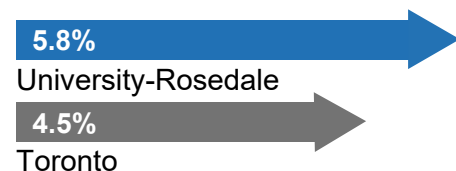


Ward Population **104,310**

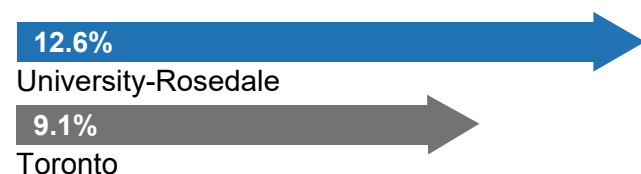
Population Growth (2011–2016) **5.8%**

Median Age **35.6**

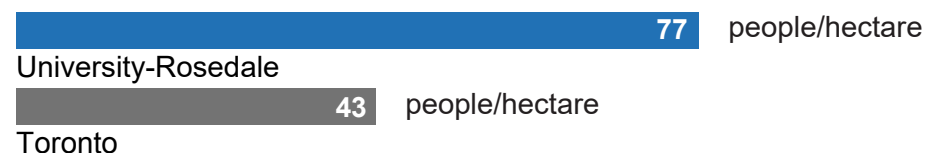
Population Growth (2011–2016)



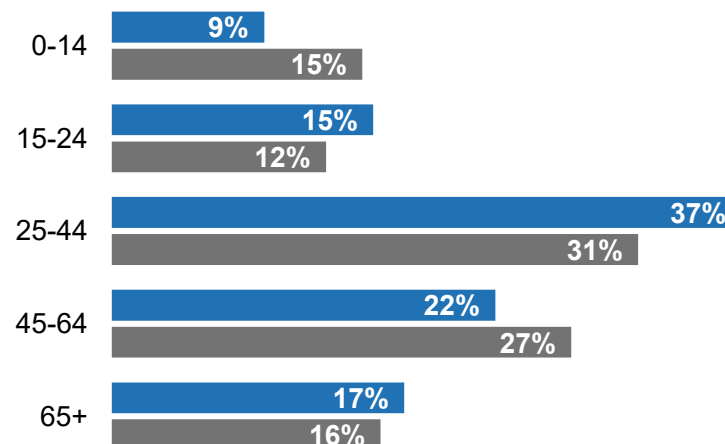
Population Growth (2006–2016)



Density

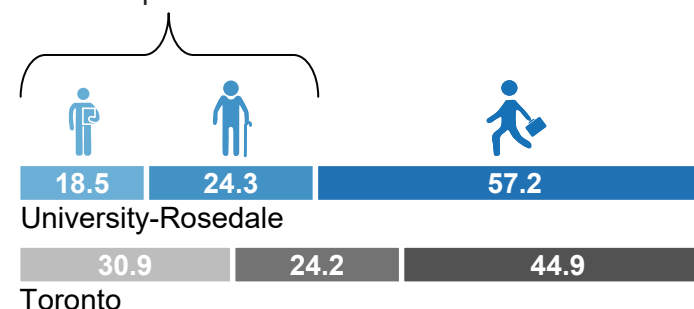


Population by Age Group



Dependency Ratio

42.8 senior and youth dependents for every 100 working age persons

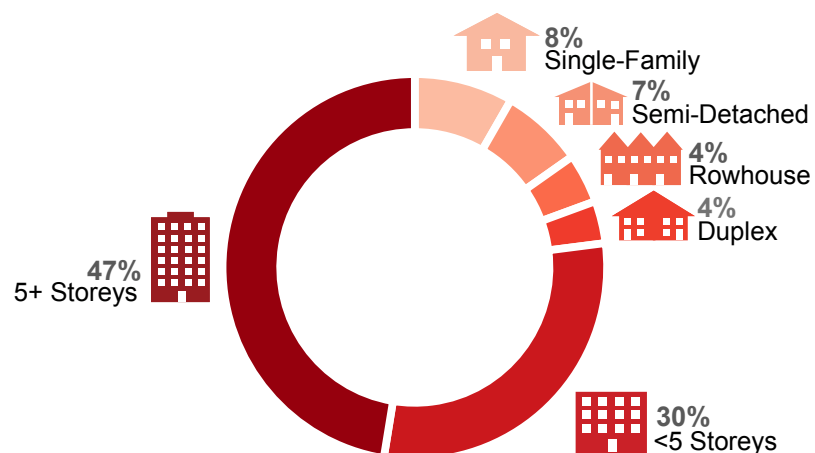


Number of Households **51,210**

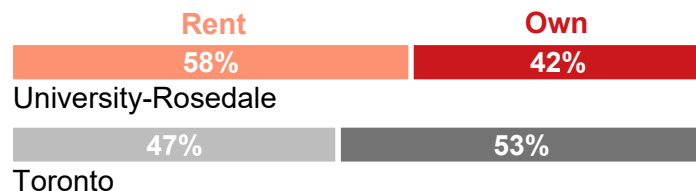
Change in Households (2011–2016)



Occupied Private Dwellings by Structure Type

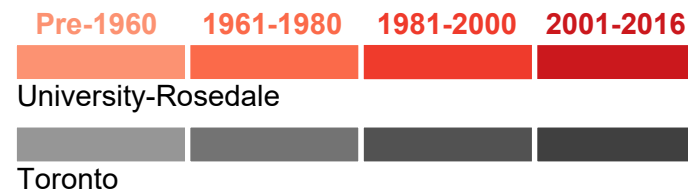


Tenure

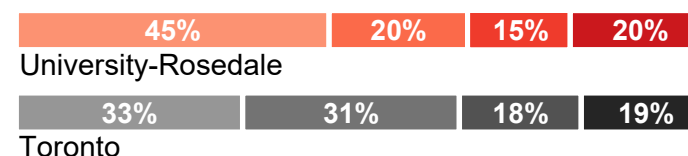


Net New Households (2011–2016) **3,425**

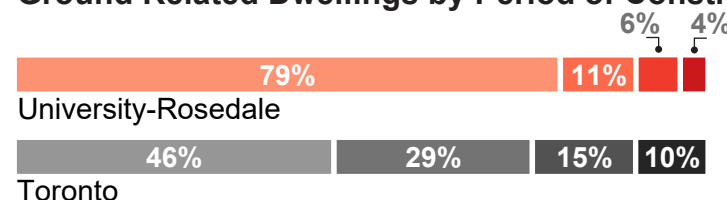
Period of Construction Legend



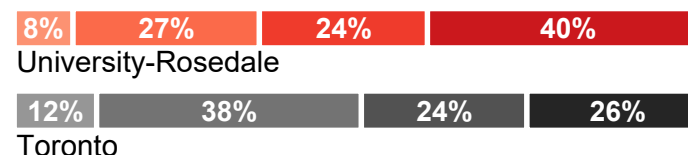
Dwellings by Period of Construction



Ground Related Dwellings by Period of Construction

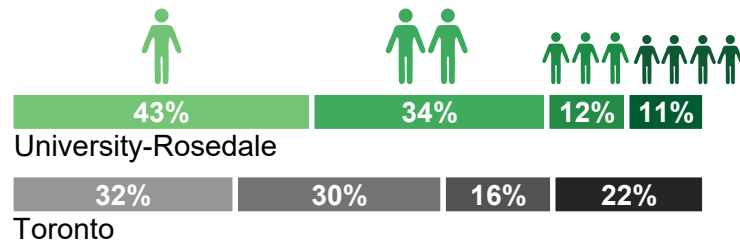


Apartments in Buildings 5+ Storeys by Period of Construction

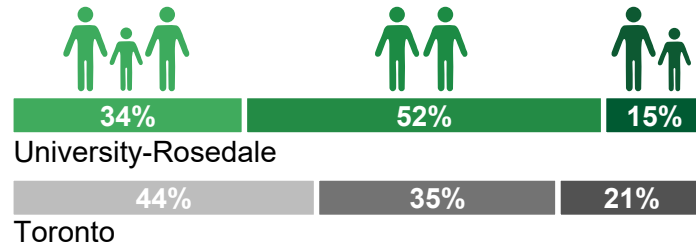


Average Number of People per Household **1.96**

Households by Size



Family Composition by Type

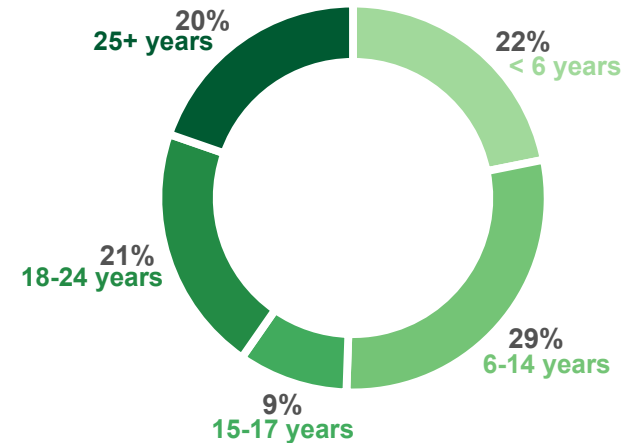


Couple with Children

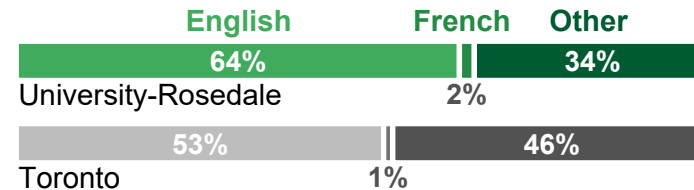
Couple without Children

Lone Parent with Children

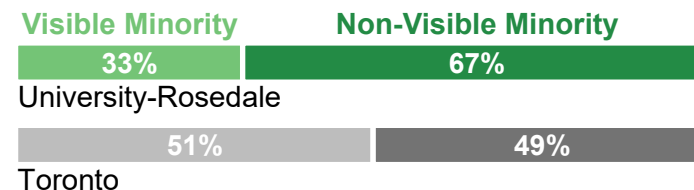
Children Living at Home



Languages by Mother Tongue

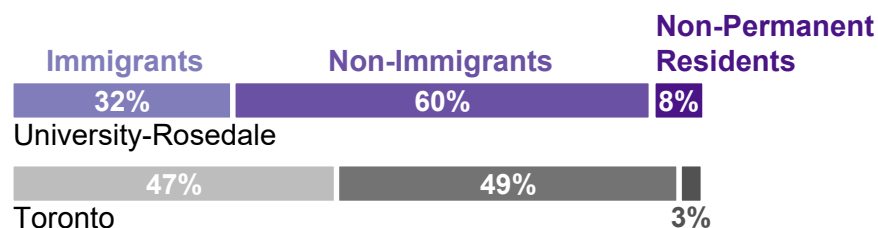


Visible Minorities

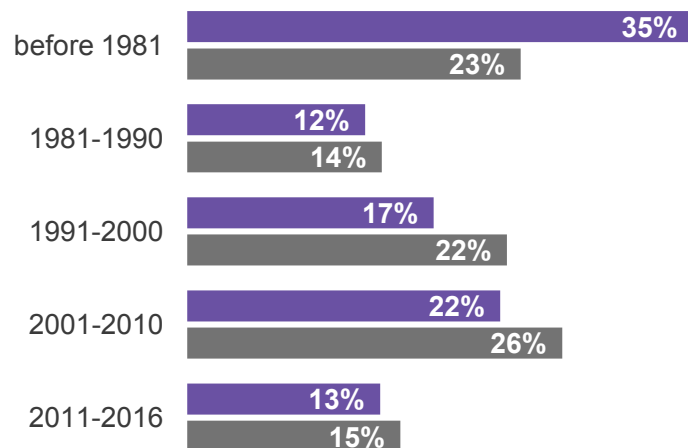


Immigrant Population **32,225**

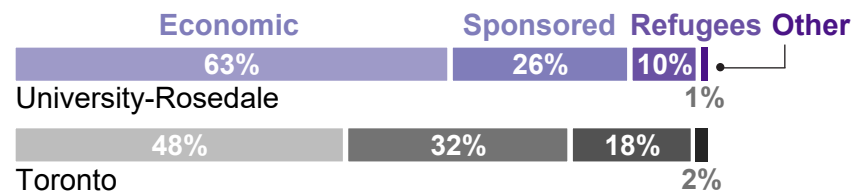
Population by Immigration Status



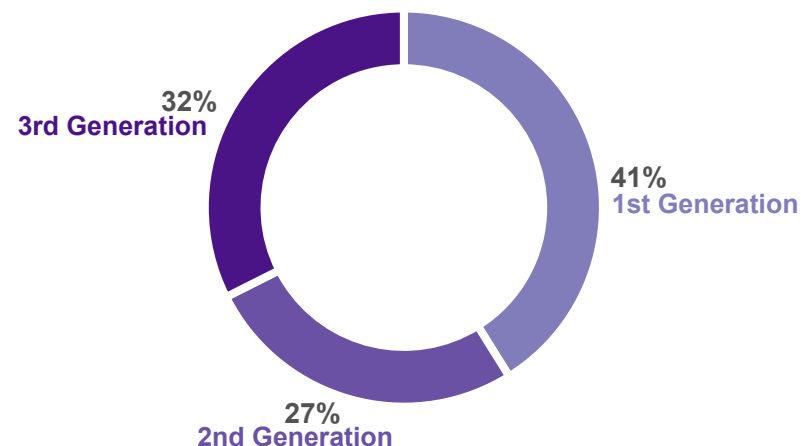
Period of Immigration



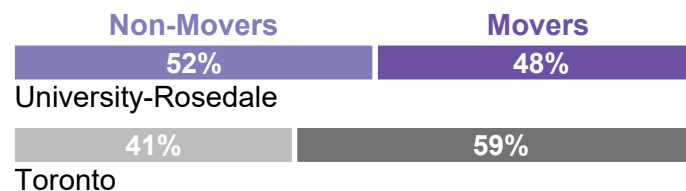
Immigration by Admission Category



Immigration by Generation

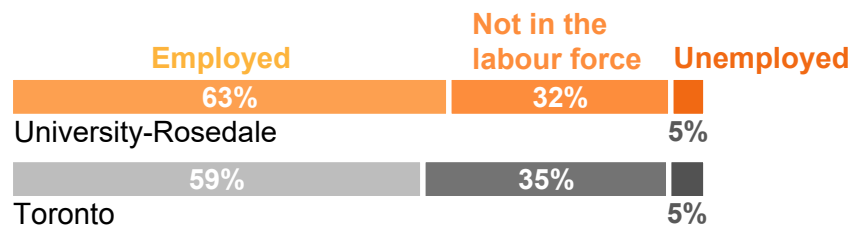


Mobility Status, 5 Year

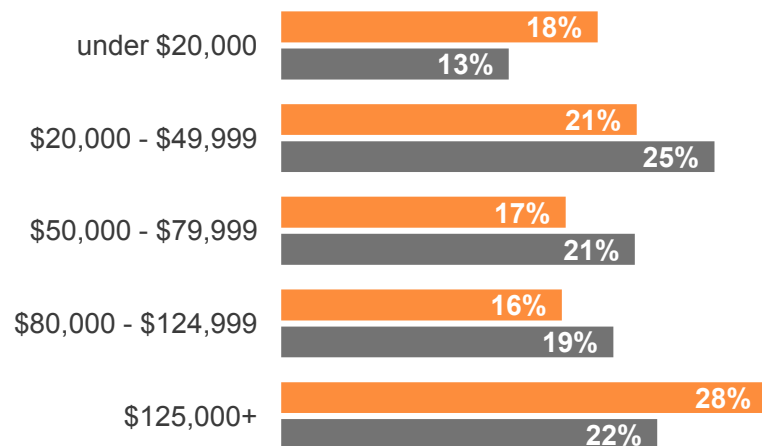


Unemployment Rate **7.4%**

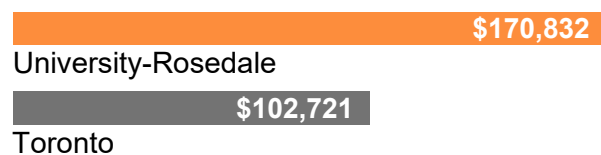
Labour Force



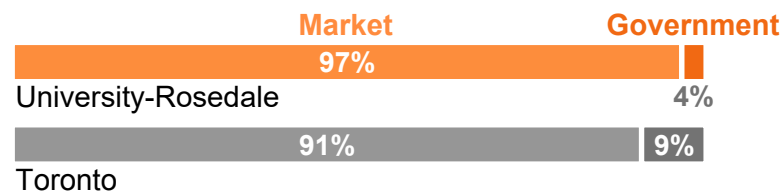
Household Income



Average Household Income



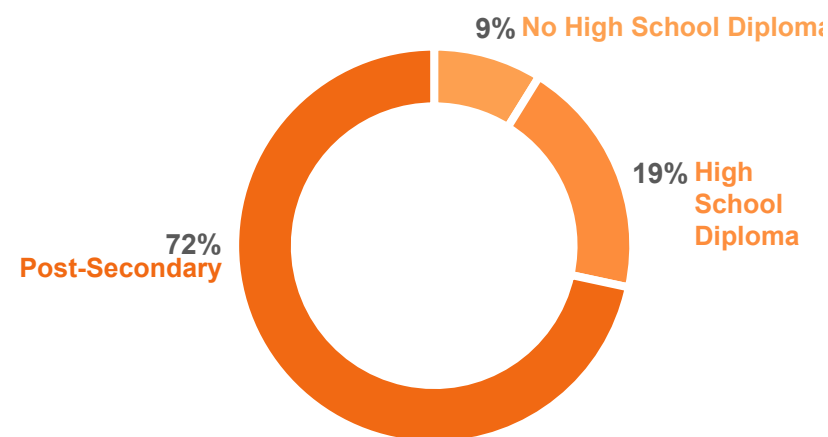
Composition of Income



Average Rent **\$1,560**

% of Tenant Households spending >30% of income on shelter costs **52.3%**

Education



University-Rosedale

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Population

[Population Glossary](#) ⓘ

Population Change by Age Group

University-Rosedale							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	3,510	3.4%	3,255	3.3%	3,190	3.4%	255	7.8%	320	10.0%
5-9	2,965	2.8%	2,745	2.8%	2,740	3.0%	220	8.0%	225	8.2%
10-14	2,775	2.7%	2,615	2.7%	2,795	3.0%	160	6.1%	-20	-0.7%
15-19	4,255	4.1%	3,820	3.9%	3,780	4.1%	435	11.4%	475	12.6%
20-24	11,605	11.1%	11,065	11.2%	8,890	9.6%	540	4.9%	2,715	30.5%
25-29	14,270	13.7%	13,375	13.6%	11,475	12.4%	895	6.7%	2,795	24.4%
30-34	10,935	10.5%	9,685	9.8%	9,195	9.9%	1,250	12.9%	1,740	18.9%
35-39	7,210	6.9%	6,935	7.0%	7,750	8.4%	275	4.0%	-540	-7.0%
40-44	5,780	5.5%	6,475	6.6%	6,990	7.5%	-695	-10.7%	-1,210	-17.3%
45-49	5,995	5.7%	6,380	6.5%	5,960	6.4%	-385	-6.0%	35	0.6%
50-54	6,295	6.0%	5,940	6.0%	5,565	6.0%	355	6.0%	730	13.1%
55-59	5,725	5.5%	5,430	5.5%	5,565	6.0%	295	5.4%	160	2.9%
60-64	5,245	5.0%	5,330	5.4%	4,595	5.0%	-85	-1.6%	650	14.1%
65-69	5,020	4.8%	4,315	4.4%	3,760	4.1%	705	16.3%	1,260	33.5%
70-74	4,010	3.8%	3,530	3.6%	3,390	3.7%	480	13.6%	620	18.3%
75-79	3,225	3.1%	2,975	3.0%	2,805	3.0%	250	8.4%	420	15.0%
80-84	2,570	2.5%	2,360	2.4%	2,065	2.2%	210	8.9%	505	24.5%
85 plus	2,915	2.8%	2,375	2.4%	2,095	2.3%	540	22.7%	820	39.1%
Total	104,310	100.0%	98,605	100.0%	92,635	100.0%	5,700	5.8%	11,700	12.6%

University-Rosedale

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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%	140,510	5.4%	134,980	5.4%	-4,510	-3.2%	1,020	0.8%
5-9	135,025	4.9%	128,065	4.9%	133,595	5.3%	6,960	5.4%	1,430	1.1%
10-14	127,110	4.7%	132,290	5.1%	141,045	5.6%	-5,180	-3.9%	-13,935	-9.9%
15-19	145,525	5.3%	150,040	5.7%	146,200	5.8%	-4,515	-3.0%	-675	-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%	211,850	8.1%	190,255	7.6%	21,095	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%	190,405	7.3%	203,025	8.1%	5,905	3.1%	-6,715	-3.3%
40-44	182,395	6.7%	197,400	7.5%	212,600	8.5%	-15,005	-7.6%	-30,205	-14.2%
45-49	190,925	7.0%	207,625	7.9%	193,980	7.7%	-16,700	-8.0%	-3,055	-1.6%
50-54	202,405	7.4%	191,295	7.3%	168,445	6.7%	11,110	5.8%	33,960	20.2%
55-59	182,805	6.7%	162,535	6.2%	148,125	5.9%	20,270	12.5%	34,680	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	130,540	4.8%	102,450	3.9%	93,835	3.7%	28,090	27.4%	36,705	39.1%
70-74	93,605	3.4%	86,185	3.3%	85,160	3.4%	7,420	8.6%	8,445	9.9%
75-79	76,160	2.8%	74,210	2.8%	74,900	3.0%	1,950	2.6%	1,260	1.7%
80-84	60,635	2.2%	59,630	2.3%	56,455	2.3%	1,005	1.7%	4,180	7.4%
85 plus	66,000	2.4%	54,965	2.1%	43,105	1.7%	11,035	20.1%	22,895	53.1%
Total	2,731,575	100.0%	2,615,055	100.0%	2,503,285	100.0%	116,520	4.5%	228,290	9.1%

University-Rosedale

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Median Age

University-Rosedale			
Median Age	2016	2011	5 Year Change
Median Age of Population	35.6	36.9	-1.3

Toronto		
2016	2011	5 Year Change
38.9	39.2	-0.3

Dependency Ratio

University-Rosedale			
Age Groups	2016	2011	5 Year Change
Dependents	31,245	27,990	3,255
Youths (0-19 years)	13,505	12,435	1,070
Seniors (65 years and over)	17,740	15,555	2,185
Working Age (20-64 years)	73,060	70,615	2,445
Dependents for every 100 workers	42.8	39.6	3.1

Toronto		
2016	2011	5 Year Change
970,600	928,345	42,255
543,660	550,905	-7,245
426,940	377,440	49,500
1,760,975	1,686,710	74,265
55.1	55.0	0.1

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.

Dwellings

[Dwellings Glossary](#) ⓘ

Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type

University-Rosedale						
Structure Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Single-detached house	4,235	8.3%	4,385	9.2%	-150	-3.4%
Semi-detached house	3,520	6.9%	3,770	7.9%	-250	-6.6%
Row house	2,115	4.1%	2,180	4.6%	-65	-3.0%
Apartment, detached duplex	1,805	3.5%	1,735	3.6%	70	4.0%
Apartment building that has less than 5 storeys	15,035	29.4%	15,160	31.7%	-125	-0.8%
Apartment building that has 5 or more storeys	24,080	47.0%	20,245	42.4%	3,835	18.9%
Other single-attached house	420	0.8%	305	0.6%	115	37.7%
Movable dwelling	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	-5	-100.0%
Total Dwellings	51,210	100.0%	47,785	100.0%	3,425	7.2%

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	72,080	6.5%	72,400	6.9%	-320	-0.4%
Row house	61,875	5.6%	60,295	5.8%	1,580	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	165,645	14.9%	163,895	15.6%	1,750	1.1%
Apartment building that has 5 or more storeys	493,140	44.3%	429,225	41.0%	63,915	14.9%
Other single-attached house	2,845	0.3%	2,200	0.2%	645	29.3%
Movable dwelling	100	0.0%	115	0.0%	-15	-13.0%
Total Dwellings	1,112,925	100.0%	1,047,880	100.0%	65,045	6.2%

Note: Statistics Canada applies a "random rounding" procedure, wherein each of the numbers is randomly rounded up or down by 5 or 10. This can result in unexpected % 5 Year Change results for very small differences in actual dwelling numbers.

University-Rosedale

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Private Dwellings by Tenure & Condominium Status

University-Rosedale						
Tenure	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Owned	21,635	42.2%	20,860	43.6%	775	3.7%
Condominium	9,125	17.8%	7,645	16.0%	1,480	19.4%
Not condominium	12,515	24.4%	13,220	27.7%	-705	-5.3%
Rented	29,575	57.8%	26,945	56.4%	2,630	9.8%
Condominium	6,825	13.3%	4,560	9.5%	2,265	49.7%
Not condominium	22,750	44.4%	22,380	46.8%	370	1.7%
Total Dwellings	51,210	100.0%	47,805	100.0%	3,405	7.1%

Toronto						
Tenure	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Owned	587,080	52.8%	571,785	54.6%	15,295	2.7%
Condominium	195,300	17.5%	174,735	16.7%	20,565	11.8%
Not condominium	391,785	35.2%	397,050	37.9%	-5,265	-1.3%
Rented	525,825	47.2%	476,085	45.4%	49,740	10.4%
Condominium	96,965	8.7%	60,230	5.7%	36,735	61.0%
Not condominium	428,855	38.5%	415,855	39.7%	13,000	3.1%
Total Dwellings	1,112,905	100.0%	1,047,870	100.0%	52,030	6.2%

Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Period of Construction	2016	%	2016	%
1960 or before	23,095	45.1%	363,125	32.6%
1961 to 1980	10,230	20.0%	347,615	31.2%
1981 to 1990	4,545	8.9%	109,900	9.9%
1991 to 2000	3,025	5.9%	85,645	7.7%
2001 to 2005	2,465	4.8%	58,305	5.2%
2006 to 2010	3,230	6.3%	67,530	6.1%
2011 to 2016	4,630	9.0%	80,805	7.3%
Total Dwellings	51,220	100.0%	1,112,925	100.0%

University-Rosedale

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Household Maintainers

[Household Maintainer Glossary](#) ⓘ

Households by Number of Maintainers and Age Group of Maintainer

University-Rosedale						
Number of Maintainers	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
1 household maintainer	33,160	64.8%	32,095	67.1%	1,065	3.3%
2 household maintainers	15,885	31.0%	13,750	28.8%	2,135	15.5%
3 or more household maintainers	2,165	4.2%	1,960	4.1%	205	10.5%
Total Households	51,210	100.0%	47,805	100.0%	3,405	7.1%

Age Group of Maintainer	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Under 25 years	5,450	10.6%	4,575	9.6%	875	19.1%
25 to 34 years	13,425	26.2%	12,255	25.6%	1,170	9.5%
35 to 44 years	7,545	14.7%	7,610	15.9%	-65	-0.9%
45 to 54 years	7,310	14.3%	7,345	15.4%	-35	-0.5%
55 to 64 years	6,695	13.1%	6,420	13.4%	275	4.3%
65 to 74 years	5,665	11.1%	4,925	10.3%	740	15.0%
75 years and over	5,130	10.0%	4,670	9.8%	460	9.9%
Total Households	51,220	100.0%	47,800	100.0%	3,420	7.2%

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%	
45,060	4.0%	37,740	3.6%	7,320	19.4%	
1,112,925	100.0%	1,047,880	100.0%	65,045	6.2%	

2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change	
38,565	3.5%	36,590	3.5%	1,975	5.4%	
193,895	17.4%	173,845	16.6%	20,050	11.5%	
200,745	18.0%	204,985	19.6%	-4,240	-2.1%	
225,775	20.3%	225,945	21.6%	-170	-0.1%	
198,425	17.8%	178,025	17.0%	20,400	11.5%	
134,370	12.1%	113,435	10.8%	20,935	18.5%	
121,155	10.9%	115,050	11.0%	6,105	5.3%	
1,112,930	100.0%	1,047,875	100.0%	65,055	6.2%	

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

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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University-Rosedale

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Population in Dwellings

[Population in Dwellings Glossary](#) ⓘ

Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Period of Construction and Structure Type, 2016

University-Rosedale	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	10,505	8,410	3,760	3,625	21,840	3,245	835	52,220
1961 to 1970	355	365	155	210	2,855	4,625	65	8,630
1971 to 1980	275	220	230	150	1,880	5,650	40	8,445
1981 to 1990	175	300	260	50	1,240	5,745	65	7,835
1991 to 2000	340	150	295	130	935	3,525	15	5,390
2001 to 2005	500	35	240	70	250	3,175	0	4,270
2006 to 2011	285	70	145	25	230	5,110	0	5,865
2011 to 2016	110	75	225	35	195	7,190	0	7,830
Total Population	12,545	9,625	5,310	4,295	29,425	38,265	1,020	100,485

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	131,035	32,755	24,595	21,110	56,545	174,730	830	441,600
1971 to 1980	78,035	30,175	46,370	15,915	48,730	201,950	1,115	422,290
1981 to 1990	75,110	12,140	21,285	14,065	26,145	129,275	725	278,745
1991 to 2000	45,415	8,180	20,145	9,475	20,425	106,260	515	210,415
2001 to 2005	32,780	8,535	19,495	3,945	9,830	62,040	125	136,750
2006 to 2011	27,185	4,020	16,135	2,860	8,330	84,585	115	143,230
2011 to 2016	22,930	3,190	9,505	2,280	6,470	111,120	165	155,660
Total Population	814,245	212,930	189,485	132,855	346,480	987,205	8,095	2,691,295

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

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

Distribution of Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Period of Construction and Structure Type, 2016

University-Rosedale	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	83.7%	87.4%	70.8%	84.4%	74.2%	8.5%	81.9%	52.0%
1961 to 1970	2.8%	3.8%	2.9%	4.9%	9.7%	12.1%	6.4%	8.6%
1971 to 1980	2.2%	2.3%	4.3%	3.5%	6.4%	14.8%	3.9%	8.4%
1981 to 1990	1.4%	3.1%	4.9%	1.2%	4.2%	15.0%	6.4%	7.8%
1991 to 2000	2.7%	1.6%	5.6%	3.0%	3.2%	9.2%	1.5%	5.4%
2001 to 2005	4.0%	0.4%	4.5%	1.6%	0.8%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%
2006 to 2011	2.3%	0.7%	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%	13.4%	0.0%	5.8%
2011 to 2016	0.9%	0.8%	4.2%	0.8%	0.7%	18.8%	0.0%	7.8%
Total Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%	55.7%	33.5%
1961 to 1970	16.1%	15.4%	13.0%	15.9%	16.3%	17.7%	10.3%	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%	2.2%	2.4%	8.6%	1.4%	5.3%
2011 to 2016	2.8%	1.5%	5.0%	1.7%	1.9%	11.3%	2.0%	5.8%
Total Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

Population in Private Occupied Dwellings by Tenure and Structure Type, 2016

University-Rosedale	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	11,580	8,360	4,205	2,435	9,000	13,370	865	49,815
Condominium	70	65	500	10	1,230	13,370	10	15,255
Not a condominium	11,510	8,290	3,705	2,425	7,775	0	855	34,560
Rented	970	1,270	1,105	1,855	20,415	24,910	175	50,700
Condominium	0	30	115	10	570	10,795	0	11,520
Not a condominium	970	1,240	985	1,850	19,840	14,115	170	39,170
Total Population	12,550	9,630	5,310	4,290	29,415	38,280	1,040	100,515

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	753,945	190,220	125,285	90,690	109,535	290,550	5,745	1,565,970
Condominium	6,320	2,700	62,225	2,265	26,740	290,550	140	390,940
Not a condominium	747,625	187,520	63,065	88,420	82,795	0	5,610	1,175,035
Rented	60,310	22,710	64,195	42,170	236,945	696,670	2,350	1,125,350
Condominium	1,065	500	8,560	875	10,265	163,325	60	184,650
Not a condominium	59,250	22,210	55,635	41,295	226,675	533,350	2,285	940,700
Total Population	814,255	212,930	189,480	132,860	346,480	987,220	8,095	2,691,320

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

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University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

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

University-Rosedale	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
All Periods of Construction								
Population	12,550	9,625	5,310	4,290	29,415	38,275	1,040	100,505
Households	4,235	3,520	2,115	1,810	15,035	24,080	420	51,215
Persons per household	2.96	2.73	2.51	2.37	1.96	1.59	2.48	1.96

Period of Construction 2011 to 2016								
Population	110	75	225	35	195	7,190	0	7,830
Households	35	20	90	15	105	4,370	0	4,635
Persons per household	3.14	3.75	2.50	2.33	1.86	1.65	0.00	1.69

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
All Periods of Construction								
Population	814,255	212,930	189,480	132,865	346,480	987,220	8,095	2,691,320
Households	269,650	72,075	61,870	47,575	165,645	493,135	2,845	1,112,805
Persons per household	3.02	2.95	3.06	2.79	2.09	2.00	2.85	2.42

Period of Construction 2011 to 2016								
Population	22,930	3,190	9,505	2,280	6,470	111,120	165	155,670
Households	6,255	895	3,200	775	3,180	66,450	45	80,810
Persons per household	3.67	3.56	2.97	2.94	2.03	1.67	3.67	1.93

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.

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

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University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

Families

[Families Glossary](#) 

Family by Type

University-Rosedale						
All Families	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
Couples with Children	7,840	33.7%	7,445	34.2%	395	5.3%
Couples without Children	12,055	51.8%	11,140	51.1%	915	8.2%
Lone-Parent	3,395	14.6%	3,210	14.7%	185	5.8%
Total	23,290	100.0%	21,795	100.0%	1,495	6.9%
Couples						
1 Child	3,560	45.4%	3,415	45.9%	145	4.2%
2 Children	3,245	41.4%	2,970	39.9%	275	9.3%
3 or more Children	1,030	13.1%	1,060	14.2%	-30	-2.8%
Total	7,835	100.0%	7,445	100.0%	390	5.2%
Lone Parent						
1 Child	2,390	70.3%	2,195	68.3%	195	8.9%
2 Children	805	23.7%	805	25.0%	0	0.0%
3 or more Children	205	6.0%	215	6.7%	-10	-4.7%
Total	3,400	100.0%	3,215	100.0%	185	5.8%
Number of Children at Home by Age						
Under 6 years of age	3,935	21.8%	3,790	21.9%	145	3.8%
6 to 14 years	5,170	28.7%	4,720	27.3%	450	9.5%
15 to 17 years	1,645	9.1%	1,650	9.5%	-5	-0.3%
18 to 24 years	3,720	20.6%	3,615	20.9%	105	2.9%
25 years and more	3,545	19.7%	3,530	20.4%	15	0.4%
Total	18,015	100.0%	17,305	100.0%	710	4.1%

Toronto						
2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change	
316,560	44.1%	311,760	45.2%	4,800	1.5%	
250,085	34.8%	231,590	33.5%	18,495	8.0%	
151,960	21.1%	146,990	21.3%	4,970	3.4%	
718,605	100.0%	690,340	100.0%	28,265	4.1%	
133,885	42.3%	129,850	41.7%	4,035	3.1%	
130,960	41.4%	129,445	41.5%	1,515	1.2%	
51,715	16.3%	52,465	16.8%	-750	-1.4%	
316,560	100.0%	311,760	100.0%	4,800	1.5%	
93,260	61.4%	89,595	61.0%	3,665	4.1%	
41,250	27.1%	40,315	27.4%	935	2.3%	
17,450	11.5%	17,070	11.6%	380	2.2%	
151,960	100.0%	146,980	100.0%	4,980	3.4%	
161,675	20.1%	165,825	20.9%	-4,150	-2.5%	
233,165	29.0%	231,955	29.3%	1,210	0.5%	
77,845	9.7%	84,820	10.7%	-6,975	-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%	
803,875	100.0%	792,765	100.0%	11,110	1.4%	

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

For definition of variables, refer to Glossary.

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University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

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Private Households by Size and Type

University-Rosedale						
Private Households by Type	2016	%	2011	%	5 Year Change	% 5 Year Change
One-family households	22,345	43.6%	20,665	43.2%	1,680	8.1%
Multiple-family households	460	0.9%	555	1.2%	-95	-17.1%
Non-family households	28,405	55.5%	26,575	55.6%	1,830	6.9%
Total Households	51,210	100.0%	47,795	100.0%	3,415	7.1%

Private Households by Size						
1 person	22,215	43.4%	21,035	44.0%	1,180	5.6%
2 persons	17,345	33.9%	15,765	33.0%	1,580	10.0%
3 persons	5,910	11.5%	5,305	11.1%	605	11.4%
4 persons	3,790	7.4%	3,610	7.6%	180	5.0%
5 persons or more	1,965	3.8%	2,065	4.3%	-100	-4.8%
Total Households	51,225	100.0%	47,780	100.0%	3,445	7.2%
Population living in private households	100,515		94,430		6,085	6.4%
Average number of persons per household	1.96		1.98		-0.01	-0.7%

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	31,835	2.9%	31,140	3.0%	695	2.2%
Non-family households	428,365	38.5%	390,920	37.3%	37,445	9.6%
Total Households	1,112,930	100.0%	1,047,875	100.0%	65,055	6.2%

Private Households by Size						
1 person	359,985	32.3%	331,180	31.6%	28,805	8.7%
2 persons	333,450	30.0%	307,845	29.4%	25,605	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%
Total Households	1,112,930	100.0%	1,047,880	100.0%	65,050	6.2%
Population living in private households	2,691,665		2,576,030		115,635	4.5%
Average number of persons per household	2.42		2.46		-0.04	-1.6%

Migration, Mobility & Languages

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

Population by Generation Status and Period of Immigration

University-Rosedale			Toronto		
Generation Status	2016	%	2016	%	
1st generation	41,330	41.1%	1,377,465	51.2%	
2nd generation	26,600	26.5%	740,180	27.5%	
3rd generation and over	32,590	32.4%	574,025	21.3%	
Total Population	100,520	100.0%	2,691,670	100.0%	

Period of Immigration	2016	%	2016	%	
Before 1981	11,350	35.2%	294,065	23.2%	
1981 to 1990	3,990	12.4%	171,565	13.6%	
1991 to 2000	5,530	17.2%	281,875	22.3%	
2001 to 2010	7,025	21.8%	330,555	26.1%	
2001 to 2005	3,360	10.4%	162,775	12.9%	
2006 to 2010	3,670	11.4%	167,780	13.3%	
2011 to 2016	4,330	13.4%	187,950	14.8%	
Total Immigrant Population	32,225	100.0%	1,266,010	100.0%	

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

University-Rosedale			Toronto		
Admission Category	2016	%	2016	%	
Economic immigrants	13,495	63.2%	475,155	48.1%	
Principal applicants	5,085	23.8%	201,860	20.4%	
Secondary applicants	8,405	39.4%	273,290	27.7%	
Immigrants sponsored by family	5,550	26.0%	320,945	32.5%	
Refugees	2,115	9.9%	176,125	17.8%	
Other Immigrants	195	0.9%	16,105	1.6%	
Immigrant Population, 1980 to 2016	21,355	100.0%	988,330	100.0%	

Population by Immigrant Status and Top Ten Places of Birth

University-Rosedale	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
China	4,810	4.8%	China	131,480	4.9%
Portugal	2,320	2.3%	Philippines	118,775	4.4%
United Kingdom	2,135	2.1%	India	79,225	2.9%
United States	2,100	2.1%	Sri Lanka	52,900	2.0%
Korea, South	1,380	1.4%	Italy	45,515	1.7%
Italy	1,340	1.3%	Jamaica	45,075	1.7%
Iran	1,120	1.1%	United Kingdom	40,300	1.5%
Hong Kong	1,100	1.1%	Hong Kong	38,820	1.4%
India	1,010	1.0%	Portugal	38,570	1.4%
Philippines	875	0.9%	Iran	36,440	1.4%
All Others	14,035	14.0%	All Others	638,905	23.7%
Total Immigrants	32,225	32.1%	Total Immigrants	1,266,005	47.0%
Non-immigrants	60,740	60.4%	Non-immigrants	1,332,085	49.5%
Non-permanent residents	7,550	7.5%	Non-permanent residents	93,580	3.5%
Total Population	100,515	100.0%	Total Population	2,691,670	100.0%

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

University-Rosedale	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
China	875	20.2%	Philippines	31,730	16.9%
United States	375	8.7%	China	23,200	12.3%
India	330	7.6%	India	20,100	10.7%
Iran	220	5.1%	Iran	10,930	5.8%
United Kingdom	160	3.7%	Pakistan	6,725	3.6%
Turkey	150	3.5%	Bangladesh	5,790	3.1%
France	135	3.1%	Sri Lanka	4,350	2.3%
Philippines	125	2.9%	United States	4,015	2.1%
Korea, South	115	2.7%	Iraq	3,715	2.0%
Egypt	105	2.4%	Jamaica	3,525	1.9%
All Others	1,745	40.3%	All Others	73,870	39.3%
Total Recent Immigrants	4,335	100.0%	Total Recent Immigrants	187,950	100.0%

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

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

University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

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2018 25-Wards

Population by Mobility Status

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Mobility Status (1 Year)	2016	%	2016	%
Non-movers	77,505	77.8%	2,284,060	85.8%
Movers	22,165	22.2%	379,490	14.2%
Non-migrants	14,215	14.3%	253,780	9.5%
Migrants	7,950	8.0%	125,715	4.7%
Internal migrants	4,610	4.6%	65,770	2.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	2,990	3.0%	49,990	1.9%
Interprovincial migrants	1,620	1.6%	15,780	0.6%
External migrants	3,340	3.4%	59,945	2.3%
Total population 1 year ago	99,670	100.0%	2,663,550	100.0%

Mobility Status (5 Years)	2016	%	2016	%
Non-movers	46,305	47.7%	1,516,105	59.3%
Movers	50,805	52.3%	1,040,015	40.7%
Non-migrants	26,725	26.8%	639,060	24.0%
Migrants	24,075	24.2%	400,950	15.1%
Internal migrants	12,790	12.8%	184,115	6.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8,485	8.5%	141,130	5.3%
Interprovincial migrants	4,310	4.3%	42,985	1.6%
External migrants	11,285	11.3%	216,835	8.1%
Total population 5 years ago	97,110	100.0%	2,556,120	100.0%

Mother Tongue Languages

University-Rosedale	2016	%	Toronto	2016	%
English	62,485	63.9%	English	1,370,490	52.9%
French	2,105	2.2%	French	33,965	1.3%
Aboriginal languages	-	0.0%	Aboriginal languages	290	0.0%
Other	33,245	34.0%	Other	1,183,730	45.7%
Total Single Responses	97,835	100.0%	Total Single Responses	2,588,475	100.0%
No Knowledge of English or French	3,680	3.7%	No Knowledge of English or French	131,885	4.9%

Top Ten Mother Tongue Languages

University-Rosedale	2016	%
Single Response	97,835	97.3%
English	62,485	62.2%
Mandarin	5,760	5.7%
Cantonese	4,245	4.2%
Portuguese	3,420	3.4%
French	2,105	2.1%
Italian	2,085	2.1%
Spanish	1,930	1.9%
Korean	1,715	1.7%
Arabic	1,445	1.4%
Persian (Farsi)	1,135	1.1%
Others	11,510	11.5%
Multiple Responses	2,675	2.7%
Total	100,510	100.0%

Toronto	2016	%
Single Response	2,588,475	96.2%
English	1,370,490	50.9%
Cantonese	115,240	4.3%
Mandarin	110,640	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	570,620	21.2%
Multiple Responses	103,190	3.8%
Total	2,691,665	100.0%

Top Ten Home Languages

University-Rosedale	2016	%
Single Response	95,820	95.3%
English	78,495	78.1%
Mandarin	4,040	4.0%
Cantonese	2,585	2.6%
Portuguese	2,080	2.1%
Korean	990	1.0%
Italian	940	0.9%
Spanish	840	0.8%
French	810	0.8%
Arabic	740	0.7%
Persian (Farsi)	580	0.6%
Others	3,720	3.7%
Multiple Responses	4,695	4.7%
Total	100,515	100.0%

Toronto	2016	%
Single Response	2,448,745	91.0%
English	1,732,595	64.4%
Mandarin	87,505	3.3%
Cantonese	83,915	3.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	44,075	1.6%
Spanish	41,395	1.5%
Tamil	40,850	1.5%
Portuguese	33,715	1.3%
Persian (Farsi)	33,670	1.3%
Italian	26,715	1.0%
Korean	23,570	0.9%
Others	300,740	11.2%
Multiple Responses	242,920	9.0%
Total	2,691,665	100.0%

Education

[Education Glossary](#) ⓘ

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

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Education Level	2016	%	2016	%
No certificate, diploma or degree	8,080	8.8%	377,340	16.4%
Certificate, diploma or degree	83,295	91.2%	1,917,445	83.6%
High school diploma or equivalent	17,835	19.5%	561,090	24.5%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	65,460	71.6%	1,356,355	59.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,905	2.1%	94,005	4.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	9,120	10.0%	362,080	15.8%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	2,235	2.4%	65,015	2.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	52,195	57.1%	835,255	36.4%
Bachelor's degree	29,325	32.1%	534,610	23.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	22,870	25.0%	300,645	13.1%
Total population 15 years and over	91,375	100.0%	2,294,785	100.0%

Ethnocultural

[Ethnocultural Glossary](#) 

Top Ten Ethnic Origin Groups

University-Rosedale	2016	%
English	20,720	11.1%
Irish	16,665	8.9%
Scottish	16,420	8.8%
Canadian	15,245	8.2%
Chinese	14,775	7.9%
German	8,735	4.7%
French	7,760	4.2%
Italian	7,405	4.0%
Polish	6,435	3.4%
Portuguese	4,950	2.7%
Other Ethnic Origins	67,625	36.2%
Total Ethnic Origins Reported	186,735	100.0%

Toronto	2016	%
Chinese	332,825	7.9%
English	331,890	7.9%
Canadian	323,175	7.7%
Irish	262,965	6.2%
Scottish	256,250	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	1,914,395	45.3%
Total Ethnic Origins Reported	4,222,775	100.0%

Note: Multiple responses are counted individually.

Total Visible Minority Population

University-Rosedale	2016	%
Total Visible Minorities	32,865	32.7%
Chinese	14,030	14.0%
South Asian	4,510	4.5%
Black	2,530	2.5%
Korean	2,265	2.3%
Arab	1,730	1.7%
Latin American	1,635	1.6%
Filipino	1,305	1.3%
West Asian	1,255	1.2%
Japanese	925	0.9%
Southeast Asian	885	0.9%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	490	0.5%
Multiple visible minorities	1,310	1.3%
All Others	67,655	67.3%
Total	100,520	100.0%

Toronto	2016	%
Total Visible Minorities	1,385,855	51.5%
South Asian	338,965	12.6%
Chinese	299,465	11.1%
Black	239,850	8.9%
Filipino	152,715	5.7%
Latin American	77,165	2.9%
West Asian	60,325	2.2%
Southeast Asian	41,645	1.5%
Korean	41,640	1.5%
Arab	36,030	1.3%
Japanese	13,415	0.5%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	36,975	1.4%
Multiple visible minorities	47,670	1.8%
All Others	1,305,810	48.5%
Total	2,691,665	100.0%

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

Labour Force

[Labour Force Glossary](#) ⓘ

Labour Force 15 years and over

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Labour Force Status	2016	%	2016	%
Population 15+ years	91,380	100.0%	2,294,785	100.0%
In the labour force	62,210	68.1%	1,483,680	64.7%
Employed	57,620	63.1%	1,361,375	59.3%
Unemployed	4,590	5.0%	122,305	5.3%
Not in the labour force	29,165	31.9%	811,110	35.3%
Unemployment rate (Unemployed as a % of Labour Force)		7.4%		8.2%
Participation rate - Male		72.0%		69.4%
Participation rate - Female		64.6%		64.6%

Labour Force 15 years and over by Occupation

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Occupation	2016	%	2016	%
Management	8,575	14.1%	163,965	11.4%
Business, finance and administration	11,055	18.2%	258,875	18.0%
Natural and applied sciences	5,105	8.4%	117,635	8.2%
Health	3,830	6.3%	84,360	5.9%
Education, law and social, community and government	11,700	19.3%	186,800	13.0%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	6,555	10.8%	80,195	5.6%
Sales and service	11,345	18.7%	345,140	24.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	1,785	2.9%	131,115	9.1%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	215	0.4%	7,560	0.5%
Manufacturing and utilities	555	0.9%	61,900	4.3%
Total	60,710	100.0%	1,437,545	100.0%

Labour Force 15 years and over by Industry

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Industry	2016	%	2016	%
Agriculture,forestry,fishing and hunting	95	0.2%	2,090	0.1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	100	0.2%	2,045	0.1%
Utilities	200	0.3%	5,915	0.4%
Construction	1,625	2.7%	76,475	5.3%
Manufacturing	1,770	2.9%	105,285	7.3%
Wholesale trade	1,420	2.3%	50,120	3.5%
Retail trade	4,310	7.1%	141,540	9.8%
Transportation and warehousing	1,005	1.7%	57,910	4.0%
Information and cultural industries	3,985	6.6%	61,350	4.3%
Finance and insurance	5,780	9.5%	120,005	8.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,850	3.0%	39,935	2.8%
Professional, scientific & technical services	11,075	18.2%	175,685	12.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	215	0.4%	4,085	0.3%
Admin. & support, waste mgmt. & remediation	1,925	3.2%	78,885	5.5%
Educational services	7,435	12.2%	110,280	7.7%
Health care and social assistance	5,635	9.3%	143,250	10.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,580	4.2%	34,995	2.4%
Accommodation and food services	4,785	7.9%	106,910	7.4%
Other services (except public administration)	2,440	4.0%	67,390	4.7%
Public administration	2,500	4.1%	53,390	3.7%
Total	60,715	100.0%	1,437,540	100.0%

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

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Place of Work Status	2016	%	2016	%
Worked at usual place	45,215	78.5%	1,094,805	80.4%
Worked at home	6,920	12.0%	101,280	7.4%
No fixed workplace address	4,835	8.4%	156,250	11.5%
Worked outside Canada	650	1.1%	9,040	0.7%
Total labour force	57,620	100.0%	1,361,375	100.0%

University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

Income and Shelter Costs

[Income and Shelter Costs Glossary](#) ⓘ

Household Income – 2015

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Household Income	2015	%	2015	%
Under \$5,000	3,265	6.4%	33,170	3.0%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,630	3.2%	22,905	2.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,175	4.2%	36,660	3.3%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,340	4.6%	54,290	4.9%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3,755	7.3%	95,150	8.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	3,610	7.0%	94,000	8.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	3,205	6.3%	90,710	8.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3,135	6.1%	83,580	7.5%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5,325	10.4%	144,925	13.0%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4,430	8.6%	114,350	10.3%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	3,915	7.6%	100,330	9.0%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2,900	5.7%	67,475	6.1%
\$150,000 and over	11,530	22.5%	175,380	15.8%
Total number of private households	51,215	100.0%	1,112,925	100.0%
All Households				
Average household income	\$170,832		\$102,721	
Median household income	\$68,733		\$65,808	
1-Person Households				
Average household income	\$83,593		\$55,409	
Median household income	\$41,136		\$38,196	

Shelter Costs

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Renter Households	2016	%	2016	%
Average rent	\$1,560		\$1,242	
Households spending >30% of household income (2015)	15,468	52.3%	246,086	46.8%
Owner Households				
Average major payments	\$2,029		\$1,682	
Households spending >30% of household income (2015)	6,036	27.9%	160,860	27.4%

University-Rosedale

City of Toronto Ward Profiles

2016 Census

2018 25-Wards

Low Income – 2015

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Low Income	2015	%	2015	%
Population in private households	100,515		2,691,665	
Low Income and % incidence of low income	20,260	20.2%	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

University-Rosedale			Toronto	
Individual Income	2015	%	2015	%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	16,250	18.4%	388,570	17.8%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13,535	15.3%	411,160	18.8%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9,835	11.1%	290,580	13.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7,170	8.1%	221,505	10.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	6,500	7.3%	188,475	8.6%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5,230	5.9%	144,180	6.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4,350	4.9%	114,915	5.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	4,060	4.6%	89,780	4.1%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	3,145	3.6%	69,855	3.2%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	2,770	3.1%	58,180	2.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6,770	7.6%	119,810	5.5%
\$150,000 and over	8,915	10.1%	90,220	4.1%
Total	88,535	100.0%	2,187,230	100%

All Persons			
Average income	\$98,820		\$52,268
Median income	\$36,437		\$30,122
Males			
Average income	\$134,807		\$62,667
Median income	\$39,188		\$33,526
Females			
Average income	\$66,073		\$42,807
Median income	\$34,353		\$27,551

Composition of Income (15 years and over) – 2015

University-Rosedale				Toronto		
Composition of Income	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %
Market Income	96.5%	97.6%	94.3%	90.7%	93.8%	86.7%
Employment income	71.0%	73.2%	67.0%	74.6%	77.8%	70.3%
Wages, salaries and commissions	63.8%	66.4%	59.1%	68.4%	70.8%	65.2%
Net self-employment income	7.2%	6.8%	7.9%	6.2%	7.0%	5.1%
Investment income	17.0%	17.2%	16.5%	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%
Private retirement income	4.6%	3.8%	6.1%	5.0%	4.5%	5.7%
Market income n.i.e.	3.8%	3.4%	4.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%
Government transfer payments	3.5%	2.4%	5.7%	9.3%	6.2%	13.3%
Old Age Security & GIS	1.0%	0.6%	1.7%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%
EI benefits	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Child benefits	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%	3.0%
Other government transfers	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%
Total 2015 income	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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. 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

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 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 2016 Census Profiles contain 2016 Census data and select 2011 Census and National Household Survey data for the 25-Ward model. The 25-Ward would apply to the 2018-2022 term of City Council. The 25-Ward model would replace the 44-Ward model, in effect since 2014.

The 2016 Ward Profiles include both 2016 Census data and select 2011 Census and National Household Survey data. The 2011 to 2016 comparison topics include Population, Dwellings and Families. Including profile information from 2011, from before the 25-Ward model existed, enables a better understanding of recent growth trends and key demographic indicators for each Ward in the 25-Ward model.

In order to compare 2011 and 2016 data, it is important to be aware of changes to Census data collection methods that have occurred in the last decade. The replacement of the voluntary 2011 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 of 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 and household samples used by Statistics Canada in 2011 and 2016 to produce the Ward data for [Population](#), [Dwellings](#), [Population in Dwellings](#) and [Families](#). The following table provides a summary by Ward Topic of the Census questionnaires used in 2011 and 2016 by Statistics Canada, the results of which were assembled by Statistics Canada to prepare the custom tabulations used in the City of Toronto Ward Profiles.

Ward Profile Topic	2016 Data	2011 Data
Population	Short Form Census	Short Form Census
Dwellings	Long Form Census	Short Form Census
Families	Long Form Census	Short Form Census
Population in Dwellings	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.

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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.

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](#)

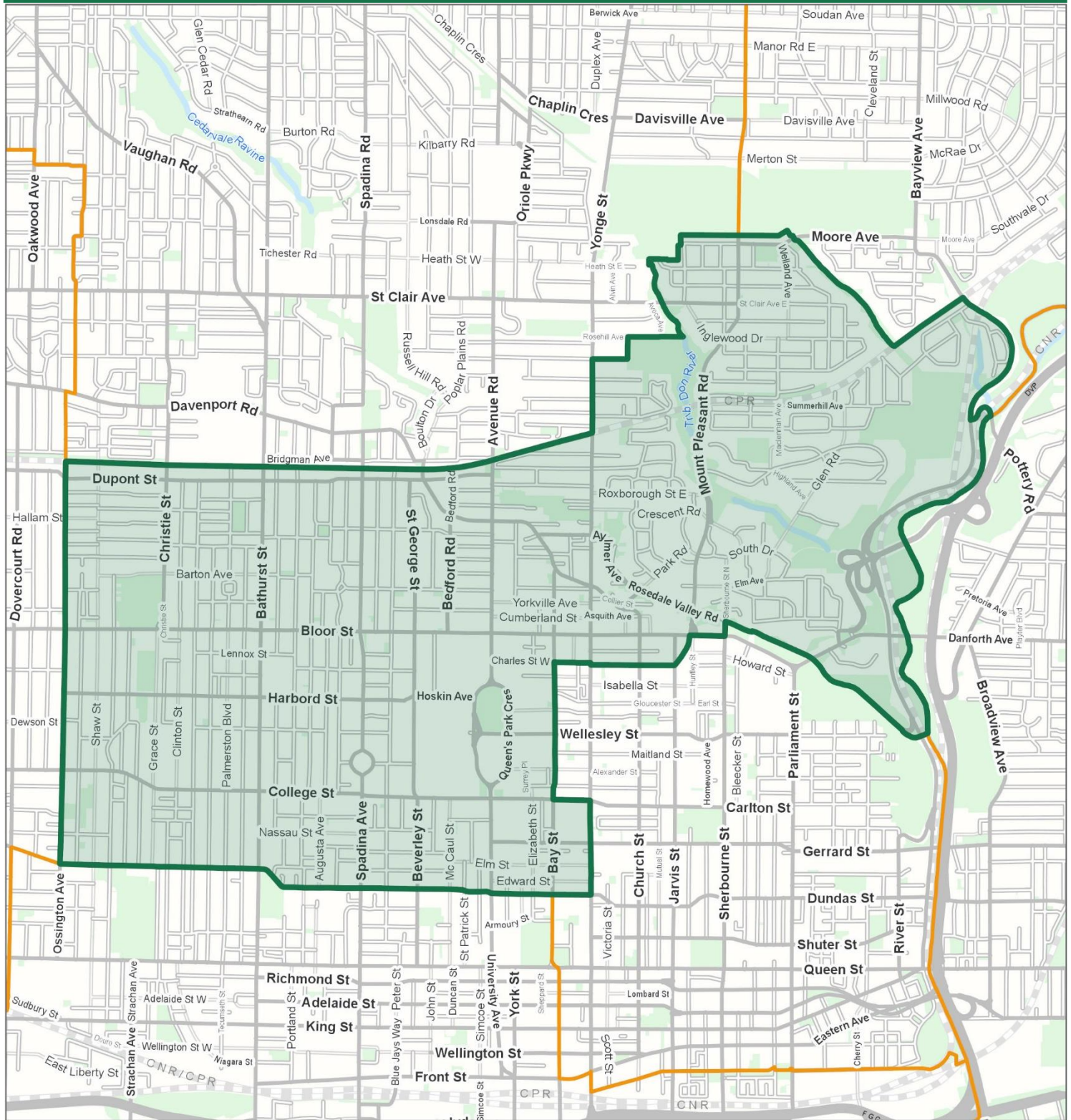
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