

HIGHLIGHTS

■ Ward

■ Toronto

52%
with post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree



58%
with post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree

\$974
average monthly rent



\$1,026
average monthly rent

India
#1 immigrant place of birth



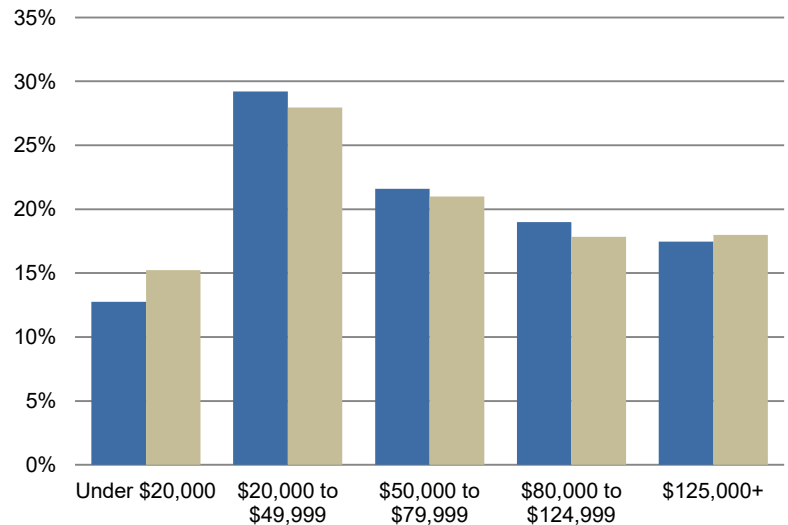
China
#1 immigrant place of birth

11%
of people moved in 2010



13%
of people moved in 2010

2010 Household Income



Key Facts

\$81,171

average household income (2010)

\$87,038

average household income (2010)

50%

born outside Canada

51%

born outside Canada

9%

dwellings built after 2000

12%

dwellings built after 2000

9.5

unemployment rate

9.3

unemployment rate

DWELLINGS

Private Households by Tenure

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Owned	139,220	58.6
Rented	98,255	41.4
Total number of households	237,475	100.0

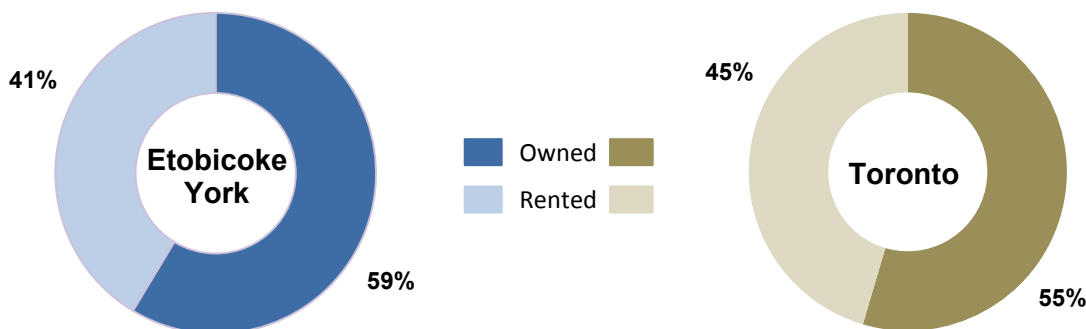
City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Owned	571,790	54.6
Rented	476,090	45.4
Total number of households	1,047,880	100.0

Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

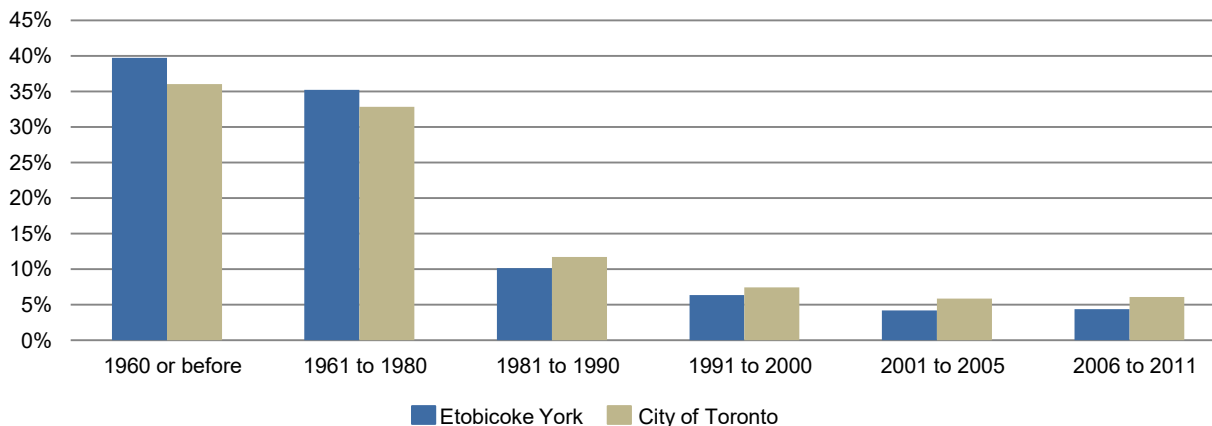
Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
1960 or before	94,310	39.7
1961 to 1980	83,635	35.2
1981 to 1990	24,045	10.1
1991 to 2000	15,125	6.4
2001 to 2005	9,935	4.2
2006 to 2011	10,420	4.4
Total number of dwellings	237,470	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
1960 or before	377,575	36.0
1961 to 1980	344,160	32.8
1981 to 1990	122,910	11.7
1991 to 2000	77,925	7.4
2001 to 2005	61,575	5.9
2006 to 2011	63,725	6.1
Total number of dwellings	1,047,870	100.0

Private Households by Tenure



Private Dwellings by Period of Construction



HOUSEHOLDS

Households by Number of Household Maintainer

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
1 household maintainer	146,860	61.8
2 household maintainers	81,785	34.4
3 or more household maintainers	8,810	3.7
Total number of households	237,455	100.0

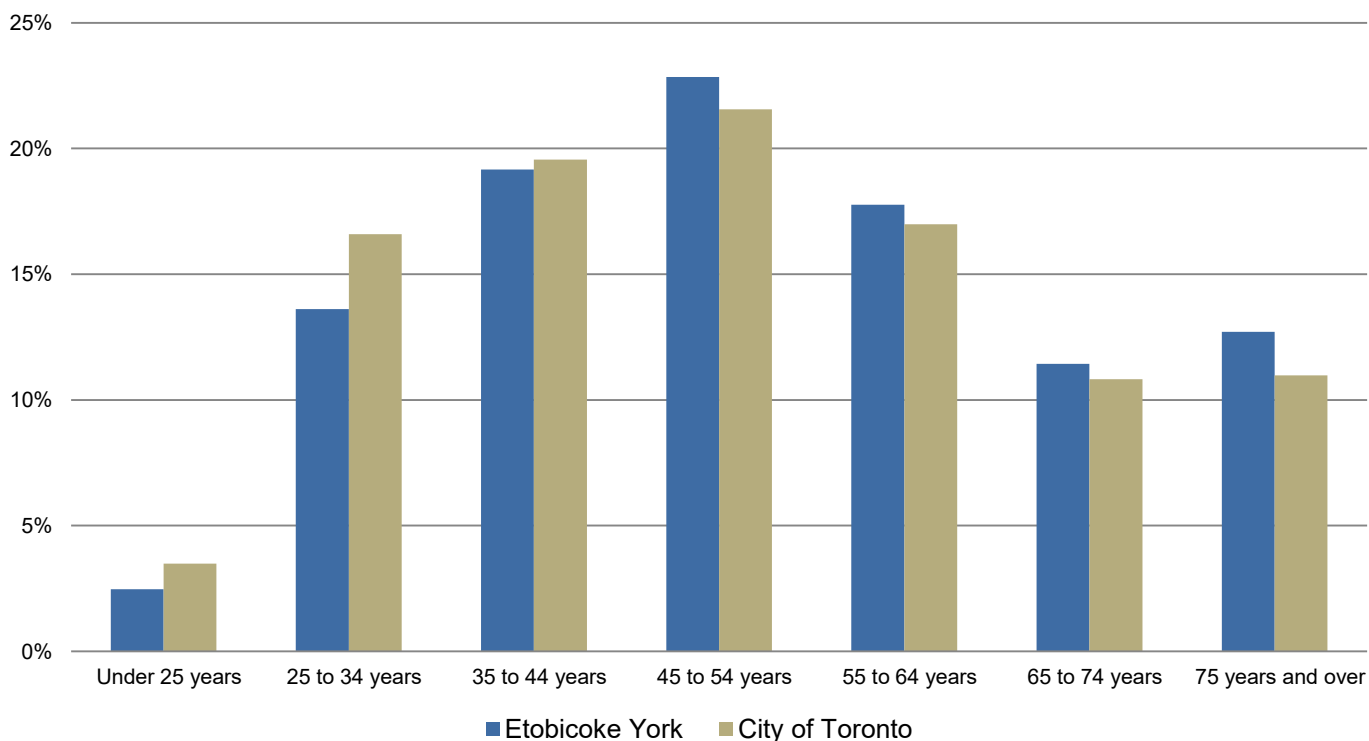
City of Toronto		
	No.	%
1 household maintainer	665,050	63.5
2 household maintainers	345,090	32.9
3 or more household maintainers	37,745	3.6
Total number of households	1,047,885	100.0

Households by Age Group of Primary Household Maintainer

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Under 25 years	5,870	2.5
25 to 34 years	32,325	13.6
35 to 44 years	45,515	19.2
45 to 54 years	54,240	22.8
55 to 64 years	42,195	17.8
65 to 74 years	27,140	11.4
75 years and over	30,175	12.7
Total number of households	237,460	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Under 25 years	36,590	3.5
25 to 34 years	173,845	16.6
35 to 44 years	204,985	19.6
45 to 54 years	225,945	21.6
55 to 64 years	178,025	17.0
65 to 74 years	113,435	10.8
75 years and over	115,050	11.0
Total number of households	1,047,875	100.0

Age Group of Primary Household Maintainer



STRUCTURES

Population and Structure Type

Etobicoke York								
	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
Population	231,410	54,835	37,025	30,135	75,745	183,950	380	613,480
Primary Household Maintainer	80,140	17,735	12,160	9,995	35,020	82,285	75	237,410
Average number of persons per household	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2	5.1	2.6

City of 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
Population	826,060	219,040	184,960	122,625	340,535	876,985	5,525	2,575,730
Primary Household Maintainer	274,810	73,635	60,665	43,005	163,440	430,080	2,155	1,047,790
Average number of persons per household	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.5

Tenure and Structure Type

Etobicoke York								
	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
Owned	217,390	50,660	22,970	21,850	20,670	51,540	290	385,370
Owned - Condominium	1,450	1,505	11,925	645	3,660	51,540	0	70,725
Owned - Not a condominium	215,940	49,155	11,045	21,205	17,010	0	290	314,645
Rented	14,020	4,130	14,050	8,230	55,020	132,400	60	227,910
Rented - Condominium	200	155	1,630	60	1,570	16,420	0	20,035
Rented - Not a condominium	13,820	3,975	12,420	8,170	53,450	115,980	60	207,875
Total Population	231,410	54,790	37,020	30,080	75,690	183,940	350	613,280

City of 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
Owned	775,295	199,450	123,465	85,295	109,640	256,275	3,495	1,552,915
Owned - Condominium	6,395	6,295	62,790	4,265	26,640	256,275	165	362,825
Owned - Not a condominium	768,900	193,155	60,675	81,030	83,000	0	3,330	1,190,090
Rented	50,770	19,590	61,500	37,330	230,895	620,705	2,030	1,022,820
Rented - Condominium	955	605	7,450	640	11,095	101,255	50	122,050
Rented - Not a condominium	49,815	18,985	54,050	36,690	219,800	519,450	1,980	900,770
Total Population	826,065	219,040	184,965	122,625	340,535	876,980	5,525	2,575,735

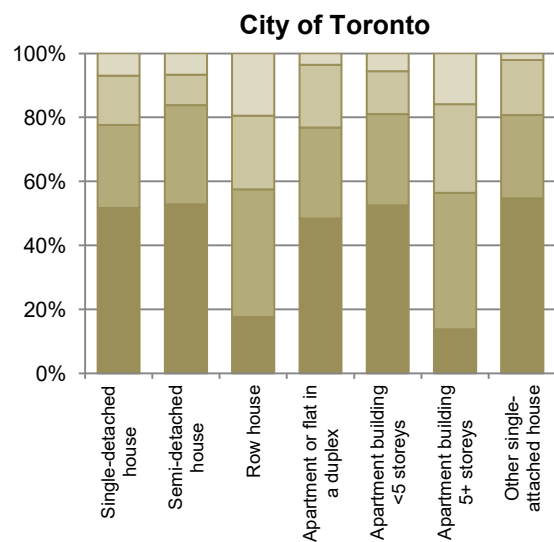
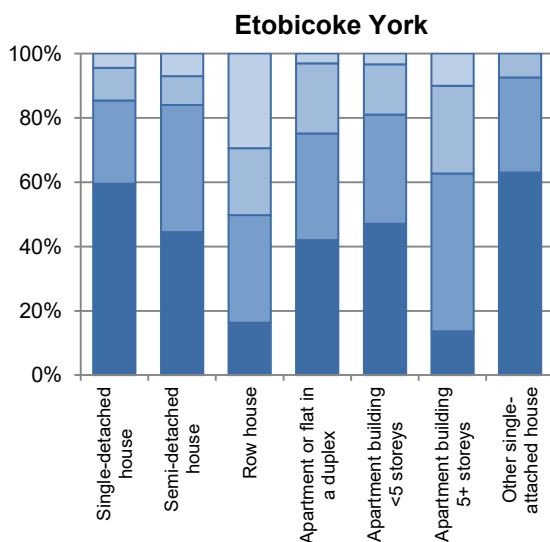
STRUCTURES

Period of Construction and Structure Type

Etobicoke York								
	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	137,610	24,370	6,040	12,575	35,625	25,030	170	241,420
1961 to 1970	41,710	14,165	4,815	6,455	14,950	40,900	80	123,075
1971 to 1980	18,370	7,450	7,530	3,505	10,740	49,425	0	97,020
1981 to 1990	14,565	3,000	2,940	3,700	7,535	32,835	20	64,595
1991 to 2000	8,910	1,910	4,755	2,825	4,260	17,255	0	39,915
2001 to 2005	5,350	3,070	5,620	710	1,635	7,715	0	24,100
2006 to 2011	4,895	790	5,270	210	925	10,740	0	22,830
Total Population	231,410	54,755	36,970	29,980	75,670	183,900	270	612,955

City of 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	427,505	115,675	32,575	59,355	178,890	120,575	3,015	937,590
1961 to 1970	135,640	37,385	26,245	20,620	51,465	178,495	620	450,470
1971 to 1980	78,080	30,640	47,575	14,250	45,535	195,990	815	412,885
1981 to 1990	84,410	12,885	24,860	14,490	29,000	147,515	475	313,635
1991 to 2000	43,185	7,970	17,745	9,575	16,730	95,235	475	190,915
2001 to 2005	33,645	9,830	20,425	2,215	10,020	64,185	85	140,405
2006 to 2011	23,600	4,650	15,535	2,115	8,895	74,990	30	129,815
Total Population	826,065	219,035	184,960	122,620	340,535	876,985	5,515	2,575,715

Population by Period of Construction and by Structure Type



IMMIGRATION / MIGRATION

Population by Generation Status

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
1st generation	308,770	50.3
2nd generation	182,315	29.7
3rd generation and over	122,435	20.0
Total Population	613,520	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
1st generation	1,324,850	51.4
2nd generation	696,380	27.0
3rd generation and over	554,795	21.5
Total Population	2,576,025	100.0

Population by Period of Immigration

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Before 1971	56,575	19.1
1971 to 1980	37,145	12.5
1981 to 1990	47,595	16.0
1991 to 2000	71,615	24.1
2001 to 2011	84,015	28.3
2001 to 2005	40,185	13.5
2006 to 2011	43,830	14.8
Total Population	296,945	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Before 1971	189,995	15.2
1971 to 1980	150,590	12.0
1981 to 1990	185,680	14.8
1991 to 2000	314,470	25.1
2001 to 2011	411,480	32.9
2001 to 2005	194,955	15.6
2006 to 2011	216,525	17.3
Total Population	1,252,215	100.0

Population by Mobility Status (1-year and 5-year)

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
1-Year		
Non-movers	541,350	89.2
Movers	65,230	10.8
Non-migrants	46,140	7.6
Migrants	19,090	3.1
Internal migrants	11,470	1.9
Intraprovincial migrants	9,695	1.6
Interprovincial migrants	1,775	0.3
External migrants	7,620	1.3
Total population 1 year ago	606,580	100.0
	No.	%
5-Year		
Non-movers	363,475	62.9
Movers	214,485	37.1
Non-migrants	144,385	25.0
Migrants	70,100	12.1
Internal migrants	35,110	6.1
Intraprovincial migrants	30,180	5.2
Interprovincial migrants	4,930	0.9
External migrants	34,990	6.1
Total population 5 years ago	577,960	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
1-Year		
Non-movers	2,209,985	86.8
Movers	337,375	13.2
Non-migrants	229,630	9.0
Migrants	107,745	4.2
Internal migrants	57,520	2.3
Intraprovincial migrants	45,425	1.8
Interprovincial migrants	12,095	0.5
External migrants	50,225	2.0
Total population 1 year ago	2,547,360	100.0
	No.	%
5-Year		
Non-movers	1,415,355	58.1
Movers	1,020,310	41.9
Non-migrants	644,555	26.5
Migrants	375,755	15.4
Internal migrants	175,175	7.2
Intraprovincial migrants	139,635	5.7
Interprovincial migrants	35,540	1.5
External migrants	200,580	8.2
Total population 5 years ago	2,435,665	100.0

IMMIGRATION / MIGRATION

Population by Immigrant Status and Top Ten Places of Birth*

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
India	25,790	4.2
Italy	24,630	4.0
Portugal	19,030	3.1
Jamaica	15,495	2.5
Philippines	15,140	2.5
Poland	12,725	2.1
Viet Nam	10,790	1.8
United Kingdom	9,960	1.6
Guyana	9,370	1.5
Pakistan	7,595	1.2
All Others**	146,080	23.8
Total Immigrants	296,605	48.4
Non-immigrants	306,020	49.9
Non-permanent residents	10,560	1.7
Total Population	613,185	100.0

*Countries as identified by Statistics Canada

**Includes "Other places of birth" in each continent

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
China	132,145	5.1
Philippines	102,520	4.0
India	78,870	3.1
Sri Lanka	59,225	2.3
Italy	53,485	2.1
Jamaica	45,665	1.8
United Kingdom	45,255	1.8
Portugal	39,525	1.5
Hong Kong S.A.R.	39,340	1.5
Guyana	36,995	1.4
All Others**	619,190	24.0
Total Immigrants	1,252,215	48.6
Non-immigrants	1,258,870	48.9
Non-permanent residents	64,945	2.5
Total Population	2,576,030	100.0

*Countries as identified by Statistics Canada

**Includes "Other places of birth" in each continent

Top Ten* Recent Immigrants by Place of Birth**

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
India	6,525	15.4
Philippines	4,010	9.5
Pakistan	1,810	4.3
Iraq	1,725	4.1
Nigeria	1,555	3.7
Mexico	1,410	3.3
Jamaica	1,280	3.0
Ukraine	1,160	2.7
Brazil	1,090	2.6
United States	910	2.2
All Others	20,775	49.2
Total Recent Immigrants	42,250	100.0

*Excludes "Other places of birth" in each continent

**Countries as identified by Statistics Canada

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Philippines	31,480	14.6
China	29,105	13.5
India	21,170	9.8
Iran	9,690	4.5
Sri Lanka	9,535	4.4
Pakistan	7,750	3.6
Bangladesh	7,275	3.4
United States	5,710	2.6
South Korea	4,260	2.0
Russian Federation	3,785	1.8
All Others	85,925	39.8
Total Recent Immigrants	215,685	100.0

*Excludes "Other places of birth" in each continent

**Countries as identified by Statistics Canada

ETHNOCULTURAL

Top Ten Ethnic Origin Groups

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
English	70,835	7.9
Italian	70,580	7.8
Canadian	68,875	7.6
Irish	53,950	6.0
Scottish	52,575	5.8
East Indian	50,985	5.7
Portuguese	40,385	4.5
Polish	30,170	3.4
Jamaican	25,840	2.9
German	25,705	2.9
Other Ethnic Origins	410,460	45.6
Total Ethnic Origins Reported*	900,360	100.0

*Multiple responses are counted individually

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
English	333,220	8.5
Chinese	308,690	7.9
Canadian	291,665	7.5
Irish	250,460	6.4
Scottish	245,545	6.3
East Indian	195,590	5.0
Italian	177,065	4.5
Filipino	140,425	3.6
German	119,030	3.0
French	115,295	2.9
Other Ethnic Origins	1,737,270	44.4
Total Ethnic Origins Reported*	3,914,255	100.0

*Multiple responses are counted individually

Total Visible Minority Population

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Total Visible Minorities	265,385	43.3
Black	76,980	12.5
South Asian	67,075	10.9
Latin American	31,985	5.2
Filipino	19,840	3.2
Southeast Asian	16,450	2.7
Chinese	14,600	2.4
Korean	6,335	1.0
West Asian	6,160	1.0
Arab	5,930	1.0
Japanese	2,130	0.3
Visible minority, n.i.e.*	9,935	1.6
Multiple visible minorities	7,965	1.3
All Others	348,140	56.7
Total	613,525	100.0

*n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Total Visible Minorities	1,264,395	49.1
South Asian	317,100	12.3
Chinese	278,390	10.8
Black	218,160	8.5
Filipino	132,445	5.1
Latin American	71,200	2.8
West Asian	50,235	2.0
Southeast Asian	46,825	1.8
Korean	37,225	1.4
Arab	28,915	1.1
Japanese	12,315	0.5
Visible minority, n.i.e.*	33,670	1.3
Multiple visible minorities	37,915	1.5
All Others	1,311,630	50.9
Total	2,576,025	100.0

*n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

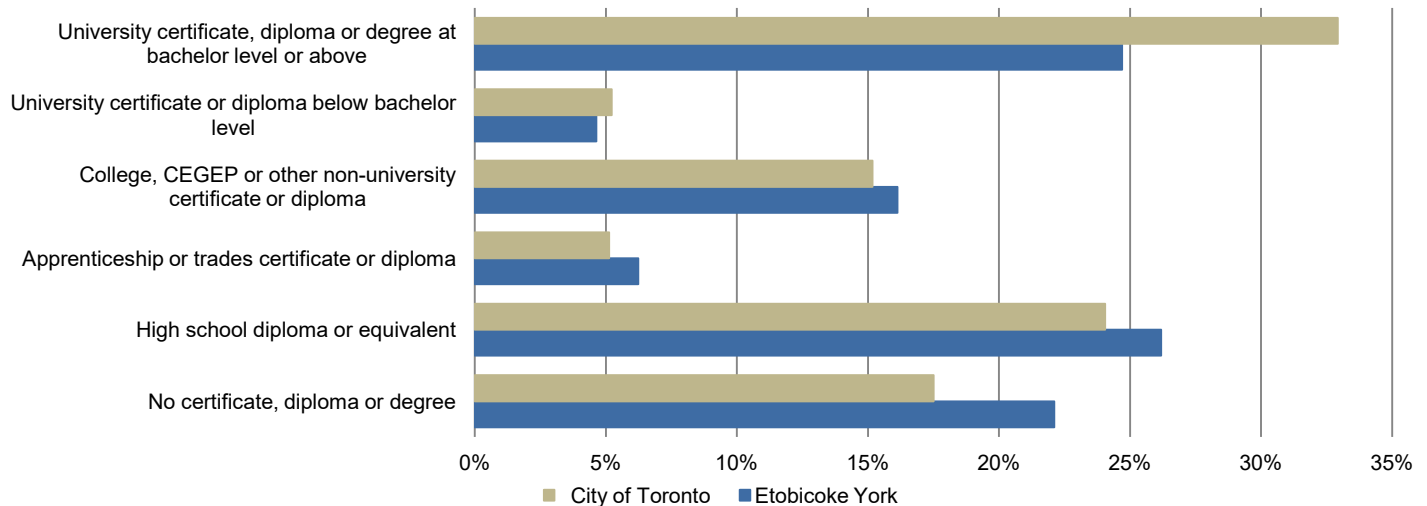
EDUCATION

Population 15+ years by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
No certificate, diploma or degree	112,740	22.1
Certificate, diploma or degree	397,055	77.9
High school diploma or equivalent	133,495	26.2
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	263,560	51.7
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	31,775	6.2
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	82,250	16.1
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	23,640	4.6
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	125,895	24.7
Bachelor's degree	77,750	15.3
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	48,145	9.4
Total population 15+ years	509,795	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
No certificate, diploma or degree	380,965	17.5
Certificate, diploma or degree	1,794,870	82.5
High school diploma or equivalent	523,315	24.1
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	1,271,555	58.4
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	111,450	5.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	330,085	15.2
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	113,640	5.2
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	716,380	32.9
Bachelor's degree	436,755	20.1
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	279,625	12.9
Total population 15+ years	2,175,835	100.0

Population 15+ years by highest certificate, diploma or degree



LABOUR FORCE

Labour Force

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Population 15+ years	509,775	100.0
In the labour force	323,980	63.6
Employed	293,315	57.5
Unemployed	30,665	6.0
Not in the labour force	185,795	36.4
Unemployment rate		9.5
Participation rate - Male		68.8
Participation rate - Female		58.6

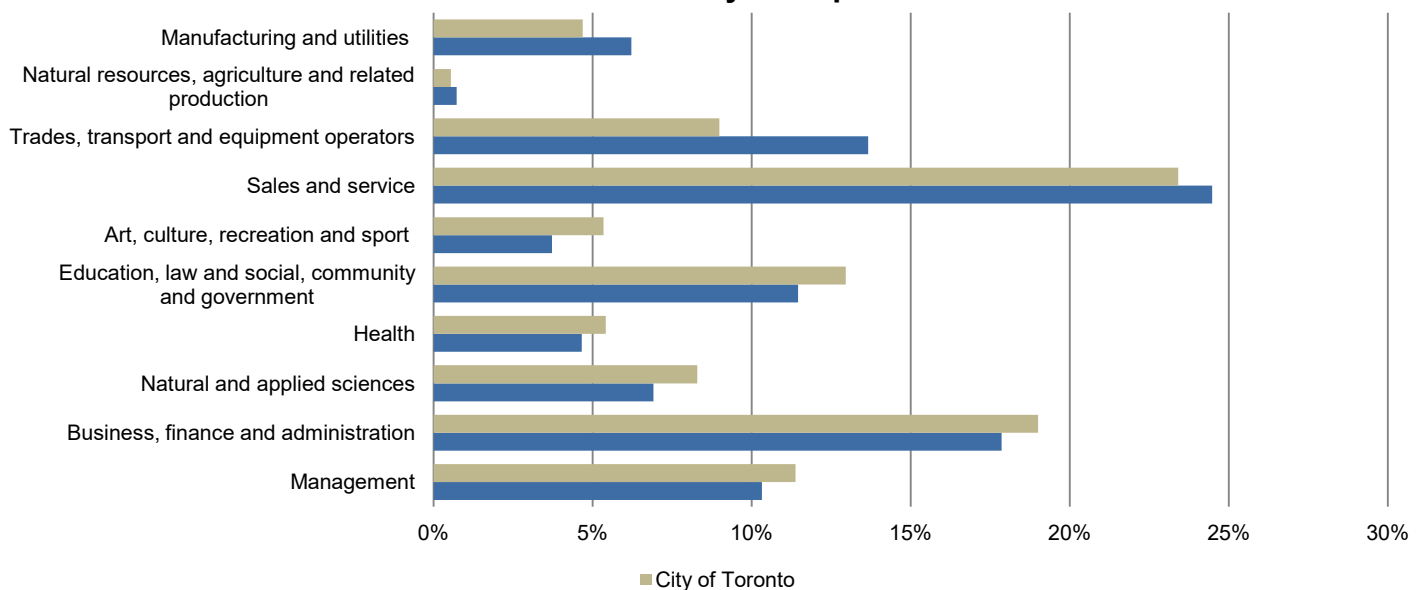
City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Population 15+ years	2,175,830	100.0
In the labour force	1,399,985	64.3
Employed	1,269,155	58.3
Unemployed	130,830	6.0
Not in the labour force	775,845	35.7
Unemployment rate		9.3
Participation rate - Male		69.1
Participation rate - Female		60.0

Labour Force by Occupation

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Management	32,195	10.3
Business, finance and administration	55,670	17.9
Natural and applied sciences	21,540	6.9
Health	14,525	4.7
Education, law and social, community and government	35,715	11.5
Art, culture, recreation and sport	11,595	3.7
Sales and service	76,320	24.5
Trades, transport and equipment operators	42,605	13.7
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	2,245	0.7
Manufacturing and utilities	19,395	6.2
Total	311,805	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Management	153,445	11.4
Business, finance and administration	256,410	19.0
Natural and applied sciences	111,830	8.3
Health	72,980	5.4
Education, law and social, community and government	174,850	13.0
Art, culture, recreation and sport	72,110	5.3
Sales and service	315,905	23.4
Trades, transport and equipment operators	121,260	9.0
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	7,240	0.5
Manufacturing and utilities	63,165	4.7
Total	1,349,195	100.0

Labour Force by Occupation



LABOUR FORCE

Labour Force by Industry

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	595	0.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	370	0.1
Utilities	1,645	0.5
Construction	22,555	7.2
Manufacturing	34,005	10.9
Wholesale trade	14,870	4.8
Retail trade	32,765	10.5
Transportation and warehousing	17,705	5.7
Information and cultural industries	10,630	3.4
Finance and insurance	20,080	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	7,570	2.4
Professional, scientific & technical services	26,835	8.6
Management of companies and enterprises	425	0.1
Admin. & support, waste mgmt. & remediation	19,375	6.2
Educational services	21,835	7.0
Health care and social assistance	27,730	8.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,850	2.2
Accommodation and food services	18,005	5.8
Other services (except public administration)	14,500	4.7
Public administration	13,430	4.3
Total	311,775	100.0

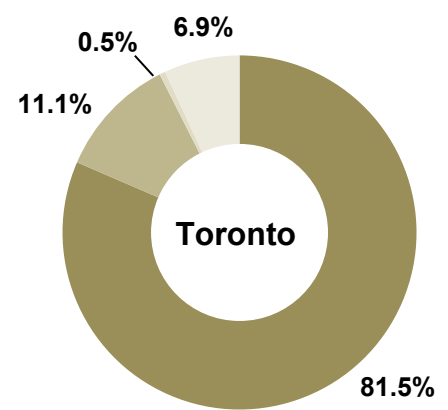
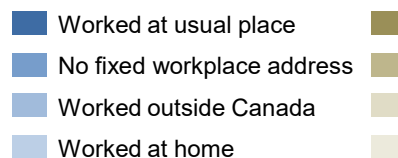
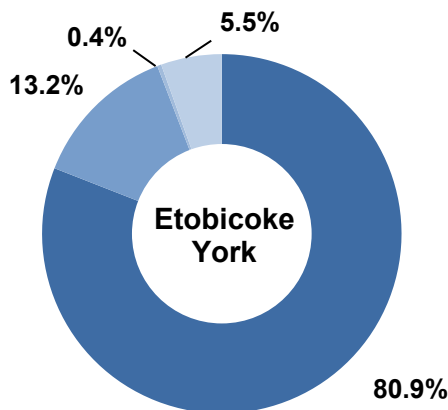
City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,940	0.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2,355	0.2
Utilities	7,260	0.5
Construction	64,910	4.8
Manufacturing	109,465	8.1
Wholesale trade	57,710	4.3
Retail trade	133,235	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	51,340	3.8
Information and cultural industries	62,860	4.7
Finance and insurance	112,415	8.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	35,215	2.6
Professional, scientific & technical services	155,440	11.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,975	0.1
Admin. & support, waste mgmt. & remediation	72,620	5.4
Educational services	100,865	7.5
Health care and social assistance	131,520	9.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	32,250	2.4
Accommodation and food services	88,300	6.5
Other services (except public administration)	67,380	5.0
Public administration	60,145	4.5
Total	1,349,200	100.0

Employed Labour Force 15+ years by Place of Work Status

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Worked at home	16,080	5.5
Worked outside Canada	1,070	0.4
No fixed workplace address	38,770	13.2
Worked at usual place	237,400	80.9
Total labour force	293,320	100.0

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Worked at home	87,790	6.9
Worked outside Canada	6,750	0.5
No fixed workplace address	140,485	11.1
Worked at usual place	1,034,125	81.5
Total labour force	1,269,150	100.0

Employed Labour Force 15+ years by Place of Work Status



INCOME / SHELTER COSTS

Household Income - 2010

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Under \$5,000	6,775	2.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4,595	1.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,825	2.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12,110	5.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	22,605	9.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	23,405	9.9
\$40,000 to \$49,999	23,325	9.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19,545	8.2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	31,760	13.4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	24,370	10.3
\$100,000 to \$124,999	20,730	8.7
\$125,000 to \$149,999	13,660	5.8
\$150,000 and over	27,780	11.7
Total number of private households	237,485	100.0
Average household income	\$81,171	
Median household income	\$60,527	
1-Person Households		
Average household income	\$41,884	
Median household income	\$32,098	

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Under \$5,000	40,120	3.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24,235	2.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36,950	3.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	58,390	5.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	99,645	9.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	97,935	9.3
\$40,000 to \$49,999	95,325	9.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	84,025	8.0
\$60,000 to \$79,999	135,840	13.0
\$80,000 to \$99,999	101,985	9.7
\$100,000 to \$124,999	84,855	8.1
\$125,000 to \$149,999	56,140	5.4
\$150,000 and over	132,425	12.6
Total number of private households	1,047,870	100.0
Average household income	\$87,038	
Median household income	\$58,381	
1-Person Households		
Average household income	\$48,165	
Median household income	\$34,562	

Shelter Costs - 2010

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Renter Households		
Average rent	\$974	
Hhds spending >30% of household income	41,178	41.9
Owner Households		
Average major payments	\$1,338	
Hhds spending >30% of household income	35,982	25.8

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Renter Households		
Average rent	\$1,026	
Hhds spending >30% of household income	207,099	43.5
Owner Households		
Average major payments	\$1,443	
Hhds spending >30% of household income	157,814	27.6

Low Income - 2010

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Population in private households	613,510	
Low Income*	105,005	
Incidence		17.1

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Population in private households	2,465,500	
Low Income*	496,660	
Incidence		19.3

* Low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)

* Low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)

INCOME

Individual Income (15 years and over) - 2010

Etobicoke York		
	No.	%
Under \$5,000	53,995	11.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34,570	7.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43,310	9.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	49,060	10.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	72,985	15.2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	56,195	11.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	44,730	9.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	31,955	6.7
\$60,000 to \$79,999	41,020	8.6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	23,175	4.8
\$100,000 and over	28,770	6.0
Total	479,765	100.0
Average income	\$40,361	
Median income	\$28,778	
Males		
Average income	\$46,748	
Median income	\$33,319	
Females		
Average income	\$34,594	
Median income	\$25,467	

City of Toronto		
	No.	%
Under \$5,000	255,925	12.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	149,520	7.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	187,965	9.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	207,035	10.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	285,550	13.9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	218,580	10.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	180,965	8.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	134,430	6.6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	175,655	8.6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	102,985	5.0
\$100,000 and over	150,150	7.3
Total	2,048,760	100.0
Average income	\$44,517	
Median income	\$27,371	
Males		
Average income	\$52,716	
Median income	\$31,233	
Females		
Average income	\$37,015	
Median income	\$24,359	

Composition of Income (15 years and over) - 2010

Etobicoke York			
	Total Pop %	Male %	Female %
Market income	84.3	88.0	79.9
Employment income	74.0	77.8	69.3
Wages and salaries	69.4	72.0	66.3
Self-employment income	4.6	5.8	3.0
Investment income	3.7	3.6	3.9
Retirement pensions, superannuation & annuities	5.2	5.4	5.0
Other money income	1.3	1.1	1.7
Gov't transfer payments	15.7	12.0	20.1
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan	3.6	3.3	3.9
Old Age Security & GIS	3.6	2.6	4.8
EI benefits	1.7	1.4	1.9
Child benefits	2.1	0.2	4.2
Other gov't sources	4.9	4.5	5.3
Total 2010 income %	100.0	100.0	100.0

City of Toronto			
	Total Pop %	Male %	Female %
Market income	88.5	91.5	84.6
Employment income	76.1	79.6	71.7
Wages and salaries	69.6	71.5	67.0
Self-employment income	6.6	8.0	4.7
Investment income	5.7	5.5	6.0
Retirement pensions, superannuation & annuities	4.9	4.8	5.0
Other money income	1.8	1.7	1.9
Gov't transfer payments	11.5	8.5	15.4
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan	2.7	2.3	3.1
Old Age Security & GIS	2.7	1.9	3.8
EI benefits	1.2	1.0	1.6
Child benefits	1.4	0.1	3.0
Other gov't sources	3.4	3.1	3.8
Total 2010 income %	100.0	100.0	100.0

GLOSSARY

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Dwellings

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).

Households

Age Group	Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2011.
Household Maintainer	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.
Private Households	The private households universe is composed of subuniverses 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.

Structures

Population

The population universe includes variables that provide information about individuals in private households, covering demographic, ethnocultural, language, mobility, education, income, place of work, journey to work and labour force characteristics.

The population universe (the target population) of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) is the population in private households. It excludes persons whose usual place of residence is a collective dwelling, for example, a hospital, a hotel, or a seniors' residence.

The target population of the NHS consists of persons from the following groups whose usual place of residence is a private dwelling in Canada:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents).
- Persons who are claiming refugee status and family members living with them.
- Persons who hold study permits and family members living with them.
- Persons who hold work permits and family members living with them.

For the purposes of the NHS, these last three groups of people are referred to as 'non permanent residents.' 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).

Primary Household Maintainer

First person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling.

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. A mobile home fixed permanently to a foundation is also classified as a single-detached house.
- Semi-detached house – One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.
- Row house – One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a townhouse or garden home, but not

	<p>having any other dwellings either above or below. Townhouses attached to a high-rise building are also classified as row houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 dwelling units, commercial 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).
Tenure	<p>Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Immigration / Migration

Generation Status	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '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.
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Immigrant Status	<p>Immigrant status refers to whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011. <p>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.</p>
Mobility Status – Place of residence 1 year ago	<p>Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, as he or she did one year before, May 10, 2010. 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).</p>
Mobility Status – Place of residence 5 years ago	<p>Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, as he or she did five years before, May 10, 2006. 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).</p>
Period of Immigration	<p>Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status.</p> <p>A landed immigrant/permanent resident is a person who has been granted the right to live permanently in Canada by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.</p>
Place of Birth	<p>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.</p>

Ethnocultural

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.

Education

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 Journeyman'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.

Labour Force

Employed

Persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011:

(a) 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;

(b) 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).

Industry (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 2007)

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked.

The 2011 National Household Survey industry data are produced according to the NAICS 2007. 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.

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, 2011. Labour force = Employed + Unemployed
Not in the Labour Force	Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, were neither employed nor unemployed.
Occupation (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC-S 2011])	Refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The 2011 National Household Survey occupation data are produced according to the NOC 2011. The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 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.
Participation Rate	Refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. 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, 2011, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (c) 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, 2011.

Income / Shelter Costs

Average Household Income	Average income of households refers to the sum of total incomes in 2010 of households divided by the total number of households.
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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 2010 and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income.
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.
Household Income	The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.
Low-income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT)	The Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account. 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.
Total Income	<p>Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.</p> <p>Total income refers to monetary receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a calendar year 2010. 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. It excludes one-time receipts, such as: lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements, capital gains 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.</p>

For more information, see **Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 99-000-X National Household Survey Dictionary, 2011.**