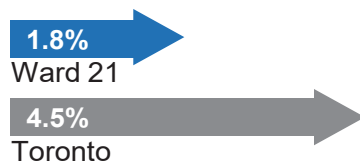


Ward Population **49,530**

Population Growth  
(2011–2016) **1.8%**

Median Age **40.7**

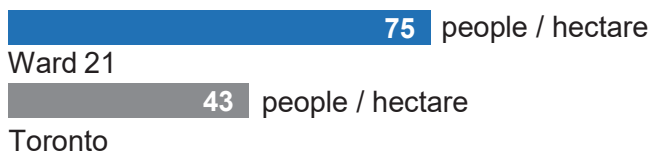
Population Growth (2011–2016)



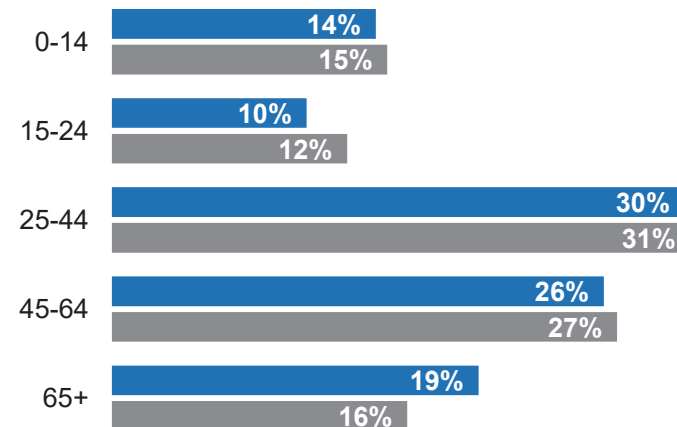
Population Growth (2006–2016)



Density

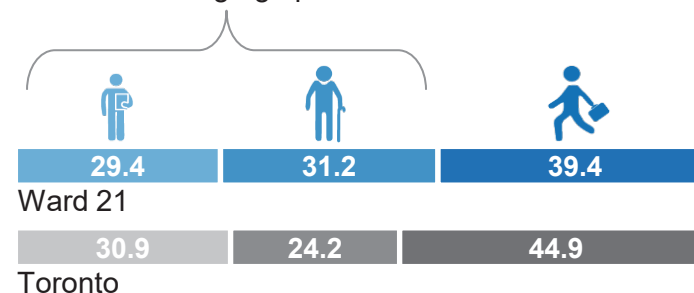


Population by Age Group



Dependency Ratio

**60.6** senior and youth dependents for every 100 working age persons

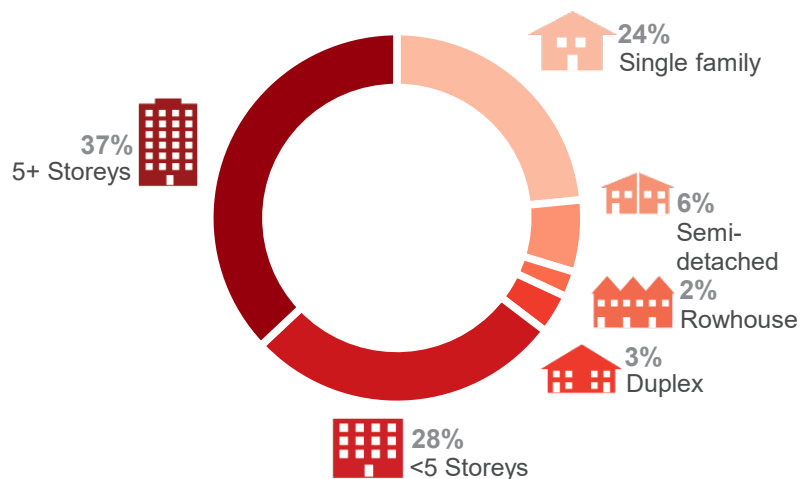


Number of Households **22,180**

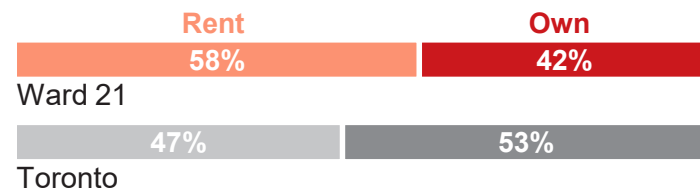
Change in Households (2011–2016)



Occupied Private Dwellings by Structure Type

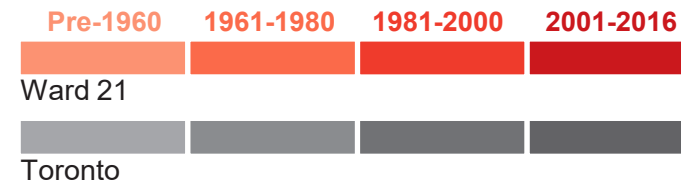


Tenure

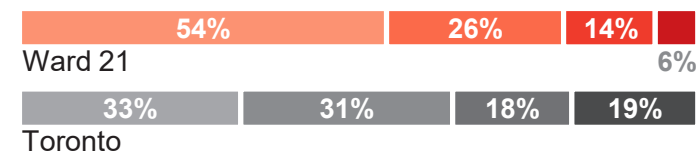


Net New Households (2011–2016) **15,630**

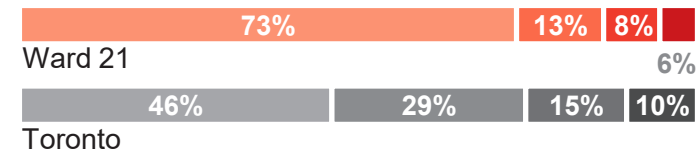
Period of Construction Legend



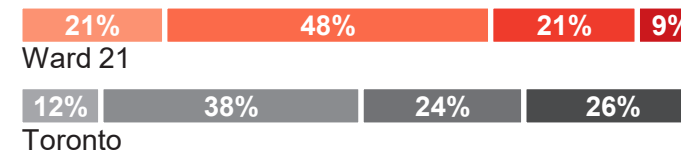
Dwellings by Period of Construction



Ground Related Dwellings by Period of Construction

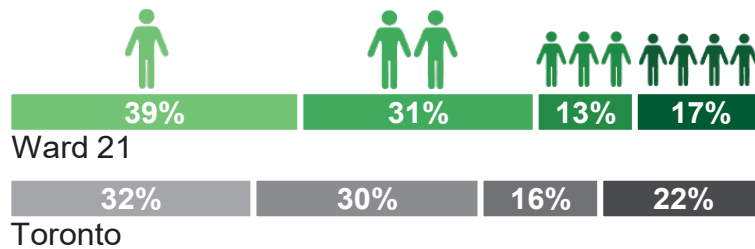


Apartments in Buildings 5+ Storeys by Period of Construction

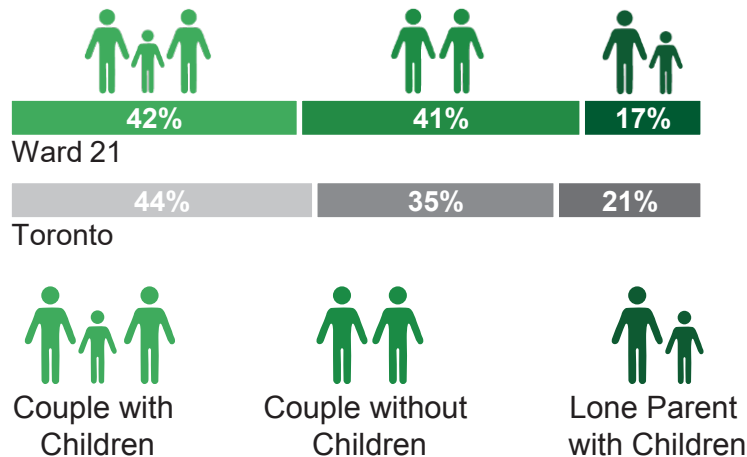


Average Number of People per Household **2.17**

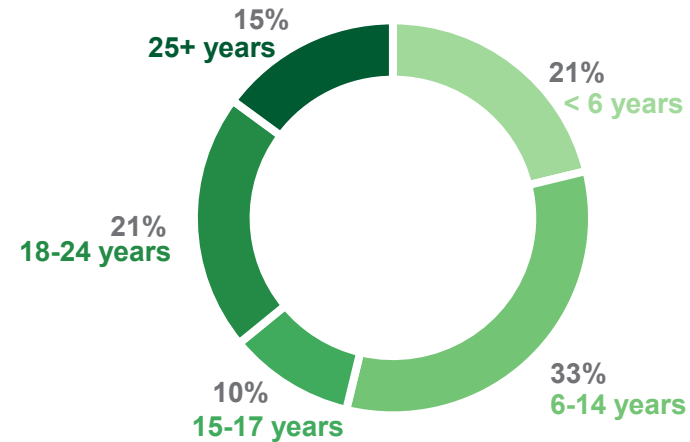
### Households by Size



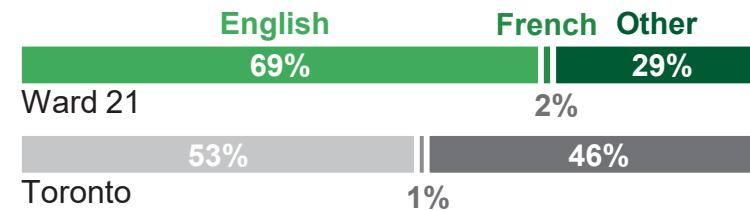
### Family Composition by Type



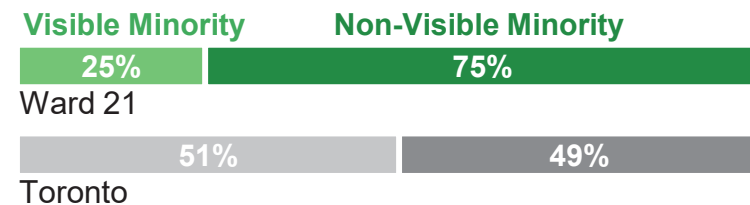
### Children Living at Home



### Languages by Mother Tongue

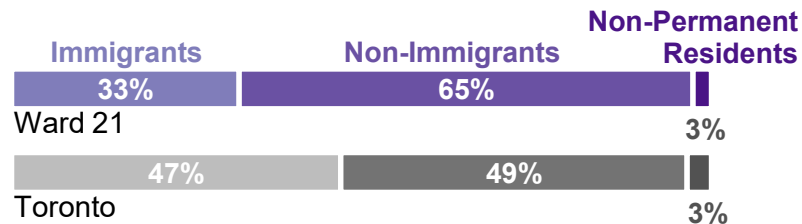


### Visible Minorities

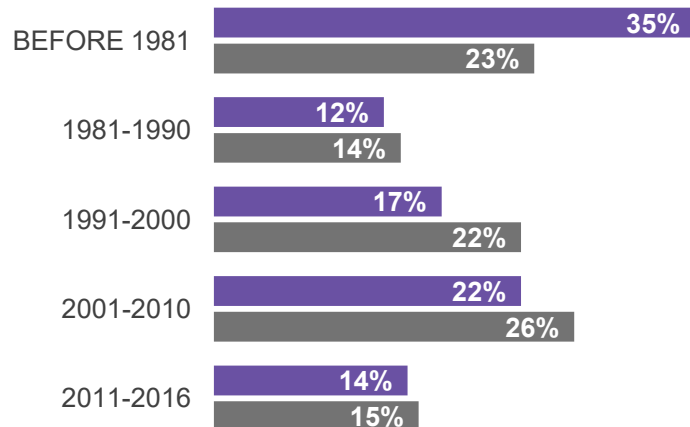


Immigrant Population **15,630**

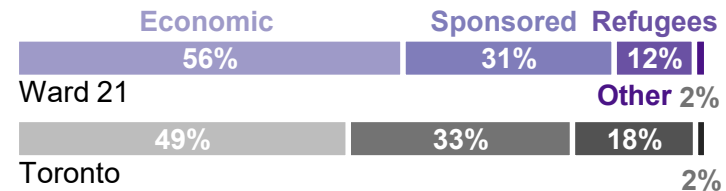
### Population by Immigration Status



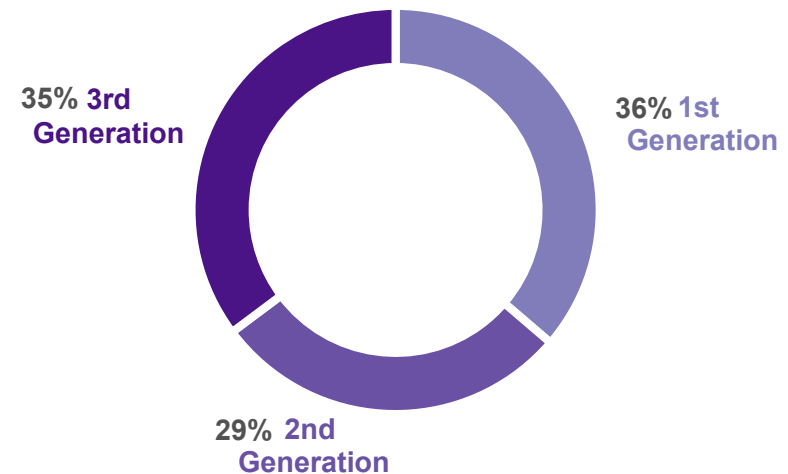
### Period of Immigration



### Immigration by Admission Category



### Immigration by Generation

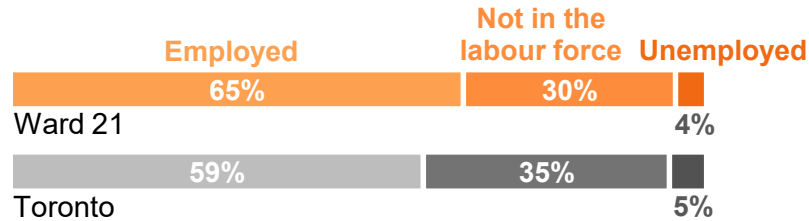


### Mobility Status, 5 Year

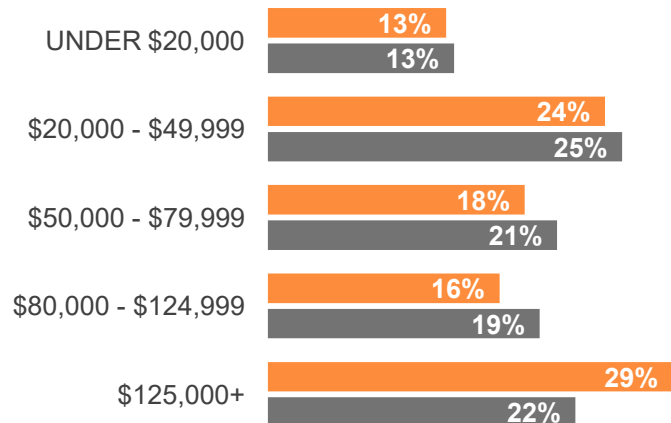


### Unemployment Rate **6.4%**

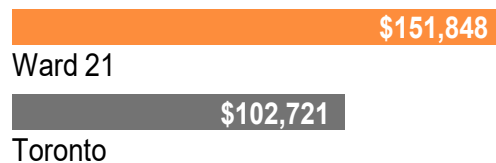
#### Labour Force



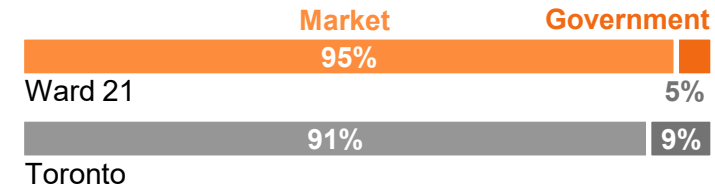
#### Household Income



#### Average Household Income



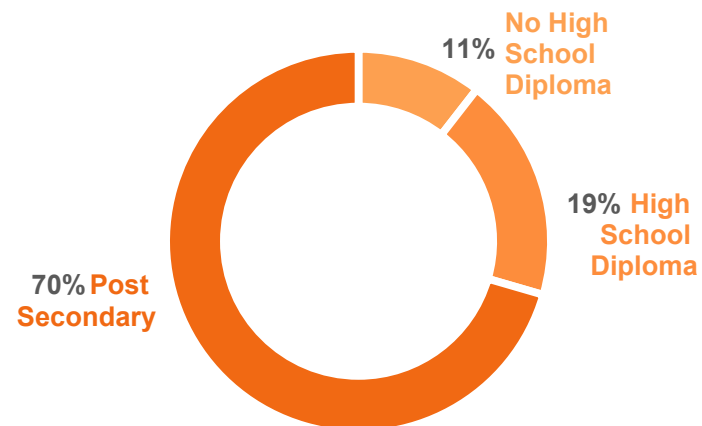
### Composition of Income



### Average Rent **\$1,320**

% of Tenant Households spending >30% of income on shelter costs **46.5%**

### Education



# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population

[Population Glossary](#) 

### Population Change by Age Group

Ward 21							5 Year Change		10 Year Change	
Age Group	2016	%	2011	%	2006	%	11-16 Change	11-16 % Change	06-16 Change	06-16 % Change
0-4	2,250	4.5%	2,460	5.1%	2,345	4.9%	-210	-8.5%	-95	-4.1%
5-9	2,400	4.8%	2,175	4.5%	2,150	4.5%	225	10.3%	250	11.6%
10-14	2,265	4.6%	2,020	4.2%	2,395	5.0%	245	12.1%	-130	-5.4%
15-19	2,165	4.4%	2,330	4.8%	2,560	5.3%	-165	-7.1%	-395	-15.4%
20-24	2,940	5.9%	3,325	6.8%	3,070	6.4%	-385	-11.6%	-130	-4.2%
25-29	4,065	8.2%	4,005	8.2%	3,995	8.3%	60	1.5%	70	1.8%
30-34	4,145	8.4%	3,850	7.9%	3,990	8.3%	295	7.7%	155	3.9%
35-39	3,480	7.0%	3,580	7.4%	3,980	8.3%	-100	-2.8%	-500	-12.6%
40-44	3,320	6.7%	3,625	7.5%	3,745	7.8%	-305	-8.4%	-425	-11.3%
45-49	3,475	7.0%	3,555	7.3%	3,550	7.4%	-80	-2.3%	-75	-2.1%
50-54	3,285	6.6%	3,325	6.8%	3,355	7.0%	-40	-1.2%	-70	-2.1%
55-59	3,090	6.2%	3,155	6.5%	3,060	6.3%	-65	-2.1%	30	1.0%
60-64	3,040	6.1%	2,955	6.1%	2,245	4.7%	85	2.9%	795	35.4%
65-69	2,870	5.8%	2,155	4.4%	1,775	3.7%	715	33.2%	1,095	61.7%
70-74	2,075	4.2%	1,675	3.4%	1,580	3.3%	400	23.9%	495	31.3%
75-79	1,575	3.2%	1,465	3.0%	1,525	3.2%	110	7.5%	50	3.3%
80-84	1,285	2.6%	1,325	2.7%	1,315	2.7%	-40	-3.0%	-30	-2.3%
85 plus	1,805	3.6%	1,660	3.4%	1,570	3.3%	145	8.7%	235	15.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,530</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48,640</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48,205</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population Change in Toronto by Age Group

Toronto							5 Year Change		10 Year Change	
Age Group	2016	%	2011	%	2006	%	11-16 Change	11-16 % Change	06-16 Change	06-16% Change
0-4	136,000	5.0%	140,530	5.4%	134,975	5.4%	-4,530	-3.2%	1,025	0.8%
5-9	135,025	4.9%	128,060	4.9%	133,600	5.3%	6,965	5.4%	1,425	1.1%
10-14	127,110	4.7%	132,285	5.1%	141,045	5.6%	-5,175	-3.9%	-13,935	-9.9%
15-19	145,520	5.3%	150,045	5.7%	146,205	5.8%	-4,525	-3.0%	-685	-0.5%
20-24	194,750	7.1%	183,470	7.0%	172,450	6.9%	11,280	6.1%	22,300	12.9%
25-29	232,945	8.5%	211,855	8.1%	190,255	7.6%	21,090	10.0%	42,690	22.4%
30-34	224,575	8.2%	201,165	7.7%	195,670	7.8%	23,410	11.6%	28,905	14.8%
35-39	196,310	7.2%	190,400	7.3%	203,025	8.1%	5,910	3.1%	-6,715	-3.3%
40-44	182,395	6.7%	197,395	7.5%	212,600	8.5%	-15,000	-7.6%	-30,205	-14.2%
45-49	190,925	7.0%	207,610	7.9%	193,980	7.7%	-16,685	-8.0%	-3,055	-1.6%
50-54	202,405	7.4%	191,290	7.3%	168,445	6.7%	11,115	5.8%	33,960	20.2%
55-59	182,805	6.7%	162,535	6.2%	148,120	5.9%	20,270	12.5%	34,685	23.4%
60-64	153,865	5.6%	140,965	5.4%	109,460	4.4%	12,900	9.2%	44,405	40.6%
65-69	130,545	4.8%	102,445	3.9%	93,830	3.7%	28,100	27.4%	36,715	39.1%
70-74	93,605	3.4%	86,190	3.3%	85,165	3.4%	7,415	8.6%	8,440	9.9%
75-79	76,165	2.8%	74,235	2.8%	74,900	3.0%	1,930	2.6%	1,265	1.7%
80-84	60,630	2.2%	59,645	2.3%	56,450	2.3%	985	1.7%	4,180	7.4%
85 plus	66,000	2.4%	54,970	2.1%	43,105	1.7%	11,030	20.1%	22,895	53.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731,575</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,615,090</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,503,280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>116,485</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>228,295</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Median Age

Ward 21			
Median Age	2016	2011	5 Year Change
Median Age of Population	40.7	40.8	-0.1

Toronto		
2016	2011	5 Year Change
38.9	39.2	-0.3

### Dependency Ratio

Ward 21			
Age Groups	2016	2011	5 Year Change
<b>Dependents</b>	<b>18,690</b>	<b>17,265</b>	<b>1,425</b>
Youths (0-19 years)	9,080	8,985	95
Seniors (65 years and over)	9,610	8,280	1,330
<b>Working Age (20-64 years)</b>	<b>30,840</b>	<b>31,375</b>	<b>-535</b>
<b>Dependents for every 100 workers</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Toronto		
2016	2011	5 Year Change
<b>970,600</b>	<b>928,405</b>	<b>42,195</b>
543,655	550,920	-7,265
426,945	377,485	49,460
<b>1,760,975</b>	<b>1,686,685</b>	<b>74,290</b>
<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Note: The number of dependents is the combined youth population (0 to 19 years) and senior population (65 or older), divided by the working-age population (20 to 64 years). The result is multiplied by 100 and expressed as the number of dependents for every 100 working age persons.



# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Dwellings

[Dwellings Glossary](#) 

### Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type

Ward 21						
Structure Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Single-detached house	5,195	23.4%	5,295	24.5%	-100	-1.9%
Semi-detached house	1,395	6.3%	1,400	6.5%	-5	-0.4%
Row house	495	2.2%	525	2.4%	-30	-5.7%
Apartment, detached duplex	760	3.4%	660	3.1%	100	15.2%
Apartment building that has less than 5 storeys	6,115	27.6%	6,045	28.0%	70	1.2%
Apartment building that has 5 or more storeys	8,210	37.0%	7,670	35.5%	540	7.0%
Other single-attached house	10	0.0%	5	0.0%	5	100.0%
Movable dwelling	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

Toronto						
Structure Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Single-detached house	269,660	24.2%	275,010	26.2%	-5,350	-1.9%
Semi-detached house	72,085	6.5%	72,405	6.9%	-320	-0.4%
Row house	61,870	5.6%	60,295	5.8%	1,575	2.6%
Apartment, detached duplex	47,580	4.3%	44,740	4.3%	2,840	6.3%
Apartment building that has less than 5 storeys	165,650	14.9%	163,895	15.6%	1,755	1.1%
Apartment building that has 5 or more storeys	493,135	44.3%	429,225	41.0%	63,910	14.9%
Other single-attached house	2,845	0.3%	2,200	0.2%	645	29.3%
Movable dwelling	100	0.0%	110	0.0%	-10	-9.1%
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>1,112,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,880</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,045</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Private Dwellings by Tenure & Condominium Status

Ward 21						
Tenure	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
<b>Owned</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Condominium	1,565	7.1%	1,610	7.4%	-45	-2.8%
Not condominium	7,685	34.7%	7,700	35.6%	-15	-0.2%
<b>Rented</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Condominium	595	2.7%	475	2.2%	120	25.3%
Not condominium	12,335	55.6%	11,825	54.7%	510	4.3%
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Toronto						
Tenure	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
<b>Owned</b>	<b>587,085</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>571,785</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Condominium	195,295	17.5%	174,735	16.7%	20,560	11.8%
Not condominium	391,785	35.2%	397,050	37.9%	-5,265	-1.3%
<b>Rented</b>	<b>525,825</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>476,090</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>49,735</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
Condominium	96,965	8.7%	60,230	5.7%	36,735	61.0%
Not condominium	428,860	38.5%	415,855	39.7%	13,005	3.1%
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>1,112,910</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,875</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,035</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

### Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

Ward 21			Toronto	
Period of Construction	2016	%	2016	%
1960 or before	12,000	54.1%	363,125	32.6%
1961 to 1980	5,790	26.1%	347,615	31.2%
1981 to 1990	1,965	8.9%	109,900	9.9%
1991 to 2000	1,030	4.6%	85,645	7.7%
2001 to 2005	230	1.0%	58,305	5.2%
2006 to 2010	360	1.6%	67,530	6.1%
2011 to 2016	800	3.6%	80,805	7.3%
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>22,175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,112,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Household Maintainers

[Household Maintainer Glossary](#) ⓘ

### Households by Number of Maintainers and Age Group of Maintainer

Ward 21						
Number of Maintainers	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
1 household maintainer	14,300	64.5%	14,280	66.1%	20	0.1%
2 household maintainers	7,335	33.1%	6,895	31.9%	440	6.4%
3 or more household maintainers	540	2.4%	440	2.0%	100	22.7%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>22,175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Age Group of Maintainer	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Under 25 years	520	2.3%	830	3.8%	-310	-37.3%
25 to 34 years	3,995	18.0%	3,895	18.0%	100	2.6%
35 to 44 years	3,815	17.2%	3,765	17.4%	50	1.3%
45 to 54 years	4,060	18.3%	4,235	19.6%	-175	-4.1%
55 to 64 years	3,950	17.8%	3,740	17.3%	210	5.6%
65 to 74 years	3,135	14.1%	2,670	12.3%	465	17.4%
75 years and over	2,700	12.2%	2,485	11.5%	215	8.7%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>22,175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,620</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Toronto						
2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change	
693,405	62.3%	665,050	63.5%	28,355	4.3%	
374,460	33.6%	345,090	32.9%	29,370	8.5%	
45,065	4.0%	37,745	3.6%	7,320	19.4%	
<b>1,112,930</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,885</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,045</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	

2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change	
38,560	3.5%	36,590	3.5%	1,970	5.4%	
193,900	17.4%	173,845	16.6%	20,055	11.5%	
200,750	18.0%	204,985	19.6%	-4,235	-2.1%	
225,770	20.3%	225,945	21.6%	-175	-0.1%	
198,420	17.8%	178,025	17.0%	20,395	11.5%	
134,375	12.1%	113,435	10.8%	20,940	18.5%	
121,155	10.9%	115,050	11.0%	6,105	5.3%	
<b>1,112,930</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,875</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,055</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population in Dwellings

[Population in Dwellings Glossary](#) 

### Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Period of Construction and Structure Type

Ward 21	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
1960 or before	13,050	3,110	90	1,725	7,080	2,950	20	28,025
1961 to 1970	500	115	70	90	1,525	4,230	0	6,530
1971 to 1980	280	45	400	40	1,330	2,405	0	4,500
1981 to 1990	290	60	540	40	795	2,005	0	3,730
1991 to 2000	305	320	130	40	315	980	0	2,090
2001 to 2005	375	25	65	10	90	110	0	675
2006 to 2011	380	40	45	0	165	285	0	915
2011 to 2016	540	0	15	35	110	920	0	1,620
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>15,720</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>11,410</b>	<b>13,885</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48,085</b>

Toronto	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
1960 or before	401,755	113,935	31,955	63,205	170,005	117,245	4,505	902,605
1961 to 1970	131,040	32,750	24,590	21,110	56,545	174,730	830	441,595
1971 to 1980	78,035	30,180	46,365	15,915	48,730	201,950	1,115	422,290
1981 to 1990	75,110	12,135	21,285	14,070	26,145	129,275	725	278,745
1991 to 2000	45,415	8,180	20,145	9,480	20,425	106,270	515	210,430
2001 to 2005	32,780	8,535	19,495	3,945	9,830	62,045	125	136,755
2006 to 2011	27,185	4,020	16,135	2,855	8,330	84,585	120	143,230
2011 to 2016	22,930	3,195	9,500	2,280	6,475	111,125	165	155,670
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>814,250</b>	<b>212,930</b>	<b>189,470</b>	<b>132,860</b>	<b>346,485</b>	<b>987,225</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2,691,320</b>

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Census 2016, 2011 & 2006.

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Distribution of Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Period of Construction and Structure Type

Ward 21	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
1960 or before	83.0%	83.7%	6.6%	87.1%	62.1%	21.2%	100.0%	58.3%
1961 to 1970	3.2%	3.1%	5.2%	4.5%	13.4%	30.5%	0.0%	13.6%
1971 to 1980	1.8%	1.2%	29.5%	2.0%	11.7%	17.3%	0.0%	9.4%
1981 to 1990	1.8%	1.6%	39.9%	2.0%	7.0%	14.4%	0.0%	7.8%
1991 to 2000	1.9%	8.6%	9.6%	2.0%	2.8%	7.1%	0.0%	4.3%
2001 to 2005	2.4%	0.7%	4.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
2006 to 2011	2.4%	1.1%	3.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%
2011 to 2016	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	6.6%	0.0%	3.4%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
1960 or before	49.3%	53.5%	16.9%	47.6%	49.1%	11.9%	55.6%	33.5%
1961 to 1970	16.1%	15.4%	13.0%	15.9%	16.3%	17.7%	10.2%	16.4%
1971 to 1980	9.6%	14.2%	24.5%	12.0%	14.1%	20.5%	13.8%	15.7%
1981 to 1990	9.2%	5.7%	11.2%	10.6%	7.5%	13.1%	9.0%	10.4%
1991 to 2000	5.6%	3.8%	10.6%	7.1%	5.9%	10.8%	6.4%	7.8%
2001 to 2005	4.0%	4.0%	10.3%	3.0%	2.8%	6.3%	1.5%	5.1%
2006 to 2011	3.3%	1.9%	8.5%	2.1%	2.4%	8.6%	1.5%	5.3%
2011 to 2016	2.8%	1.5%	5.0%	1.7%	1.9%	11.3%	2.0%	5.8%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Census 2016, 2011 & 2006.

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# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Tenure and Structure Type

Ward 21	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
<b>Owned</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24,775</b>
Condominium	20	0	120	10	270	1,995	0	2,415
Not a condominium	14,995	3,320	765	1,385	1,900	0	20	22,385
<b>Rented</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>9,255</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,285</b>
Condominium	10	0	55	25	160	740	0	990
Not a condominium	695	390	415	550	9,095	11,150	0	22,295
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>13,885</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48,060</b>

Toronto	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
<b>Owned</b>	<b>753,940</b>	<b>190,220</b>	<b>125,285</b>	<b>90,690</b>	<b>109,535</b>	<b>290,550</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>1,565,970</b>
Condominium	6,315	2,695	62,220	2,265	26,740	290,550	140	390,925
Not a condominium	747,625	187,520	63,065	88,425	82,795	0	5,605	1,175,035
<b>Rented</b>	<b>60,310</b>	<b>22,715</b>	<b>64,195</b>	<b>42,170</b>	<b>236,945</b>	<b>696,675</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,125,360</b>
Condominium	1,065	500	8,555	880	10,270	163,320	60	184,650
Not a condominium	59,245	22,210	55,635	41,295	226,680	533,345	2,285	940,695
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>814,250</b>	<b>212,935</b>	<b>189,480</b>	<b>132,860</b>	<b>346,480</b>	<b>987,225</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2,691,330</b>

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Census 2016, 2011 & 2006.

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Average Number of Persons per Household, by Structure Type, by Period of Construction

Ward 21	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
<b>All Periods of Construction</b>								
Population	15,715	3,710	1,355	1,965	11,415	13,885	20	48,065
Households	5,195	1,390	495	760	6,115	8,215	0	22,170
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Period of Construction 2011 to 2016</b>								
Population	540	0	15	35	110	920	0	1,620
Households	140	0	0	15	65	580	0	800
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.03</b>
Toronto	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment or flat in a duplex	Apartment building <5 storeys	Apartment building 5+ storeys	Other single-attached house	Total
<b>All Periods of Construction</b>								
Population	814,255	212,930	189,480	132,860	346,480	987,220	8,095	2,691,320
Households	269,650	72,080	61,875	47,575	165,645	493,135	2,845	1,112,805
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.42</b>
<b>Period of Construction 2011 to 2016</b>								
Population	22,930	3,195	9,500	2,280	6,475	111,125	165	155,670
Households	6,260	895	3,195	780	3,185	66,450	45	80,810
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>1.93</b>

Note: Where there is a population of less than 100 persons and/ or a household total of less than 40 households, the resulting average number of persons per household may not be representative of the actual occupancy rates. Statistics Canada rules for data suppression and random rounding can produce unexpected results for very small populations and number of households.

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

### 2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

## Families

[Families Glossary](#) 

### Family by Type

Ward 21						
All Families	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Couples with Children	5,240	41.8%	5,280	43.8%	-40	-0.8%
Couples without Children	5,105	40.7%	4,705	39.0%	400	8.5%
Lone-Parent	2,185	17.4%	2,080	17.2%	105	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,065</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Couples						
1 Child	2,020	38.5%	2,135	40.5%	-115	-5.4%
2 Children	2,360	45.0%	2,270	43.0%	90	4.0%
3 or more Children	865	16.5%	870	16.5%	-5	-0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Lone Parent						
1 Child	1,455	66.7%	1,410	67.6%	45	3.2%
2 Children	530	24.3%	515	24.7%	15	2.9%
3 or more Children	195	8.9%	160	7.7%	35	21.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Number of Children at Home by Age						
Under 6 years of age	2,670	21.2%	2,910	23.4%	-240	-8.2%
6 to 14 years	4,105	32.6%	3,720	30.0%	385	10.3%
15 to 17 years	1,295	10.3%	1,335	10.7%	-40	-3.0%
18 to 24 years	2,655	21.1%	2,740	22.1%	-85	-3.1%
25 years and more	1,875	14.9%	1,715	13.8%	160	9.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Toronto					
2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
316,565	44.1%	311,760	45.2%	4,805	1.5%
250,085	34.8%	231,590	33.5%	18,495	8.0%
151,960	21.1%	146,985	21.3%	4,975	3.4%
718,610	100.0%	690,335	100.0%	28,275	4.1%
133,885	42.3%	129,850	41.6%	4,035	3.1%
130,960	41.4%	129,450	41.5%	1,510	1.2%
51,720	16.3%	52,465	16.8%	-745	-1.4%
316,565	100.0%	311,765	100.0%	4,800	1.5%
93,260	61.4%	89,600	61.0%	3,660	4.1%
41,250	27.1%	40,310	27.4%	940	2.3%
17,450	11.5%	17,075	11.6%	375	2.2%
151,960	100.0%	146,985	100.0%	4,975	3.4%
161,675	20.1%	165,825	20.9%	-4,150	-2.5%
233,170	29.0%	231,955	29.3%	1,215	0.5%
77,850	9.7%	84,815	10.7%	-6,965	-8.2%
174,815	21.7%	168,280	21.2%	6,535	3.9%
156,375	19.5%	141,885	17.9%	14,490	10.2%
803,885	100.0%	792,760	100.0%	11,125	1.4%

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Census 2016, 2011 & 2006.

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Private Households by Size and Type

Ward 21						
Private Households by Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
One-family households	12,170	54.9%	11,600	53.7%	570	4.9%
Multiple-family households	175	0.8%	230	1.1%	-55	-23.9%
Non-family households	9,825	44.3%	9,780	45.3%	45	0.5%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Private Households by Size						
1 person	8,545	38.5%	8,400	38.9%	145	1.7%
2 persons	6,885	31.0%	6,590	30.5%	295	4.5%
3 persons	2,900	13.1%	2,820	13.0%	80	2.8%
4 persons	2,585	11.7%	2,440	11.3%	145	5.9%
5 persons or more	1,260	5.7%	1,360	6.3%	-100	-7.4%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>22,175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Population living in private households	48,070		47,080		990	2.1%
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>	<b>2.17</b>		<b>2.18</b>		<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Toronto						
Private Households by Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
One-family households	652,730	58.6%	625,820	59.7%	26,910	4.3%
Multiple-family households	31,830	2.9%	31,135	3.0%	695	2.2%
Non-family households	428,365	38.5%	390,920	37.3%	37,445	9.6%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>1,112,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,875</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,050</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Private Households by Size						
1 person	359,990	32.3%	331,185	31.6%	28,805	8.7%
2 persons	333,445	30.0%	307,845	29.4%	25,600	8.3%
3 persons	175,825	15.8%	168,750	16.1%	7,075	4.2%
4 persons	146,555	13.2%	142,760	13.6%	3,795	2.7%
5 persons or more	97,115	8.7%	97,345	9.3%	-230	-0.2%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>1,112,930</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,047,885</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,045</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Population living in private households	2,691,665		2,576,030		115,635	4.5%
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>	<b>2.42</b>		<b>2.46</b>		<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Migration, Mobility & Languages

[Migration, Mobility & Languages Glossary](#) ⓘ

#### Population by Generation Status and Period of Immigration

Ward 21		
Generation Status	2016	%
1st generation	17,440	36.3%
2nd generation	13,705	28.5%
3rd generation and over	16,930	35.2%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,075</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto		
	2016	%
	1,377,465	51.2%
	740,175	27.5%
	574,020	21.3%
	<b>2,691,660</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Period of Immigration	2016	%
Before 1981	5,450	34.9%
1981 to 1990	1,925	12.3%
1991 to 2000	2,580	16.5%
2001 to 2010	3,480	22.3%
2001 to 2005	1,545	9.9%
2006 to 2010	1,935	12.4%
2011 to 2016	2,195	14.0%
<b>Total Immigrant Population</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

	2016	%
	294,065	23.2%
	171,565	13.6%
	281,875	22.3%
	330,550	26.1%
	162,770	12.9%
	167,780	13.3%
	187,950	14.8%
	<b>1,266,005</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Admission Category and Applicant Type for Immigration Period, 1980 to 2016

Ward 21		
Admission Category	2016	%
Economic immigrants	5,860	56.0%
Principal applicants	2,970	28.4%
Secondary applicants	2,890	27.6%
Immigrants sponsored by family	3,200	30.6%
Refugees	1,215	11.6%
Other Immigrants	185	1.8%
<b>Immigrant Population, 1980 to 2016</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto		
	2016	%
	475,155	48.1%
	201,860	20.4%
	273,295	27.7%
	320,940	32.5%
	176,125	17.8%
	16,105	1.6%
	<b>988,325</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population by Immigrant Status and Top Ten Places of Birth

Ward 21	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
Philippines	2,350	4.9%	China	131,480	4.9%
United States	870	1.8%	Philippines	118,775	4.4%
United Kingdom	845	1.8%	India	79,225	2.9%
Italy	690	1.4%	Sri Lanka	52,900	2.0%
China	625	1.3%	Italy	45,515	1.7%
Jamaica	620	1.3%	Jamaica	45,075	1.7%
Portugal	520	1.1%	United Kingdom	40,295	1.5%
Greece	505	1.1%	Hong Kong	38,820	1.4%
Russian Federation	435	0.9%	Portugal	38,575	1.4%
Hungary	385	0.8%	Iran	36,445	1.4%
All Others	7,785	16.2%	All Others	638,900	23.7%
<b>Total Immigrants</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>Total Immigrants</b>	<b>1,266,005</b>	<b>47.0%</b>
<b>Non-immigrants</b>	<b>31,175</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>Non-immigrants</b>	<b>1,332,090</b>	<b>49.5%</b>
<b>Non-permanent residents</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>Non-permanent residents</b>	<b>93,575</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,070</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,691,670</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Places of Birth are Countries as defined by Statistics Canada.

The category "All Others" includes "Other places of birth" in each continent.

### Top Ten Recent Immigrants by Place of Birth

Ward 21	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
Philippines	800	36.4%	Philippines	31,730	16.9%
China	130	5.9%	China	23,195	12.3%
United States	100	4.6%	India	20,100	10.7%
Iran	70	3.2%	Iran	10,930	5.8%
Russian Federation	60	2.7%	Pakistan	6,730	3.6%
Brazil	60	2.7%	Bangladesh	5,795	3.1%
Mexico	55	2.5%	Sri Lanka	4,355	2.3%
France	50	2.3%	United States	4,015	2.1%
Turkey	45	2.1%	Iraq	3,715	2.0%
United Kingdom	45	2.1%	Jamaica	3,530	1.9%
All Others	780	35.5%	All Others	73,855	39.3%
<b>Total Recent Immigrants</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Recent Immigrants</b>	<b>187,950</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Places of Birth are Countries as defined by Statistics Canada.

The Top Ten excludes "Other places of birth" in each continent.

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Population by Mobility Status

Ward 21			Toronto	
Mobility Status (1 Year)	2016	%	2016	%
<b>Non-movers</b>	<b>41,225</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>2,284,060</b>	<b>85.8%</b>
<b>Movers</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>379,495</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Non-migrants	4,525	9.5%	253,780	9.5%
Migrants	1,875	3.9%	125,715	4.7%
Internal migrants	925	1.9%	65,770	2.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	640	1.3%	49,990	1.9%
Interprovincial migrants	285	0.6%	15,780	0.6%
External migrants	955	2.0%	59,945	2.3%
<b>Total population 1 year ago</b>	<b>47,625</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,663,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Mobility Status (5 Years)	2016	%	2016	%
<b>Non-movers</b>	<b>27,325</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>1,516,110</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
<b>Movers</b>	<b>18,490</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>1,040,010</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
Non-migrants	12,485	26.2%	639,060	24.0%
Migrants	6,000	12.6%	400,950	15.1%
Internal migrants	3,075	6.5%	184,120	6.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	2,210	4.6%	141,135	5.3%
Interprovincial migrants	855	1.8%	42,985	1.6%
External migrants	2,930	6.2%	216,830	8.1%
<b>Total population 5 years ago</b>	<b>45,815</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,556,120</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Mother Tongue Languages

Ward 21	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
English	32,340	69.5%	English	1,370,490	52.9%
French	760	1.6%	French	33,965	1.3%
Aboriginal languages	-	0.0%	Aboriginal languages	295	0.0%
Other	13,455	28.9%	Other	1,183,725	45.7%
<b>Total Single Responses</b>	<b>46,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Single Responses</b>	<b>2,588,475</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>No Knowledge of English or French</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>No Knowledge of English or French</b>	<b>131,885</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Top Ten Mother Tongue Languages

Ward 21	2016	%
<b>Single Response</b>	<b>46,555</b>	<b>96.8%</b>
English	32,340	67.3%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	1,820	3.8%
Spanish	1,435	3.0%
Italian	1,070	2.2%
Portuguese	945	2.0%
Russian	805	1.7%
French	760	1.6%
Greek	690	1.4%
Cantonese	680	1.4%
Hungarian	490	1.0%
Others	5,520	11.5%
<b>Multiple Responses</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,070</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto	2016	%
<b>Single Response</b>	<b>2,588,475</b>	<b>96.2%</b>
English	1,370,490	50.9%
Cantonese	115,240	4.3%
Mandarin	110,635	4.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	84,440	3.1%
Spanish	72,050	2.7%
Italian	62,710	2.3%
Portuguese	59,370	2.2%
Tamil	56,715	2.1%
Persian (Farsi)	49,250	1.8%
Urdu	36,950	1.4%
Others	570,625	21.2%
<b>Multiple Response</b>	<b>103,190</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691,665</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Top Ten Home Languages

Ward 21	2016	%
<b>Single Response</b>	<b>45,605</b>	<b>94.9%</b>
English	39,130	81.4%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	960	2.0%
Spanish	725	1.5%
Portuguese	505	1.1%
Russian	495	1.0%
Cantonese	435	0.9%
Greek	380	0.8%
Italian	380	0.8%
French	295	0.6%
Mandarin	250	0.5%
Others	2,050	4.3%
<b>Multiple Responses</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,070</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto	2016	%
<b>Single Response</b>	<b>2,448,750</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
English	1,732,595	64.4%
Mandarin	87,505	3.3%
Cantonese	83,915	3.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	44,080	1.6%
Spanish	41,390	1.5%
Tamil	40,850	1.5%
Portuguese	33,715	1.3%
Persian (Farsi)	33,670	1.3%
Italian	26,710	1.0%
Korean	23,570	0.9%
Others	300,750	11.2%
<b>Multiple Responses</b>	<b>242,920</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691,670</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Ethnocultural

[Ethnocultural Glossary](#) 

#### Top Ten Ethnic Origin Groups

Ward 21	2016	%
Canadian	7,760	8.4%
English	7,405	8.1%
Polish	7,360	8.0%
Irish	5,945	6.5%
Scottish	5,830	6.3%
Russian	5,545	6.0%
Italian	3,610	3.9%
German	3,605	3.9%
Filipino	3,330	3.6%
Jewish	3,250	3.5%
Other Ethnic Origins	38,280	41.6%
<b>Total Ethnic Origins Reported</b>	<b>91,920</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto	2016	%
Chinese	332,830	7.9%
English	331,895	7.9%
Canadian	323,175	7.7%
Irish	262,965	6.2%
Scottish	256,255	6.1%
East Indian	202,675	4.8%
Italian	182,495	4.3%
Filipino	162,600	3.9%
German	130,895	3.1%
French	122,610	2.9%
Other Ethnic Origins	1,914,400	45.3%
<b>Total Ethnic Origins Reported</b>	<b>4,222,795</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Multiple responses are counted individually.

#### Total Visible Minority Population

Ward 21	2016	%
<b>Total Visible Minorities</b>	<b>12,190</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
Filipino	3,135	6.5%
Black	2,395	5.0%
Chinese	1,645	3.4%
Latin American	1,395	2.9%
South Asian	1,080	2.2%
Korean	425	0.9%
West Asian	330	0.7%
Southeast Asian	325	0.7%
Arab	300	0.6%
Japanese	285	0.6%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	215	0.4%
Multiple visible minorities	665	1.4%
<b>All Others</b>	<b>35,885</b>	<b>74.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,075</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Toronto	2016	%
<b>Total Visible Minorities</b>	<b>1,385,850</b>	<b>51.5%</b>
South Asian	338,965	12.6%
Chinese	299,460	11.1%
Black	239,850	8.9%
Filipino	152,720	5.7%
Latin American	77,160	2.9%
West Asian	60,320	2.2%
Southeast Asian	41,645	1.5%
Korean	41,640	1.5%
Arab	36,025	1.3%
Japanese	13,410	0.5%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	36,975	1.4%
Multiple visible minorities	47,670	1.8%
<b>All Others</b>	<b>1,305,815</b>	<b>48.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691,665</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: n.i.e. refers to "not included elsewhere".

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Education

[Education Glossary](#) 

#### Population 15 years and over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree

Ward 21			Toronto	
Education Level	2016	%	2016	%
No certificate, diploma or degree	4,345	10.5%	377,335	16.4%
Certificate, diploma or degree	36,935	89.5%	1,917,450	83.6%
High school diploma or equivalent	7,830	19.0%	561,090	24.5%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	29,105	70.5%	1,356,360	59.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,290	3.1%	94,005	4.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	5,710	13.8%	362,080	15.8%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	1,325	3.2%	65,015	2.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	20,780	50.3%	835,255	36.4%
Bachelor's degree	11,630	28.2%	534,610	23.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	9,150	22.2%	300,645	13.1%
<b>Total population 15 years and over</b>	<b>41,280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,294,785</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Labour Force

[Labour Force Glossary](#) 

### Labour Force 15 years and over

Ward 21			Toronto	
Labour Force Status	2016	%	2016	%
<b>Population 15+ years</b>	<b>41,280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,294,790</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
In the labour force	28,705	69.5%	1,483,680	64.7%
Employed	26,865	65.1%	1,361,375	59.3%
Unemployed	1,840	4.5%	122,305	5.3%
Not in the labour force	12,575	30.5%	811,110	35.3%
<b>Unemployment rate (Unemployed as a % of Labour Force)</b>		<b>6.4%</b>		<b>8.2%</b>
Participation rate - Male		74.3%		69.4%
Participation rate - Female		65.6%		60.4%

### Labour Force 15 years and over by Occupation

Ward 21			Toronto	
Occupation	2016	%	2016	%
Management	3,760	13.3%	163,965	11.4%
Business, finance and administration	4,895	17.3%	258,875	18.0%
Natural and applied sciences	1,735	6.1%	117,635	8.2%
Health	1,955	6.9%	84,360	5.9%
Education, law and social, community and government	5,775	20.5%	186,795	13.0%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	2,540	9.0%	80,195	5.6%
Sales and service	5,715	20.3%	345,145	24.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	1,245	4.4%	131,110	9.1%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	115	0.4%	7,555	0.5%
Manufacturing and utilities	480	1.7%	61,900	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,437,535</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Labour Force 15 years and over by Industry

Ward 21			Toronto	
Industry	2016	%	2016	%
Agriculture,forestry,fishing and hunting	25	0.1%	2,095	0.1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	20	0.1%	2,040	0.1%
Utilities	55	0.2%	5,915	0.4%
Construction	1,035	3.7%	76,480	5.3%
Manufacturing	1,025	3.6%	105,280	7.3%
Wholesale trade	705	2.5%	50,120	3.5%
Retail trade	2,365	8.4%	141,535	9.8%
Transportation and warehousing	575	2.0%	57,915	4.0%
Information and cultural industries	1,555	5.5%	61,350	4.3%
Finance and insurance	1,950	6.9%	120,005	8.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,010	3.6%	39,935	2.8%
Professional, scientific & technical services	4,660	16.5%	175,685	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	80	0.3%	4,085	0.3%
Admin. & support, waste mgmt. & remediation	1,135	4.0%	78,885	5.5%
Educational services	2,990	10.6%	110,280	7.7%
Health care and social assistance	3,305	11.7%	143,255	10.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	915	3.2%	34,995	2.4%
Accommodation and food services	1,910	6.8%	106,910	7.4%
Other services (except public administration)	1,800	6.4%	67,385	4.7%
Public administration	1,085	3.8%	53,395	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,220</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>1,437,545</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Employed Labour Force 15 years and over by Place of Work Status

Ward 21			Toronto	
Place of Work Status	2016	%	2016	%
Worked at usual place	21,315	79.3%	1,094,800	80.4%
Worked at home	3,050	11.4%	101,275	7.4%
No fixed workplace address	2,325	8.7%	156,250	11.5%
Worked outside Canada	175	0.7%	9,045	0.7%
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>26,865</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,361,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Income and Shelter Costs

[Income and Shelter Costs Glossary](#) ⓘ

#### Household Income – 2015

Ward 21			Toronto	
Household Income	2015	%	2015	%
Under \$5,000	465	2.1%	33,170	3.0%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	380	1.7%	22,905	2.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	660	3.0%	36,655	3.3%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,300	5.9%	54,290	4.9%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,880	8.5%	95,150	8.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,650	7.4%	94,000	8.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,775	8.0%	90,720	8.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,420	6.4%	83,585	7.5%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2,620	11.8%	144,930	13.0%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2,035	9.2%	114,350	10.3%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,610	7.3%	100,330	9.0%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,265	5.7%	67,475	6.1%
\$150,000 and over	5,105	23.0%	175,375	15.8%
<b>Total number of private households</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,112,935</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
All Households				
Average household income	\$151,848		\$102,721	
Median household income	\$70,815		\$65,808	
1-Person Households				
Average household income	\$56,821		\$55,409	
Median household income	\$38,401		\$38,196	

### Shelter Costs

Ward 21			Toronto	
Renter Households	2016	%	2016	%
Average rent	\$1,320		\$1,242	
Households spending >30% of household income (2015)	6,010	46.5%	246,084	46.8%
Owner Households				
Average major payments	\$2,078		\$1,682	
Households spending >30% of household income (2015)	1,913	20.7%	160,860	27.4%

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2014–2018 Wards

### Low Income – 2015

Ward 21			Toronto	
Low Income	2015	%	2015	%
Population in private households	48,070		2,691,665	
Low Income and % incidence of low income	7,075	14.7%	543,365	20.2%

Note: Low Income in 2015 is based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT).

### Individual Income (15 years and over) – 2015

Ward 21			Toronto	
Individual Income	2015	%	2015	%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	5,530	13.8%	388,570	17.8%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6,230	15.6%	411,160	18.8%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4,950	12.4%	290,580	13.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	3,610	9.0%	221,505	10.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	3,410	8.5%	188,475	8.6%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,475	6.2%	144,185	6.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	2,190	5.5%	114,915	5.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,755	4.4%	89,780	4.1%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1,435	3.6%	69,850	3.2%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,235	3.1%	58,175	2.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,195	8.0%	119,810	5.5%
\$150,000 and over	4,010	10.0%	90,220	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,035</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,187,225</b>	<b>100%</b>

All Persons		updated 29-May-18	
Average income	\$84,108		\$52,268
Median income	\$39,055		\$30,122
Males		updated 29-May-18	
Average income	\$116,252		\$62,667
Median income	\$43,892		\$33,526
Females		updated 29-May-18	
Average income	\$58,217		\$42,807
Median income	\$35,651		\$27,551

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

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### Composition of Income (15 years and over) – 2015

Ward 21				Toronto		
Composition of Income	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %
<b>Market Income</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
Employment income	73.0%	78.0%	64.9%	74.6%	77.8%	70.3%
Wages, salaries and commissions	62.5%	65.9%	57.2%	68.4%	70.8%	65.2%
Net self-employment income	10.4%	12.1%	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	5.1%
Investment income	14.9%	13.8%	16.7%	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%
Private retirement income	4.6%	3.6%	6.1%	5.0%	4.5%	5.7%
Market income n.i.e.	2.3%	1.5%	3.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%
<b>Government transfer payments</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Old Age Security & GIS	1.5%	0.9%	2.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan	2.0%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%
EI benefits	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Child benefits	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.1%	3.0%
Other government transfers	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%
<b>Total 2015 income</b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: n.i.e. refers to "not included elsewhere".

## Notes & Glossary

### Notes

#### Data Source

The information in this Ward Profile is adapted from Statistics Canada, 2016 Census, 2011 Census, 2011 National Household Survey and 2006 Census, April 30, 2018. This does not constitute an endorsement by Statistics Canada of this product.

#### Comparing 2016 and 2011 Census Data

Each year, the Census comprises of two questionnaires; a short-form questionnaire that is distributed to all households; and a long-form questionnaire that is distributed to a sample number of households and includes more detailed questions.

In 2011, there were changes in the way information was collected for the long-form portion of the 2011 Census. The information previously collected by the long-form Census was collected in 2011 as part of the new voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) by Statistics Canada. In 2016, Statistics Canada restored the mandatory long-form Census.

These changes make it difficult to compare 2011 and 2016 Census year data. In general, the 2011 NHS data is less comparable to that of all Censuses prior to 2011, and the 2016 Census. This is due to non-response bias that is inherent in voluntary surveys. Non-response bias can occur when people do not respond to a survey "because non-respondents tend to have different characteristics from respondents. As a result, there is a risk that the results will not be representative of the actual population", notes the 2011 National Household Survey User Guide. In regards to the 2011 NHS Profile information, Statistics Canada states: "For the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates, the global non-response rate (GNR) is used as an indicator of data quality. This indicator combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. The value of the GNR is presented to users. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more."

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

The changes mean that results of the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey can not be easily compared to the mandatory 2016 Census results. Statistics Canada's Guide to the Census of Population, 2016 notes that "users must be careful when comparing estimates from two surveys, as

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

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they can differ significantly in methodology, quality and target population. The estimates from the 2016 Census long-form questionnaire were derived from a mandatory survey that had a high response rate, while the estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) were derived from a voluntary survey. The response rate for the 2016 Census long-form questionnaire was 96.9%, while the 2011 NHS had a response rate of 68.6%. The definition of the target population of the 2016 Census long-form questionnaire and that of the 2011 NHS were exactly the same." Use of the results of the voluntary 2011 NHS requires a careful understanding of the significant differences and higher non-response inherent in the NHS by comparison to the long-form Census of 2016 and previous years.

### Custom Tabulations

The Ward and Community Council Profiles are based on a series of custom tabulations from the 2016 Census, 2011 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, and 2006 Census of Statistics Canada. The 2016 custom tabulations are based on the long-form Census questionnaire. The custom tabulations used in the 2011 Ward Profiles are different.

In 2011, the Census methodology changed to include a mandatory short-form questionnaire and a voluntary long-form questionnaire for the National Household Survey). As a result, the 2011 Ward and Community Council Profiles included data from both the Census short form and the NHS long-form questionnaire for that year. The data are not easily compared because of the distinct samples. To distinguish between the two datasets, City Planning published two sets of Profile documents for each Ward for the 2011 Census year; the 2011 Census Profile (the short-form questionnaire) and the 2011 National Household Survey Profile (the long-form questionnaire) which are available on the City of Toronto's website.

### Comparing 2016 and 2011 Ward Profile Topics

The City of Toronto 2016 Ward Profiles are published as one complete profile and document. The data found in this 2016 Census Profile combines the topics found in the 2011 Census Profile and the 2011 National Household Survey.

The replacement of the voluntary National Household Survey by the restoration of the long-form Census in 2016 allows for accurate comparison between 2016 and 2006 Census information, and for Censuses prior to 2006. The mandatory 2016 Census results can not be easily compared to the results of the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey due to the differing sample and lower response rates to the voluntary survey. When comparing Ward Profile data for years 2011 to 2016, users should be aware that the results of the 2016 Long-Form Census are considered to be more reliable than those the 2011 National Household Survey. For example, the results of the 2011 National Household Survey were found to significantly undercount employment in the City.

When comparing Ward Profile data between these years, readers should be aware of which Census questionnaires were used in each year for each topic. Comparing the same topics, but with different questionnaires and samples will impact comparability. In particular, users and readers of the Ward Profiles should be aware of the different population/ household samples used in 2011 and 2016 to produce the Ward data for "[Households & Dwellings](#)", "[Families](#)" and "[Language Groups](#)".

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

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The following table provides a summary by Ward Topic of the census questionnaires used in both 2011 and 2016 by Statistics Canada, in producing the custom tabulations used in the City of Toronto Ward Profiles.

Ward Profile Topic	2016 Profile Data	2011 Profile Data
<a href="#"><u>Population</u></a>	Short Form Census	Short Form Census
<a href="#"><u>Dwellings</u></a>	Long Form Census	Short Form Census
<a href="#"><u>Families</u></a>	Long Form Census	Short Form Census
<a href="#"><u>Population in Dwellings</u></a>	Long Form Census	National Household Survey
<a href="#"><u>Migration &amp; Mobility</u></a>	Long Form Census	National Household Survey
<a href="#"><u>Language Groups</u></a>	Long Form Census	Short Form Census
<a href="#"><u>Education</u></a>	Long Form Census	National Household Survey
<a href="#"><u>Ethnocultural</u></a>	Long Form Census	National Household Survey
<a href="#"><u>Labour Force</u></a>	Long Form Census	National Household Survey

### 2016 Ward Profiles - Toronto Totals

The city of Toronto totals refer to the municipal boundary of the City of Toronto. The City of Toronto municipal boundary corresponds to the Census geography referred to as the [Toronto Census Division](#) (Toronto CD, 3520) and the [Toronto Census Subdivision](#) (Toronto CSD, 3520005).

The 2016 Ward Profile custom tabulations are based on the long form questionnaire i.e. the 25% sample of the population in private households who received the long-form questionnaire. The custom tabulations provide data for the Wards and Toronto. The Toronto totals included in the Ward Profiles are based on the custom tabulations.

As a result, it is possible that Toronto totals referenced in other documents may have slight variances in reported totals when compared to what is reported in the Ward Profiles. This is because the Ward Profiles are based on the Census short-form questionnaire. Other documents may report City of Toronto totals that are based on the long-form Census questionnaire and reflect a different sampling and survey approach. These variances are most likely to occur for the questions and variables that feature on the short-form Census, including the "Households & Dwellings", "Families" and Language Groups" topics in this Ward Profile.



### Table Totals and Random Rounding

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding" by Statistics Canada, wherein each of the numbers is randomly rounded up or down by 5 or 10. This is intended to prevent the possibility of associating these data with any identifiable individual. The totals of each table are the sum of the individual population characteristics in that table as provided by Statistics Canada, each of which may have been randomly rounded. As a result, due to random rounding, the totals for any one table may vary from the total population count for that area as reported by Statistics Canada. The total population or households reported in the Ward profile tables may also vary from table to table, as each total is a sum of the individual population or household characteristics of that particular table.

### Administrative Sources

For the first time, the 2016 Census gathered income data solely from administrative sources, rather than asking Census participants to self-report their income levels. The reference period for income data is the calendar year 2015.

The 2016 Census provided data on the category of admission and applicant type for immigrants with permanent resident status as a result of a record linkage to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's (IRCC) administrative immigration records for immigrants admitted to Canada between 1980 and 2016.



### Population Glossary

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#### Population

The population universe (target population) of the 2016 Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents) with a usual place of residence in Canada.
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents) who are abroad either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission.
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents) at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry or Canadian government vessels.
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and family members living with them.
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold study permits and family members living with them.
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold work permits and family members living with them.

For Census purposes, these last three groups of people are referred to as 'non-permanent residents.' They have been included since 1991. Foreign residents are excluded from the population universe. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- Government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them.
- Members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and family members living with them.
- Residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

#### Institutional Population

Person who live in an institutional collective dwelling, such as a hospital, a nursing home or a prison. This includes residents under care or custody (e.g., patients or inmates) or employee residents and family members living with them, if any.

#### Population in Private Households

Other than the Total Population by Age, population in private households is the applicable population for all 2016 Ward Profile topics based on the 2016 Census long-form questionnaire.

### Age Group

Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2016. This variable is derived from date of birth.

### Median Age

The median age is an age 'x', such that exactly one half of the population is older than 'x' and the other half is younger than 'x'.

### Dependency Ratio

The total demographic dependency ratio is the ratio of the combined youth population (0 to 19 years) and senior population (65 or older) to the working-age population (20 to 64 years). It is expressed as the number of "dependents" for every 100 "worker". The demographic dependency ratio is based on age rather than employment status. It does not account for young people or seniors who are working, nor for working-age people who are unemployed or not in the labour force. It merely reflects population age structure and is not meant to diminish the contributions made by people classified as "dependents."

## Dwellings Glossary

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### Household size

Number of persons occupying a private dwelling.

### Household type

Category to which a person living alone or a group of persons occupying the same dwelling belong. There are two categories: non-family households and family households.

- A non-family household consists of either one person living alone or of two or more persons who share a dwelling, but do not constitute a family.
- Family households are divided into two subcategories: one-family households and multiple-family households.

### Structural type of dwelling

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

- **Single-detached house** – A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and has no dwellings either above it or below it.
- **Semi-detached house** – One of the two dwellings attached side by side (or back to front) to each other, but not to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.

- **Row house** – One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a town house or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below.
- **Apartment or flat in a duplex** – One of two dwellings, located one above the other, may or may not be attached to other dwellings or buildings.
- **Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys** – A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.
- **Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys** – A dwelling unit attached to other dwellings units, or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.
- **Other single-attached house** – A single dwelling that is attached to another building and that does not fall into any of the other categories, such as a single dwelling attached to a non-residential structure (e.g., a store or a church) or occasionally to another residential structure (e.g., an apartment building).
- **Mobile home** – A single dwelling, designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved to a new location on short notice. It may be placed temporarily on a foundation, such as blocks, posts or a prepared pad (which may be covered by a skirt).
- **Other movable dwelling** – A single dwelling, other than a mobile home, used as a place of residence, but capable of being moved on short notice, such as a tent, recreational vehicle, travel trailer or houseboat.

### Grouped Dwelling Types by Period of Construction

For comparative purposes the Census dwelling structure data types were re-grouped two dwelling structure types in the graphic highlight pages:

- **Ground Related Dwellings by Period of Construction** includes single and semi-detached houses, row/townhouses; apartment units in buildings with less than 5 storeys and apartments or flats in duplexes and other dwellings such as mobile homes.
- **Apartments in Buildings 5+ Storeys by Period of Construction** include apartments in a building that has five or more storeys.

### Families Glossary

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#### Census family structure (families by type)

Refers to the classification of Census families into **married couples** (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), **common-law couples** (with or without children of either and/or both partners), and **lone-parent families** by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. A couple with children may be further classified as either an intact family or stepfamily, and stepfamilies may, in turn, be classified as simple or complex. Children in a Census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

#### Census family composition (families by number of children)

Refers to the classification of Census families (that is, married or common-law couples, with or without children, and lone parents with at least one child) by the number and/or age group of children living at home. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.

A couple with children may be further classified as either an intact family or stepfamily, and stepfamilies may, in turn, be classified as simple or complex. Children in a Census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

### Population in Dwellings Glossary

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#### Period of Construction

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

#### Private Dwellings

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

#### Tenure

Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

#### Condominium Status

Refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

### Household Maintainer Glossary

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#### Primary Household Maintainer (PHM)

Refers to whether or not a person residing in the household is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities. Where a number of people may contribute to the payments, more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making such payments, the reference person is identified by default. An occupied private dwelling will have at least one Primary Household Maintainers (PHM). As a result, the number of PHMs can also serve as a proxy for the number of households within each occupied dwelling.

#### Age Group of Primary Household Maintainer

Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2016.

#### Private Households

The private households universe is composed of sub-universes and variables which pertain to the person or the group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Household variables are distinct from dwelling variables, in that the latter ones pertain to dwelling characteristics, not to persons occupying the dwelling.

### Migration, Mobility & Languages Glossary

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#### Generation Status

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

- **'First generation'** includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, immigrants to Canada.
- **'Second generation'** includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.
- **'Third generation or more'** includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

#### Immigrant Status

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

- **Non-immigrant** refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.
- **Immigrant** refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2016 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2016.

Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them.

### Recent Immigrant

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

### Admission Category

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

- **'Economic immigrants'** includes immigrants who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, to own and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.
- **'Immigrants sponsored by family'** includes immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship either as the spouse, partner, parent, grand-parent, child or other relative of this sponsor. The terms 'family class' or 'family reunification' are sometimes used to refer to this category.
- **'Refugees'** includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country. This category includes persons who had a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in particular social group or for political opinion (Geneva Convention refugees) as well as persons who had been seriously and personally affected by civil war or armed conflict, or have suffered a massive violation of human rights. Some refugees were in Canada when they applied for refugee protection for themselves and their family members (either with them in Canada or abroad). Others were abroad and were referred for resettlement to Canada by the United Nations Refugee Agency, another designated referral organization or private sponsors.



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

### Applicant Type

Refers to whether an immigrant was identified as the principal applicant, the spouse or the dependant on the application for permanent residence.

### Mobility Status – Place of residence 1 year ago

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, as he or she did one year before, May 10, 2015. This means that we have 'movers' and 'non-movers.' There are different types of 'movers': people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants) and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

### Mobility Status – Place of residence 5 years ago

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, as he or she did five years before, May 10, 2011. This means that we have 'movers' and 'non-movers.' There are different types of 'movers': people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants) and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

### Period of Immigration

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

A landed immigrant/permanent resident is a person who has been granted the right to live permanently in Canada by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2016 Census, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2016.

### Place of Birth

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

### Mother Tongue

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

### Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the Census.

### Education Glossary

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#### Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree

Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school graduation, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education.

At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a 'certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment. The following qualifications are to be noted:

- For this variable, the category 'High school diploma or equivalent' includes persons who have completed the requirements for graduation from a secondary school or the equivalent, but no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of secondary (high) school equivalency certificates are General Educational Development (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE). A secondary (high) school diploma or graduation certificate or equivalent is sometimes classified as junior or senior matriculation, general or technical-commercial.
- The 'Registered Apprenticeship certificate' category includes Journeyperson's designation. A journeyman's or journeyperson's certificate in the trades is obtained through successful completion of the examinations for a Certificate of Qualification (COQ). Candidates for the exam must have several years of work experience in the trade or have received their registered apprenticeship certificate through a combination of on-the-job training and in-school training.
- Other trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas are brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres, and similar institutions.
- College, CEGEP and other non-university certificates or diplomas are obtained from: a community college; a CEGEP (both general and technical); an institute of technology; a school of nursing; a private business school; a private or public trade school; or a vocational school. Included in this category are teaching and nursing certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teachers' or nurses qualifications obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education or nursing. College certificates or diplomas of two years or more usually have a minimum entrance requirement of a secondary (high) school diploma or its equivalent.
- University certificates or diplomas (below or above bachelor level) are awarded for non-degree programs of study completed through a university. They are often connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking, insurance or public administration. If the



university certificate or diploma program does not require a bachelor degree to enrol, then it is classified as below the bachelor level. If a university certificate or diploma program normally requires a bachelor's degree as a prerequisite, then it is classified as above the bachelor level.

- University degrees are obtained through universities and other degree-granting institutions.
- Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, schools of nursing, private or public trade schools, private business colleges, and universities.

## Ethnocultural Glossary

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### Ethnic Origin

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

### Visible Minority

Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

## Labour Force Glossary

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### Employed

Persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016:

- 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. It 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).

### Labour Force

Refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. The number of Employed persons and the Unemployed persons added together to equate to the Labour force.

#### **Not in the Labour Force**

Refers to persons who, during the week Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed.

#### **Occupation (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC-S 2016])**

Refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The 2016 Census occupation data are produced according to the NOC 2016. The 2011 National Household Survey occupation data was produced according to the NOC 2011.

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 40 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 500 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

#### **Industry (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 2012)**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The 2016 Census industry data are produced according to the NAICS 2012. The 2011 National Household Survey was coded to the NAICS 2007. Statistics Canada have provided a concordance [table](#) that shows the relationship between NAICS Canada 2012 and NAICS Canada 2007 only for those areas of the classification which have changed in terms of structure and content.

The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 102 subsectors and 324 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment.

#### **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.

#### **Place of Work Status**

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).

### 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.

## Income and Shelter Costs Glossary

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### Household Income

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

### Average Household Income

Average income of households refers to the sum of total incomes in 2015 of households divided by the total number of households. Average incomes of households are calculated for all units, whether or not they had income.

### Average Individual Income

Average income of individuals refers to the dollar amount obtained by adding up the total income of all individuals aged 15 years and over who reported income for 2015 and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income.

### Median Income

The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

### Composition of Income

The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

### Low-Income and Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT)

Low income refers to whether an individual, family, or households has an income below a specific low-income line. Low Income in 2015 is based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT). The Low-

income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account. Adjustment for household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member. The threshold of income varies based on the size of a household. For 2015, the LIM-AT threshold is \$22,133 for a one person household, \$31,301 for a two person household, and \$44,266 for a four person household.

### Shelter Cost

Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households living in owned or rented dwellings who reported a total household income greater than zero. Shelter-cost-to-income ratio refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs. Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling.

- **Shelter costs for owner households** include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.
- **Shelter costs for renter households**, include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

The relatively high shelter costs to household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2016, while household total income is reported for the year 2015. As well, for some households, the 2015 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.

### Total Income

Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Total income refers to monetary receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a calendar year 2015.

It includes employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities); income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, employment insurance, Old Age Security pension, Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits and disability income; income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and RRIFs; income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, GICs and mutual funds; and other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships. The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature.

# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

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It excludes one-time receipts, such as: lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements, capital gains, TFSA and RRSP withdrawals. Capital gains are excluded because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are less likely to be fully spent in the period in which they are received, unlike income that is regular and recurring. Also excluded are employer's contributions to registered pension plans, Canada and Quebec pension plans, and employment insurance. Finally, voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter, and goods produced for own consumption are excluded from this total income definition.

### Statistics Canada - Census Dictionary & Guide

For more information, see:

[Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 99-301-X Dictionary Census of Population, 2016](#)

[Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 98-304-X2016001 Guide to the Census of Population, 2016](#)



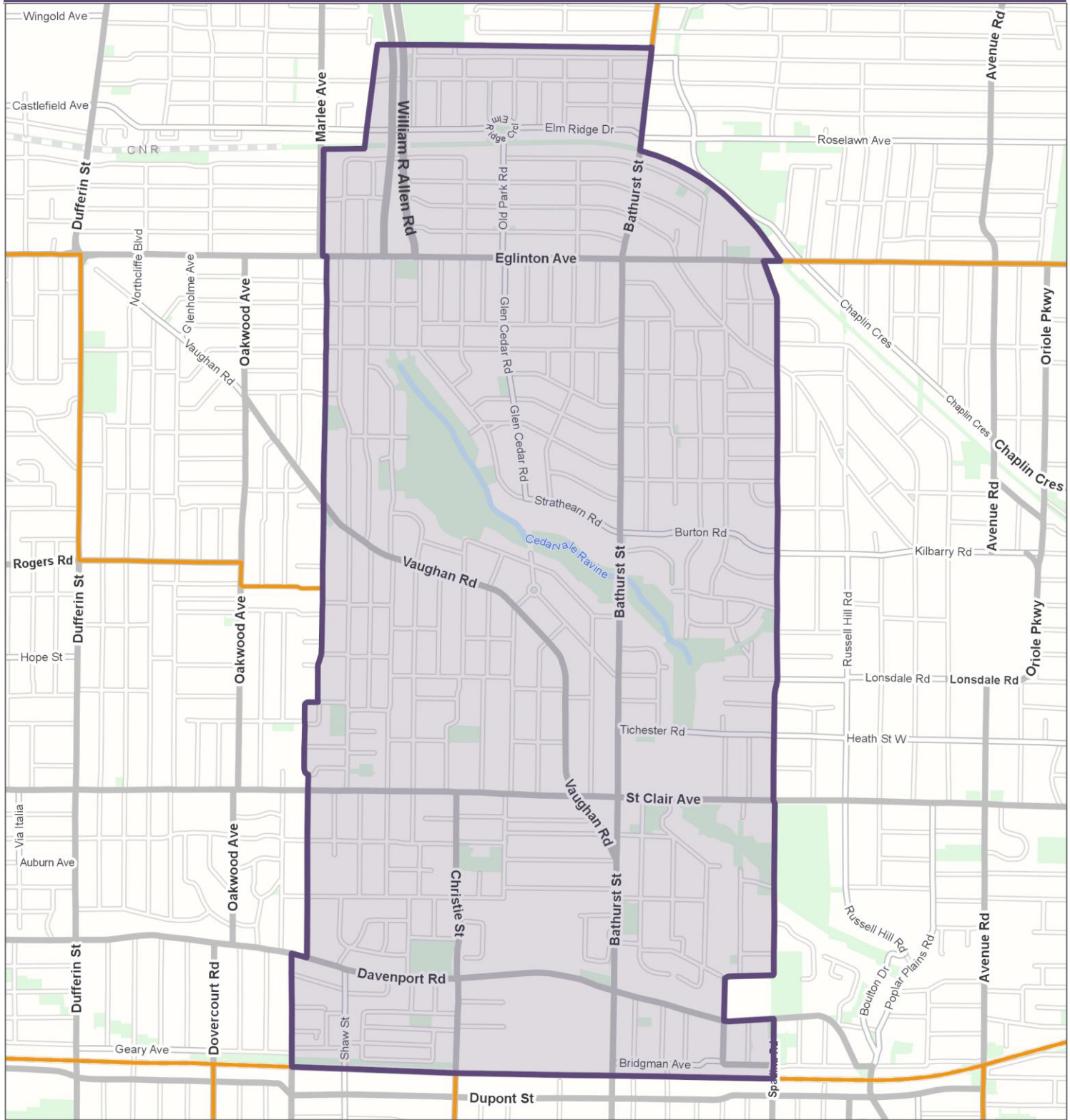
# Ward 21 - St. Paul's

## City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census



2014–2018 Wards



Ward 21 - St. Paul's