

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 from 2001 to 2006 with the number of 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 have 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](#) (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](#) 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](#) and the definition of [other language\(s\) used regularly at work](#)
- **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 country 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 or 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** refers 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/

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

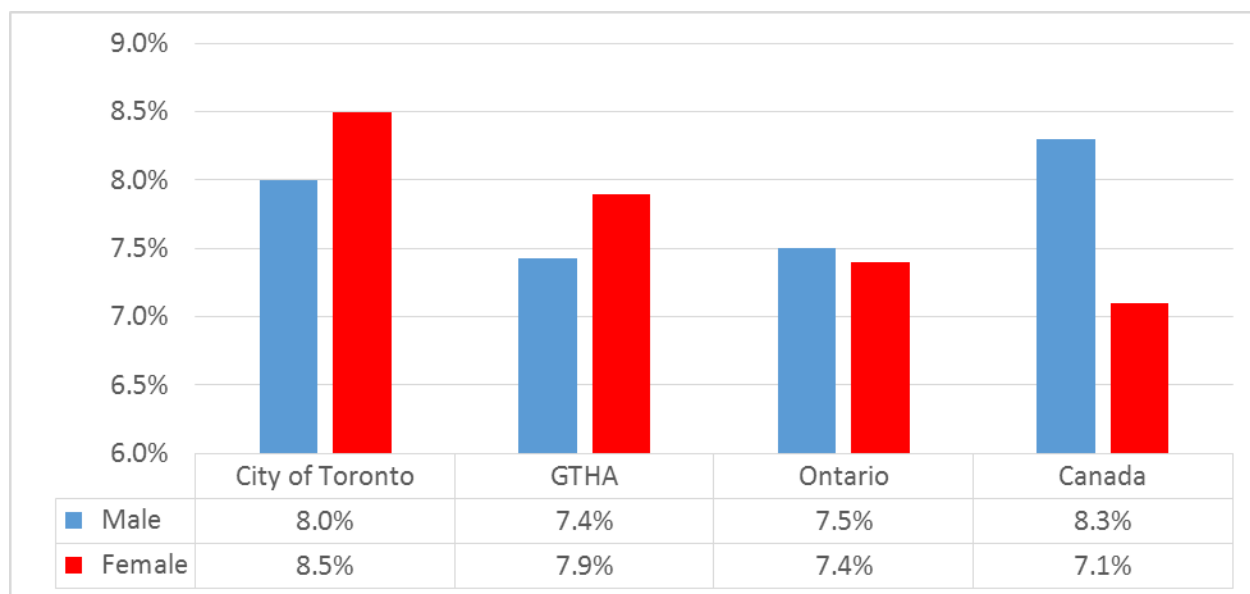


Figure 2: Participation Rate of Population Aged 15 Years and Over

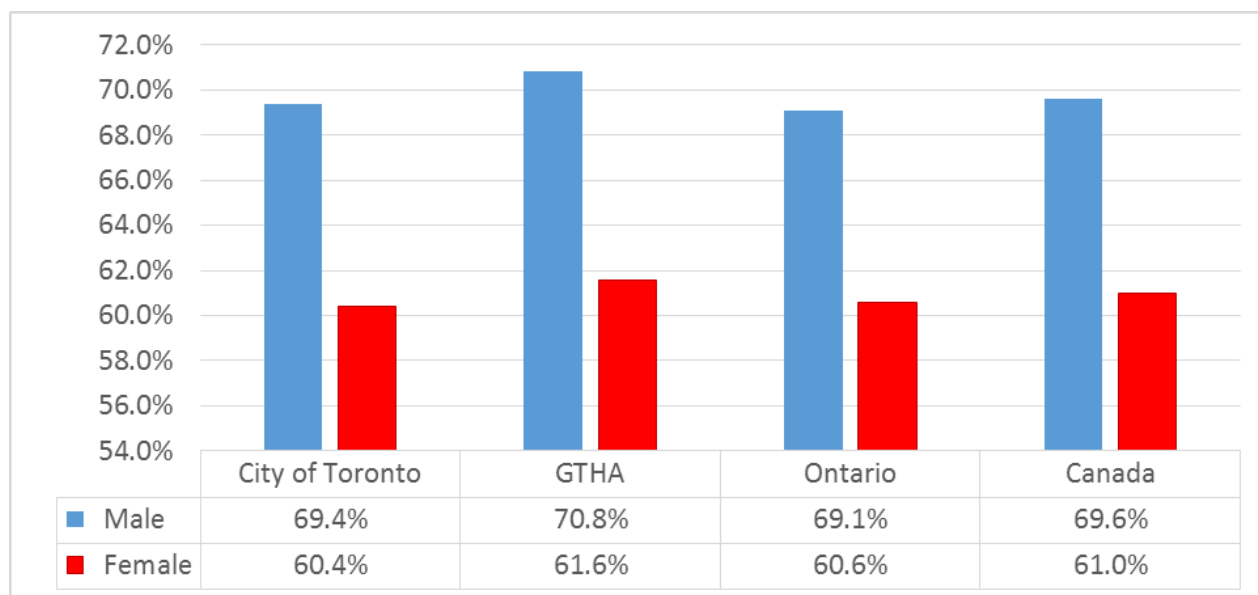


Figure 3: Mode of Transportation

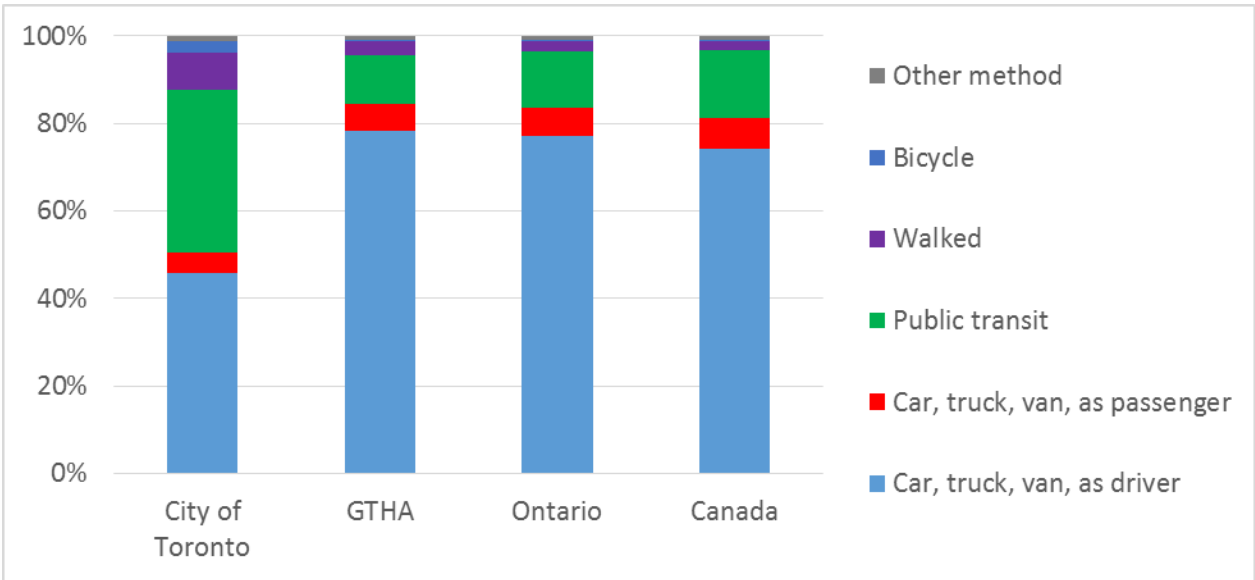


Figure 4: Mobility Status Over the Last One Year

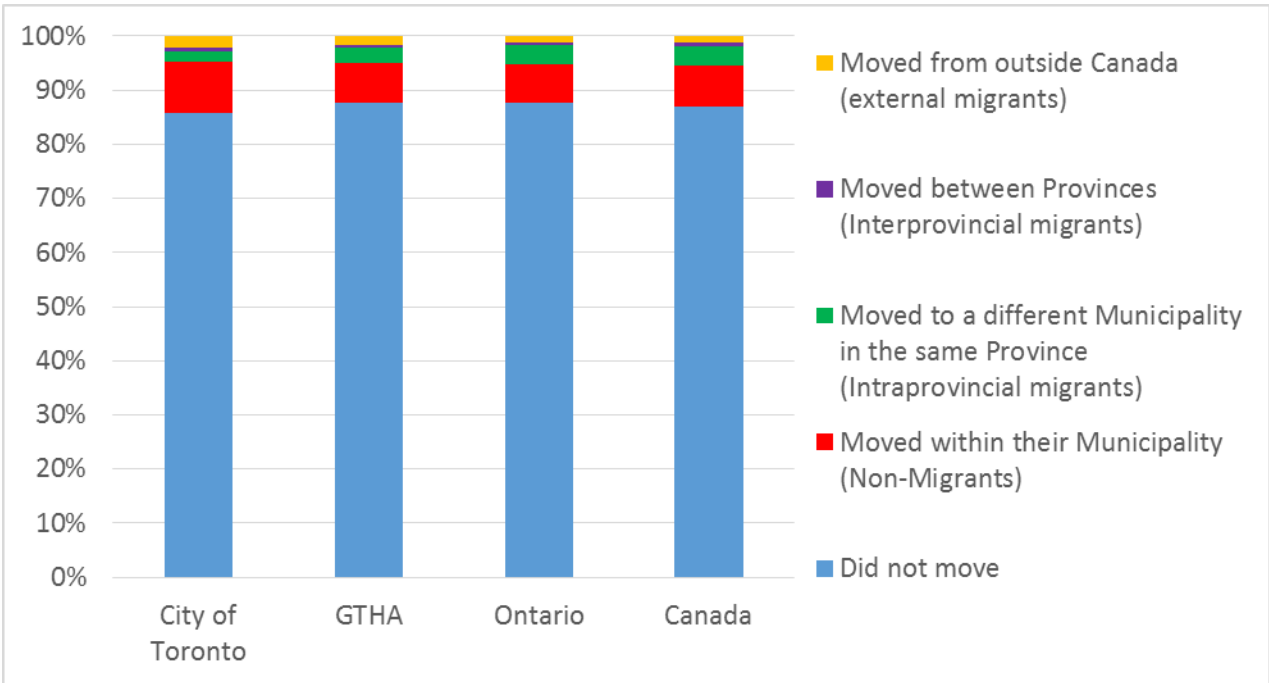


Figure 5: Mobility Status Over the Last Five Years

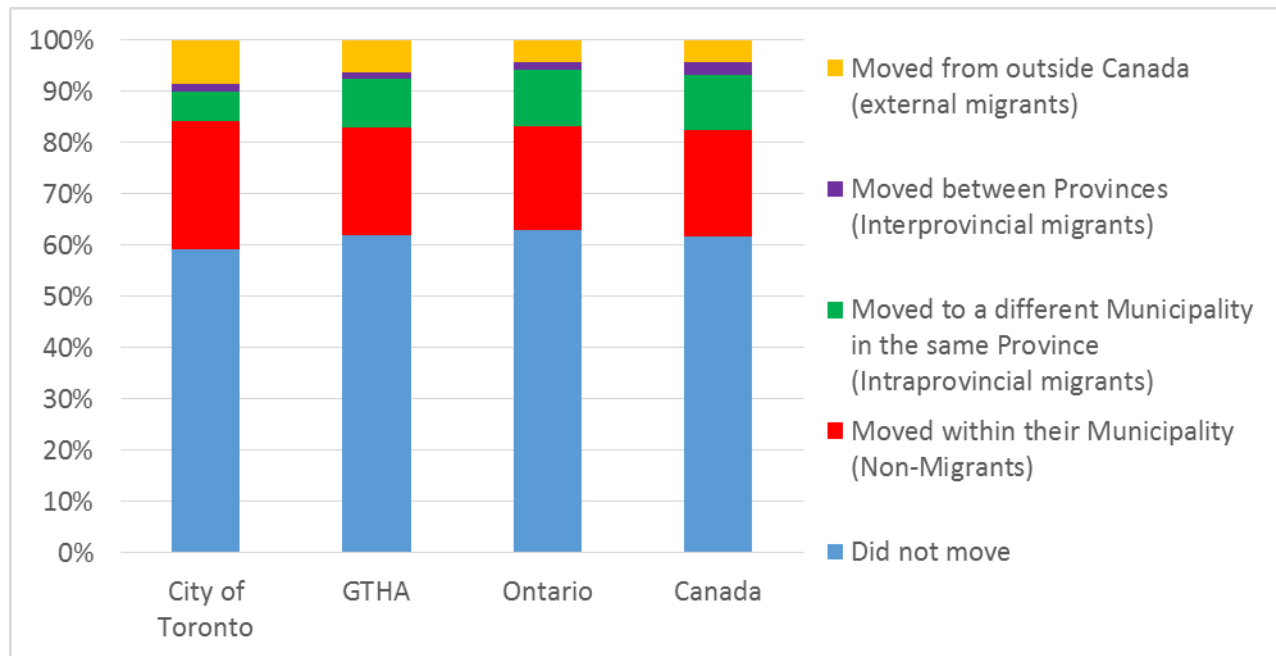


Figure 6: Mobility Movers (Five-Years) within the GTHA Municipalities, 2016

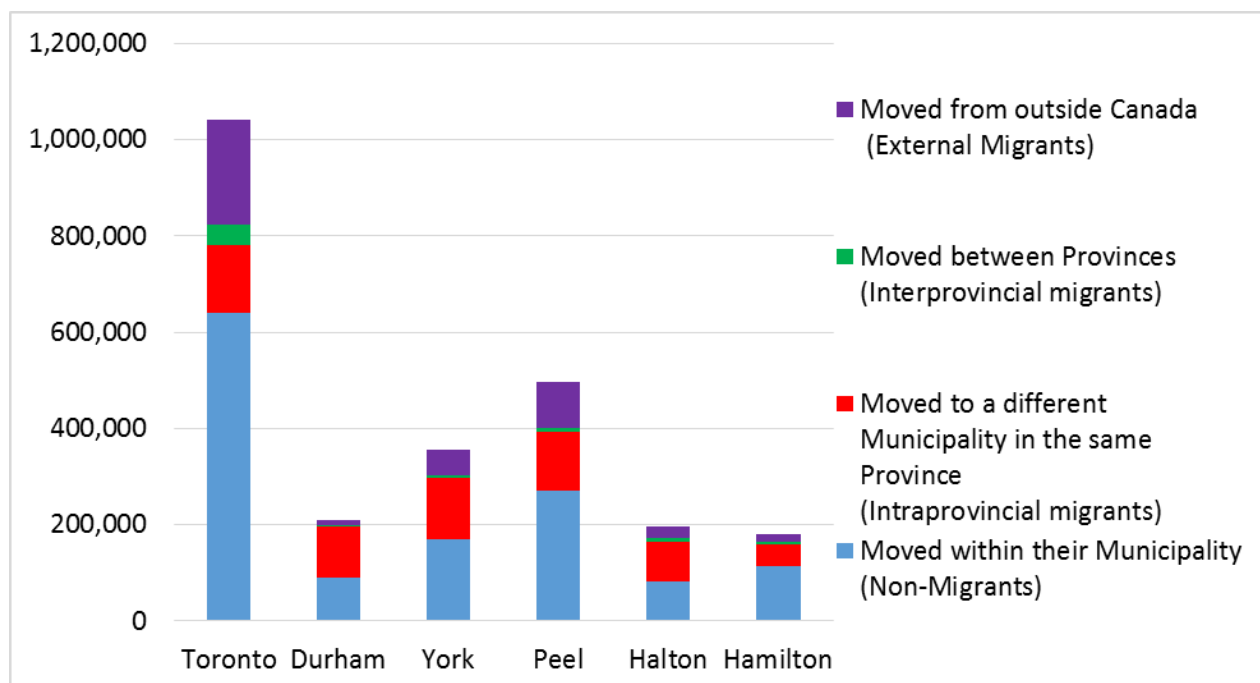


Figure 7: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 25-64

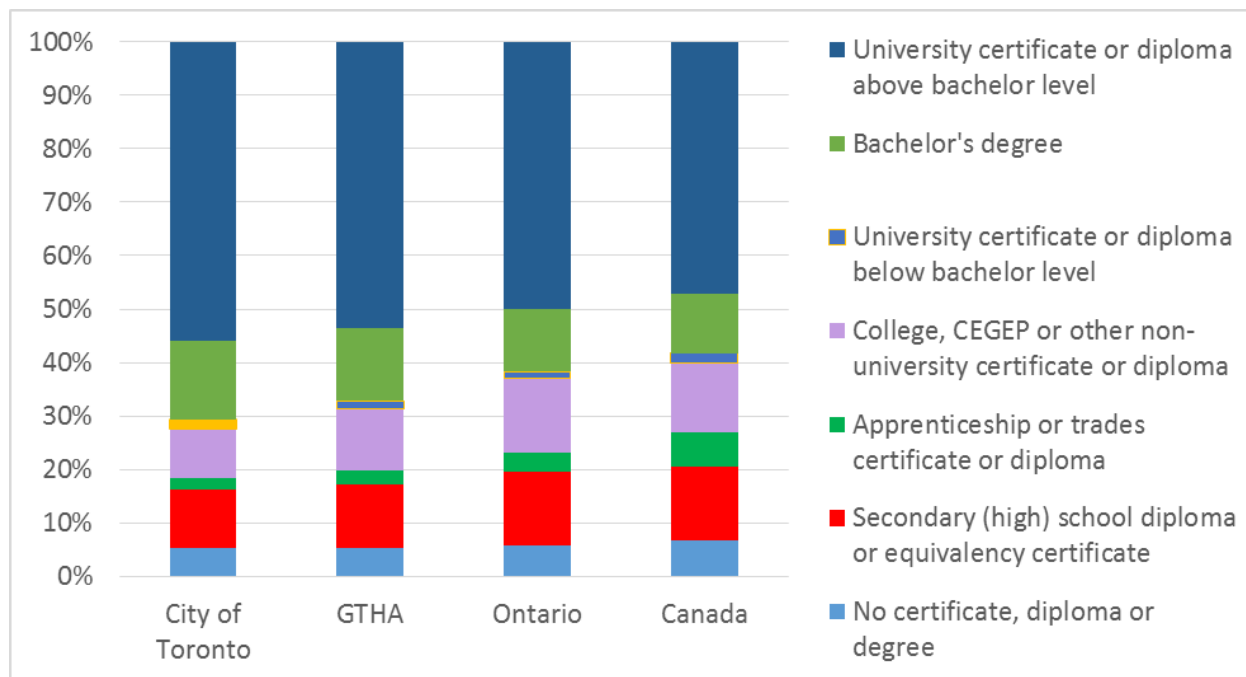


Table 1: Labour Force Status

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total population aged 15 years and over	2,294,790	5,718,120	11,038,440	28,643,020
In the labour force	1,483,675	3,775,330	7,141,675	18,672,475
Employed	1,361,375	3,486,355	6,612,150	17,230,040
Unemployed	122,305	288,990	529,525	1,442,435
Not in the labour force	811,110	1,942,785	3,896,765	9,970,545
Participation rate	64.7	66.0	64.7	65.2
Employment rate	59.3	61.0	59.9	60.2
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7

Table 2: Place of Work Status

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total employed population aged 15 years and over	1,361,375	3,486,355	6,612,150	17,230,035
Worked at home	101,275	251,750	480,290	1,272,285
Worked outside Canada	9,045	21,370	39,145	78,815
No fixed workplace address	156,250	400,745	736,715	1,987,260
Worked at usual place	1,094,805	2,812,480	5,355,995	13,891,675

Table 3: Class of Worker (including unemployed persons)

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total labour force aged 15 years and over	1,483,675	3,775,330	7,141,675	18,672,470
Class of worker - Not applicable	46,135	102,770	171,050	404,350
All classes of worker	1,437,540	3,672,555	6,970,625	18,268,125
Wage earners	1,254,610	3,219,320	6,146,035	16,073,685
Self-employed	182,935	453,235	824,595	2,194,440
Total labour force aged 15 years and over	1,483,675	3,775,330	7,141,675	18,672,470
Did not work	791,795	1,875,685	3,696,235	9,282,005
Worked	1,502,995	3,842,445	7,342,205	19,361,010
Worked full year, full time	750,555	1,990,450	3,837,565	9,626,010
Worked part year and/or part time	752,440	1,852,000	3,504,645	9,735,005

Table 4: Commuting to Work

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total employed population aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace	1,251,055	3,213,230	6,092,710	15,878,940
Car, truck, van, as driver	575,255	2,076,050	4,375,215	11,748,095
Car, truck, van, as passenger	57,170	184,620	372,480	868,920
Public transit	463,000	716,415	888,920	1,968,215
Walked	107,665	162,175	320,015	877,985
Bicycle	34,355	42,515	75,460	222,130
Other method	13,610	31,445	60,620	193,595

Table 5: Commuting Duration

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total - Commuting duration for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data	1,251,055	3,213,235	6,092,715	15,878,945
Less than 15 minutes	152,750	496,330	1,463,845	4,449,920
15 to 29 minutes	354,565	949,910	1,964,690	5,314,295
30 to 44 minutes	359,230	811,245	1,295,375	3,228,845
45 to 59 minutes	181,675	413,115	612,415	1,391,060
60 minutes and over	202,830	542,625	756,385	1,494,830
Total - Time leaving for work for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data	1,251,055	3,213,230	6,092,715	15,878,940
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	56,235	198,555	413,515	1,073,680
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	162,440	502,310	1,039,255	2,814,750
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	305,355	817,775	1,571,230	4,458,835
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	335,840	743,230	1,354,870	3,349,975
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	200,780	455,100	740,330	1,756,265
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	190,410	496,255	973,515	2,425,435

Table 6: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 25-64

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total population aged 25-64	1,554,815	3,834,735	7,229,120	18,931,380
No certificate, diploma or degree	159,795	370,315	752,995	2,169,790
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	317,080	858,695	1,768,955	4,494,585
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	1,077,935	2,605,710	4,707,165	12,267,005
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	63,315	185,135	446,390	2,042,430
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	279,675	818,475	1,782,530	4,241,985
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	48,700	112,215	170,925	580,885
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above	686,245	1,489,880	2,307,320	5,401,705
Bachelor's degree	433,620	975,800	1,519,850	3,590,080
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	1,657,020	3,813,560	6,419,140	15,263,820

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

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.06	0.16	0.62
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.10	0.10	0.33
22 Utilities	0.54	0.84	0.98
23 Construction	0.73	0.87	0.94
31-33 Manufacturing	0.84	1.06	1.13
41 Wholesale trade	0.95	1.23	1.06
44-45 Retail trade	0.84	0.94	0.97
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	0.85	1.09	0.99
51 Information and cultural industries	1.84	1.41	1.10
52 Finance and insurance	1.91	1.70	1.25
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	1.52	1.38	1.13
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	1.67	1.39	1.12
55 Management of companies and enterprises	1.80	1.69	1.13
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1.25	1.16	1.10
61 Educational services	1.02	1.00	1.02
62 Health care and social assistance	0.85	0.82	0.92
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.19	0.97	1.02
72 Accommodation and food services	1.06	0.92	0.97
81 Other services (except public administration)	1.05	0.95	0.95
91 Public administration	0.60	0.64	0.96

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

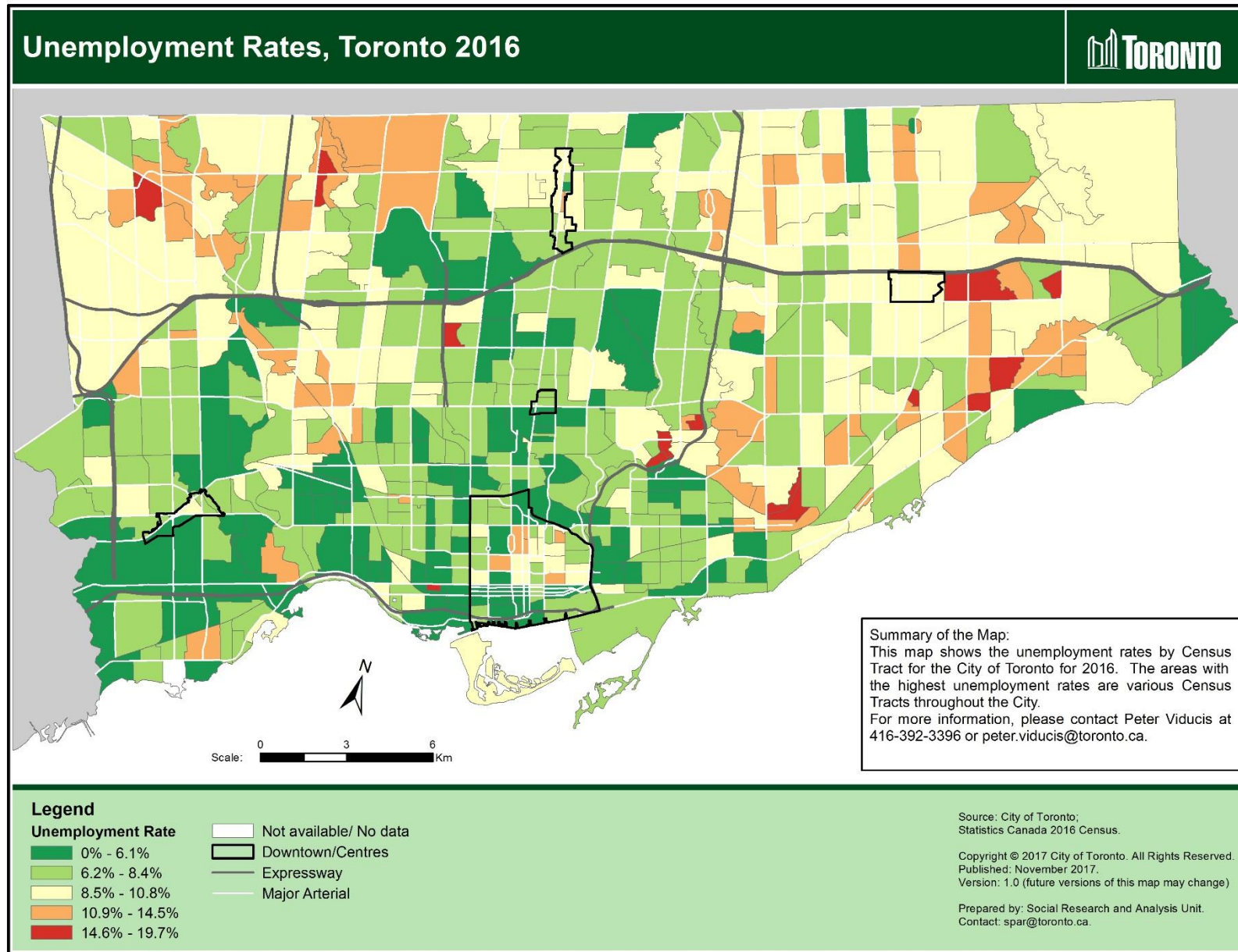
	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario
0 Management occupations	1.10	1.18	1.06
1 Business; finance and administration occupations	1.15	1.16	1.04
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1.23	1.19	1.06
3 Health occupations	0.87	0.84	0.93
4 Occupations in education; law and social; community and government services	1.14	1.00	1.01
5 Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	1.80	1.25	1.04
6 Sales and service occupations	0.95	0.94	0.98
7 Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	0.68	0.82	0.93
8 Natural resources; agriculture and related production occupations	0.15	0.29	0.66
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	1.21	1.20	1.22

*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.

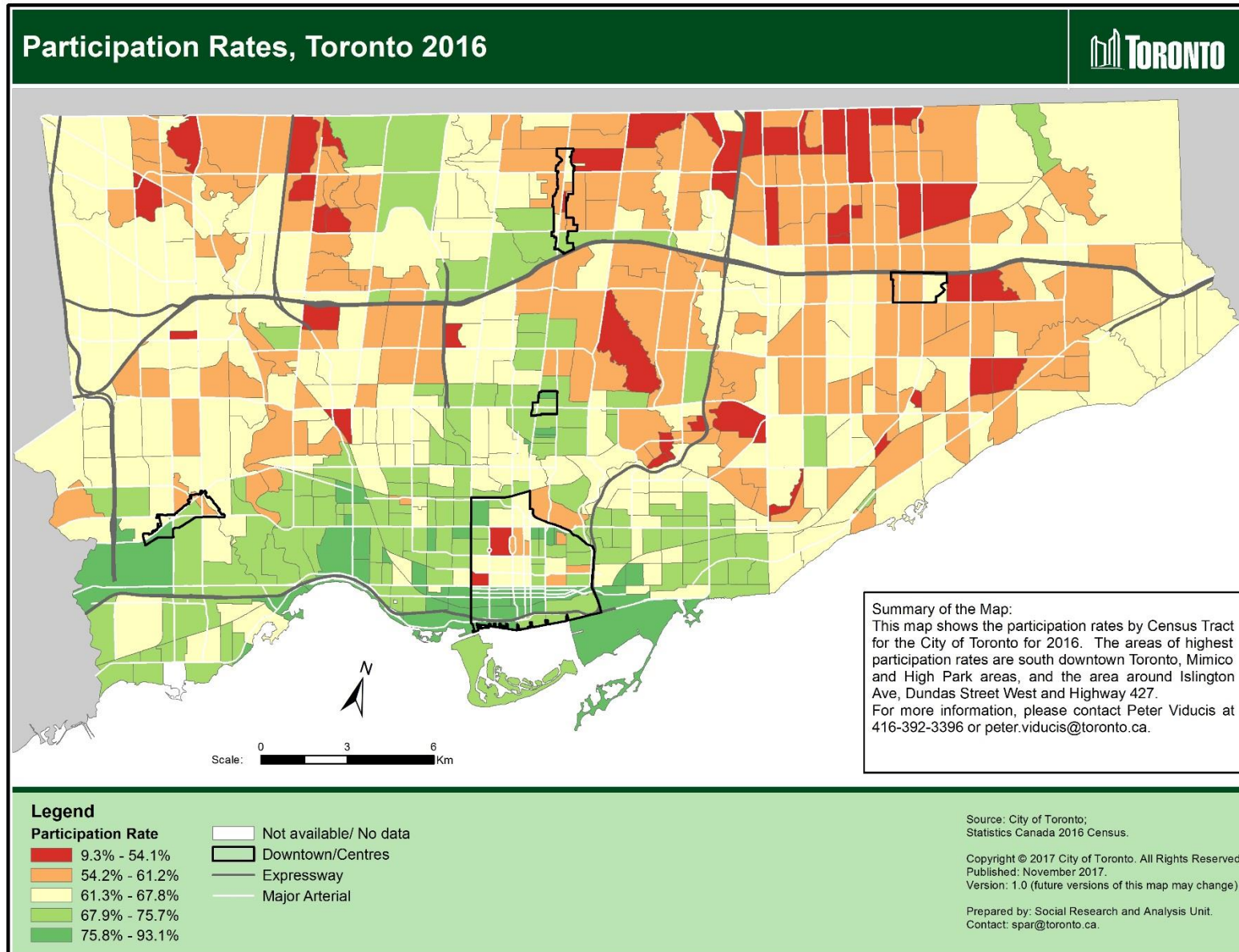
Table 9: Mobility Status (One Year Ago and Five Years Ago)

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total Mobility Status One Year Ago	2,663,555	6,803,140	13,106,990	34,091,785
Non-movers	2,284,060	5,958,485	11,475,985	29,644,795
Movers	379,495	844,670	1,631,005	4,446,990
Non-migrants	253,780	498,240	941,380	2,623,515
Migrants	125,715	346,440	689,625	1,823,475
Internal migrants	65,770	235,125	535,180	1,451,005
Intraprovincial migrants	49,990	205,940	467,890	1,189,525
Interprovincial migrants	15,780	29,185	67,290	261,475
External migrants	59,945	111,315	154,445	372,475
Total Mobility Status Five Years Ago	2,556,120	6,510,445	12,546,040	32,568,560
Non-movers	1,516,110	4,031,035	7,887,825	20,134,760
Movers	1,040,015	2,479,415	4,658,215	12,433,805
Non-migrants	639,060	1,364,340	2,545,875	6,755,630
Migrants	400,950	1,115,075	2,112,340	5,678,175
Internal migrants	184,120	700,560	1,562,375	4,296,720
Intraprovincial migrants	141,135	625,045	1,380,900	3,467,670
Interprovincial migrants	42,985	75,520	181,480	829,045
External migrants	216,835	414,535	549,965	1,381,460

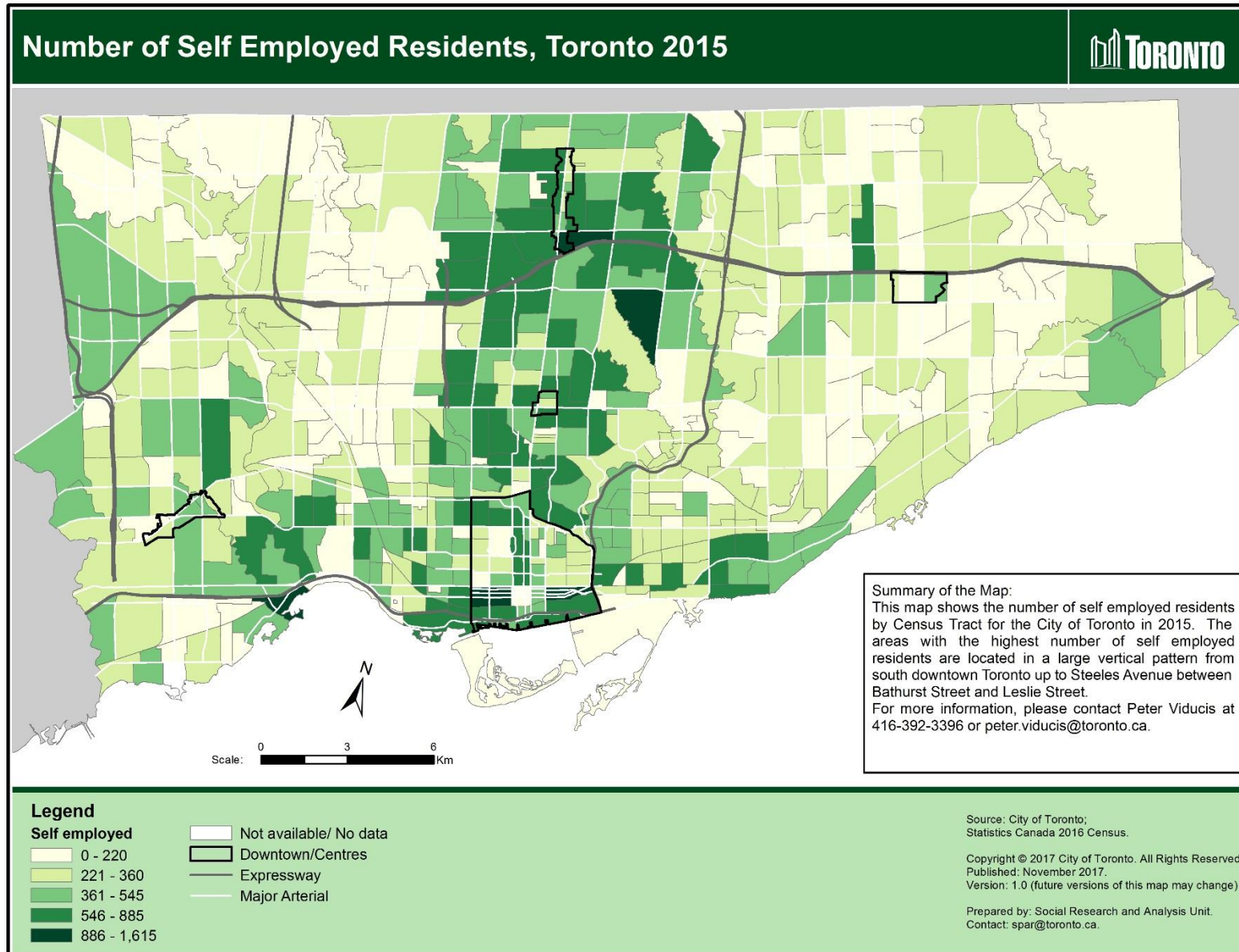
Map 1: Unemployment Rates



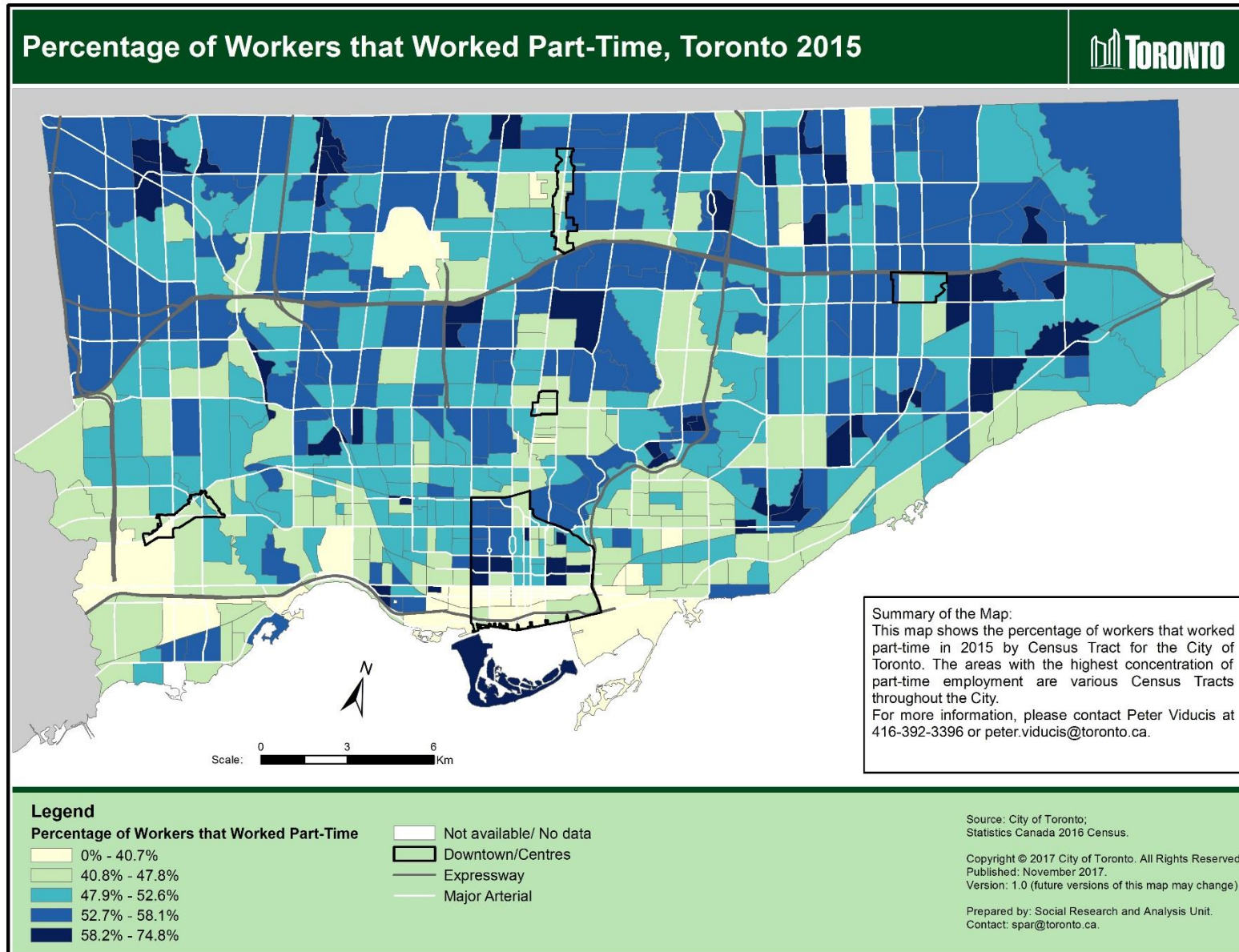
Map 2: Participation Rates



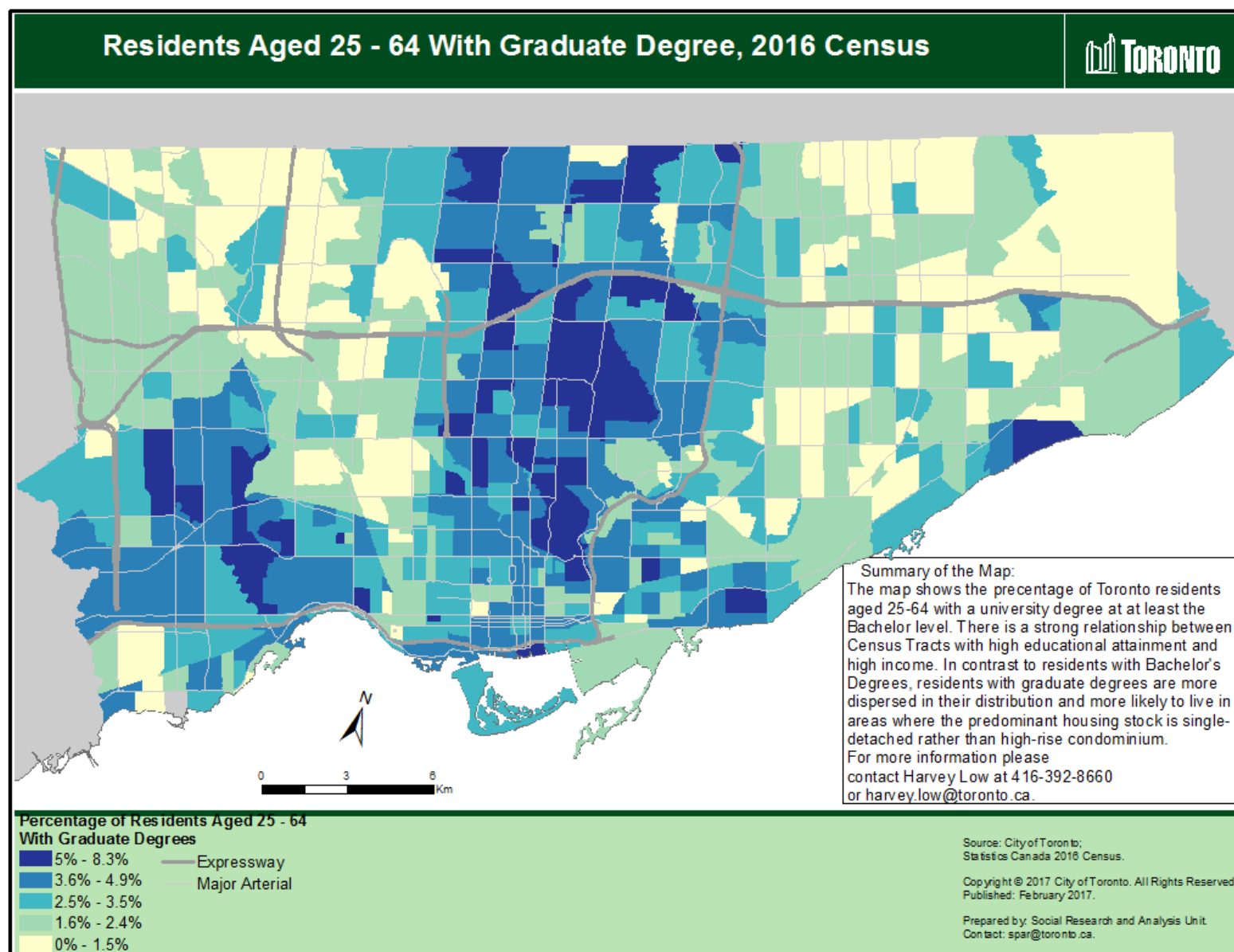
Map 3: Number of Self Employed Residents



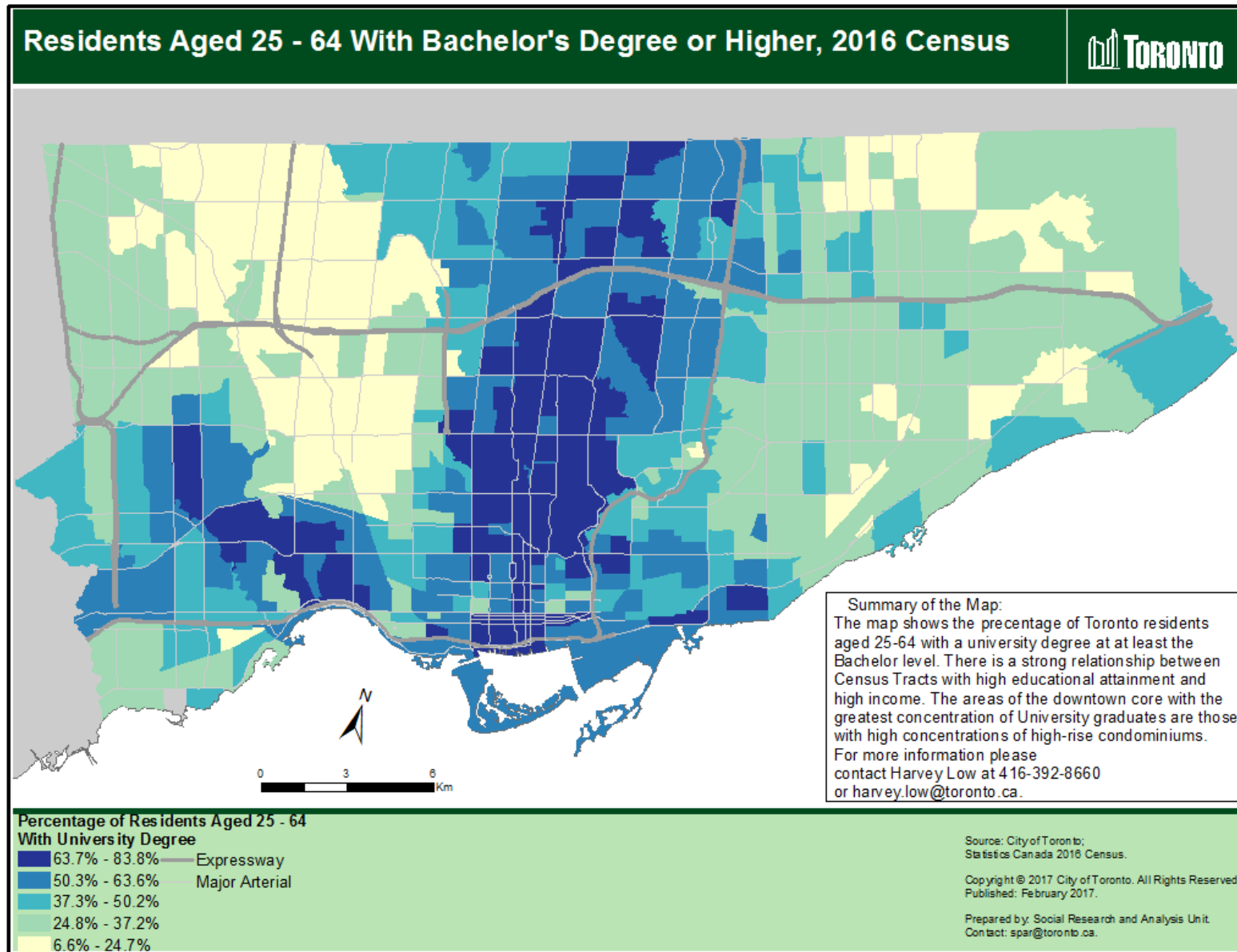
Map 4: Percentage of Workers that Worked Part-Time



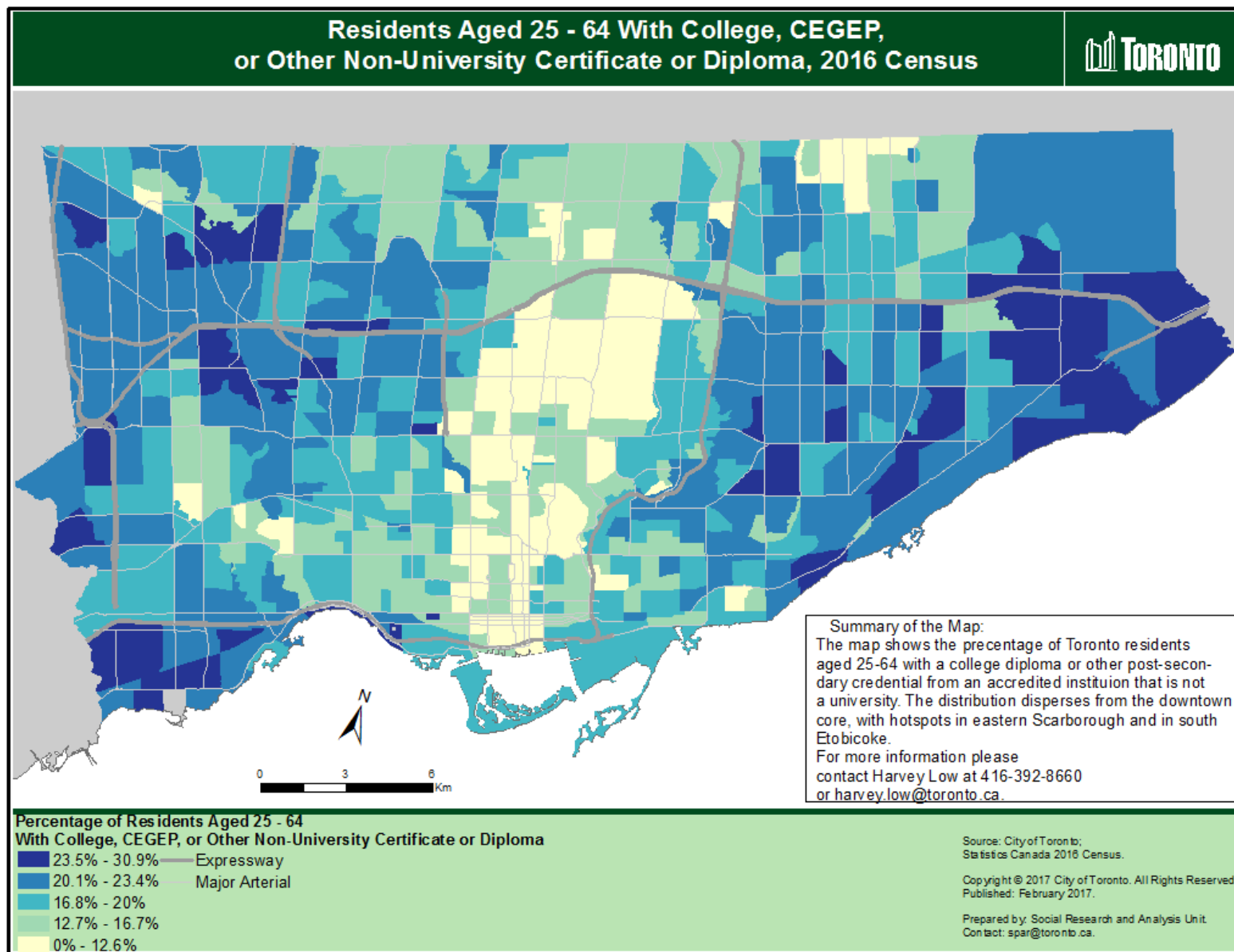
Map 5: Residents Aged 25-64 with Graduate Degree



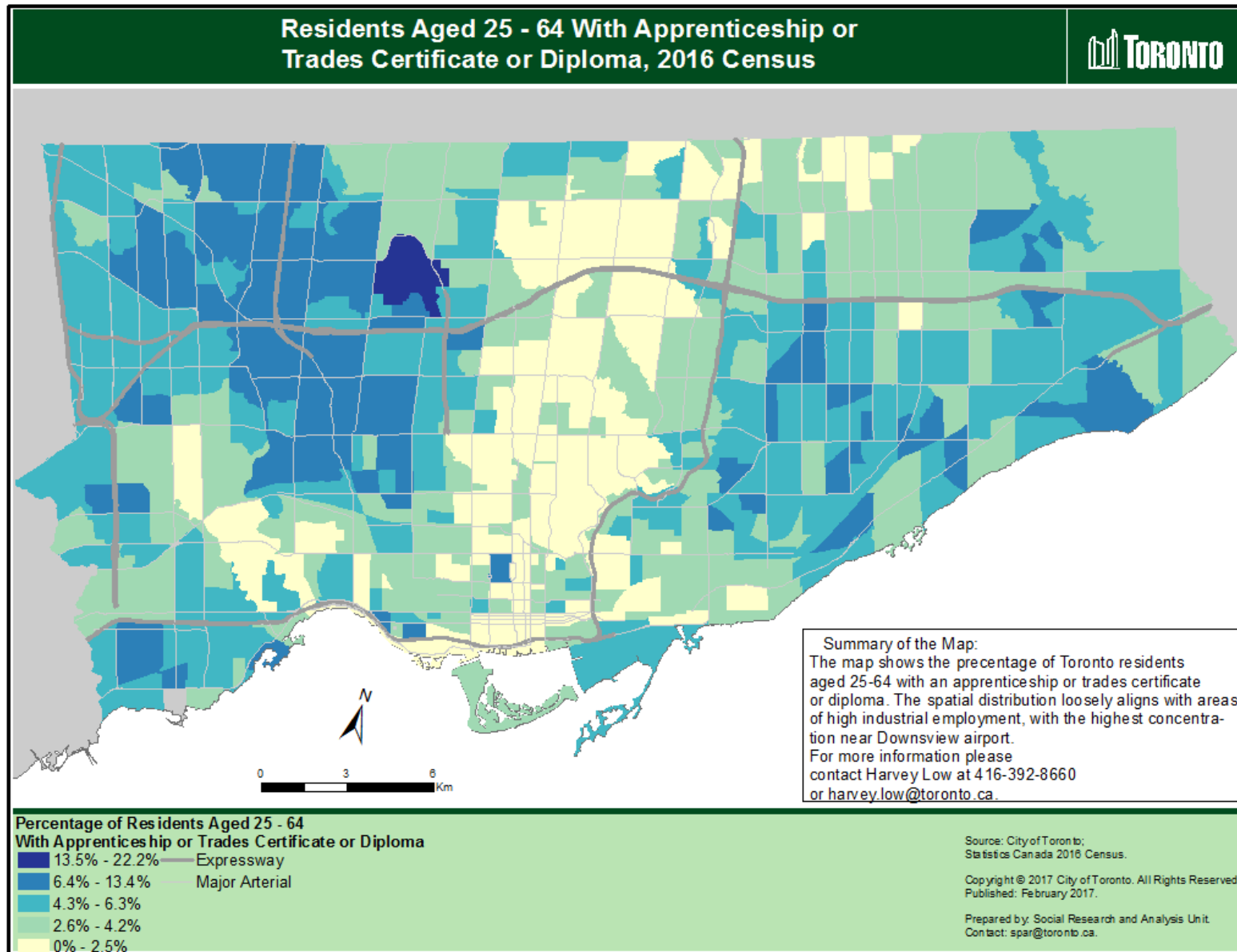
Map 6: Residents Aged 25-64 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher



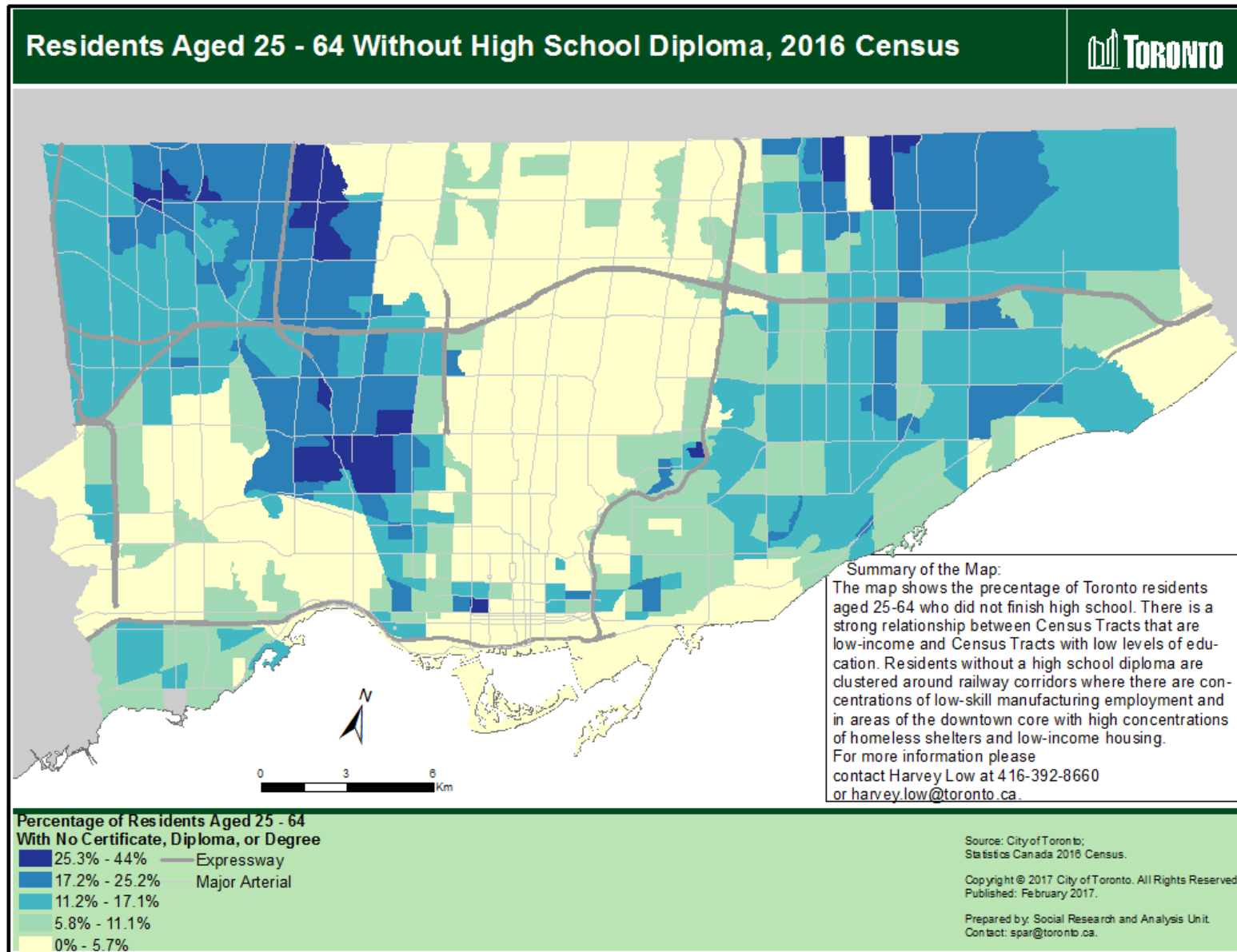
Map 7: Residents Aged 25-64 with College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Cert. or Diploma



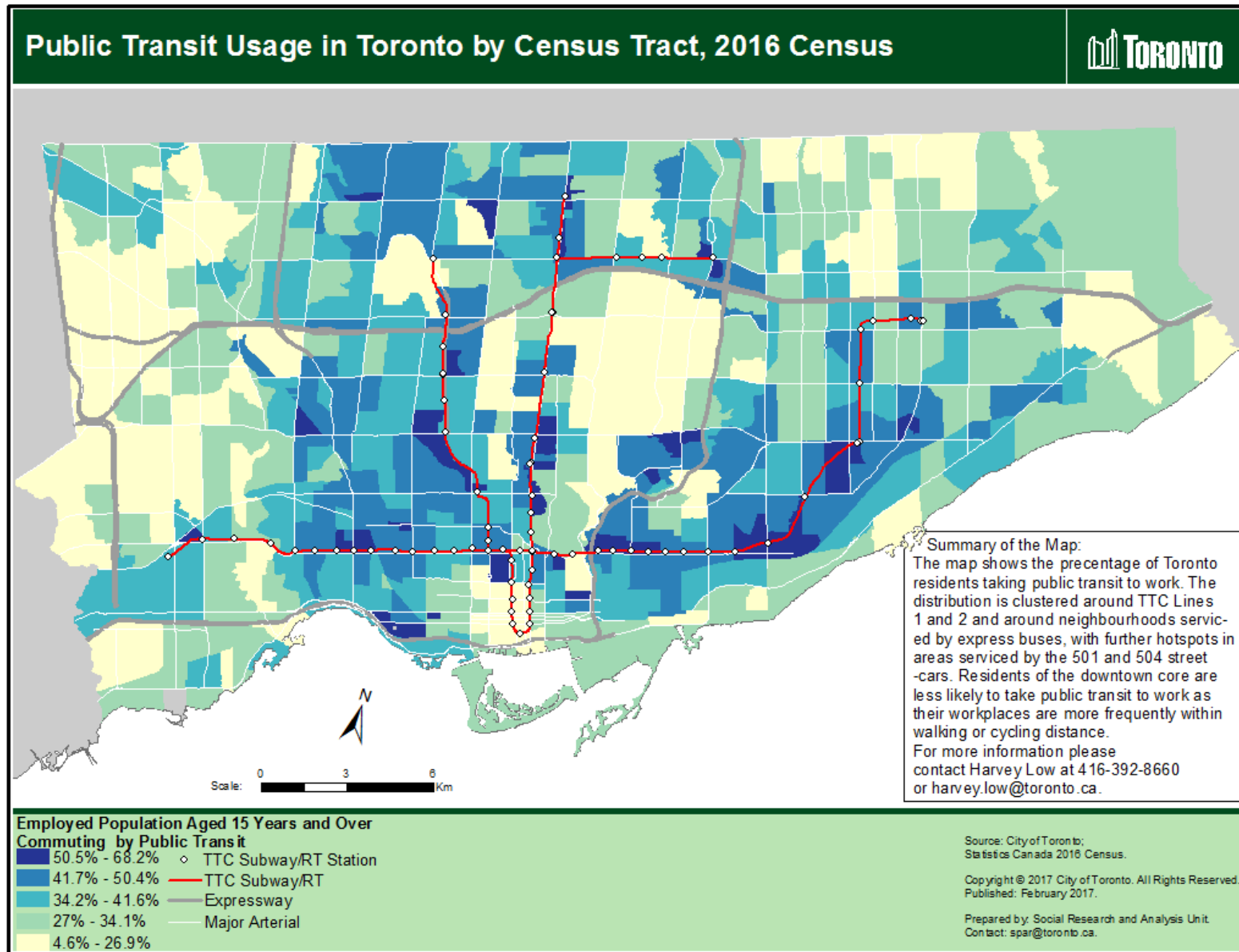
Map 8: Residents Aged 25-64 with Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma



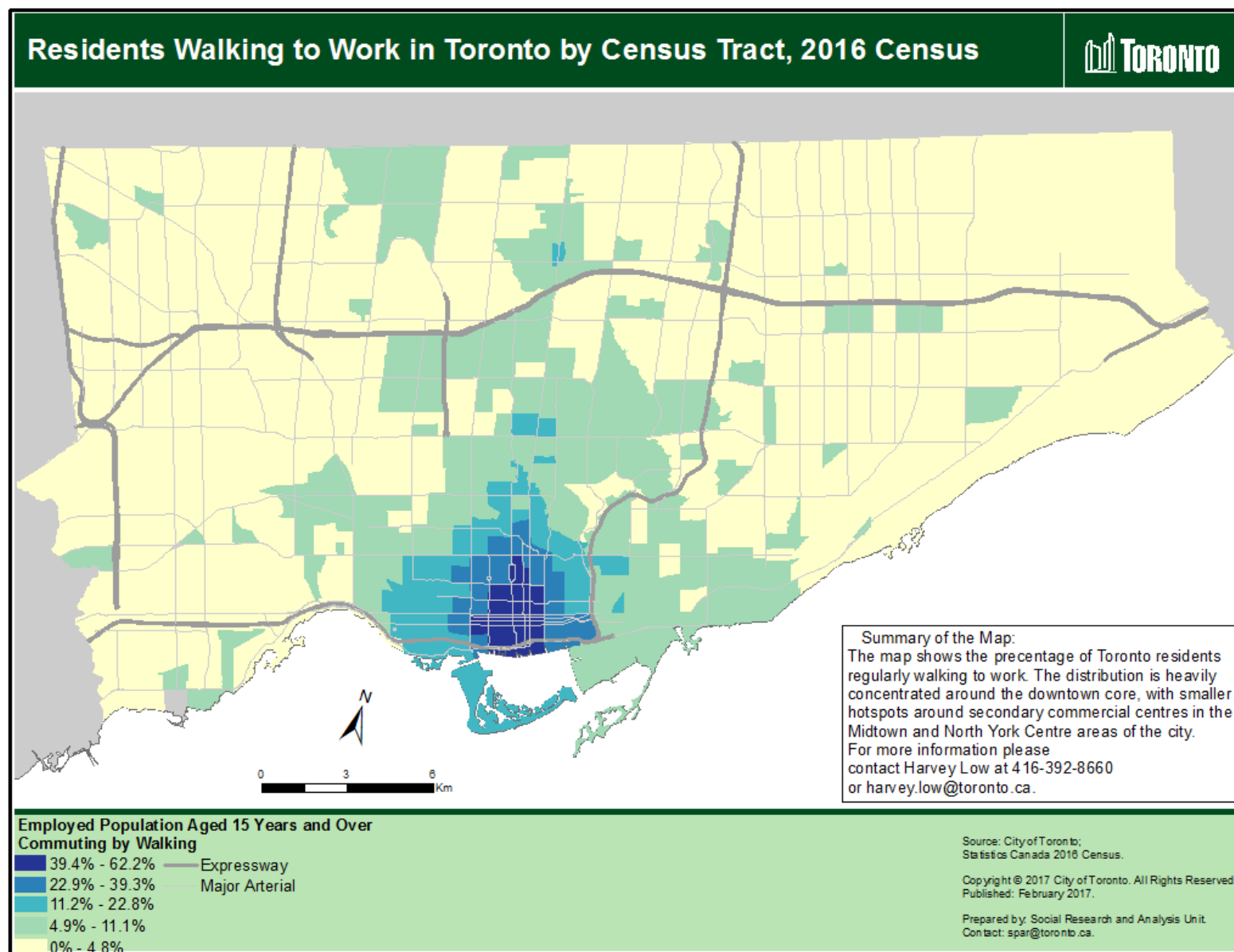
Map 9: Residents Aged 25 - 64 without High School Diploma



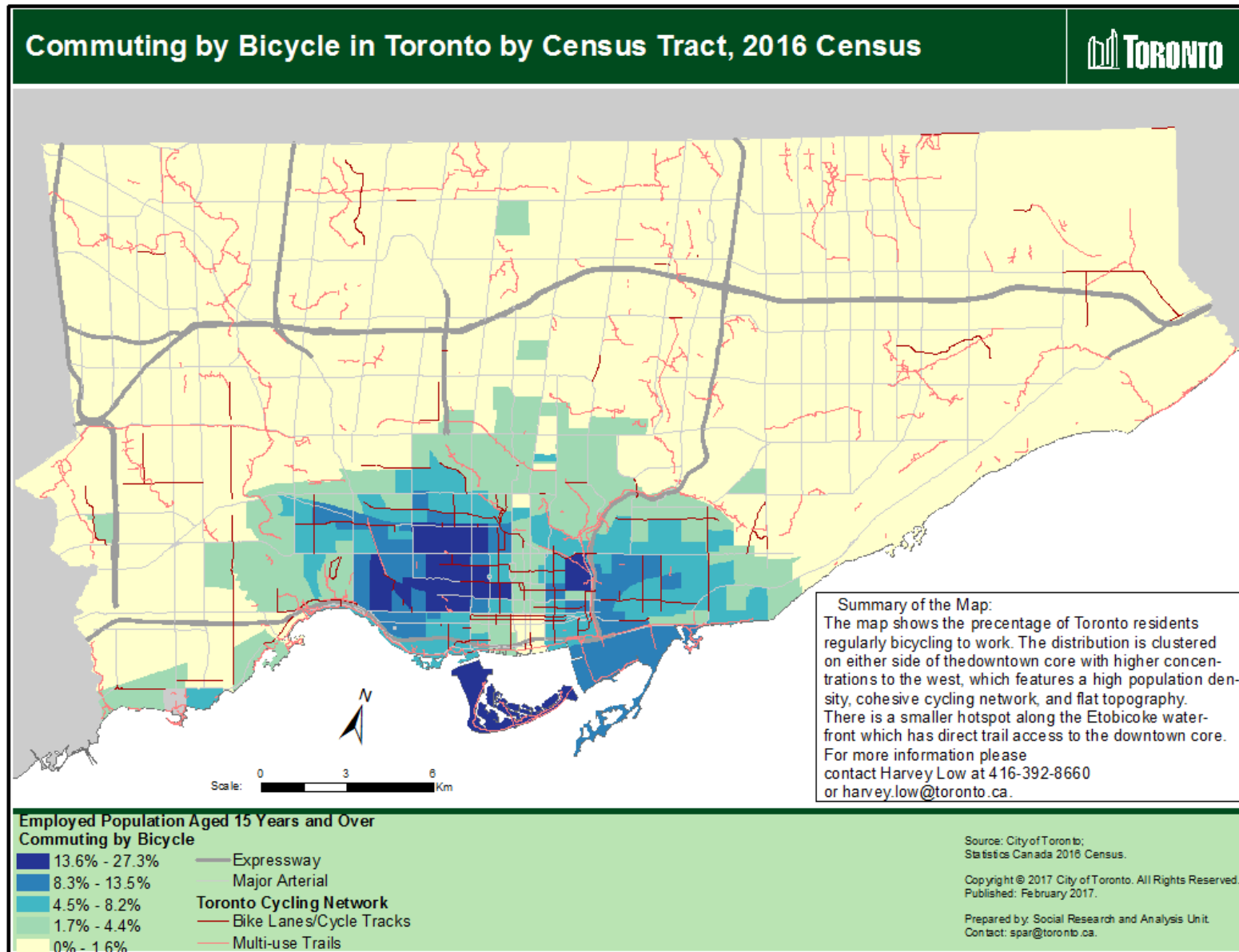
Map 10: Public Transit Usage



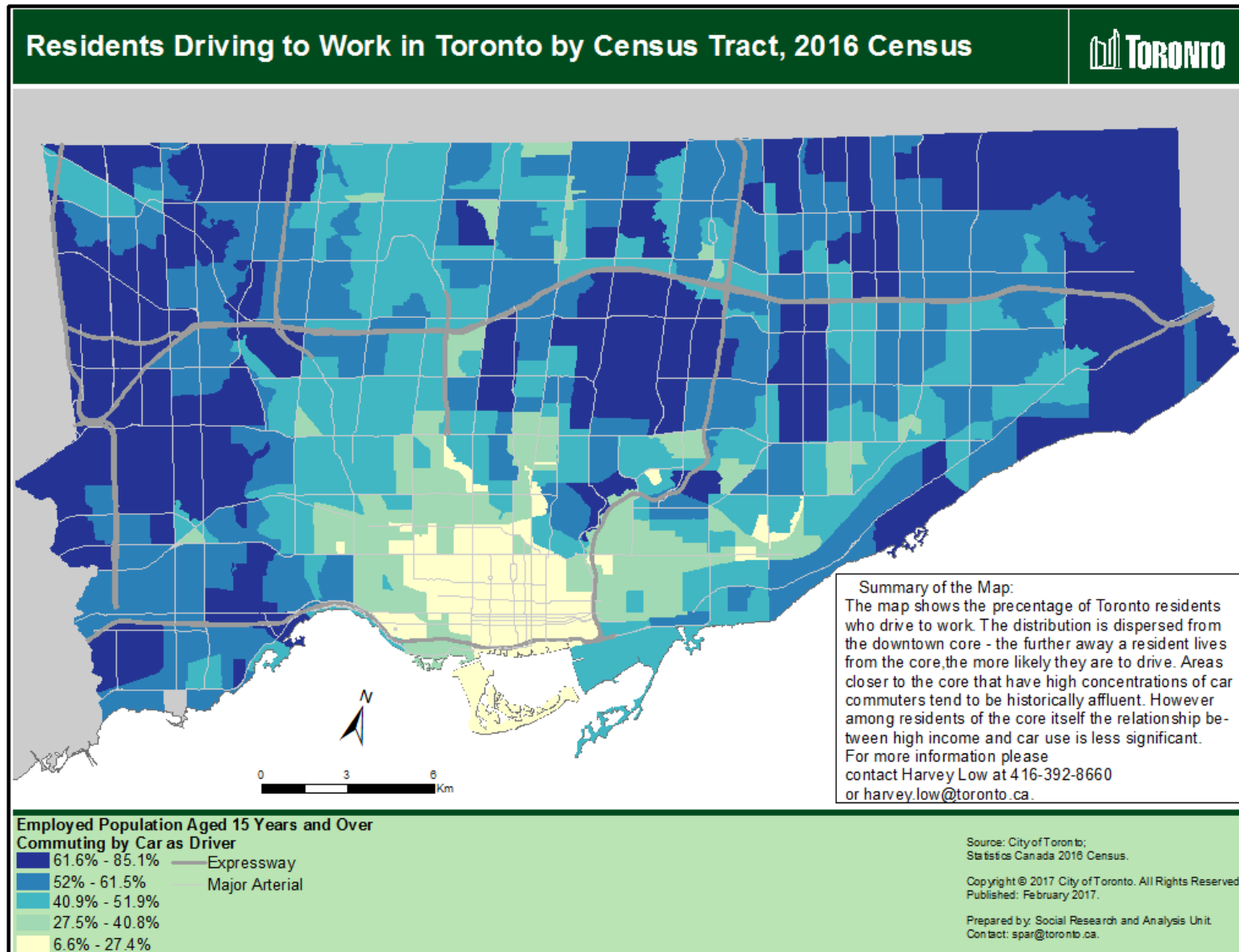
Map 11: Residents Walking to Work



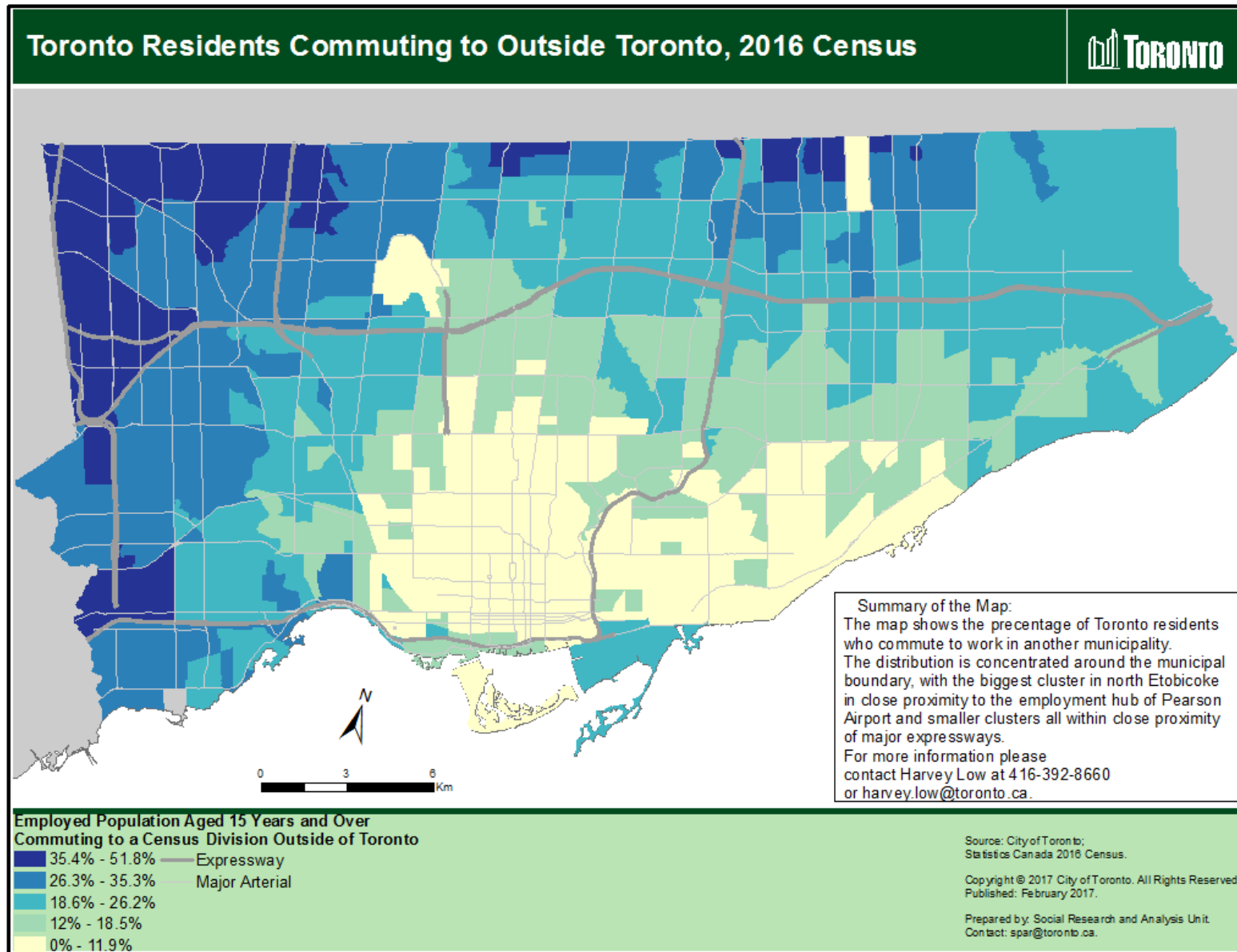
Map 12: Commuting by Bicycle



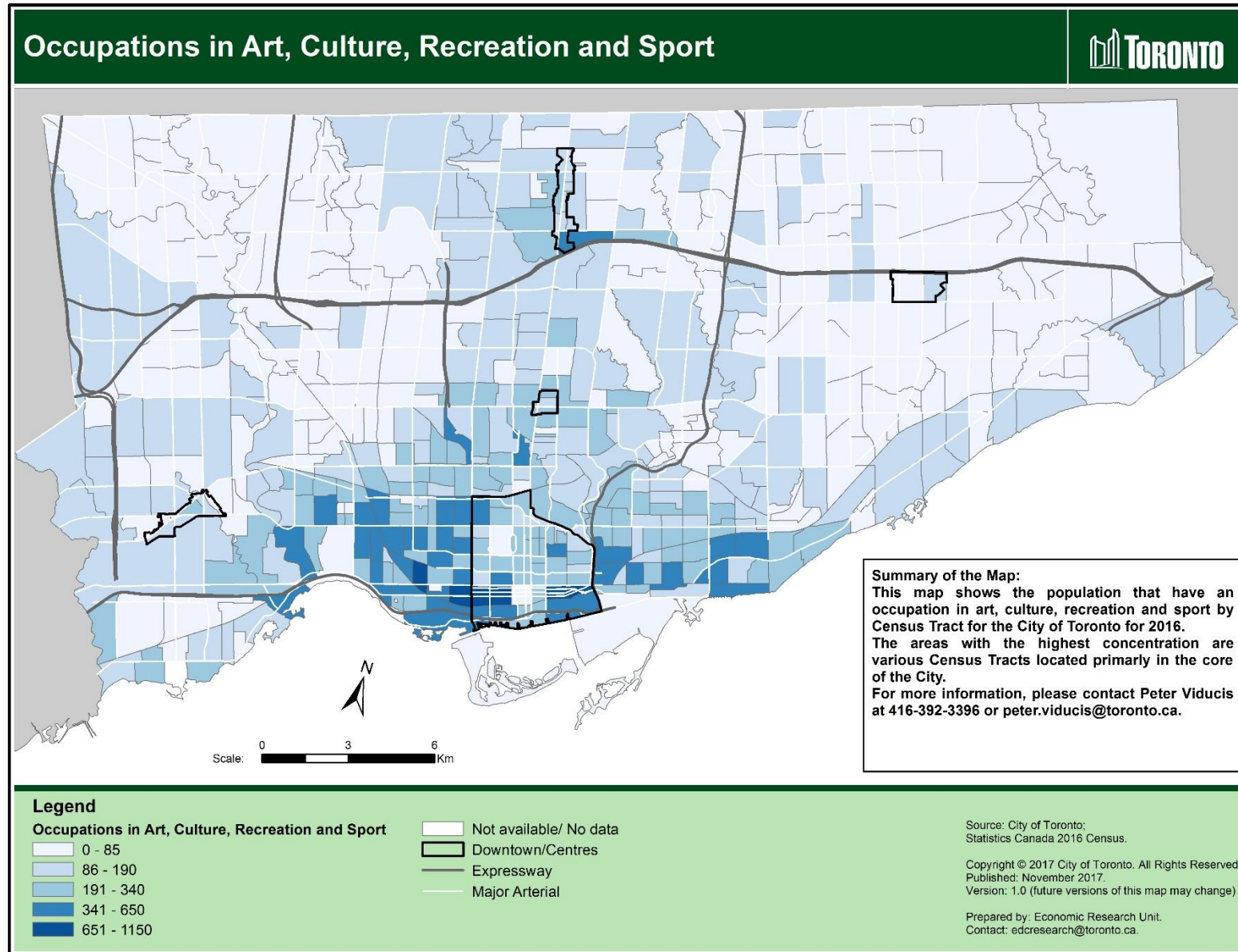
Map 13: Residents Driving to Work



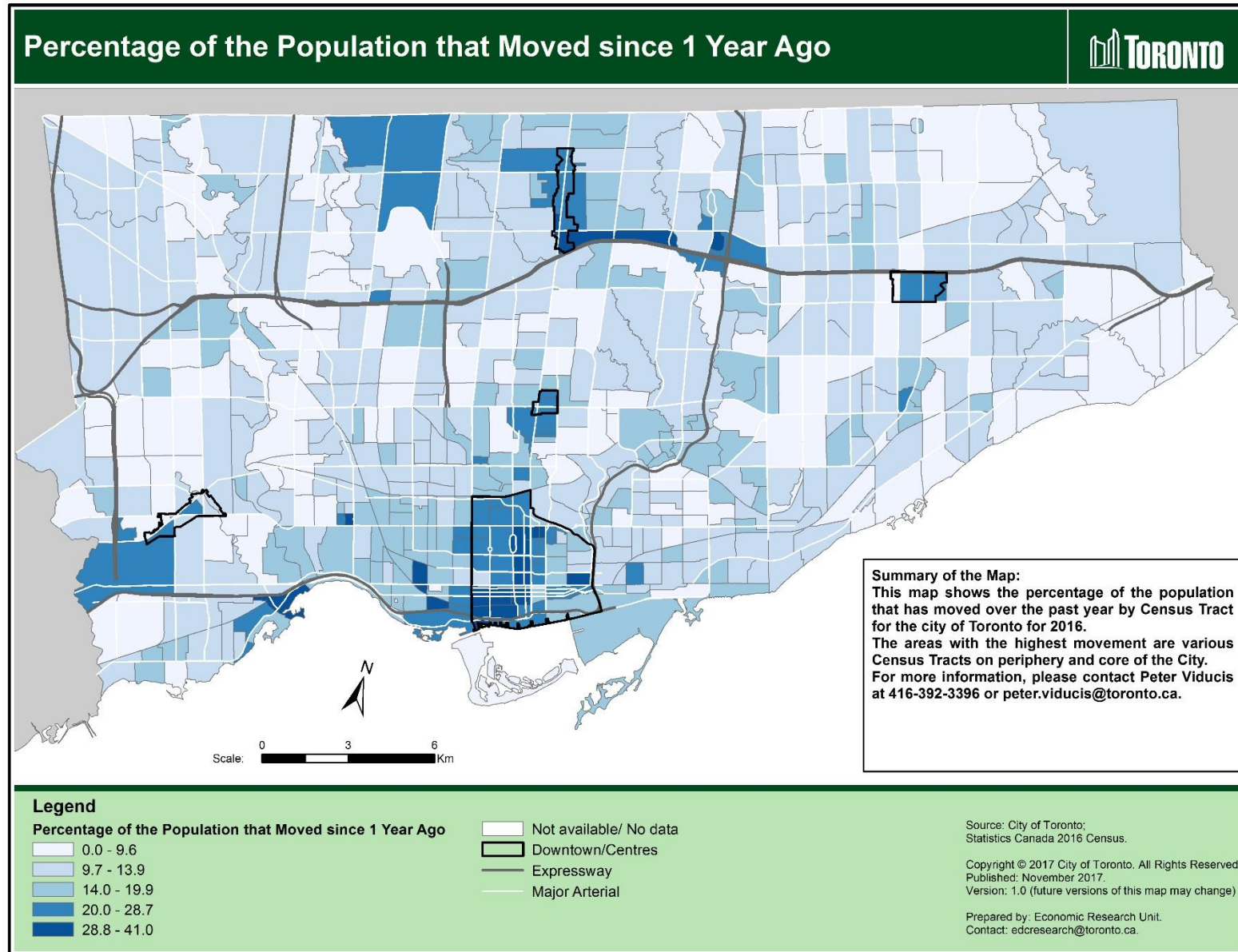
Map 14: Residents Commuting to Outside Toronto



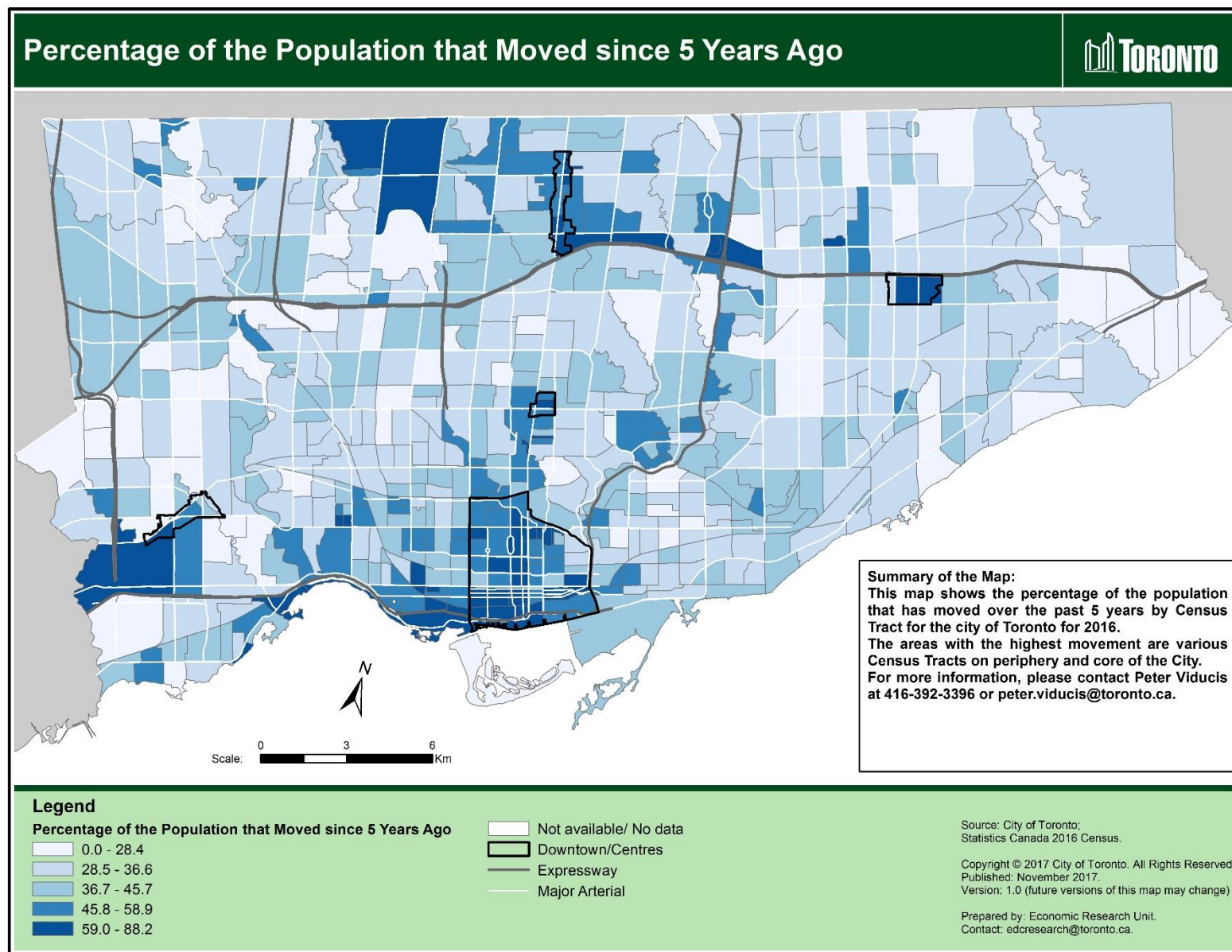
Map 15: Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport



Map 16: Percent of the Population that Moved since 1 Year Ago



Map 17: Percent of the Population that Moved since 5 Years Ago



Map 18: Immigrants to Canada that Arrived in the Last 5 Years

