**December 5, 2017**

****2016 Census: education, labour, journey to work, language of work, mobility and migration****

The 2016 Census day was May 10, 2016. On November 29, 2017, Statistics Canada released data regarding education, labour, journey to work, language of work, and mobility & migration.

The data in this release corresponds to the 2016 Census population totals. According to the 2016 Census, the population of Toronto was 2,731,571, an increase of 4.5% since 2011. NHS and Census data reported here are not adjusted for undercoverage.

After the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) replaced the long-form Census in 2011, in the 2016, the Census was again mandatory. This allows for comparison to 2006 Census data but not for accurate comparisons with the 2011 NHS data.

Key Points

Labour Force

* On Census day in 2016 more than 1.36 million city of Toronto residents had a job. Almost 49% of all employed Toronto residents were women (see Table 1).
* Between 2006 and 2016 the number of employed city of Toronto residents increased by more than 119,155 (an increase of 9.6%). Over the same ten-year period, the number of employed residents in the Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA) increased by 14.2%.
* City of Toronto residents age 15+ are slightly less likely to be working than all Canadians. The labour force participation rate for city residents is slightly lower than for all Canadians, and is exactly the same as the Ontario average (see Table 1, Figure 2 and Map 2).
* The unemployment rate for city residents (8.2%) is also slightly higher than for all Canadians (7.7%) (see Table 1, Figure 1 and Map 1).
* Toronto has seen an increase of 11.3% in female employment since 2006 and an 8.0% increase in male employment, with a total increase of 9.6% in employment.
* Employment has increased by 7.3% provincially and 7.5% nationally. Male (5.8%) and female (9.4%) employment has increased accordingly on a national scale.
* 122,305 city of Toronto residents were unemployed in 2016. As the population grew, there was also a significant increase in the total number of unemployed Toronto residents (+19.2% since 2006) (see Table 1).
* The increase in the number of unemployed city residents, however, was much lower than for the rest of the GTHA (excluding Toronto), which experienced an increase in unemployment of 41.6% since 2006. Toronto's rate of increase was also lower than both the provincial (25.1%) and national (28.2%) increases.
* The number of unemployed city residents has increased, males by 23.9% and females by 14.9%, since 2006. By comparison, male unemployment has increased across the country by 37.2% and 32.6% provincially, while female unemployment has increased by 17.8% provincially and 18.3% nationally.
* Toronto has also seen a 12.2% increase in population classified not in the labour force (16.0% increase in males and 9.7% increase in females).
* The rest of the GTHA shows much larger increases since 2006 in the number of residents not in the labour force of 35.1% (42.0% increase for males and 30.7% increase for females), while the national data shows a 17.1% increase in population not in the workforce since 2006 (23.4% increase in males and 12.7% increase in females).

Education

* City of Toronto residents have higher levels of education than other Canadians. 69.3% of Toronto residents age 25-64 have some post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree compared to 65.1% across Ontario and 64.8% across Canada. This is the second highest proportion in the GTHA, slightly behind York Region at 69.9% (see Table 6, Figure 7 and Maps 5, 6 & 7).
* 44.1% of Torontonians age 25-64 have at least a bachelor's degree and 16.2% have a graduate degree. This is up from 37.4% and 14.8% in 2006, and is significantly higher than Canada overall with 28.5% and 9.6%, respectively (see Table 6, Figure 7 and Map 6).
* A higher percentage of women than men age 25-64 in Toronto have a college certificate or diploma (19.5% and 16.3% respectively) or a bachelor's degree (29% and 26.7%). They are equally likely to have master's degree (10.7%) (see Map 7).
* A higher percentage of men than women age 25-64 in Toronto have an apprenticeship or trades certificate (5.3% and 2.9% respectively) or a doctorate (1.8% and 1.3%) (see Map 8).
* Among all post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree holders in Toronto (age 15+), 31.4% obtained their credential outside of Canada. Individual countries of study outside of Canada are broadly distributed; the highest is the Philippines at 4.7%.
* 10.3% of Toronto residents age 25-64 do not have a secondary school diploma and a further 20.4% have no higher education credentials beyond high school (see Table 6, Figure 7 and Map 9).
* Toronto has the lowest percentage (2.9%) of people with an apprenticeship, trade certificate or diploma in the GTHA. In comparison, 6.9% of Canadians have an apprenticeship, trade certificate or diploma (see Table 6, Figure 7 and Map 8).
* Even if they have not yet achieved a diploma or degree, 61.3% of 20-24 year olds in Toronto (63.5% of women and 59.2% of men) attended an accredited school program during the nine months leading up to the Census (see Table 6 and Figure 7).
* By comparison, 56.3% (59.6% of women and 53.1% of men) of Ontario residents age 20-24 attended school, as did 53.8% of all Canadians in that age category (57.8% of women and 49.9% of men) (see Table 6 and Figure 7).
* Among post-secondary credential holders age 25-64 in Toronto, the most common fields of study were:
* College certificate or diploma: Business, management and public administration; Health and related fields; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies.
* Bachelor's degree: Social and behavioural sciences and law; Business, management and public administration; Humanities.
* Doctorate: Physical and life sciences and technologies; Social and behavioural sciences and law; Humanities.
* Among Toronto residents age 20-24, Physical and life sciences and technologies has replaced Humanities in the top three fields of study for bachelor's degree holders, and Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies has replaced Health and related fields among the top three fields of study for college certificate or diploma holders.

Place of Work

* In 2016 approximately 80% of Toronto employed residents worked at a usual place of work, 7.4% worked from home and 11.5% did not have a usual place of work. A very small percentage worked primarily outside of Canada (see Table 2).
* Employed men are much more likely than women to work at no fixed workplace address; however, this difference is smaller for city of Toronto residents than other Canadians.

Full-Time and Part-Time Work

* The percentage of employed Toronto residents that worked full-year, full-time in 2015 was marginally higher for the city (49.9%) than for all of Canada (49.7%); however, it was lower in Toronto than in the rest of the GTHA and Ontario (see Table 3 and Map 4).

Journey to work (or Commuting to Work)

* City residents have longer commutes than other Canadians. For example, the percentage of employed workers in the city that commute for more than an hour each way to work (16.2% of all commuters) is higher than the Canadian average, though it is lower than the GTHA average. In the GTHA, the census divisions with the highest percentage of long distance commutes are Durham (22.4%) and York Region (19.2%).
* More than half (59.4%) of Toronto residents report commutes over 30 minutes in length. In the other GTHA regional municipalities, between 50.0% and 57.4% of residents had a commute of more than 30 minutes. In contrast, only 34.6% and 9.2% of Hamilton residents have commutes over 30 and 60 minutes, respectively, lower than the Canadian averages of 40.2% and 11.6% (see Table 5).
* Toronto residents are much more likely to take transit to work (37.0%) than all Canadians (12.4%). The census division with the next highest transit modal split is Montreal (36.5%). Other major Canadian cities have considerably lower transit shares including Ottawa (20.6%), Vancouver (20.4%), Calgary (15.8%) and Winnipeg (14.9%) (see Table 4, Figure 3 and Map 10).
* City of Toronto residents are more than twice as likely to cycle to work as the Canadian average. Toronto residents are also more likely to walk and slightly more likely to carpool than other Canadians (see Table 4, Figure 3 and Map 12).
* Roughly equal numbers of men and women use active transportation for their commute, with men being more likely to bicycle to work (3.3% vs 2.1%) and women more likely to walk (9.5% vs. 7.7%).
* Slightly fewer than half of Toronto residents (46%) commute to work by motor vehicle (car, truck, van), with a further 4.6% as passengers. Residents of the rest of the GTHA are significantly more likely to commute to work by motor vehicle and much less likely to take transit than City of Toronto residents (see Table 4, Figure 3 and Map 13).
* Female Toronto residents are more likely to take transit to work and males are more likely to commute to work by motor vehicle (car, truck, van).
* 13.6% of Toronto residents leave for work before 7 a.m. This is substantially lower than other GTHA residents. By contrast, 22.4% of Durham residents leave for work before 7 a.m. 31.2% of city residents leave for work after 9 a.m., which is roughly in line with results from the rest of the GTHA and the Canadian average (see Table 5).

Industry

* In 2016 employed Toronto residents worked across a wide variety of industries. The top industries by employment were:
* Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, 12.3%
* Healthcare and Social Services, 10.2%
* Retail Trade, 9.7%
* Financial and Insurance Services, 8.5%
* Education Services, 7.6%
* Manufacturing, 7.3%
* Accommodation and Food Services, 7.3%
* Compared to other Canadians, city of Toronto residents are much more likely to work in Finance and Insurance, Management of Companies, Information & Cultural Industries, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, and Real Estate & Leasing. All of these industries have residential Location Quotients (rLQs) greater than 1.5 (see Table 7).
* An industry in the city with an rLQ of 1.5 has 50% more workers as a percentage of total regional employment compared to the national average. An rLQ of 1.0 implies that the industry's share of total employment in the city is the same as the national average, and an rLQ of less than 1.0 implies that the industry is less concentrated in that location than the Canadian average. The rLQ for agriculture is 0.06 for city residents (see Table 7).
* LQs are usually calculated by place of work; however, the data released on November 29th are by place of residence; therefore, these LQs are identified as residential (rLQs).
* City residents are under-represented in Public Administration (rLQ=.60), Construction (rLQ=.73) and Health Care and Social Assistance (rLQ=.85). Almost exactly the same proportion of city residents work in education as other Canadians (see Table 7).
* Education as well as Health Care & Social Services are both industries dominated by women in Canada, but less so in Toronto.
* Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade are industries that are male dominated in Canada, but less so in Toronto. For example, 34% of Toronto manufacturing workers are female compared to 28% of all Canadians in manufacturing industries.
* Between 2006 and 2016, the industries with the largest absolute increases in the number of employed city residents are: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+26,295), Health Care and Social Assistance (+21,935), Finance and Insurance (+17,330), Accommodation and Food Services (+15,950), and Education (+15,580).
* Even though the number of Toronto residents working in manufacturing industries declined by 53,870 between 2006 and 2016, manufacturing still provides employment for almost 100,000 or approximately 7.3% of total employed city residents.

Occupation

* The occupations that Toronto residents are most specialized in are classified as: Art, culture, recreation and sport. City residents are twice as likely to work in these occupations as compared to residents of the rest of the GTHA (see Table 8 and Map 15).
* Other occupations with a relative concentration in Toronto include occupations in Education, law and social, community and government services; Natural and applied sciences; and Management occupations (see Table 8).
* The occupation with the largest absolute share of total employed residents in Toronto is Sales and service with 23.7%. This is followed by Business, finance and administration (18.1%) and Education, law and social, community and government services (13.1%).
* The most common occupations for female city of Toronto residents age 15 years and over are:
* Education, law and social, community and government services, 26.8%
* Sales and service, 25.4%
* The most common occupations for male city of Toronto residents age 15 years and over are:
* Sales and service, 22.0%
* Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 16.5%
* For the period of 2006 to 2016, the occupations that registered the largest percentage increases in the city of Toronto were:
* Education, law and social, community and government services, 42.1%
* Health, 27.6%
* Management, 13.7%
* In the same period, the occupations that registered the largest percentage decreases were:
* Manufacturing and utilities, -38.3%
* Natural resources; Agriculture and related production occupations, -13.9%
* Business; finance and administration, -9.4%
* One reason for stronger employment growth for female Toronto residents from 2006 to 2016 is that many of the occupations that grew the quickest also had a higher proportion of female employment to begin with and occupations that are traditionally male dominated tended to increase more slowly or even decline. For example:
* 67.8% of city residents employed in occupations in Education, law and social, community and government services are women
* 73.8% of city residents employed in Health occupations are women
* 60.6% of city residents employed in occupations in Manufacturing and utilities are men.

Language of work

* 94.3% of employed city residents use English as their primary language at work. This is slightly less than all GTHA or all Ontario residents, but more than all Canadians (many of whom speak French at work).
* 3.0% of city residents use a language other than English or French as their primary language at work and another 1.8% of city residents use a non-official language at work part of the time. These proportions are almost exactly twice as high as for all Ontario residents or all Canadians.
* The most common non-official primary languages used at work by city residents are Mandarin (13,215 workers), Cantonese (11,875), Portuguese (4,040), Korean (2,700), Spanish (2.490) and Persian (1,335).

Mobility and migration

* 400,950 people moved into the city of Toronto during the five-year period from 2011 to 2016, or about 15% of the population. The net increase in Toronto migrants compared to a decade earlier was 5,060 people (395,885 migrants were reported in 2006). More than half (216,835) of the migrants to the city were from outside Canada, and 141,135 migrants were from within Ontario and 42,985 were from other provinces. (Table 9, Figures 5 & 6 and Maps 17 & 18).
* The number of external migrants to the city of Toronto (216,835) between 2011 and 2016 is higher than the 200,500 external migrants reported by the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) for the period 2006-2011. However, the five-year total of external migrants to the city, from 2001 to 2006, was higher overall at 251,440 residents.
* This same pattern is observed for the GTHA which experienced an increase in the total number of external migrants between 2011 and 2016 versus the period from 2006-2011, but this lower than migration between 2001 and 2006.
* Within the GTHA, the city of Toronto has the highest proportion of recent (within 5 years) immigrants at 8.5% of the city's population. The next largest proportion of recent immigrants is in Peel Region at 7.4%.
* The number of external migrants who arrived in the one-year period of May 2015 to May 2016 in the City of Toronto is higher than the previous one-year counts reported by the 2011 NHS and the 2006 Census. In the one-year period to May 2016, almost 60,000 external migrants settled in Toronto. One out of every six migrants to Canada that year settled in Toronto (Table 9, Figure 4 and Map 16).
* In 2016, one in every 12 residents in the city of Toronto is a recent external migrant, someone who came to Canada and settled in Toronto in the five years between May 2011 and May 2016 (Table 9, Figures 5 & 6 and Map 17).
* During the five-year period prior to 2016, the City of Toronto attracted 184,120 people from the rest of Ontario and other parts of the country. The number of internal migrants to Toronto (2011-2016) increased by almost 40,000 people when compared to the 144,440 internal migrants reported by the 2006 Census since 2001 (Table 9, Figures 5 & 6 and Map 17).
* Intraprovincial migration (moved from a different municipality in the same province) to Toronto over the latest five-year period increased by over 30,000 residents to 141,135 in 2016 versus 110,935 for the five years up to 2006. This shows that Toronto continues to attract residents from other parts of the province. Both York and Peel Regions have experienced declines to their intraprovincial numbers of about 30,000 residents respectively over the same five-year period versus a decade earlier (Table 9 and Figures 5 & 6).
* During the five-year period prior to 2016, net migration from other provinces to the city of Toronto increased by almost 9,500 residents to 42,985 people. (Table 9 and Figures 5 & 6).
* Over the past five years, one quarter of city residents moved within the city (639,060 or 25.0% of the population). In the last year alone, over one in 10 residents moved within the city or almost 253,780 people (Table 9, Figures 5 & 6 and Maps 16 & 17).
* A key indicator of the city's population change is the net number of people who moved into the city versus those who did not move over a five-year period. If we compare the number of non-movers form 2001 to 2006 with the number who non-movers over the last five-year period (2011–2016), the total number of non-movers has increased by 232,395 residents to 1,516,110 versus ten years ago, while the net number of movers to and within the city of Toronto has decreased slightly by 17,010 to 1,040,015 or by 1.6%.
* Comparing the mobility and migration numbers with the city’s population growth over the decade (2006-2016), the number of non-movers has grown at twice the rate of the population. These people would had to have been present more than five years ago at the time of the previous Census (and NHS). However, the counts reported in the various components of the Movers and Non-Movers categories do not align with this assertion. Consequently, this suggests that either the 2011 NHS significantly under-reported the migration and mobility that occurred since 2006, or the 2016 Census results undercounted the migration and mobility in the last five years.
* The Mobility & Migration [Reference Guide](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/010/98-500-x2016010-eng.pdf) (Statistics Canada Catalogue: 98-500-X2016010) notes that estimates of internal migrants based on the 2016 Census are, in general, lower than the ones derived from administrative data. These potential disparities suggest that there may be a higher level of internal migration to the city of Toronto than currently reported in the 2016 Census. Similarly, there could also be higher levels of mobility within the GTHA than indicated by the 2016 Census results. Further study will be required regarding the components of the city’s population change to examine mobility and migration in greater detail.
* As part of this current release, Statistics Canada published mobility and migration datasets for the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) which includes other variables such as Age and Mother Tongue. Similar data were not published for Census Division geographies such as the city of Toronto as a part of this release.

GLOSSARY

Statistics Canada maintains a [Census Dictionary](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm) for the 2016 Census of Population. Many of the definitions listed here are those provided by the Census Dictionary, and many more terms associated with the Census can also be found there.

* **Census Division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, municipalité régionale de comté and regional district) or their equivalents.**
* **Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a core population centre. To be included in a CMA, the adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core. Integration is measured by commuting flows.**
* **Census Tract (CT): a small, geographic area, typically with a population smaller than 10,000 persons. Their geography is relatively stable over time to allow for comparison of changes from Census to Census.**
* **Class of worker** refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.
* **Commuters** refer to workers who must travel to get to work. These workers may have a specific work address or may be with no fixed workplace address.
* **Commuting duration** refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel between his or her place of residence and his or her place of work.
* **Employed** refers to persons who, during the reference week:
* did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household;
* had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date).
* **Experienced labour force person** refers to persons 15 years and over currently in the labour force who are employed or who were employed at some point during a long reference period such as a year or more
* **Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2015** refers to whether the weeks worked during the reference year were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.
* **GTHA refers to the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area**. This area is comprised of the single-tier municipalities of Toronto and Hamilton, the regional municipalities of York, Durham, Peel, and Halton, and the cities and towns within the GTHA regional municipalities. This report refers to these single- and upper-tier municipalities as "regions". This is not the same geography as the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area as defined by Statistics Canada.
* **Industry** (based on the North American Industry Classification [NAICS] 2012) refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.
* **Labour force** refers to persons who, during the reference week were either employed or unemployed.Labour force = Employed + Unemployed
* **Language of work** refer to the definition of [language used most often at work](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop222-eng.cfm) and the definition of [other language(s) used regularly at work](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop223-eng.cfm)
* **Location of study** refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time he or she obtained the qualification or was attending the institution. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of study.
* **Location quotient (LQ)** provides a measure of the intensity of employment in a given sector in a region relative to the level of employment in that sector at the national level. The LQ is presented as the ratio of the percent of the total regional employment in a sector to the percent of the total employment in that sector at the national level. The critical values of the LQ are as follows:
* LQ >1 indicates that the region has a higher intensity of employment relative to the nation.
* LQ = 1 indicates that the region has the same intensity of employment relative to the nation.
* LQ < 1 indicates that the region has a lower intensity of employment relative to the national level.
* **Looked for paid work in the past four weeks (full- or part-time work)** refers to whether or not a person actively looked for paid work in the four weeks from April 10 to May 7, 2016. The work sought could be either full time (30 hours or more per week) or part time (less than 30 hours per week). 'Actively looked' means using such job search methods as contacting a Canada Employment Centre, checking with employers, or placing or answering newspaper ads.
* **Main mode of transportation** refers to the main mode of transportation a respondent uses to travel between his or her home and his or her place of work.
* **Mobility status, five years** refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier.
* **Mobility status, one year** refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier.
* **Movers & Non-Movers:** The city of Toronto's population is composed of movers and non-movers. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another (within one year or five years of Census Day) are referred to as movers. Movers are Migrants and Non-Migrants. Non-Migrants are people who moved within the same city or town (for example, within the city of Toronto). Migrants are broken down into Internal Migrants and External Migrants. External migrants are people who came from another county to live in Canada. Internal Migrants are people who moved to a different Province in Canada, known as interprovincial migrants, and people who moved to a different city of town within the same Province, who are intraprovincial migrants.
* **Not in the labour force** Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed.
* **Occupation** (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2016) refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the reference week as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
* **Participation rate** fefers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.
* **Person 15 years or over** refers to an individual whose age is 15 years or over
* **Person with recent work experience** refers to persons 15 years and over who were employed at some point during a reference period such as a year or more, regardless of labour force status during the survey's reference week or reference day.
* **Place of work status** refers to classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).
* **School attendance** refers to whether a person attended, either full-time or part-time, any accredited educational institution or program during all or part of a specified reference period. The person may have attended more than one educational institution or have been enrolled in more than one program.
* **Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate** refers to whether or not a person has completed a secondary school or high school diploma, graduation certificate, or equivalency certificate. Secondary school (high school) diploma or graduation certificate includes academic or vocational high school diplomas or certificates as may be obtained by graduating from a secondary school. High school equivalency certificate includes the successful completion of a high school equivalency test such as the General Educational Development (GED) test, or obtaining an Adult Basic Education (ABE) certificate where it is equivalent to the completion of secondary school.
* **Time arriving at work** refers to the time of day at which a person usually arrives at their place of work.
* **Time leaving for work** refers to time at which a respondent usually leaves home to go to work
* **Undercoverage** is the number of persons excluded by the Census who should have been counted, as determined by Statistics Canada. Although Statistics Canada makes a great effort to count every person, in each Census a notable number of people are left out for a variety of reasons. For example, people may be traveling, some dwellings are hard to find, and some people simply refuse to participate. Overcoverage can also occur, when people are counted more than once or should not have been counted in a given population. Undercoverage is generally more common than overcoverage. The total impact of the coverage errors is the net undercoverage.
* **Unemployed** refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either
* had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
* were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
* had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.
* **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, 2016. 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.
* **Work activity during the reference week** refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).
* **Workplace location** refers to the geographic location of the person's workplace for those who have a usual place of work or who work at home.

NOTES

All data in this backgrounder are from Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

Statistics Canada. 2017. Various geographies. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017.

All data in this backgrounder are based on geographic boundaries available at time of writing. In the event of any future boundary revisions, some data totals may change. This is especially the case for small area units such as Census Tracts.

The information previously collected by the long-form Census questionnaire was collected in 2011 as part of the voluntary National Household Survey. In 2016, Statistics Canada restored the mandatory long-form Census questionnaire.

OTHER CENSUS RELEASES

This is the sixth and last 2016 census backgrounder released by the City of Toronto, coinciding with each Census release, except for the Census of Agriculture. All of the backgrounders are available at: [www.toronto.ca/ecdevdata/](http://www.toronto.ca/ecdevdata/)

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Charts and maps

## Charts

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Figure 1: Unemployment Rate of Population Aged 15 Years and Over

This figure compares the unemployment rates of male and female residents in the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada. 

The unemployment rate for city residents (8.2%) is also slightly higher than for all Canadians (7.7%).

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca

Figure 2: Participation Rate of Population Aged 15 Years and Over

This figure compares the participation  rates of male and female residents in the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada. 

The labour force participation rate for city residents is slightly lower than for all Canadians, and exactly the same as the Ontario average.  

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Figure 3: Mode of Transportation

This figure compares the mode of transportation used by residents the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada. 

City residents are much more likely to take transit to work (37%) than all Canadians (12.4%).  City residents are also more likely to walk to work and to cycle.  City residents are also slightly more likely to car-pool than other Canadians that drive to work      

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Figure 4: Mobility Status Over the Last One Year


This figure compares the mobility status of residents the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada over the last one year.

In the last year alone, over one in 10 residents moved within the city or almost 254,000 people.

For more information, please contact Michael Wright at 416-392-7558 or Michael.Wright@toronto.ca


Figure 5: Mobility Status Over the Last Five Years

This figure compares the mobility status of residents the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada over the last five years.

Over the past five years, one quarter of Torontonians moved within the city (639,060 or 25.0%). 

For more information, please contact Michael Wright at 416-392-7558 or Michael.Wright@toronto.ca

Figure 6: Mobility Movers (Five-Years) within the GTHA Municipalities, 2016


This figure compares the the number of  movers over the last five years for all muncipalities located in the Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA)

For more information, please contact Michael Wright at 416-392-7558 or Michael.Wright@toronto.ca 


Figure 7: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 25-64

This figure compares the educational attainment of residents aged 25-64 the city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada. 

City of Toronto residents have higher levels of education than other Canadians. 69.3% of Toronto residents age 25-64 have some post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree compared to 65.1% across Ontario and 64.8% across Canada. This is the second highest proportion in the GTHA, slightly behind York Region at 69.9%.

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Table 1: Labour Force Status

This image is the table with number of employed and unemployed residents, participation rate, employment rate and unemployed for residents of city of Toronto, Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada. 

The labour force participation rate for city residents is slightly lower than for all Canadians, and exactly the same as the Ontario average. The unemployment rate for city residents (8.2%) is also slightly higher than for all Canadians (7.7%).

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca

Table 2: Place of Work Status

This image is the table with number of employed residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada and their place of work status: worked at home, worked outside Canada, no fixed workplace address and worked at usual place.

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca
 


Table 3: Class of Worker (including unemployed persons)

This image is the table with number of residents in the labour force  in the city of Toronto,  Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada by class of worker: employees, self-employed, full-time employed and part-time employed.

The percentage of employed city residents that worked full-year, full-time in 2015 was marginally higher for the city (49.9%) than for all of Canada (49.7%); however, it was lower in the city than in the rest of the GTHA and Ontario.

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Table 4: Commuting to Work

This image is the table with number of employed residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada by class of worker: employees, self-employed, full-time employed and part-time employed.

The percentage of employed city residents that worked full-year, full-time in 2015 was marginally higher for the city (49.9%) than for all of Canada (49.7%); however, it was lower in the city than in the rest of the GTHA and Ontario.

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Table 5: Commuting Duration

This image is the table with number of employed residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada by commuting duration.

City residents have longer commutes than other Canadians.  For example, the percentage of employed workers in the city that commute for more than an hour per day (16.2% of all commuters) is higher than the Canadian average, though it is lower than the GTHA average.  In the GTHA, the census divisions with the highest percentage of long distance commutes are Durham (22.4%) and York Region (19.2%).

For more information, please contact Michael Wright at 416-392-7558 or Michael.Wright@toronto.ca


Table 6: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 25-64

This image is the table with number of residents aged 25-64 years old in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada by educational attainment.

City of Toronto residents have higher levels of education than other Canadians. 69.3% of Toronto residents age 25-64 have some post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree compared to 65.1% across Ontario and 64.8% across Canada. This is the second highest proportion in the GTHA, slightly behind York Region at 69.9%.

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca



Table 7: Residential Location Quotients (rLQs) by Industry (Canada = 1)

This image is the table residential location quotients by industry for residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA) and Ontario.

Compared to other Canadians, city of Toronto residents are much more likely to work in Finance and Insurance, Management of Companies, Information & Cultural Industries, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, and Real Estate & Leasing.  All of these industries have residential location quotients greater than 1.5, which means that city residents are over represented in these industries by over 50% compared to all Canadians.
 
City residents are under-represented in Public Administration (rLQ=.60), Construction (rLQ=.73) and Health Care and Social Assistance (rLQ=.85).  Almost exactly the same proportion of city residents work in education as other Canadians

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


Table 8: Residential Location Quotients (rLQs) by Occupation (Canada = 1)

This image is the table residential location quotients by occupation for residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA) and Ontario.

The highest residential location quotient for city of Toronto residents is Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport. City residents are twice as likely to work in these occupations compared to residents of the rest of GTHA.
 
Other occupations with a relative concentration in Toronto include: Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services; Natural and applied sciences; and Management occupations

For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at 416-392-3396 or Peter.Viducis@toronto.ca


\*Residential location quotients (rLQs) measure how specialized a geographic area is in a particular industry or occupation. The residential location quotient is defined as the ratio of an industry's share of the local economy to that industry's share of the Canadian economy. A residential location quotient near 1 indicates an average level of specialization, below 1 is below average, and above 1 means city residents are over represented in these industries compared to all Canadians.

Table 9: Mobility Status (One Year Ago and Five Years Ago)

This image is the table with number of residents in the city of Toronto Greater Toronto Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario and Canada by mobility status one year ago and five years ago.
Over one in every six immigrants to Canada over the past five years settled in the City of Toronto.
 
Almost 217,000 immigrants came to the City between 2011 and 2016. Over half of GTHA's recent immigrants make their home in the City of Toronto.
 
One in every 12 residents of the City in 2016 came from outside Canada over the previous five years. This represents an increase from one in every 9 residents reported in the 2006 Census. 
 
Over the past five years, one quarter of Torontonians moved within the City (639,060 or 25.0%). 
 
In the last year alone, over one in 10 residents moved within the City or almost 254,000 people.

For more information, please contact Michael Wright at 416-392-7558 or Michael.Wright@toronto.ca


Map : Unemployment Rates

This map shows the unemployment rates by Census
Tract for the City of Toronto for 2016. The areas with
the highest unemployment rates are various Census
Tracts throughout the City.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at
416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Participation Rates

This map shows the participation rates by Census Tract
for the City of Toronto for 2016. The areas of highest
participation rates are south downtown Toronto, Mimico
and High Park areas, and the area around Islington
Ave, Dundas Street West and Highway 427.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at
416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Number of Self Employed Residents

This map shows the number of self employed residents
by Census Tract for the City of Toronto in 2015. The
areas with the highest number of self employed
residents are located in a large vertical pattern from
south downtown Toronto up to Steeles Avenue
between Bathurst Street and Leslie Street.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at
416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Percentage of Workers that Worked Part-Time

This map shows the percentage of workers that worked
part-time in 2015 by Census Tract for the City of
Toronto. The areas with the highest concentration of
part-time employment are various Census Tracts
throughout the City.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis at
416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Aged 25-64 with Graduate Degree

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
aged 25-64 with a university degree at at least the
Bachelor level. There is a strong relationship between
Census Tracts with high educational attainment and
high income. In contrast to residents with Bachelor's
Degrees, residents with graduate degrees are more
dispersed in their distribution and more likely to live in
areas where the predominant housing stock is singledetached
rather than high-rise condominium.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca

Map : Residents Aged 25-64 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
aged 25-64 with a university degree at at least the
Bachelor level. There is a strong relationship between
Census Tracts with high educational attainment and
high income. The areas of the downtown core with the
greatest concentration of University graduates are those
with high concentrations of high-rise condominiums.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Aged 25-64 with College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Cert. or Diploma

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
aged 25-64 with a college diploma or other post-secondary
credential from an accredited instituion that is not
a university. The distribution disperses from the downtown
core, with hotspots in eastern Scarborough and in south
Etobicoke.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Aged 25-64 with Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
aged 25-64 with an apprenticeship or trades certificate
or diploma. The spatial distribution loosely aligns with areas
of high industrial employment, with the highest concentration
near Downsview airport.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca

Map : Residents Aged 25 - 64 without High School Diploma

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
aged 25-64 who did not finish high school. There is a
strong relationship between Census Tracts that are
low-income and Census Tracts with low levels of education.
Residents without a high school diploma are
clustered around railway corridors where there are concentrations
of low-skill manufacturing employment and
in areas of the downtown core with high concentrations
of homeless shelters and low-income housing.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Public Transit Usage

The map shows the precentage of Toronto
residents taking public transit to work. The
distribution is clustered around TTC Lines
1 and 2 and around neighbourhoods serviced
by express buses, with further hotspots in
areas serviced by the 501 and 504 street
-cars. Residents of the downtown core are
less likely to take public transit to work as
their workplaces are more frequently within
walking or cycling distance.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.Scale: low@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Walking to WorkThe map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
regularly walking to work. The distribution is heavily
concentrated around the downtown core, with smaller
hotspots around secondary commercial centres in the
Midtown and North York Centre areas of the city.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Commuting by Bicycle

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
regularly bicycling to work. The distribution is clustered
on either side of thedowntown core with higher concentrations
to the west, which features a high population density,
cohesive cycling network, and flat topography.
There is a smaller hotspot along the Etobicoke waterfront
which has direct trail access to the downtown core.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.Scale: low@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Driving to Work

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
who drive to work. The distribution is dispersed from
the downtown core - the further away a resident lives
from the core,the more likely they are to drive. Areas
closer to the core that have high concentrations of car
commuters tend to be historically affluent. However
among residents of the core itself the relationship between
high income and car use is less significant.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Residents Commuting to Outside Toronto

The map shows the precentage of Toronto residents
who commute to work in another municipality.
The distribution is concentrated around the municipal
boundary, with the biggest cluster in north Etobicoke
in close proximity to the employment hub of Pearson
Airport and smaller clusters all within close proximity
of major expressways.
For more information please
contact Harvey Low at 416-392-8660
or harvey.low@toronto.ca.

Map : Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport

This map shows the population that have an
occupation in art, culture, recreation and sport by
Census Tract for the City of Toronto for 2016.
The areas with the highest concentration are
various Census Tracts located primarly in the core
of the City.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis
at 416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca

Map : Percent of the Population that Moved since 1 Year Ago

that has moved over the past year by Census Tract
for the city of Toronto for 2016.
The areas with the highest movement are various
Census Tracts on periphery and core of the City.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis
at 416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Percent of the Population that Moved since 5 Years Ago

This map shows the percentage of the population
that has moved over the past 5 years by Census
Tract for the city of Toronto for 2016.
The areas with the highest movement are various
Census Tracts on periphery and core of the City.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis
at 416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.

Map : Immigrants to Canada that Arrived in the Last 5 Years

that was an migrant that have moved over the past
5 Years by Census Tract for the city of Toronto for
2016.
The areas with the highest movement are various
Census Tracts on periphery and core of the city.
For more information, please contact Peter Viducis
at 416-392-3396 or peter.viducis@toronto.ca.