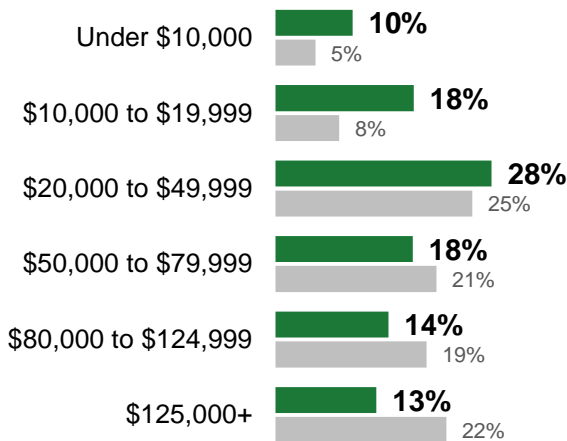
The **Low Income Cut Off (After Tax)** is a different measure that reflects the ability of economic families (or persons not in economic families) to afford necessities of food, shelter and clothing. The LICO threshold varies with the size of the economic family unit, but also with the size of the population centre where the family resides. The same threshold applies to all families within the City of Toronto.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

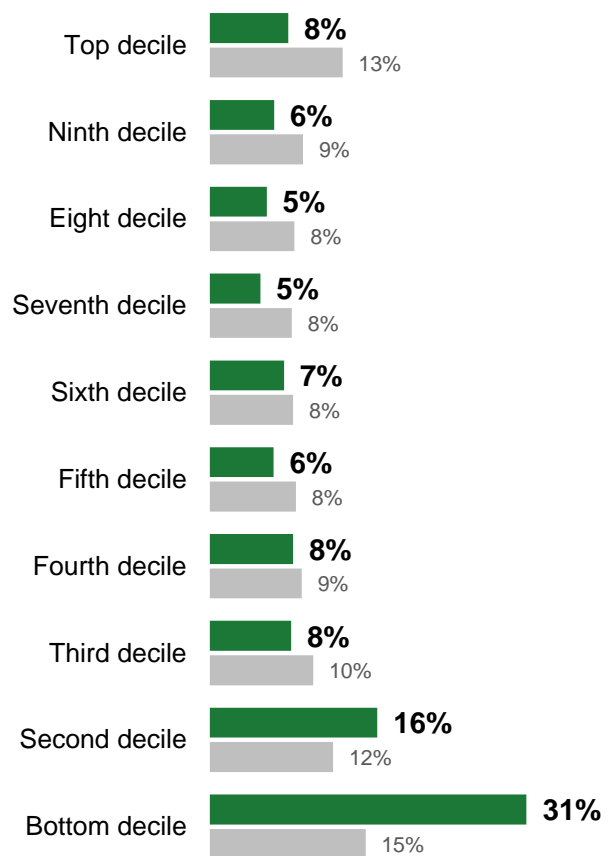
[2016 Census topic: Income](#)

Household & family income, poverty

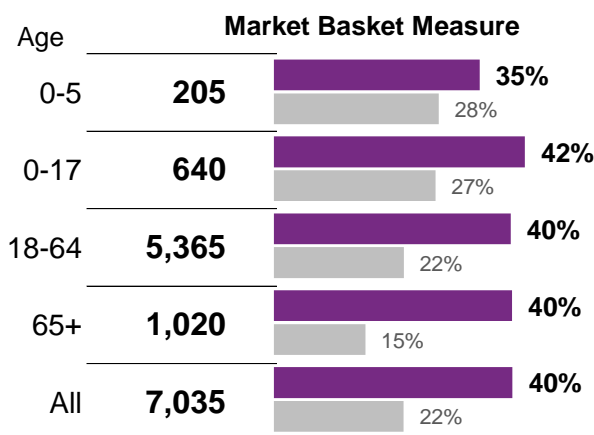
Total household income (% by groups)



Economic family income by decile group



Poverty, population and rates (by age groups)



■ Kensington-Chinatown ■ City of Toronto

Total income for households and economic families by type

	Count	Avg. Size	Mean Income	Median Total Income
Households	8,735		\$67,445	\$44,216
One-person households	4,095		\$44,415	\$22,680
Two-or-more person households	4,640		\$87,759	\$61,577
Economic families	3,430	2.8	\$92,040	\$61,593
Couple families without kids or other relatives	1,415	2.0	\$102,516	\$72,736
Couple families with kids or other relatives	995	4.1	\$114,289	\$77,946
Lone parent families	765	2.6	\$55,361	\$43,295
Persons not in economic families	7,915		\$34,552	\$18,754

Definitions: Household & family income, poverty

This section provides information about individual income levels and sources, as well as low income.

Total household income is the total amount of income in 2015 for private households. The chart displays the proportion of households falling within each income group.

Economic family income by decile group provides a ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households. The population in all Canadian private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10% of the population. The decile cut-points are the levels of adjusted after-tax family income that define the 10 groups.

Poverty, population and rates (by age groups) provides data on a third measure of low income, the Market Basket Measure. Canada's Poverty Reduction Strategy designated the MBM as Canada's official poverty line in September, 2018. These figures are estimates based on earlier definitions of the Market Basket Measure and may not correspond directly to official poverty rate figures.

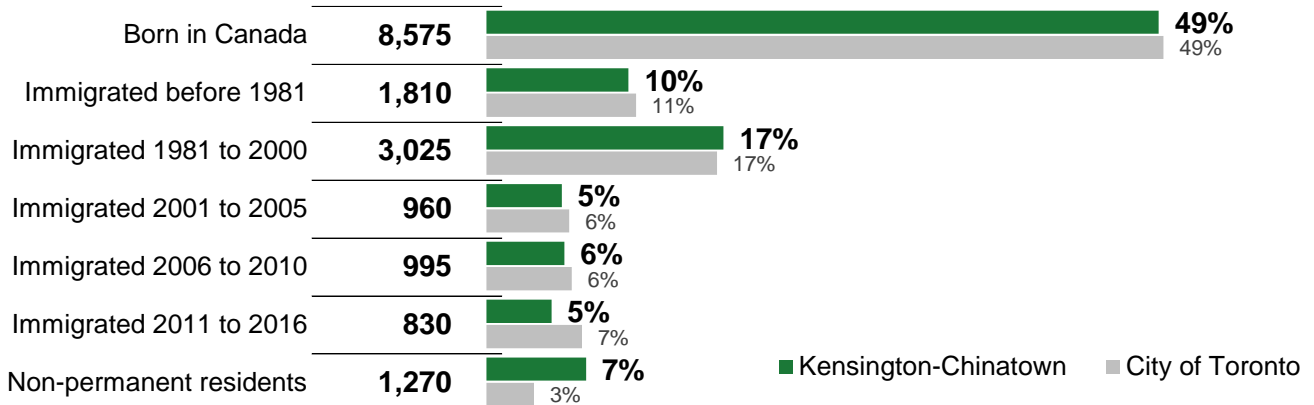
Total income for households and economic families by type provides information about total income for various household and economic family types. For each household and family type, the total count is presented, and for economic families the mean size of families in that neighbourhood is also presented. The table also includes the mean and median total income for each type of household and family. Finally, the median total income is presented in a bar graph comparing the median for that neighbourhood as compared to the median for the entire city of Toronto.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

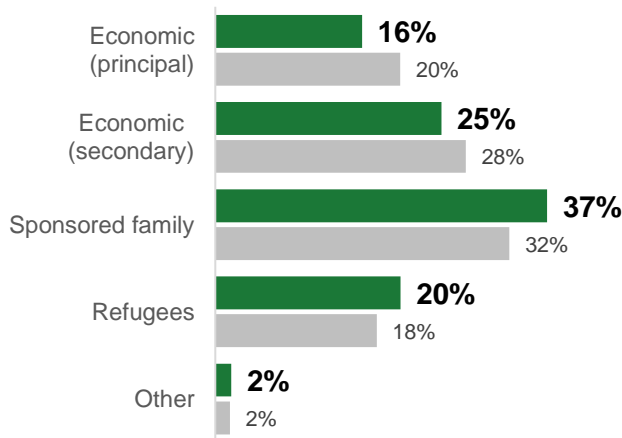
[2016 Census topic: Income](#)

Immigration

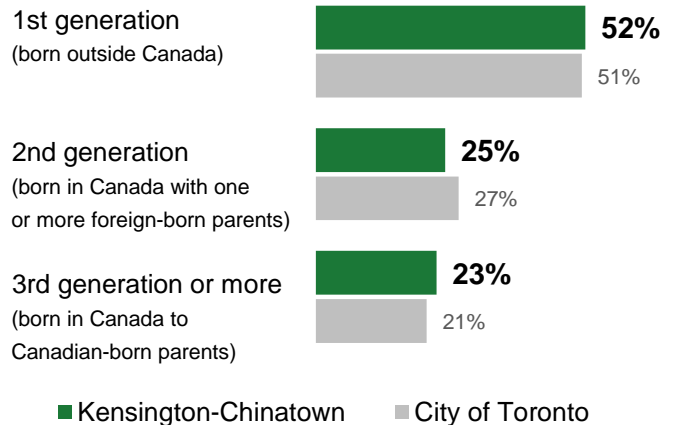
Immigrant status and period of immigration



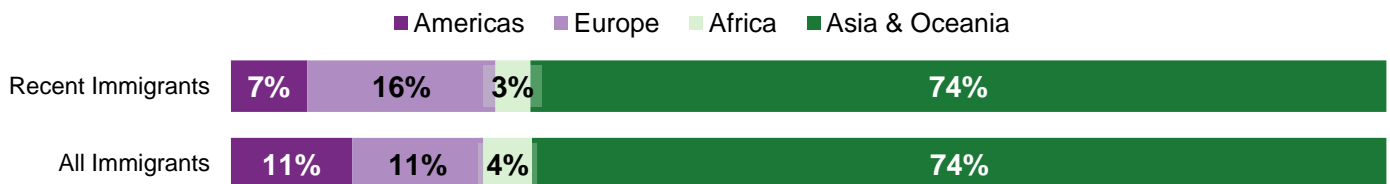
Admission category (landed after 1980 only)



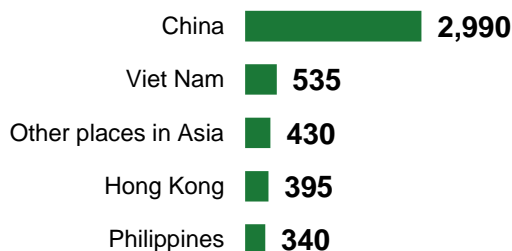
Generation status



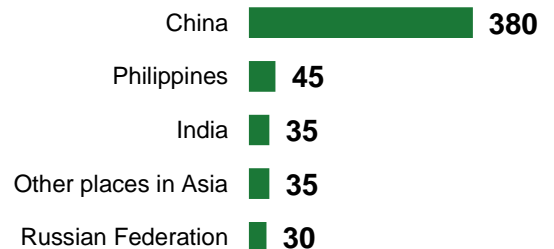
Place of birth of immigrants by world region



Top selected places of birth, all immigrants



Top selected places of birth, recent immigrants



Definitions: Immigration

This section provides information about immigrants to Canada in this community.

Immigrant status refers to whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

Immigrants refers to people who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2016 Census, this includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

Non-immigrants are Canadian citizens by birth.

Non-permanent resident refers to people from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

Period of immigration refers to the period in which an immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status. 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.

Recent immigrant refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2016.

Admission category refers to the name of the immigration program or group of programs under which an immigrant has been granted for the first time the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Data on admission category are available for immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1980 and May 10, 2016.

Economic immigrants includes immigrants who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, to own and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.

The 2016 Census also grouped economic migrants by applicant type as either those who were identified as the **principal applicant** on the application for permanent residence, or **secondary applicants** such as spouse, partners or dependants of the principal applicant.

Immigrants sponsored by family includes immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship to this sponsor.

Refugees includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country. Some refugees were in Canada when they applied for refugee protection for themselves and their family members. Others were abroad and were referred for resettlement to Canada.

Other immigrants includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status under a program that does not fall under the economic immigrants, the immigrants sponsored by family or the refugee categories.

Generation status refers to whether or not a person or the person's parents were born in Canada. Generation status is derived from responses to questions concerning the person's place of birth and the place of birth of his or her parents. Within the generation status variable, the three main categories are defined as follows:

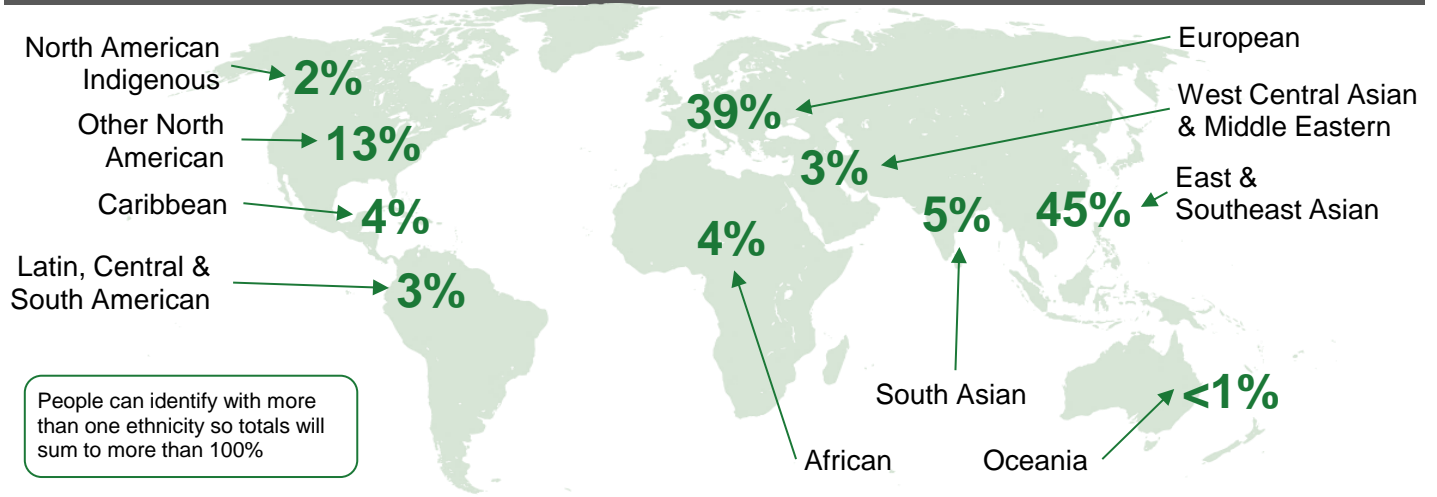
First generation includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or once were, immigrants to Canada; **Second generation** includes persons who were born in

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

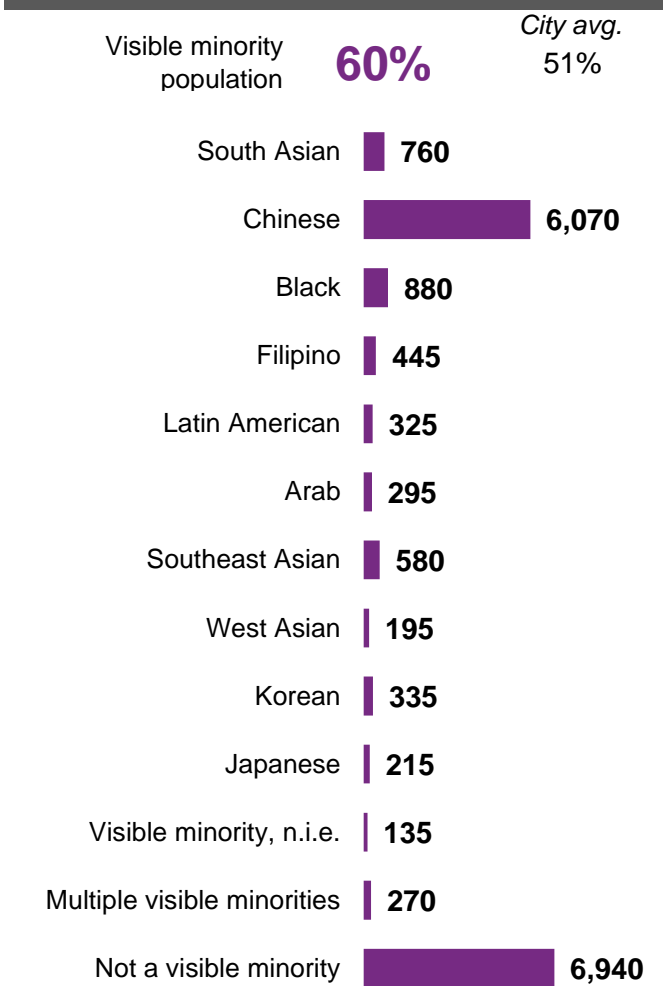
[2016 Census topic: Immigration and ethnocultural diversity](#)

Ethnocultural diversity

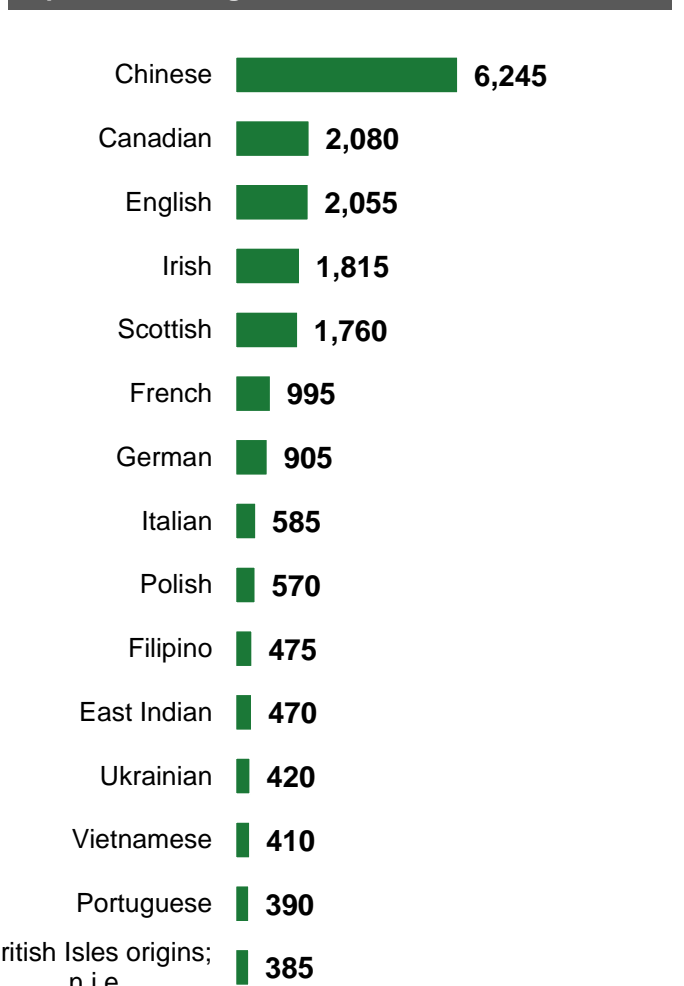
Ethnic origins by world region, 2016



Visible minority populations, 2016



Top 15 ethnic origins, 2016



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

Definitions: Ethnocultural diversity

This section provides information about ethnic origins and visible minority populations.

Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent. Ethnic origin refers to a person's "roots" and should not be confused with citizenship, nationality, language or place of birth. For example, a person who has Canadian citizenship, speaks Punjabi (Panjabi) and was born in the United States may report Guyanese ethnic origin.

A person may have only a single ethnic origin, or may have multiple ethnicities. As a result, the sum of the ethnic groups in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ethnic origin in the Census.

Ethnic origin responses are a reflection of each respondent's perception of their ethnic ancestry. This means that two respondents with the same ethnic ancestry could have different response patterns and thus could be counted as having different ethnic origins. For example, a respondent could report 'East Indian' as an ethnic origin while another respondent, with a similar ancestral background, could report 'Punjabi' or 'South Asian' instead. Nevertheless, ethnic origin data in the Census of Population are a reflection of the respondent's perception of his or her ethnic ancestry at the time of the Census.

The charts here present ethnic origins in two ways. The first presents the percentage of the population in private households identifying with broad groupings of ancestry, displaying the values over a world map. For each major grouping, the percentage value can be read as the proportion of the population who identify as having an ethnic origin that falls within that grouping. As people can identify with more than one ethnicity, the totals will sum to more than 100%.

Secondly, the top 15 responses for single ethnic origins among the population in private households are listed in descending order.

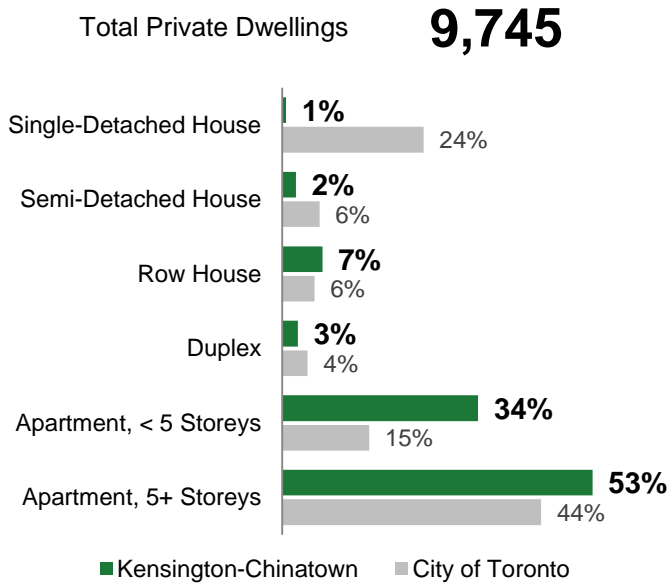
Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian 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.

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

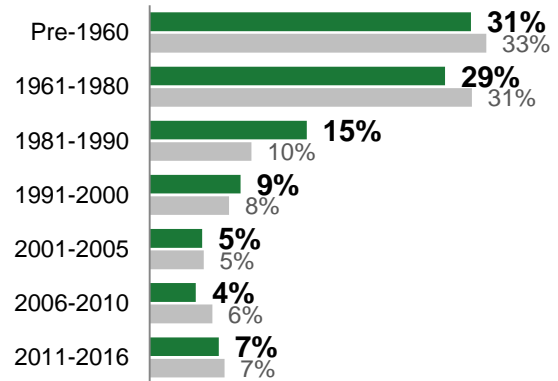
[2016 Census topic: Immigration and ethnocultural diversity](#)

Housing & mobility

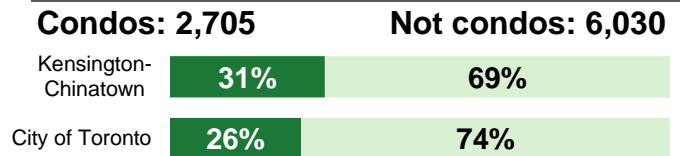
Private dwellings by structure type



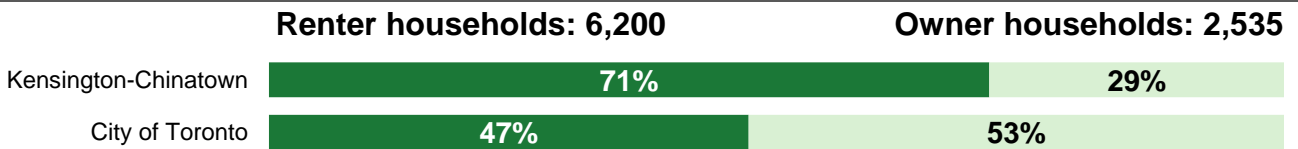
Period of construction



Occupied dwellings by condominium status



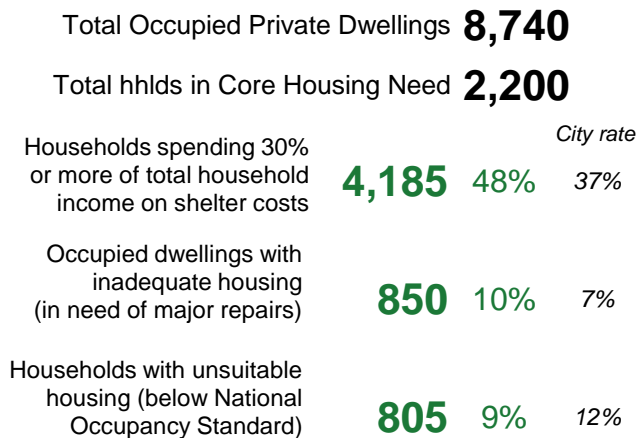
Households by tenure



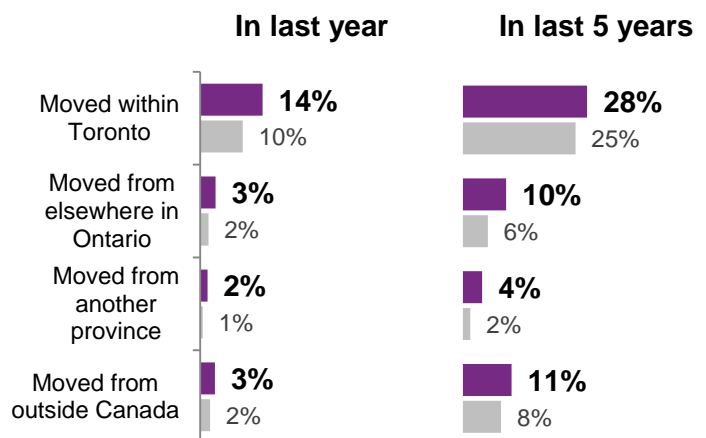
Shelter costs

Renter Households			Owner Households		
		City Avg.			City Avg.
Median Shelter Cost	\$1,122	\$1,201	Median Shelter Cost	\$1,414	\$1,496
Mean Shelter Cost	\$1,181	\$1,242	Mean Shelter Cost	\$1,704	\$1,682
Unaffordable Housing	51.1%	46.8%	Unaffordable Housing	41.0%	27.4%
Subsidized Housing	30.1%	15.1%	With a mortgage	54.6%	57.5%

Core Housing Need



Mobility



Definitions: Housing & mobility

This section provides information about the housing of residents, as well as information about the mobility of residents in the neighbourhood.

Private dwellings are a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance. Private dwellings are considered occupied by usual residents if a group of persons is permanently residing there or if the usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2016.

Structure type refers to the structural characteristics and/or configuration of the dwelling. The chart includes dwelling types ranging from apartments in buildings of 5 storeys or greater, to single-detached houses. Two categories in the Census, mobile dwellings and "other" single-attached house, make up a very small proportion of Toronto's occupied dwellings and so are not reported in the chart. They are, however, included in the "ground-related housing" category reported on the at-a-glance page.

Period of construction refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed. This refers to the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.

Occupied dwellings by condominium status reports on the number and proportion of occupied private dwellings that are part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

Households by tenure provides data on the number and proportion of private households that own or rent their dwelling. A third tenure type, which is not present in the City of Toronto, is whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling. Both mean and median values are reported. Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2016, while household total income is reported for the year 2015.

Unaffordable housing refers to the proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on shelter costs.

With a mortgage refers to the percentage of owner households that make regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

Subsidized housing refers to the percentage of renter households whose dwelling is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

Core Housing Need is an indicator produced by Statistics Canada in collaboration with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The indicator is based on three standards: affordability, adequacy, and suitability. A household is defined to be in core housing need if their housing does not meet any of the three standards and the household's income is insufficient to be able to afford alternative housing in their community that does meet these standards.

Additionally, only households with incomes above zero and with shelter costs less than 100% of total income are assessed for Core Housing Need. Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in Core Housing Need regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase, and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

Affordability is defined as the household having a shelter-cost-to-income ratio of less than 30%. This means that the household's shelter costs are less than 30% of the household's total income (i.e. before taxes).

Adequacy refers to the condition of the dwelling. Households living in dwellings requiring major repairs are considered to be in inadequate housing.

Suitability refers to whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. Suitability is defined by the National Occupancy Standard, which was developed by the CMHC.

Mobility status refers to whether people are living at the same place of residence as they were one year and five years prior to the Census on May 10, 2016. If people moved within those time frames, they are also classified based on their place of residence one and five years earlier.

The Mobility Status charts in this section show the proportion of movers by type. People who moved within the same city (i.e. the City of Toronto) are also referred to as non-migrants. People who moved from elsewhere in the province (i.e. Ontario) are also called intraprovincial migrants, and people who moved from another province in Canada are also called interprovincial migrants. Finally, people who moved from a residence outside Canada are referred to as external migrants.

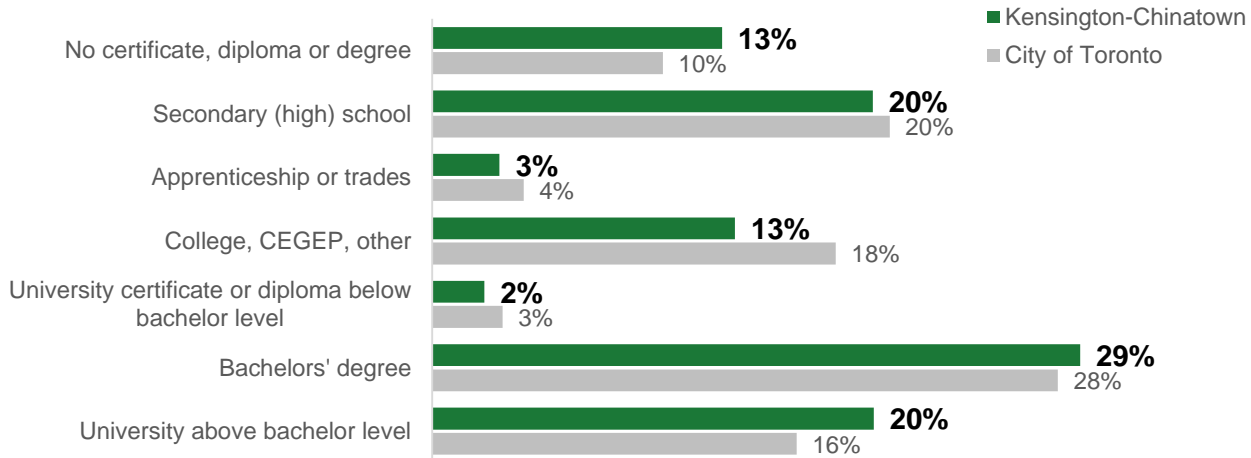
More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

[2016 Census topic: Housing](#)

[2016 Census topic: Mobility and migration](#)

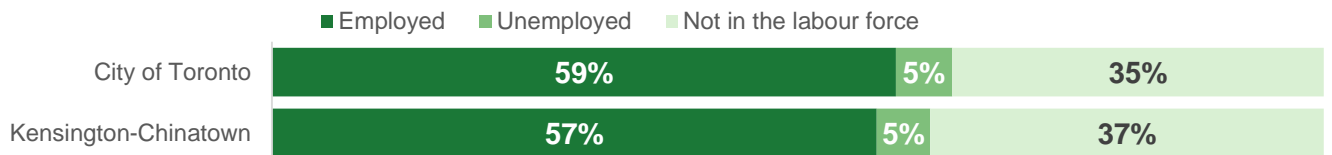
Education & labour

Educational attainment

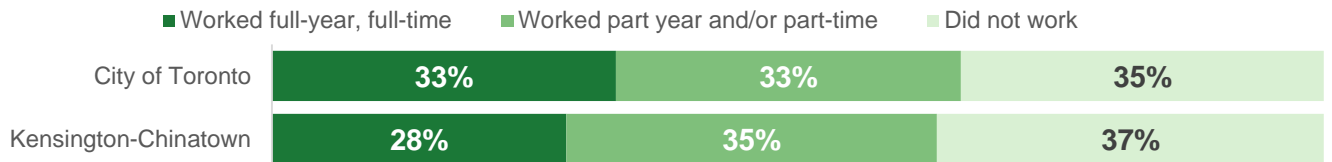


Labour force status

Unemployment Rate	8.1%	City 8.2%	Participation Rate	62.6%	City 64.7%	Employment Rate	57.5%	City 59.3%
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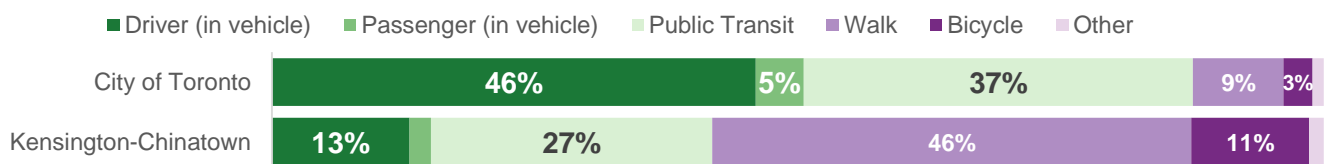


Work activity in 2015

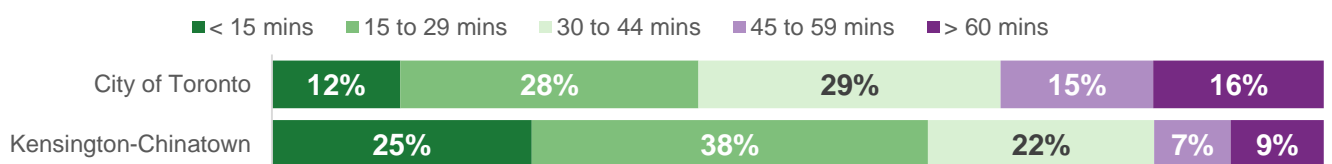


Average weeks worked in 2005	41.4	City 42.3	Median income FY/FT workers	\$49,587	City \$55,246	Median income all workers	\$25,633	City \$33,602
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Main mode of commuting to work



Commute time



Definitions: Education & labour

This section provides information about the education and labour of residents in this community.

Educational attainment information is provided for the population age 25 to 64 living in private households. The chart presents data on this population by indicating people's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school graduation, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.

In this chart, the categories correspond to the Census profile categories of educational attainment, but University certificate, diploma, or degree at bachelor level or above has been broken out to separately report the population with Bachelor's degrees and the population in any of the four categories of University above bachelor level (University certificate or diploma above bachelor level; Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry; Master's degree; Earned doctorate).

Labour force status provides information about the population age 15+ in private households. The data refer to people's status for the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. The population are classified as one of employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force.

Unemployed refers to people who were without paid work or self-employment and were available for work and had either: actively looked for work in the last four weeks; were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in the next four weeks.

Employed refers to people who: did paid work in an employee-employer relationship or self-employment, or did unpaid work in the operation of a business owned by a family member of the same household, or had a job but were not at work due to illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or labour dispute.

Together, employed and unemployed persons comprise the labour force. **Not in the labour force** refers to all people aged 15+ in private households who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment rate is all unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Participation rate is all persons in the labour force as a percentage of the total population.

Employment rate is all employed persons as a percentage of the total population.

Work activity in 2015 provides information about the population age 15 years and over in private households based on whether they worked in 2015.

Worked full-year, full-time indicates the proportion of the population who worked for the full year (49 weeks or more) and mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in 2015. **Worked part-year and/or part-time** indicates the proportion of the population who worked either less than 49 weeks and/or mostly less than 30 hours per week in 2015. **Did not work** refers to the population aged 15+ who did not work in 2015.

Average weeks worked in 2015 is the mean number of weeks worked by those who worked in 2015.

Median income FY/FT workers is the median employment income in 2015 of all workers who worked full-time and full-year.

Median income all workers is the median employment income of all workers with employment income in 2015, regardless of their work activity in 2015.

Main mode of commuting provides data about people in the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households who had either a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address. The chart displays proportions of the main mode of travel used by this population to get to work.

Commute duration provides data about people in the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households who had either a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address. This chart displays the

More information can be found in Statistics Canada's 2016 Census reference materials

[2016 Census topic: Education](#)

[2016 Census topic: Labour](#)

[2016 Census topic: Journey to work](#)