

April 29, 2022

2021 Census: Age, sex at birth and gender, and type of dwelling

The 2021 Census Day was May 11, 2021. On April 27, 2022, Statistics Canada released its second set of data from this Census, on age, sex at birth and gender, and on type of dwelling.

AGE

The City

- The 2021 Census recorded 2,794,356 people residing in Toronto. Of this total, 384,300 were age 0-14, 320,460 were age 15 to 24, 890,370 were age 25 to 44, 722,250 were age 45-64, and 476,990 were age 65 or older.
- The age structure of Toronto's population is continuing to shift. Since 2016, there are more people age 65 or older in Toronto than there are people under the age of 15. In the five years since the 2016 Census, Toronto has continued to have an increasing share of older adults. The share of the population age 65 or older has increased from 15.6% in 2016 to 17.1% in 2021. At the same time, the share of children age 0-14 decreased, from 14.6% in 2016 to 13.8% in 2021.
- Of particular note is that people age 85 and older numbered 71,860 in 2021, or 2.6% of the population. In the previous Census in 2016, this age group constituted 2.4% of the population, and in the 2011 Census, this group was only 2.1% of the population.
- While the population as a whole grew 2.3% from 2016 to 2021, some age groups saw their populations increase at a much higher rate. Each age group age 90 and older were in the top five fastest growing five year age groups between 2016 and 2021. 95-99 year olds increased the fastest at 34.7%. Those age 100 and over grew by 13.6%, and those age 90-94 grew by 12.6%.
- The second highest rate of population growth was in the 70-74 age group, as the "Baby Boom" generation (persons born between 1946 and 1965) reached this age bracket, causing it to increase by 27.0% from 2016 to 2021. The increase of population aged 65 and older of 50,045 from 2016 to 2021 is a significant proportion of the total population increase seen in the city of Toronto of 62,780.
- Conversely, there are age groups that declined. Children age 0-4 decreased the most, by 9.2%, while those age 5-9 declined by 4.4%. Young adults age 15-19 and age 20-24 declined by 7.4% and 4.7%, respectively. However, children aged 10-14 increased by 3.6%, reversing a previous trend of decline in that age group between 2011 and 2016. Over the past twenty years, these age groups have risen and declined at different times.
- Those age 45-49 and 50-54 declined by 7.9% and 9.1%, respectively. The decline in the latter age group is likely due to the Baby Boom generation aging out of this age group.

- In 2021, Toronto's mean age was 41.5, slightly lower than the average age of Ontario (41.8) and Canada (41.9). This compares with a mean age of 40.6 in Toronto in 2016.

The Regional Context

- In the GTHA region, Toronto tied with Hamilton for the oldest single tier or regional municipality with an average age of 41.5. Peel, with an average age of 39.4, was youngest.
- While Hamilton has the largest proportion of its population age 65 and over (at 18.3% as compared to Toronto's 17.1%), Hamilton does also have a greater proportion of its population under the age of 15 (16.0% as compared to Toronto's 13.8%). Peel is the youngest of the GTHA regional municipalities, with a smaller proportion of seniors (14.7% are 65 years and older), but Halton actually has the highest proportion of children (18.6% of its population is under age 15). York and Durham fall in-between, with smaller proportions of children than Halton, but smaller proportions of seniors than Hamilton and Toronto. Three of the GTHA single-tier or regional municipalities — Toronto, Hamilton and York — have a higher share of people aged 65 and over than under the age of 15.

The Local Context

- Statistics Canada reports that the downtowns of large urban centres are now hotspots for Millennials. In Toronto's Downtown, 17.6% of the 2021 population is comprised of Baby Boomers (people aged 56 to 75), compared to a much higher 40.5% as Millennials (people aged 25 to 40). Nationally, Toronto's downtown ranks third highest (after Calgary and Halifax) in terms of how much of its population is comprised of Millennials.
- Working age people — those aged 15-64 — account for 81.2% of the population of downtown Toronto, a much higher proportion than the Toronto average (69.2%). Among Canada's largest urban centres, only Calgary (82.2%) and Halifax (81.7%) have a higher share of the downtown population in this age group (see [Statistics Canada Daily, p.15](#)).
- Maps 2, 3 and 4 shows patterns of concentration across the age groups of children age 0-14; youth 15-24; and seniors age 65 and older. For children, there are concentrations across the city, but noticeably smaller proportions of children in the downtown core and midtown. Youth 15-24 show the highest concentrations near York University's Keele campus and University of Toronto's downtown campus, as well as the northwesterly and eastern parts of the city in general.
- Seniors age 65 and over also show pockets of concentration across Toronto, most noticeably around the Bridal Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills, Rosedale-Moore Park, Casa Loma and northern Scarborough areas. Concentrations of seniors 85+ are especially large in the Annex, South Kingsway, Banbury-Don Mills and northwest Scarborough.

SEX AT BIRTH AND GENDER

The 2021 Census of Population introduces the concept of gender for the first time and makes the distinction between sex at birth and gender. Sex at birth and gender refer to two different concepts but are interrelated. While sex at birth is primarily understood in terms of physical and biological features such as chromosomes, genitals and hormones, gender is a multidimensional concept that is influenced by several additional factors, including cultural and

behavioural norms and self-identity. Please refer to the Glossary of this background and Statistics Canada's Census Dictionary for further definition of these terms.

- Prior to 2021, the name of the variable "sex at birth" was "sex." Beginning in 2021, the variable "gender" is expected to be used by default in most social statistics programs at Statistics Canada. This definition maintains backward compatibility with 2016 Census information.
- In 2021, gender includes two categories: 'Men+' and 'Women+'. Men+ category refers to males. Statistics Canada states that 'starting in 2021, this category includes men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons'. Women+ category refers to females. Statistics Canada states that 'starting in 2021, this category includes women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons'.

The City

- In Toronto in 2021, there were 1,350,865 persons in the Men+ category (48% of the total) compared to 1,443,490 persons in the Women+ category (52% of the total).
- Statistics Canada also released 2016 data for the same gender categories which showed that the ratio of Men+ to Women+ in 2021 was similar to that of 2016 (1,313,590 persons in the Men+ category (48% of the total) compared to 1,417,980 persons in the Women+ category (52% of the total)).
- The ratio of males to females was 94 males for every 100 females. The ratio tends to decrease with older age groups. There were in fact more males than females for every 5 year age group up to the 20-24 age group. The ratio continues to decline with age. For the age group of 100 year olds and over, there are only 29 males for every 100 females.

Regional Context

- In May 2021, there were 59,460 people in Canada aged 15 and older living in a private household who were transgender (0.19%) and 41,355 who were non-binary (0.14%). Together, they represented 1 in 300 people, or 0.33% of the population aged 15 and older.
- Statistics Canada reports that just over half of non-binary people aged 15 and older (52.7%) lived in one of Canada's six largest urban centres: Toronto's share of the non-binary population is 15.3%, Montréal has 11.0%, Vancouver has 10.8%, Ottawa–Gatineau has 5.6%, Edmonton has 5.4% and Calgary has 4.5%.
- Nearly 1 in 6 non-binary people aged 15 and older (15.5%) lived in the downtown core of a large urban centre. This share was more than twice that of transgender people (7.0%) and over three times higher than that of cisgender people (4.7%).

TYPE OF DWELLING

The Type of Dwelling describes the structural type of dwelling occupied by private households. The data released includes the number of private households, the number of persons in private households, the households by number of persons and the type of dwelling structure.

The City

- The number of occupied private dwellings in Toronto grew from 1,112,929 in 2016 to 1,160,890 in 2021. Occupied private dwellings in the city of Toronto increased by 47,960 between 2016 and 2021. This represents 4.3% growth since 2016, about double the population growth rate for the same period. This compares with an increase of 65,055 occupied dwellings or 6.2% growth between 2011 and 2016.
- As of 2021, the number of one-person households in Toronto was 385,765, an increase of 7.2% over 2016. The number of two-person households increased by 6.0% to a total of 353,420 households. The number of three-person households grew at a more moderate rate of 1.4%. Households of four persons and more has decreased by 690 households over 2016, representing a 0.8% loss.
- There has been continuing growth in the number of one- and two-person households since 2016. These households together account for 63.7% of all households in Toronto, an increase to the 62.3% observed in 2016. The growth in the number of these households accounts for over half of the additional households in Toronto over the last fifteen years (54.6%).
- The average number of persons per household in Toronto has decreased from 2.42 to 2.38 in the last five years, as anticipated. The decline in average household size reflects trends in apartment unit construction over the same period in city of Toronto. Map 5 shows the average household size across the city.
- Of the total net increase of 47,965 occupied private dwellings since 2016 in Toronto, the net change of occupied dwellings by type of structure (and percentage change) is:
 - Single and semi-detached houses increased by 815 dwellings (0.3%) and 730 dwellings (1.0%) respectively;
 - Row houses increased by 1,280 dwellings (2.1%);
 - High-rise apartments (apartments in buildings with five or more storeys) increased by 49,350 dwellings (10.0%);
 - The number of households in low-rise apartments (apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys) decreased by 3,385 (-2.0%) and households in duplexes decreased by 725 (-1.5%).
- The city is becoming more dense. The increase of 49,350 apartment dwellings in buildings of five or more storeys since 2016 represents the largest absolute increase out of all dwelling types by a wide margin. In comparison, the structure type to add the next most dwellings, row houses, added 1,280 dwellings.
- Of the net increase of 47,965 occupied dwellings since 2016, more than the total of this net change is the net additional 49,350 apartment dwellings in buildings of five or more storeys. However, this is not necessarily reflective of the current housing stock on the ground as some existing dwellings are not occupied or not occupied by usual residents..

- According to CMHC, there were 70,857 apartment units completed in the city during a similar five-year period, May 1, 2016 to April 30, 2021. This number represents over 20,000 more units than the 49,350 additional apartment dwellings in buildings of five or more storeys reported between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. This suggests that there may be a large number of high-rise apartment units that have not yet been occupied, are not occupied by usual residents, were temporarily vacated during the pandemic, or were otherwise not counted in the 2021 Census.
- The growth in apartments, row-houses and apartment duplexes has decreased the proportions of single and semi-detached houses in Toronto between 2016 and 2021. The structural type of dwelling as a percentage of the total 1,160,890 occupied private dwellings in Toronto is:
 - Single and semi-detached houses represent 23.3% and 6.2% respectively;
 - Row houses represent 5.4%;
 - High-rise apartments represent 46.7%;
 - Low-rise apartments represent 14.0%;
 - Duplexes represent 4.1%.
- The 2021 Census shows a net increase between 2016 and 2021 of 2,010 ground-related dwellings in Toronto, including single-detached houses, semi-detached houses, row/town houses, duplexes, and other single-attached houses. CMHC counted 8,875 single-detached, semi-detached, and row houses completed between May 2016 and April 2021 in Toronto. Given the difference between these two data sources, it is possible that some of these ground-related dwellings were reclassified to another dwelling type in the 2021 Census. It is possible that this represents an attempt to capture secondary apartments. Further study will be required to review the volatility in the dwelling type categories reported by the 2021 Census to determine whether there has been any potential reclassification of dwellings since the last Census.
- In 2006, Statistics Canada reclassified about 53,000 single and semi-detached dwellings into apartments in duplexes and apartments in buildings under five storeys. This precluded any comparison of current dwelling counts with those prior to 2006. For more information, see Dwelling Type Reclassification in the Notes and Glossary.
- City Planning recently published [Right-Sizing Housing and Generational Turnover](#), which examines housing suitability, right-sizing, turnover, and downsizing in Toronto. The analysis in the bulletin determined that total demand is likely to be satisfied but there would need to be a shift in supply to meet the needs for different types of units. The city would see built 88,000 more apartments than required, but 77,000 fewer single detached, semi-detached and townhouse units than are likely to be demanded. To meet this demand would require an additional 2,200 ground-related units built per year, and a shift in supply of up to 2,500 fewer apartment units. The current supply of predominantly high-density condominium apartment units built since 2011 appeals to the demands of the regional housing market but may not match the demand anticipated for ground-related units, units with three or more bedrooms, and purpose-built rental units. The City is currently engaged in many initiatives to increase housing supply and options to address this mismatch, particularly as it relates to the supply of ground-related housing, including increasing permissions for laneway suites, garden suites, and multiplexes.

- The Census counts laneway suites as single-detached houses, and would also include garden suites in the same category. Any laneway suite that was built and occupied before the 2021 Census would therefore be included in the count of single-detached houses. It is too early to see any direct results of these city-led initiatives in the 2021 breakdown of dwelling types. Implementation of the Expanding Housing Options in Neighbourhoods initiatives of the City Planning Division, including the Multiplex and Garden Suites studies may contribute to the production of additional semi-detached, duplex, row, or low-rise apartment dwelling units. As these initiatives are implemented, the dwelling type breakdown in future censuses may start to reflect a changing composition of ground-related housing in the city's low-rise neighbourhoods.

The Regional Context

- Toronto has accounted for 33.2% of the growth in occupied dwellings in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) in the last five years. In the last fifteen years, the city accounted for 35.1% of all growth in occupied dwellings in the GTHA.
- The rest of the GTHA increased by 96,510 occupied private dwellings since 2016, a growth of 6.8%. The increase by type of structure since 2016 is:
 - Single and semi-detached houses increased by 42,350 and 5,145 dwellings respectively;
 - Row houses increased by 17,850 dwellings;
 - High-rise apartments increased by 23,420 dwellings;
 - Low-rise apartments increased by 6,040 dwellings;
 - Duplexes increased by 2,060 dwellings.
- The average number of persons in private households is lowest in Toronto (2.38) and highest in Peel Region (3.20) and York Region (3.00).
- Map 6 "Concentration of 5+ Storey Apartment Dwellings in the GTHA by Census Tract, 2021" shows the percentage distribution of apartment dwellings with 5 or more storeys by Census Tract for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area using the Census 2021 data in apartments in buildings of 5 or more storeys across the GTHA.

The Local Context

- Map 7 "Change in 5+ Storey Dwellings – 2016 to 2021" shows the change in apartment dwellings in buildings of 5 or more storeys by Census Tract for the city of Toronto.
- Map 8 "Predominant Structural Type of Dwelling, 2021" shows that the city's urban growth centres are adding higher-density residential units.
- Map 9 "Dwellings in Low-rise Structures by Census Tract, 2021" shows the distribution of "missing middle" housing across the city.

GROWTH

- In January 2022, Statistics Canada released its Annual Demographic Estimates for Subprovincial Areas (ADE). This includes population estimates for the city of Toronto of 2,990,856 people in 2020 and 2,974,293 people as of July 1, 2021. According to the ADE, the city's population declined by 16,563 people or by 0.6% between 2020 and 2021. By comparison, the city grew by 27,627 people between 2019 and 2020, and no doubt most of that growth occurred before the pandemic impacts starting March 2020. These preliminary estimates are based on the 2016 Census plus adjustments for recent migration and Census undercounting. These estimates will be revised by Statistics Canada in later years utilizing the 2021 Census results.
- As part of this second release of 2021 Census data, Statistics Canada published 'A generational portrait of Canada's aging population from the 2021 Census', an article which highlights the increase in Millennial population, due to immigration, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on recent immigration.¹ The article states that nationwide, "Population estimates showed that in the 2020/2021 period, the population growth of millennials (people aged 25 to 40 in 2021) and Generation Z (people aged 9 to 24 in 2021) slowed considerably. Therefore, if we look at 2018/2019, the last full period before the pandemic, the millennial population grew 2.2% and Generation Z 2.4%, compared with 0.8% and 0.6%, respectively, in 2020/2021. Moreover, for the first time, Generation X saw almost no population growth in 2020/2021." This analysis demonstrates the impact of the pandemic on these younger populations and suggests that younger populations may have grown at higher rates had immigration not been impacted.
- There are strong prospects for continued population growth in the city of Toronto. The City tracks all applications for proposed residential development. There were 531,500 residential units in development projects with activity between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2021. Of these, approximately 168,300 proposed units were approved but not yet built. Most of these proposed units are apartments. If these proposed units were occupied at the same rate as apartments in buildings of 5 or more storeys built between 2011 and 2016, they would house about 281,100 persons. These units represent some of the potential for additional population in the near future

GLOSSARY

Statistics Canada maintains a [Census Dictionary](#) for the Census of Population, 2021. Many more terms associated with the Census can be found there. Statistics Canada also publishes [2021 Census of Population reference products](#) with further information.

Age: The age of a person on the day of the Census, May 11, 2021.

Census Division (CD): a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). Census Division is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, *municipalité régionale de comté* (MRC) and regional district) or their equivalents.

¹ <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/as-sa/98-200-X/2021003/98-200-X2021003-eng.cfm>

Census Tract (CT): a small, geographic area, typically with a population smaller than 10,000 persons. Their geography is relatively stable over time to allow for comparison of changes from Census to Census.

Centre: as seen in several Maps, Centres are defined in the City of Toronto Official Plan. They play an important role in how the City manages growth. The Scarborough, North York, Etobicoke and Yonge-Eglinton Centres are places with excellent transit accessibility where jobs, housing and services will be concentrated in dynamic mixed use settings with different levels of activity and intensity. More information can be found in the [Toronto Official Plan](#).

Downtown: The City of Toronto's definition of Downtown is consistent with the definition of [Downtown](#) used by [Statistics Canada](#) in their reporting on growth in urban centres based on the 2021 Census results. Downtown is bounded by Lake Ontario to the south, Bathurst Street to the west, the mid-town rail corridor and Rosedale Valley Road to the north and the Don River to the east, as defined in Map 41-1 of the Downtown Plan of the City of Toronto Official Plan. Downtown is the largest economic node in the city and the region. Parts of Downtown are expected to see growth, and the Downtown Plan directs how and where within Downtown that growth should occur. More information can be found in the [Toronto Official Plan](#).

Dwelling Completion: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) defines a completion as the stage at which all the proposed construction work on a dwelling unit has been performed, although under some circumstances a dwelling may be counted as completed where up to 10 per cent of the proposed work remains to be done.

Dwelling Types

Private dwellings are classified into the following nine mutually exclusive categories:

- **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 having any other dwellings either above or below. Townhouses attached to a high-rise building are also classified as row houses.
- **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).
- **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 pad and 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, houseboat or floating home.

Dwelling Type Reclassification is a process undertaken by Statistics Canada to accommodate changing dwelling occupancy patterns. In past Censuses, there have been reclassifications of the type of dwelling. In 2006 and 1996, the type of dwelling was coded by Census representatives in the field. In 2011, 2016, and 2021, the type of dwelling was coded for only a portion of the dwellings. In areas where questionnaires were mailed to respondents and no enumerator or canvasser visited the dwelling, the structural type of dwelling reflects the classification from 2006. For the 2021 Census, the information for structural type of dwelling was validated or updated for 9.5% of private dwellings in Ontario during the listing and field operation activities leading up to Census Day (compared to 30.6% in 2016). For the remaining 90.5% of dwellings, the dwelling structural type is based on Statistics Canada's dwelling register, which draws from administrative sources and prior listing and field operation activities. Statistics Canada states that 'the areas that were not field validated as part of the 2021 Census were generally the most stable across the data holdings of Statistics Canada's dwelling register. As a result, the quality of the structural type of dwelling information is still considered of high quality'. However, the 2006 reclassification precludes comparisons of current counts of dwellings by structural type to Census counts of 2001 and prior years.

Garden suites are an additional self-contained living accommodation, usually located in the rear yard, but not on a public lane, and are separate or detached from the main house. The Garden Suite initiative is part of the Expanding Housing Options in Neighbourhoods (EHON) initiative. EHON is intended to support the construction of a range of low-rise housing across the City's low-rise neighbourhoods, increasing both the variety and type of housing available in these areas. In February 2022, Toronto City Council expanded permissions to allow residents to build garden suites on residential properties in the City. The By-law is currently under appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal and not yet in force.

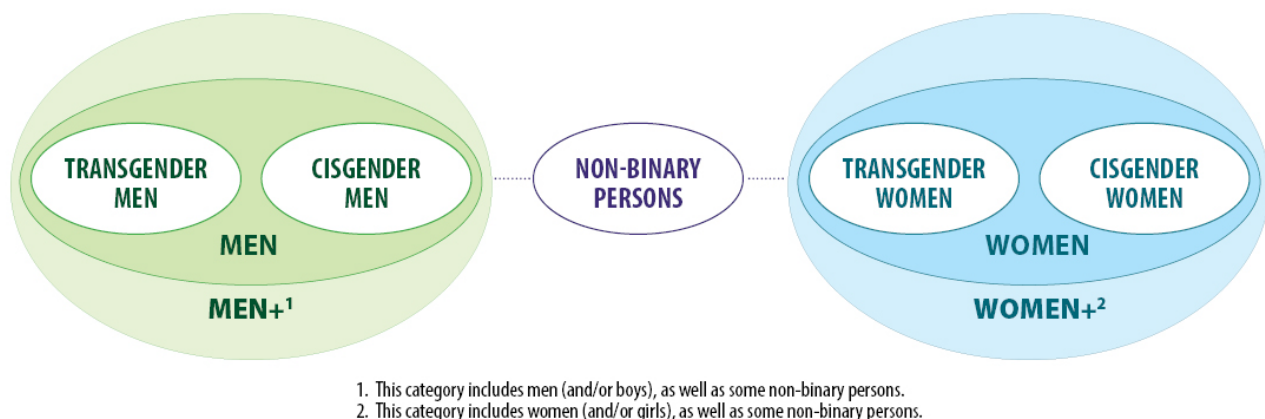
Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Gender includes the following concepts:

- gender identity, which refers to the gender that a person feels internally and individually;
- gender expression, which refers to the way a person presents their gender, regardless of their gender identity, through body language, aesthetic choices or accessories (e.g. clothes, hairstyle and makeup), which may have traditionally been associated with a specific gender.

A person's gender may differ from their sex at birth, and from what is indicated on their current identification or legal documents such as their birth certificate, passport or driver's licence. A

person's gender may change over time. Some people may not identify with a specific gender. Information pertaining to gender is collected according to three options: male, female and a write-in option, "or please specify this person's gender." It is collected for the total population, including for children aged 14 and younger. Statistics Canada note that data aggregation to a two-category gender variable will sometimes be necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. For city of Toronto, gender data was disseminated using the two-category gender variables 'Men+' and 'Women+' as illustrated in the following graphic prepared by Statistics Canada. See Figure 1.

Figure 1: Gender variables



Source: Statistics Canada

GTHA refers to the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area. This area is comprised of the single-tier municipalities of Toronto and Hamilton, the regional municipalities of York, Durham, Peel, and Halton, and the cities and towns within the GTHA regional municipalities. This is not the same geography as the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area as defined by Statistics Canada.

Laneway suites are a type of second unit permitted in the City of Toronto since July 2019. A laneway suite is a self-contained residential unit located in its own building, often in the back yard, on a lot adjacent to a public laneway. Laneway suites provide an additional form of low-rise housing within the City's neighbourhoods. As of May 2021, 238 building permit applications for new laneway suites had been submitted to the City, as well as 167 applications to the Committee of Adjustment related to construction of a laneway suite. Building permit applications for Laneway suites have been increasing year over year.

Mean: Typically often referred to as the average, the mean is a statistic which is calculated by adding up a series of values and then dividing by the total number of values. For example, the mean age for the city of Toronto is calculated by adding together the ages of all the people in Toronto and then dividing that total by the total number of people in Toronto.

Median: A statistic which refers to the mid-point of a distribution. For age distribution, the median age would be the age for which exactly one half of the population is older and the other half is younger. While included in previous Census profiles, the median age was not reported in this initial data release from Statistics Canada.

Multiplex refers to a building type with more than one unit, which can include duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes containing two, three and four units respectively. A Multiplex study also forms part of the EHON initiative. The scope of the study has expanded to also consider low-rise apartment buildings with five or more units, up to four storeys in height, particularly near rapid transit and amenities. Initial analysis suggests that permitting multiplexes in all Residential-zoned lands across the city would allow incremental growth to occur within walking distance to TTC service and allow for flexibility in housing types for people in all of Toronto's Neighbourhoods while making use of existing infrastructure and amenities for daily living.

Neighbourhood: The City of Toronto identifies 158 social planning neighbourhoods to help government and community agencies with their local planning. These neighbourhoods allow the provision of socio-economic data at a meaningful geographic area. Not all people define neighbourhoods the same way, but for the purposes of statistical reporting these neighbourhoods were defined based on Statistics Canada Census Tracts. To account for differential population change since 1996, when the original 140 neighbourhoods were designed, the City is splitting a few large neighbourhoods. As of Spring of 2022 there are 158 neighbourhoods in total, and new apps and neighbourhood profiles will be launched to explain the change and support the new structure. More information about [City of Toronto neighbourhoods](#) can be found on the City's website.

Sex at birth refers to sex assigned at birth. Sex at birth is typically assigned based on a person's reproductive system and other physical characteristics. Sex at birth may also be understood as the sex recorded at a person's birth (for example, what was recorded on their birth certificate). Information pertaining to sex at birth is collected on the census according to two categories: male and female. It is reported for the total population.

Undercoverage is the number of persons excluded by the Census who should have been counted, as determined by Statistics Canada. Although Statistics Canada makes a great effort to count every person, in each Census a notable number of people are left out for a variety of reasons. For example, people may be traveling, some dwellings are hard to find, and some people simply refuse to participate. Overcoverage can also occur, when people are counted more than once or should not have been counted in a given population. Undercoverage is generally more common than overcoverage. The total impact of the coverage errors is the net undercoverage.

Private dwelling occupied by usual residents: A private dwelling occupied by usual residents refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 11, 2021.

Size of household refers to the number of persons residing in private households. Collective households and households outside Canada are not included.

NOTES

The age, sex and gender number in this Backgrounder are not adjusted for undercoverage, See the Glossary for an explanation of undercoverage.

All figures in this backgrounder are randomly rounded to multiples of 5 by Statistics Canada as a privacy measure.

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

The information previously collected by the long-form Census questionnaire was collected in 2011 as part of the voluntary National Household Survey. In 2016, Statistics Canada restored the mandatory long-form Census questionnaire in an effort to improve data collection. The numbers reported in this backgrounder are based on the mandatory short-form component of the Census for both 2011, 2016 and 2021, and therefore can be compared.

Prior to the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada classified single and semi-detached dwelling structures that contained apartments as either single detached or semi-detached structures. In 2006, Statistics Canada classified ground-related dwellings with apartments as apartments or flats in duplexes or units in apartments with less than 5 storeys. Approximately 53,000 ground-related units were reclassified. As a result, this Backgrounder excludes comparison of dwelling types prior to 2006.

FUTURE CENSUS RELEASES

The City of Toronto will be releasing more backgrounders coinciding with each Census release, except for the Census of Agriculture. The [2021 Census release schedule](#) is available from Statistics Canada online. The City of Toronto will be preparing backgrounders for the following releases:

Table 1: 2021 Census Release Schedule – Future Releases

Date of Release	Census Topic
July 13, 2022	Families, households, and marital status Canadian military experience Income
August 17, 2022	Language
September 21, 2022	Indigenous peoples Housing
October 26, 2022	Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship Ethnocultural and religious diversity Mobility and migration
November 30, 2022	Education Labour Language of work Commuting Instruction in the official minority language

PAST CENSUS RELEASES

The City of Toronto has released the following backgrounder to date, to coincide with the 2021 Census release schedule. Older backgrounders relating to 2016 Census and 2011 Census and National Household Survey topics can also be accessed on the City's website, under item [City of Toronto Census Reports](#).

Table 2: 2021 Census Release Schedule – Previous Releases

Date of Release	Census Topic	City of Toronto Backgrounder
February 9, 2022	Population and Dwelling Counts	Link

REFERENCES

Prepared by staff from:

- City Planning, Planning, Research and Analytics
- Children's Services, Service System Planning and Policy Development
- Economic Development and Culture, Policy and Research
- Social Development, Finance and Administration, Social Policy Analysis and Research

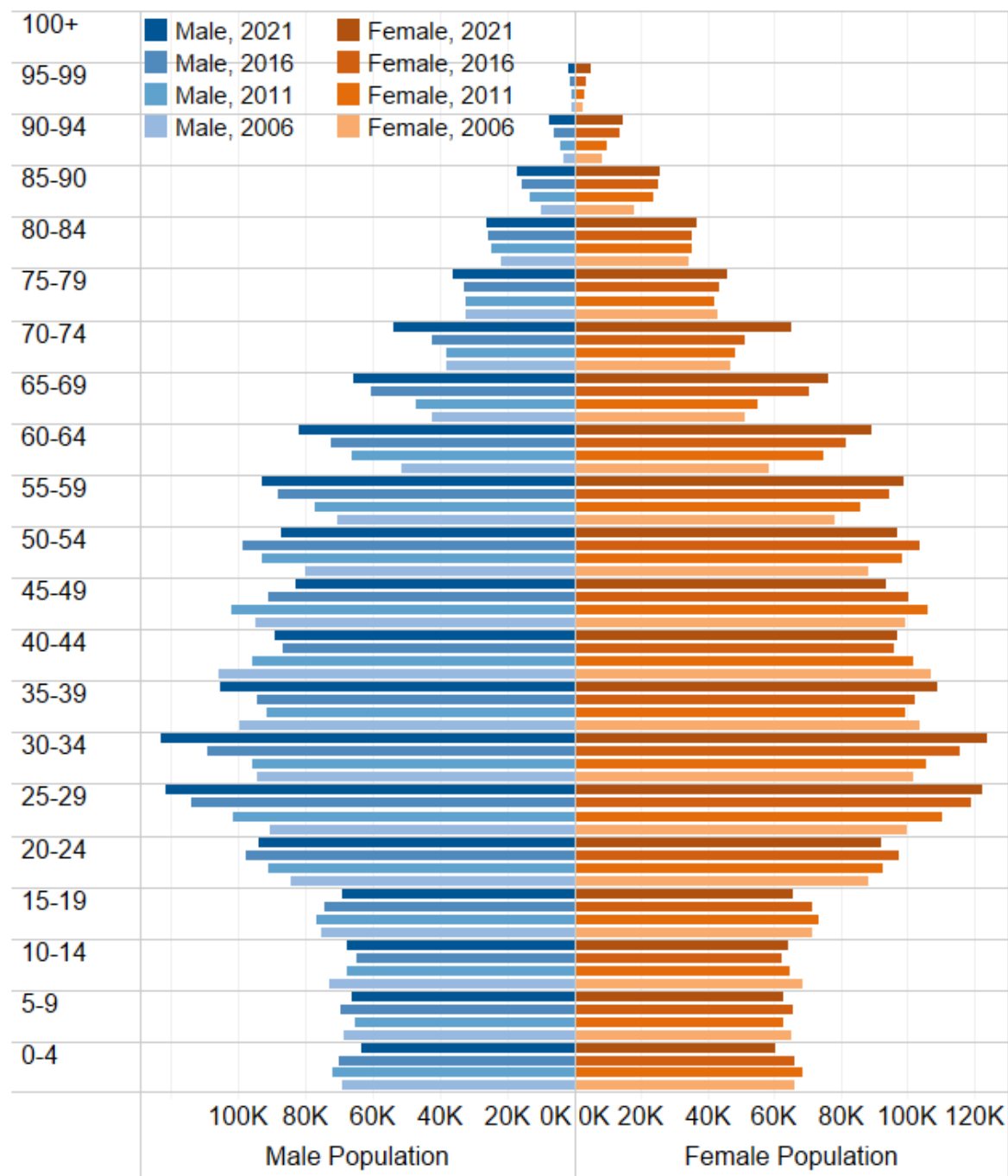
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TABLES, CHARTS AND MAPS

Age and Gender

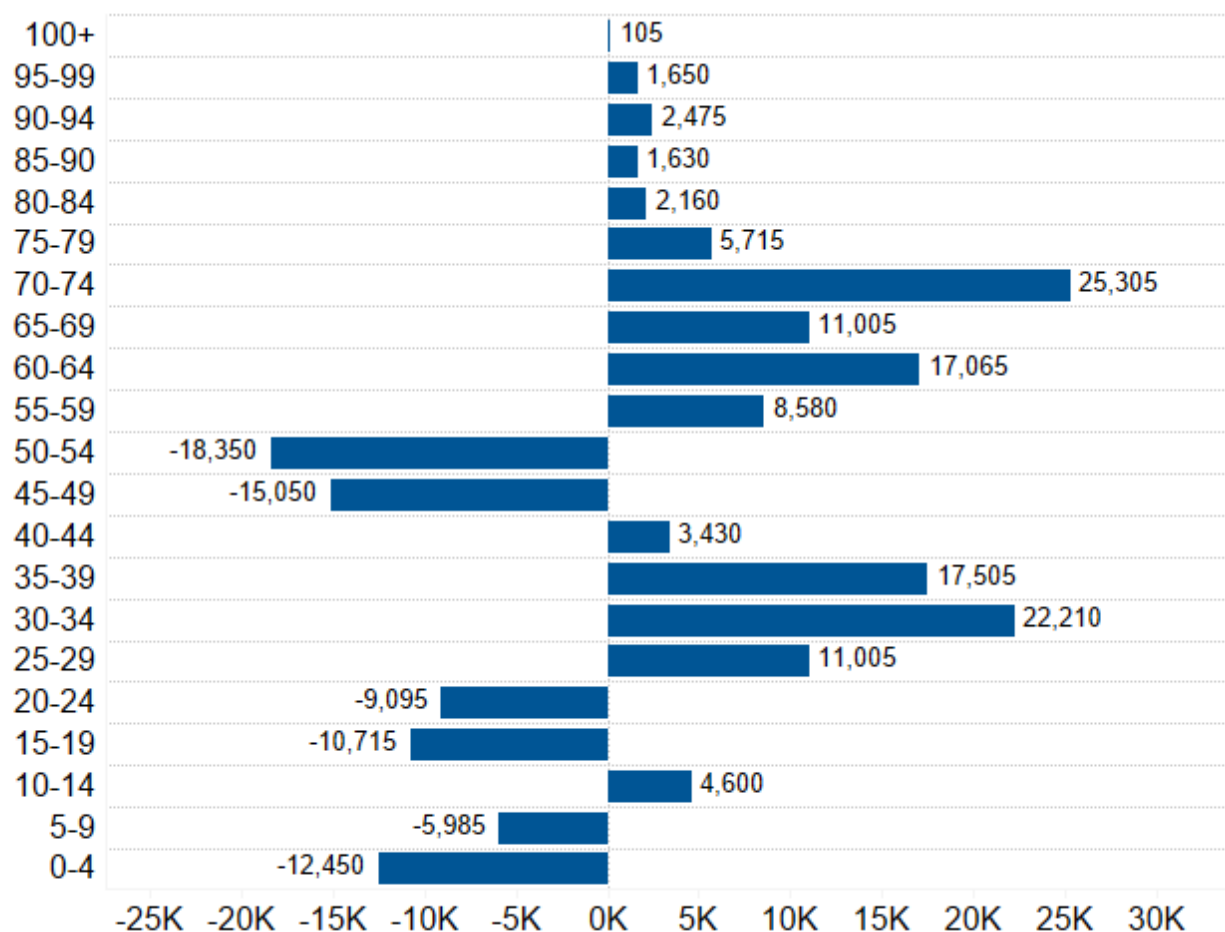
Figure 2: Age and Sex* Population Pyramid, City of Toronto, 2006-2021



Note: 2021 population by gender is based on the gender variable. For all other years in this figure, population by sex is based on the former sex variable. Statistics Canada advise that comparing these two variables together will not result in a significant impact on historical trends, given the small size of the transgender and non-binary populations.

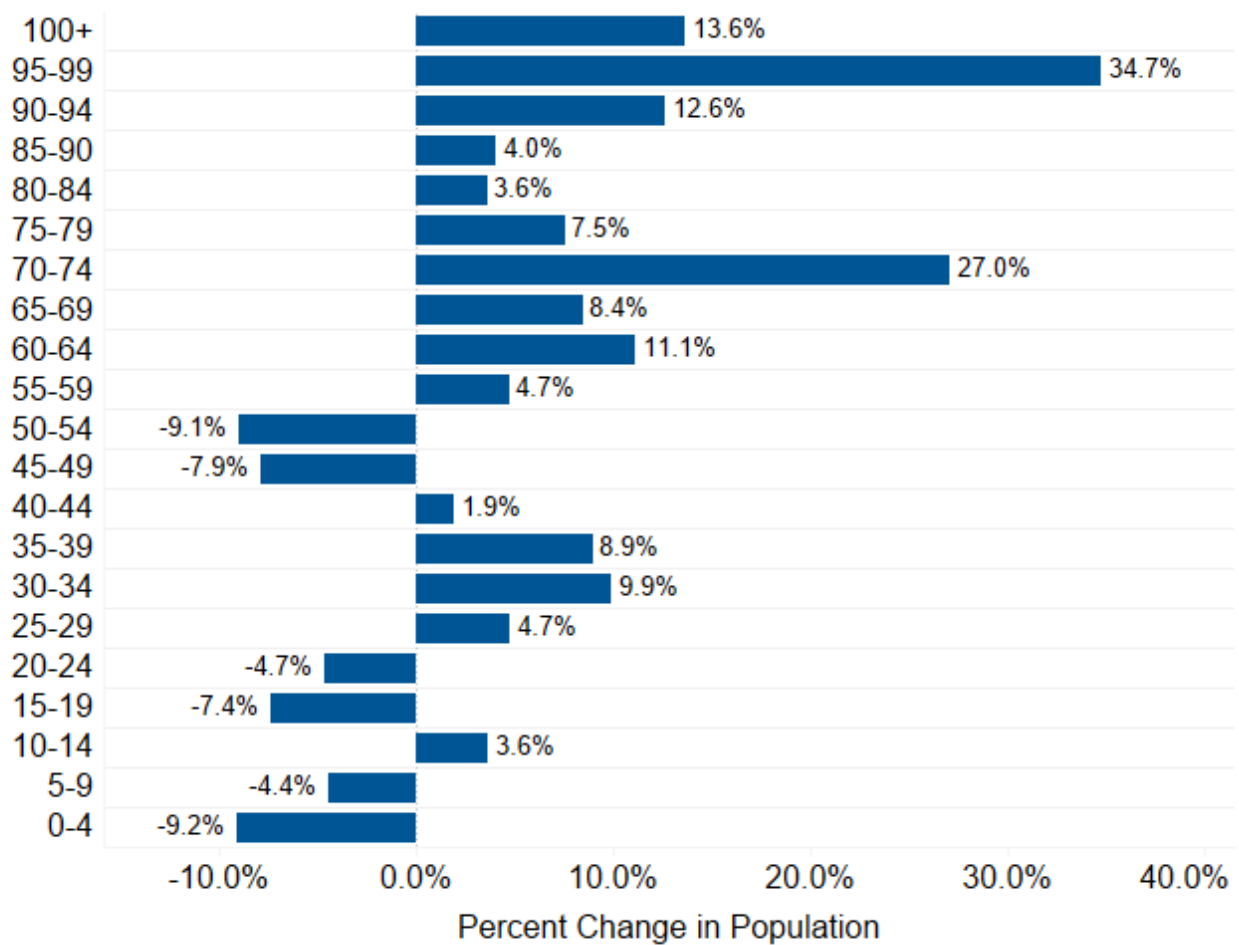
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 3: Absolute Population Change by 5-Year Age Groups, City of Toronto, 2016-2021



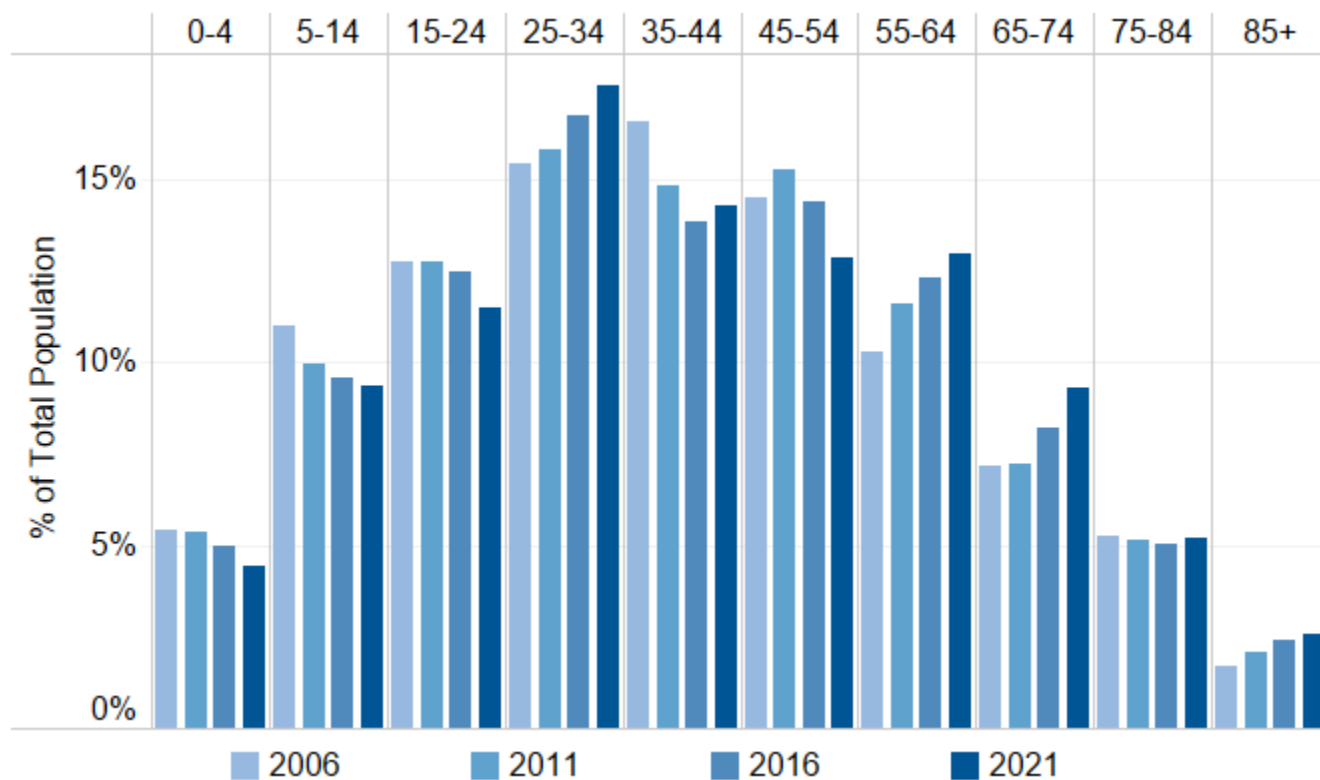
Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Figure 4: Percent Population Change by 5-Year Age Groups, City of Toronto, 2016-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Figure 5: Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, City of Toronto, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Table 3: Population by Age and Sex*, 2006-2021, City of Toronto

Age	2006			2011			2016			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	134,980	69,095	65,885	140,510	72,085	68,425	136,000	69,895	66,105	123,550	63,380	60,170
5-9	133,595	68,655	64,940	128,065	65,400	62,665	135,025	69,350	65,680	129,040	66,350	62,690
10-14	141,045	72,755	68,290	132,290	67,770	64,525	127,110	64,945	62,165	131,710	67,665	64,040
15-19	146,205	74,975	71,230	150,040	76,845	73,195	145,525	74,240	71,285	134,810	69,135	65,675
20-24	172,450	84,465	87,985	183,465	90,730	92,735	194,745	97,415	97,330	185,650	93,740	91,915
25-29	190,255	90,355	99,900	211,850	101,285	110,565	232,950	113,905	119,040	243,955	121,370	122,585
30-34	195,670	94,030	101,640	201,165	95,730	105,435	224,575	108,895	115,675	246,785	122,845	123,935
35-39	203,020	99,440	103,580	190,405	91,290	99,115	196,305	94,070	102,240	213,810	105,070	108,740
40-44	212,595	105,745	106,850	197,400	95,545	101,850	182,390	86,535	95,860	185,820	88,905	96,910
45-49	193,985	94,525	99,460	207,625	101,820	105,805	190,925	90,860	100,065	175,875	82,600	93,275
50-54	168,440	80,170	88,270	191,295	92,850	98,440	202,410	98,735	103,670	184,060	87,130	96,925
55-59	148,120	70,215	77,905	162,535	76,955	85,580	182,800	88,145	94,660	191,380	92,710	98,665
60-64	109,465	51,385	58,080	140,960	66,220	74,745	153,870	72,270	81,600	170,935	81,960	88,970
65-69	93,830	42,515	51,315	102,450	47,275	55,175	130,545	60,360	70,180	141,550	65,525	76,025
70-74	85,165	38,300	46,865	86,185	38,060	48,130	93,605	42,320	51,285	118,910	53,985	64,930
75-79	74,900	32,210	42,690	74,210	32,455	41,755	76,165	32,730	43,430	81,880	36,035	45,850
80-84	56,450	22,070	34,380	59,630	24,515	35,115	60,630	25,670	34,965	62,790	26,000	36,785
85-90	28,080	10,115	17,965	36,930	13,290	23,635	40,800	15,665	25,135	42,430	16,995	25,435
90-94	11,530	3,490	8,040	13,875	4,465	9,410	19,680	6,185	13,500	22,155	7,545	14,610
95-99	3,020	765	2,255	3,630	910	2,720	4,750	1,280	3,475	6,400	1,720	4,675
100+	475	100	375	535	90	445	770	125	650	875	195	680
Total	2,503,275	1,205,375	1,297,900	2,615,055	1,255,570	1,359,485	2,731,575	1,313,595	1,417,995	2,794,355	1,350,865	1,443,490

Notes: 2021 population by gender is based on the gender variable. For all other years in this figure, population by sex is based on the former sex variable. Statistics Canada advise that comparing these two variables together will not result in a significant impact on historical trends, given the small size of the transgender and non-binary populations. Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Census 2021: Age, sex at birth and gender, and type of dwelling

Table 4: Percent Population Change by 5-Year Age Groups, 2006-2021, City of Toronto

Age	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
0-4	4.1%	-3.2%	-9.2%
5-9	-4.1%	5.4%	-4.4%
10-14	-6.2%	-3.9%	3.6%
15-19	2.6%	-3.0%	-7.4%
20-24	6.4%	6.1%	-4.7%
25-29	11.4%	10.0%	4.7%
30-34	2.8%	11.6%	9.9%
35-39	-6.2%	3.1%	8.9%
40-44	-7.1%	-7.6%	1.9%
45-49	7.0%	-8.0%	-7.9%
50-54	13.6%	5.8%	-9.1%
55-59	9.7%	12.5%	4.7%
60-64	28.8%	9.2%	11.1%
65-69	9.2%	27.4%	8.4%
70-74	1.2%	8.6%	27.0%
75-79	-0.9%	2.6%	7.5%
80-84	5.6%	1.7%	3.6%
85-90	31.5%	10.5%	4.0%
90-94	20.3%	41.8%	12.6%
95-99	20.2%	30.9%	34.7%
100+	12.6%	43.9%	13.6%
Total	4.5%	4.5%	2.3%

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Table 5: Population by 5-Year Age Group and Gender, City of Toronto, 2021

	Total Population		Men+		Women+	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	123,550	4.4%	63,380	4.7%	60,170	4.2%
5-9	129,040	4.6%	66,350	4.9%	62,690	4.3%
10-14	131,710	4.7%	67,665	5.0%	64,040	4.4%
15-19	134,810	4.8%	69,135	5.1%	65,675	4.5%
20-24	185,650	6.6%	93,740	6.9%	91,915	6.4%
25-29	243,955	8.7%	121,370	9.0%	122,585	8.5%
30-34	246,785	8.8%	122,845	9.1%	123,935	8.6%
35-39	213,810	7.7%	105,070	7.8%	108,740	7.5%
40-44	185,820	6.6%	88,905	6.6%	96,910	6.7%
45-49	175,875	6.3%	82,600	6.1%	93,275	6.5%
50-54	184,060	6.6%	87,130	6.4%	96,925	6.7%
55-59	191,380	6.8%	92,710	6.9%	98,665	6.8%
60-64	170,935	6.1%	81,960	6.1%	88,970	6.2%
65-69	141,550	5.1%	65,525	4.9%	76,025	5.3%
70-74	118,910	4.3%	53,985	4.0%	64,930	4.5%
75-79	81,880	2.9%	36,035	2.7%	45,850	3.2%
80-84	62,790	2.2%	26,000	1.9%	36,785	2.5%
85-90	42,430	1.5%	16,995	1.3%	25,435	1.8%
90-94	22,155	0.8%	7,545	0.6%	14,610	1.0%
95-99	6,400	0.2%	1,720	0.1%	4,675	0.3%
100+	875	0.0%	195	0.0%	680	0.0%
Total	2,794,370	100.0%	1,350,860	100.0%	1,443,485	100.0%

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Figure 6: Top 10 Ranking of Neighbourhoods by Age Group

PERSONS			PERCENT		
Children			Children		
NBHD#	Neighbourhood Name	0-14 Years	NBHD#	Neighbourhood Name	0-14 Years
2	Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	5,700	55	Thorncliffe Park	24.1%
55	Thorncliffe Park	4,975	105	Lawrence Park North	20.1%
25	Glenfield-Jane Heights	4,960	32	Englemount-Lawrence	20.1%
141	Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn	4,840	89	Runnymede-Bloor West Village	19.8%
136	West Hill	4,530	114	Lambton Baby Point	19.4%
120	Clairlea-Birchmount	4,505	24	Black Creek	18.8%
32	Englemount-Lawrence	4,310	64	Woodbine Corridor	18.8%
1	West Humber-Clairville	4,305	139	Scarborough Village	18.5%
16	Stonegate-Queensway	4,220	121	Oakridge	18.5%
119	Wexford/Maryvale	4,180	44	Flemington Park	18.5%
Youth			Youth		
NBHD#	HdNameNew	15-24 Years	NBHD#	HdNameNew	15-24 Years
1	West Humber-Clairville	5,065	169	Bay-Cloverhill	27.8%
2	Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	5,030	170	Yonge-Bay Corridor	16.8%
169	Bay-Cloverhill	4,880	27	York University Heights	16.7%
27	York University Heights	4,780	2	Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	16.0%
25	Glenfield-Jane Heights	4,325	167	Church-Wellesley	15.6%
141	Golfdale-Cedarbrae-Woburn	3,940	145	Malvern West	15.4%
136	West Hill	3,910	168	Downtown Yonge East	15.4%
144	Morningside Heights	3,630	1	West Humber-Clairville	15.0%
146	Malvern East	3,515	78	Kensington-Chinatown	14.8%
167	Church-Wellesley	3,495	103	Lawrence Park South	14.7%
Seniors			Seniors		
NBHD#	HdNameNew	65+ Years	NBHD#	HdNameNew	65+ Years
42	Banbury-Don Mills	7,185	49	Bayview Woods-Steeles	30.4%
95	Annex	6,715	48	Hillcrest Village	28.7%
129	Agincourt North	6,660	41	Bridle Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills	28.2%
118	Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan	6,475	12	Markland Wood	27.9%
116	Steeles	6,380	98	Rosedale-Moore Park	27.8%
130	Milliken	5,965	116	Steeles	27.8%
98	Rosedale-Moore Park	5,640	140	Guildwood	27.3%
1	West Humber-Clairville	5,625	8	Humber Heights-Westmount	26.9%
35	Westminster-Branson	5,415	96	Casa Loma	26.8%
147	L'Amoreaux West	5,335	42	Banbury-Don Mills	26.2%

Table 6: Population by Select Age Groups, 2021, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area

Age	GTHA	Toronto	Rest of the GTHA	Durham	Peel	York	Halton	Hamilton
0-14	1,143,430	384,300	759,130	125,505	240,135	191,215	111,035	91,240
15-24	904,130	320,460	583,670	84,500	206,925	148,215	75,830	68,200
25-44	2,078,110	890,370	1,187,740	185,705	407,350	290,995	147,870	155,820
45-64	1,956,395	722,250	1,234,145	190,215	383,990	343,725	166,420	149,795
65+	1,199,660	476,990	722,670	111,080	212,630	199,185	95,485	104,290
85+	160,980	71,860	89,120	13,645	23,535	24,025	13,230	14,685
Total	7,281,725	2,794,370	4,487,355	696,990	1,451,025	1,173,335	596,640	569,350
Average Age	Not Available	41.5	Not Available	40.2	39.4	41.4	40.2	41.5

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Table 7: Percent of Population by Select Age Groups, 2021, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area

Age	GTHA	Toronto	Rest of the GTHA	Durham	Peel	York	Halton	Hamilton
0-14	15.7%	13.8%	16.9%	18.0%	16.5%	16.3%	18.6%	16.0%
15-24	12.4%	11.5%	13.0%	12.1%	14.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.0%
25-44	28.5%	31.9%	26.5%	26.6%	28.1%	24.8%	24.8%	27.4%
45-64	26.9%	25.8%	27.5%	27.3%	26.5%	29.3%	27.9%	26.3%
65+	16.5%	17.1%	16.1%	15.9%	14.7%	17.0%	16.0%	18.3%
85+	2.2%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Dwelling Types

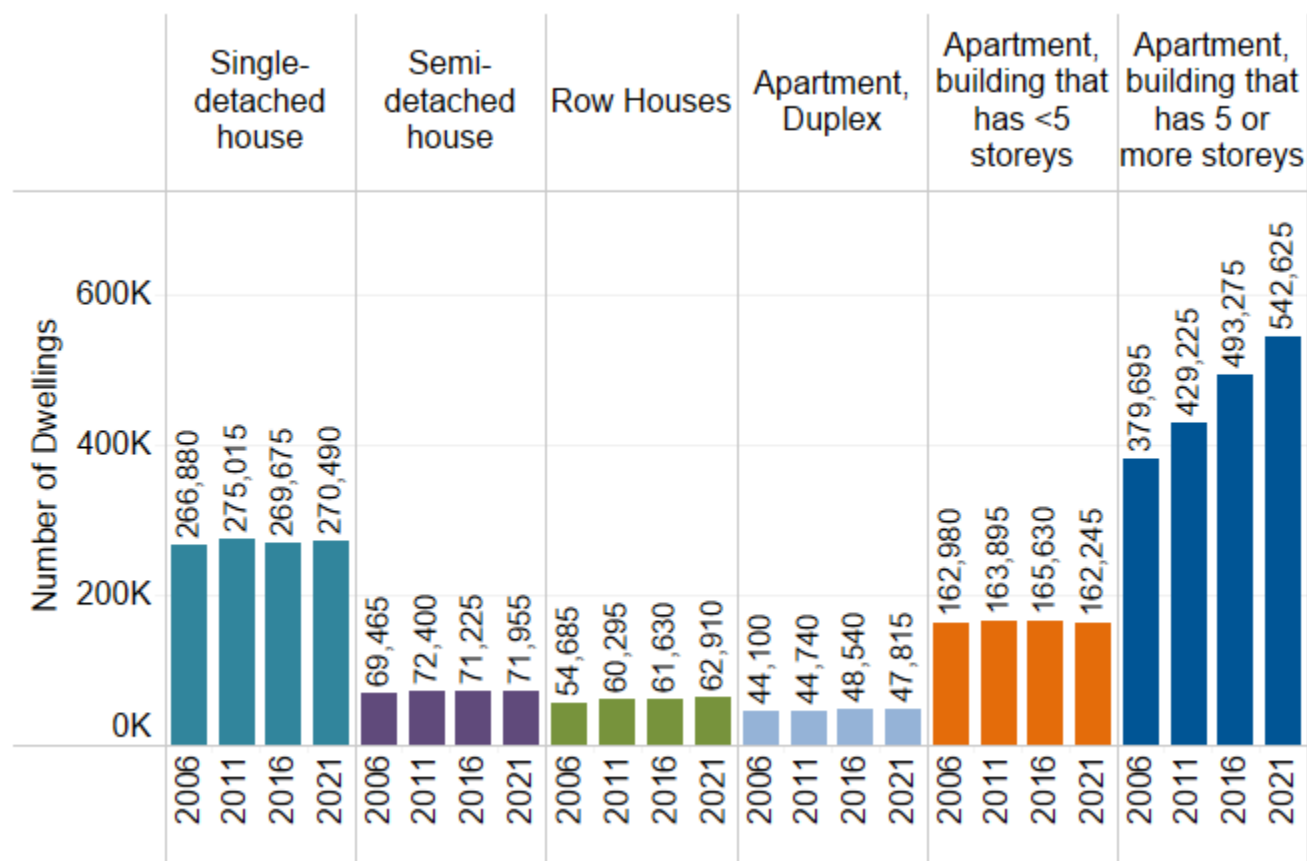
Table 8: Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Toronto, 2006-2021

Structure Type	Households				5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Single-detached house	266,880	275,015	269,675	270,490	815	0.3%	3,610	1.4%
Semi-detached house	69,465	72,400	71,225	71,955	730	1.0%	2,490	3.6%
Row house	54,685	60,295	61,630	62,910	1,280	2.1%	8,225	15.0%
Apartment, Duplex	44,100	44,740	48,540	47,815	-725	-1.5%	3,715	8.4%
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	162,980	163,895	165,630	162,245	-3,385	-2.0%	-735	-0.5%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	379,695	429,225	493,275	542,625	49,350	10.0%	162,930	42.9%
Other single-attached house	1,345	2,195	2,860	2,770	-90	-3.1%	1,425	105.9%
Movable dwelling	160	110	95	80	-15	-15.8%	-80	-50.0%
Total Units	979,310	1,047,875	1,112,930	1,160,890	47,960	4.3%	181,580	18.5%

Note: This table excludes 10 and 20-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey and the 2006 Census, when Statistics Canada reclassified dwelling types.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 7: Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Toronto, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Table 9: Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Rest of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (excluding Toronto), 2006-2021

Structure Type	Households				5-Year Change		15-Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Single-detached house	696,555	773,095	810,090	852,440	42,350	5.2%	155,885	22.4%
Semi-detached house	82,465	95,225	102,040	107,185	5,145	5.0%	24,720	30.0%
Row house	133,350	161,190	183,035	200,885	17,850	9.8%	67,535	50.6%
Apartment, Duplex	45,805	47,410	52,765	54,825	2,060	3.9%	9,020	19.7%
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	70,830	74,800	80,790	86,830	6,040	7.5%	16,000	22.6%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	149,610	169,115	188,550	211,970	23,420	12.4%	62,360	41.7%
Other single-attached house	1,440	1,200	1,410	1,365	-45	-3.2%	-75	-5.2%
Movable dwelling	755	1,010	1,040	730	-310	-29.8%	-25	-3.3%
Total Units	1,180,810	1,323,045	1,419,720	1,516,230	96,510	6.8%	335,420	28.4%

Note: This table excludes 10 and 20-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey and the 2006 Census, when Statistics Canada reclassified dwelling types.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

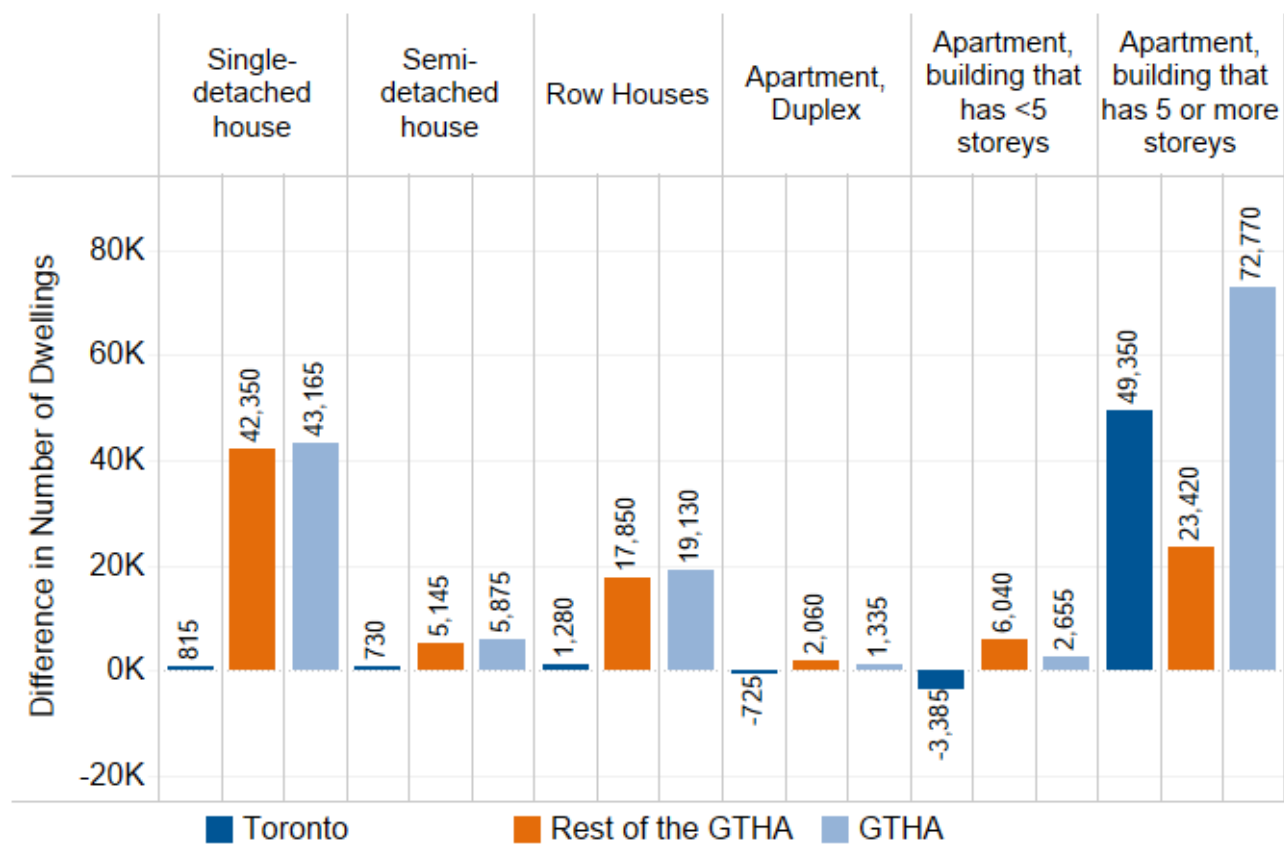
Table 10: Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (including Toronto), 2006-2021

Structure Type	Households				5-Year Change		15-Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Single-detached house	963,435	1,048,110	1,079,765	1,122,930	43,165	4.0%	159,495	16.6%
Semi-detached house	151,930	167,625	173,265	179,140	5,875	3.4%	27,210	17.9%
Row house	188,035	221,485	244,665	263,795	19,130	7.8%	75,760	40.3%
Apartment, Duplex	89,905	92,150	101,305	102,640	1,335	1.3%	12,735	14.2%
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	233,810	238,695	246,420	249,075	2,655	1.1%	15,265	6.5%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	529,305	598,340	681,825	754,595	72,770	10.7%	225,290	42.6%
Other single-attached house	2,785	3,395	4,270	4,135	-135	-3.2%	1,350	48.5%
Movable dwelling	915	1,120	1,135	810	-325	-28.6%	-105	-11.5%
Total Units	2,160,120	2,370,920	2,532,650	2,677,120	144,470	5.7%	517,000	23.9%

Note: This table excludes 10 and 20-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey and the 2006 Census, when Statistics Canada reclassified dwelling types.

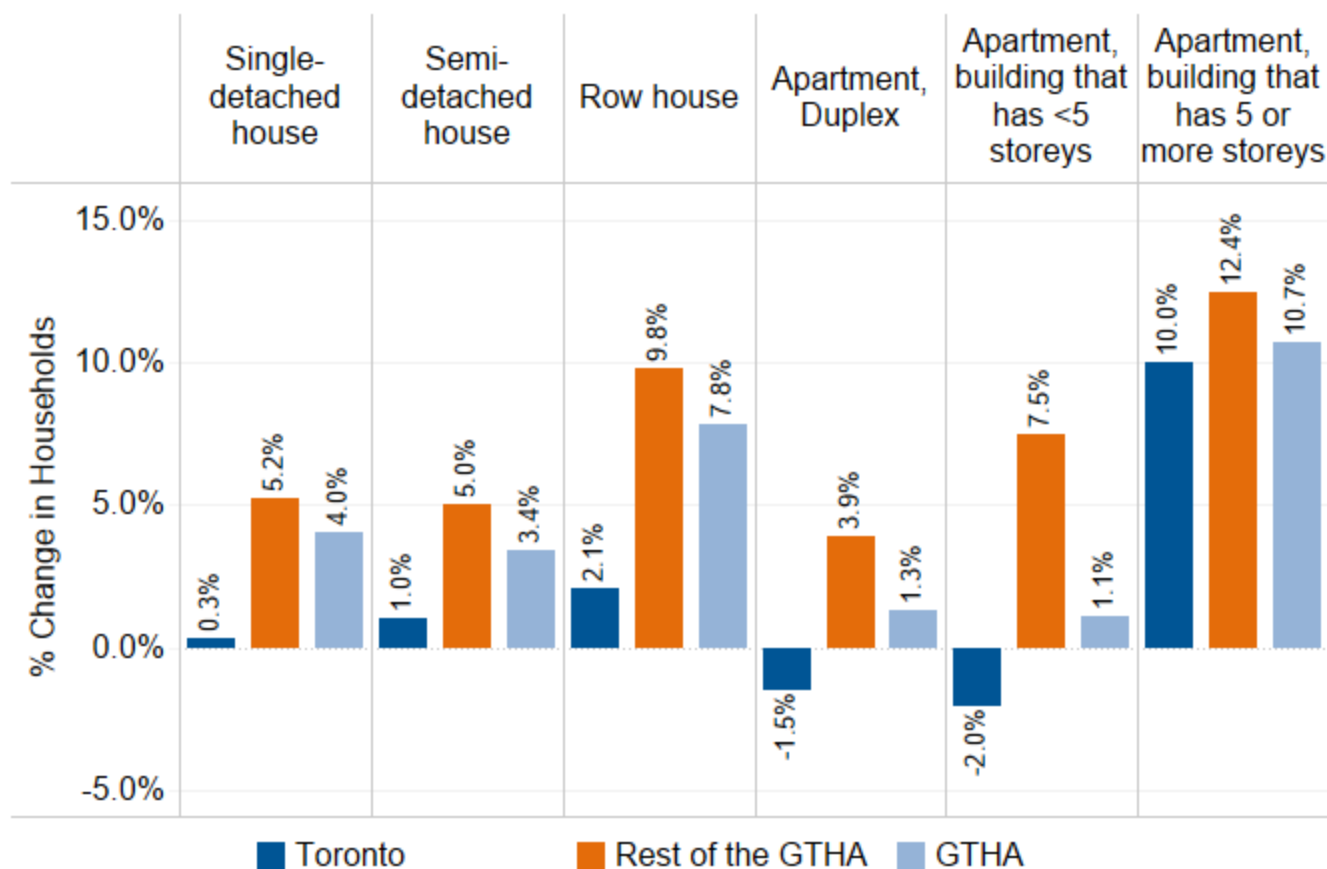
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 8: 5-Year Absolute Change of Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2016-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Figure 9: 5 Year Percentage Change of Dwelling Units by Structure Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2016-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Table 11: Total Occupied Private Dwellings in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2021

Structure Type	Toronto	Durham	York	Peel	Halton	Hamilton	Rest of GTHA	GTHA
Single-detached house	270,490	160,785	242,140	205,805	118,580	125,130	852,440	1,122,930
Semi-detached house	71,955	12,915	23,190	53,250	11,065	6,765	107,185	179,140
Row house	62,910	27,295	49,470	59,330	37,335	27,455	200,885	263,795
Apartment, Duplex	47,815	8,945	15,815	20,190	2,495	7,380	54,825	102,640
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	162,245	15,440	12,225	26,075	14,045	19,045	86,830	249,075
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	542,625	17,290	47,685	85,670	24,860	36,465	211,970	754,595
Other single-attached house	2,770	260	360	130	200	415	1,365	4,135
Movable dwelling	80	115	140	295	30	150	730	810
Total Units	1,160,890	243,045	391,025	450,745	208,610	222,805	1,516,230	2,677,120

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Table 12: Percent of Dwelling Units By Structure Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006-2021

Structure Type	Toronto				Rest of the GTHA				GTHA			
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2006	2011	2016	2021	2006	2011	2016	2021
Single-detached house	27.3%	26.2%	24.2%	23.3%	59.0%	58.4%	57.1%	56.2%	44.6%	44.2%	42.6%	41.9%
Semi-detached house	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.2%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	6.8%	6.7%
Row house	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.4%	11.3%	12.2%	12.9%	13.2%	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%	9.9%
Apartment, Duplex	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	16.6%	15.6%	14.9%	14.0%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	10.8%	10.1%	9.7%	9.3%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	38.8%	41.0%	44.3%	46.7%	12.7%	12.8%	13.3%	14.0%	24.5%	25.2%	26.9%	28.2%
Other single-attached house	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Movable dwelling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

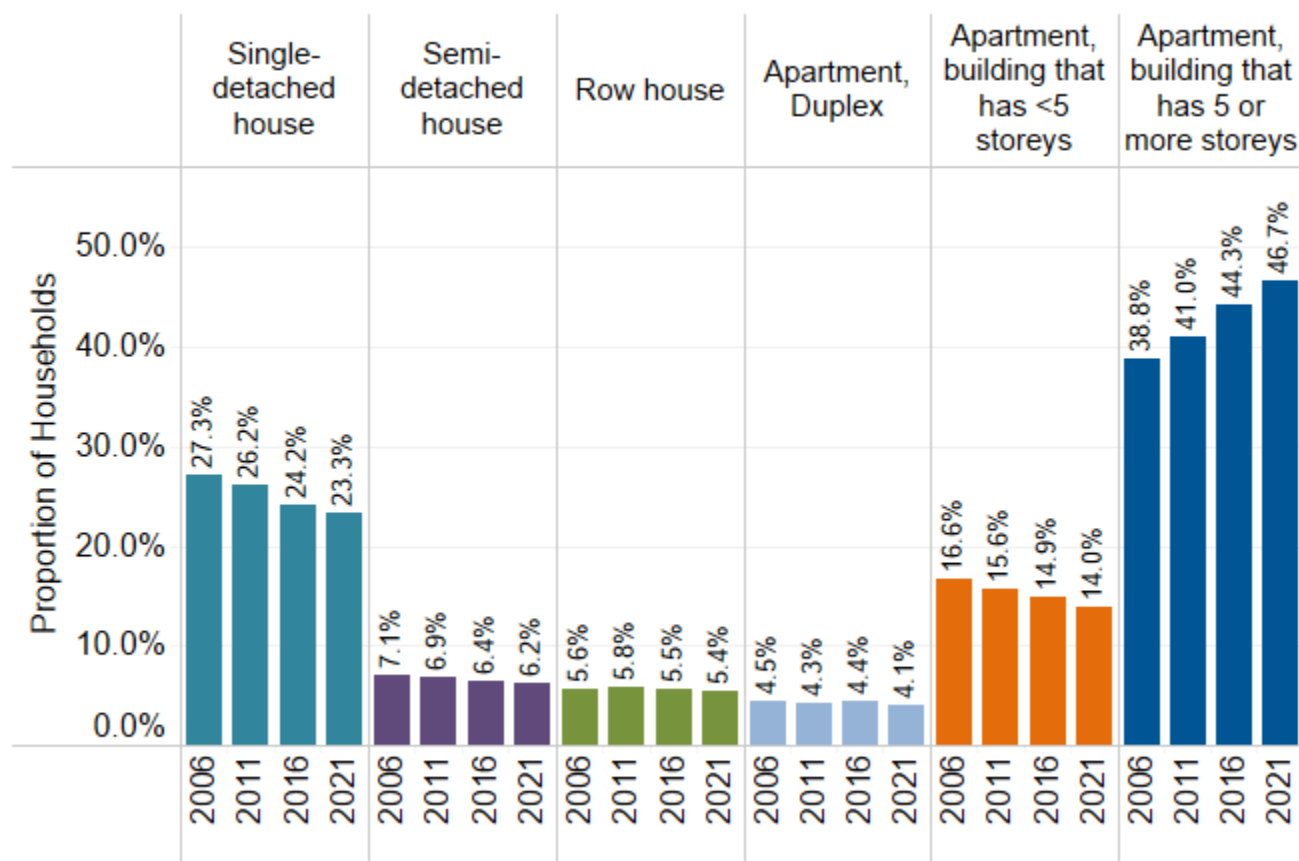
Table 13: Percent Change of Dwelling Units By Structure Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006-2021

Structure Type	Toronto				Rest of GTHA				GTHA			
	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2021	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2021	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2021
Single-detached house	3.0%	-1.9%	0.3%	1.4%	11.0%	4.8%	5.2%	22.4%	8.8%	3.0%	4.0%	16.6%
Semi-detached house	4.2%	-1.6%	1.0%	3.6%	15.5%	7.2%	5.0%	30.0%	10.3%	3.4%	3.4%	17.9%
Row house	10.3%	2.2%	2.1%	15.0%	20.9%	13.6%	9.8%	50.6%	17.8%	10.5%	7.8%	40.3%
Apartment, Duplex	1.5%	8.5%	-1.5%	8.4%	3.5%	11.3%	3.9%	19.7%	2.5%	9.9%	1.3%	14.2%
Apartment, building that has <5 storeys	0.6%	1.1%	-2.0%	-0.5%	5.6%	8.0%	7.5%	22.6%	2.1%	3.2%	1.1%	6.5%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	13.0%	14.9%	10.0%	42.9%	13.0%	11.5%	12.4%	41.7%	13.0%	14.0%	10.7%	42.6%
Other single-attached house	63.2%	30.3%	-3.1%	105.9%	-16.7%	17.5%	-3.2%	-5.2%	21.9%	25.8%	-3.2%	48.5%
Movable dwelling	-31.3%	-13.6%	-15.8%	-50.0%	33.8%	3.0%	-29.8%	-3.3%	22.4%	1.3%	-28.6%	-11.5%
Total Units	7.0%	6.2%	4.3%	18.5%	12.0%	7.3%	6.8%	28.4%	9.8%	6.8%	5.7%	23.9%

Note: This table excludes 10 and 20-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey and the 2006 Census, when Statistics Canada reclassified dwelling types.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 10: Percent of Dwelling Units By Structure Type, Toronto, 2001-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Household Size

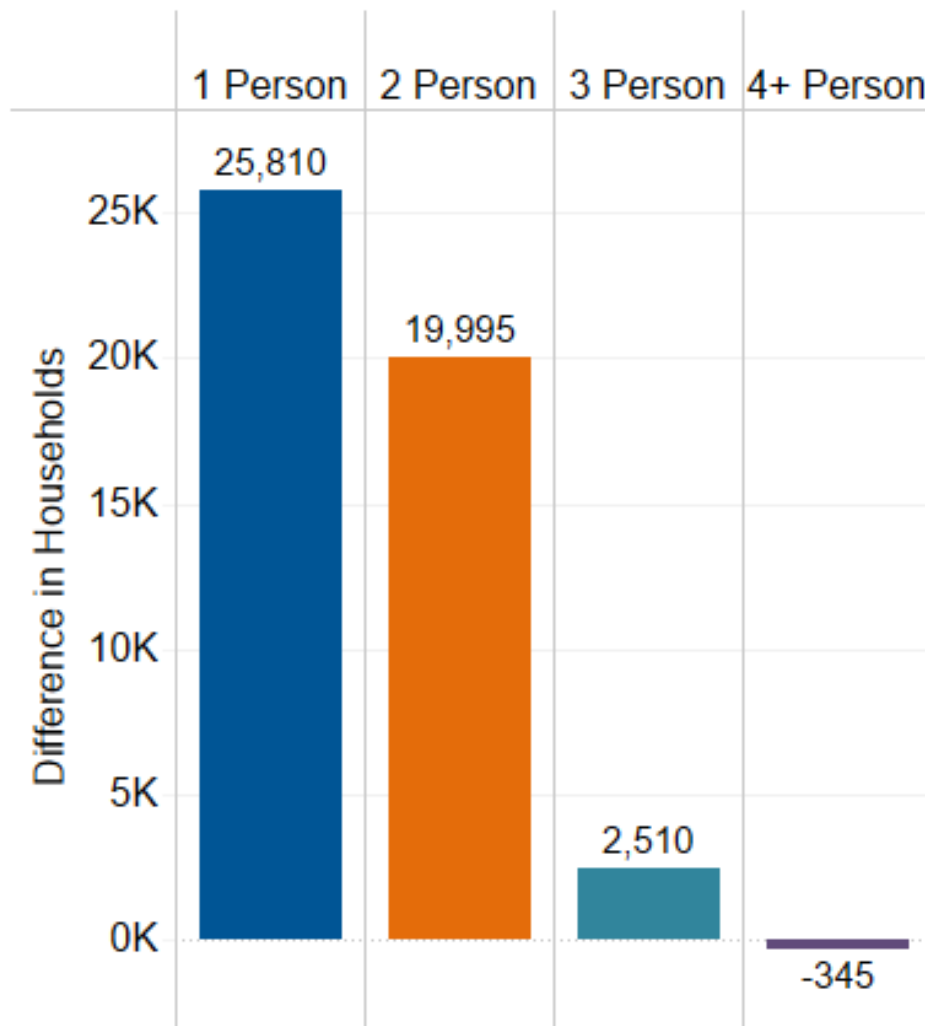
Table 14: Private Households by Household Size, Toronto, 2006-2021

Household Size	Households				5-Year Change		15-Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Total Number of Private Households	979,325	1,047,885	1,112,930	1,160,895	47,965	4.3%	181,570	18.5%
1 Person	295,825	331,180	359,955	385,765	25,810	7.2%	89,940	30.4%
2 Persons	282,685	307,845	333,425	353,420	19,995	6.0%	70,735	25.0%
3 Persons	161,440	168,750	175,720	178,230	2,510	1.4%	16,790	10.4%
4+ Persons	239,375	240,110	243,825	243,480	-345	-0.1%	4,105	1.7%
4 persons	N/A	142,760	146,580	147,360	780	0.5%	N/A	N/A
5+ persons	N/A	97,350	97,245	96,120	-1,125	-1.2%	N/A	N/A
Number of Persons in Private Households	2,467,000	2,576,030	2,691,665	2,761,285	69,620	2.6%	294,285	11.9%
Average Number of Persons in Private Households	2.52	2.46	2.42	2.38	-0.04	-1.7%	-0.14	-5.6%

Note: The breakdown of the 4+ person category is not available for 2006. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey.

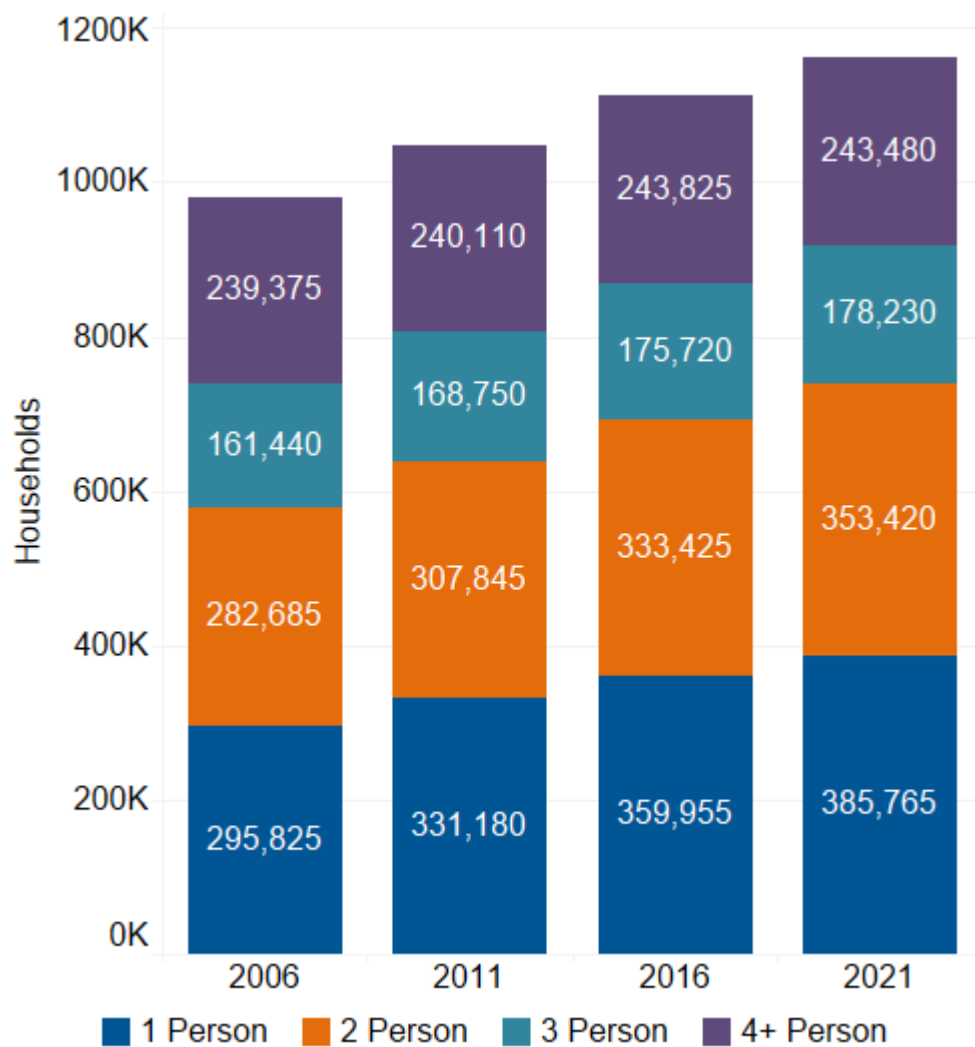
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 11: Absolute Change in the Number of Households by Household Size, Toronto, 2016-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016-2021 Censuses

Figure 12: Absolute Number of Households by Household Size, Toronto, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Table 15: Households by Size, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006-2021

Household Size	Households				5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Total Number of Private Households	2,160,135	2,370,915	2,532,680	2,677,130	144,450	5.7%	516,995	23.9%
1 Person	499,985	567,580	622,425	672,530	50,105	8.0%	172,545	34.5%
2 Persons	604,210	672,945	727,200	777,485	50,285	6.9%	173,275	28.7%
3 Persons	381,400	415,790	439,295	459,205	19,910	4.5%	77,805	20.4%
4+ Persons	674,540	714,600	743,755	767,900	24,145	3.2%	93,360	13.8%
Number of Persons in Private Households	5,990,730	6,495,990	6,873,660	7,208,020	334,360	4.9%	1,217,290	20.3%
Average # of Persons in Private Households	2.77	2.74	2.71	2.69	-0.02	-0.8%	-0.08	-2.9%

Note: The breakdown of the 4+ person category is not available for 2006. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Table 16: Households by Size, Rest of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (excluding Toronto), 2006-2021

Household Size	Households				5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Total Number of Private Households	1,180,810	1,323,030	1,419,750	1,516,235	96,485	6.8%	335,425	28.4%
1 Person	204,160	236,400	262,470	286,765	24,295	9.3%	82,605	40.5%
2 Persons	321,525	365,100	393,775	424,065	30,290	7.7%	102,540	31.9%
3 Persons	219,960	247,040	263,575	280,975	17,400	6.6%	61,015	27.7%
4+ Persons	435,165	474,490	499,930	524,420	24,490	4.9%	89,255	20.5%
Number of Persons in Private Households	3,523,730	3,919,960	4,181,995	4,446,735	264,740	6.3%	923,005	26.2%
Average # of Persons in Private Households	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.93	-0.01	-0.4%	-0.05	-1.7%

Note: The breakdown of the 4+ person category is not available for 2006. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Table 17: Proportion of Household by Number of Persons, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area Regions, 2021

Household Size	Toronto	Durham	York	Peel	Halton	Hamilton	Rest of GTHA	GTHA
1 Person	33.2%	19.4%	16.4%	16.1%	19.6%	27.9%	18.9%	25.1%
2 Persons	30.4%	29.9%	27.8%	24.4%	29.2%	32.1%	28.0%	29.0%
3 Persons	15.4%	18.4%	19.9%	19.0%	17.9%	15.9%	18.5%	17.2%
4+ Persons	21.0%	32.2%	35.9%	40.5%	33.3%	24.2%	34.6%	28.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

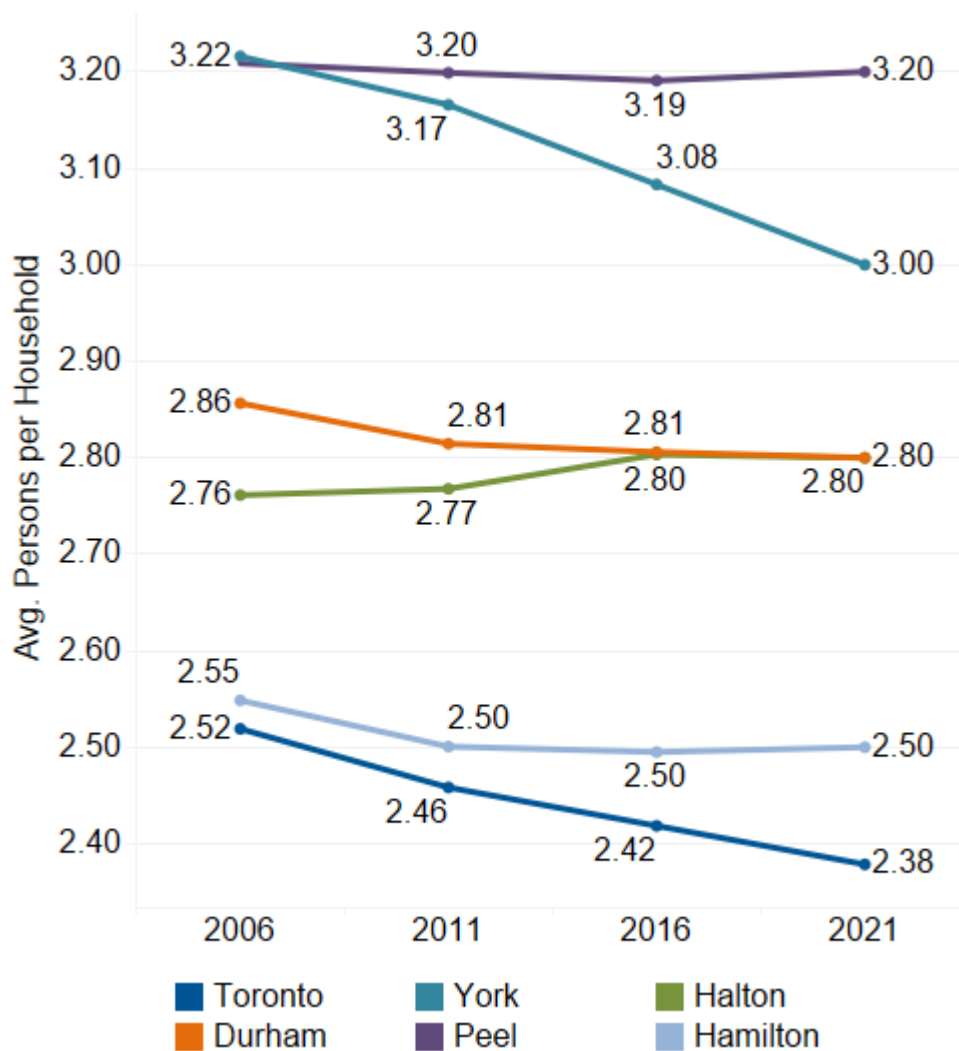
Table 18: Average Number of Persons in Private Households, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area Regions, 2006-2021

	Average Number of Persons Per Household				5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
Municipality	2006	2011	2016	2021	2016-2021	Percent Change	2006-2021	Percent Change
Toronto	2.52	2.46	2.42	2.38	-0.04	-1.7%	-0.14	-5.6%
Rest of the GTHA	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.93	-0.01	-0.4%	-0.05	-1.7%
Durham	2.86	2.81	2.81	2.80	-0.01	-0.2%	-0.06	-2.0%
York	3.22	3.17	3.08	3.00	-0.08	-2.7%	-0.22	-6.7%
Peel	3.21	3.20	3.19	3.20	0.01	0.3%	-0.01	-0.3%
Halton	2.76	2.77	2.80	2.80	-0.00	-0.1%	0.04	1.4%
Hamilton	2.55	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.2%	-0.05	-1.9%
GTHA	2.77	2.74	2.71	2.69	-0.02	-0.8%	-0.08	-2.9%

Note: This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household.

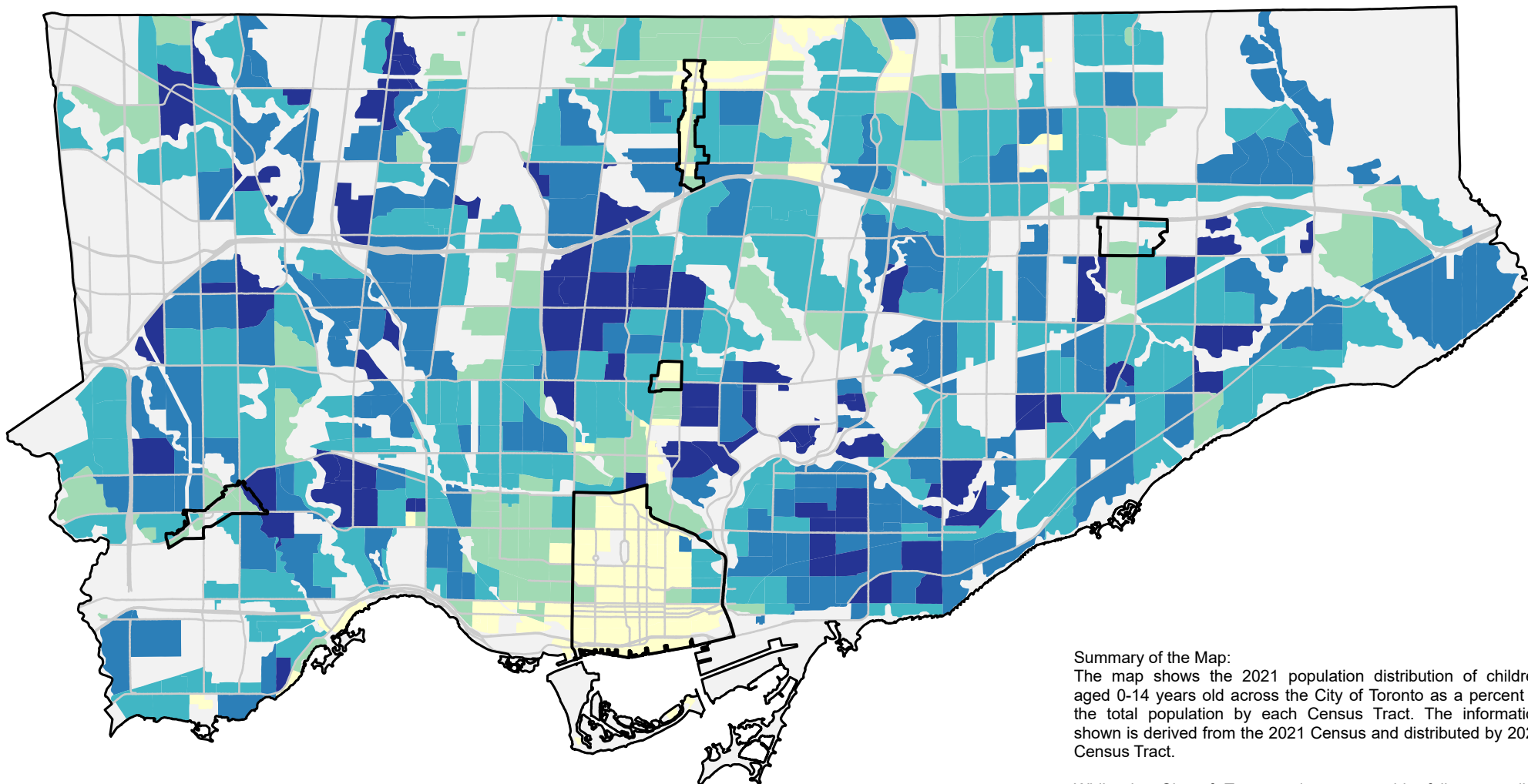
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Figure 13: Change to the Average Number of Persons in Private Households, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006-2021 Censuses

Map 1 - Percent of Children 0 to 14 by Census Tract, 2021



Children 0 - 14 Population (%)

- 0% - 9%
- 10% - 12%
- 13% - 15%
- 16% - 18%
- 19% - 31%

- Downtown/Centres as per Official Plan
- Non-Residential Areas
- Major Roads/Expressways

Scale: 0 3 5 Km

Summary of the Map:

The map shows the 2021 population distribution of children aged 0-14 years old across the City of Toronto as a percent of the total population by each Census Tract. The information shown is derived from the 2021 Census and distributed by 2021 Census Tract.

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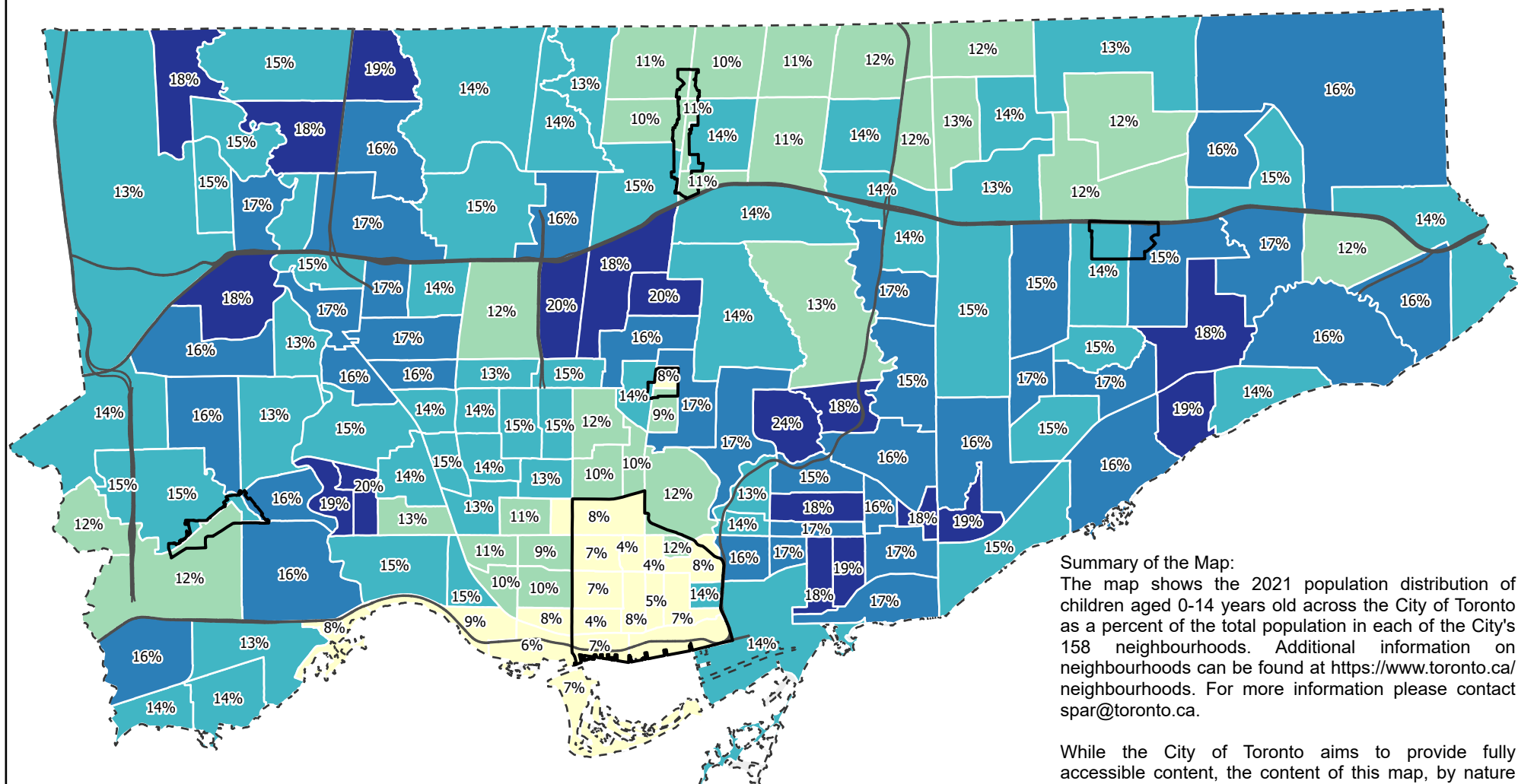
Source: City of Toronto;
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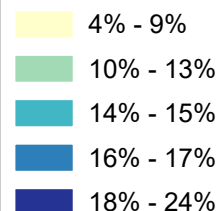
Prepared by: Toronto City Planning, Planning Research and Analytics.



Map 2: Percent of Children 0 to 14 Years Old by Neighbourhood, 2021



% Children 0-14 Population



Expressways

City of Toronto Boundary

Downtown/Centres as per Official Plan



0 2.5 5 kilometers

1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:

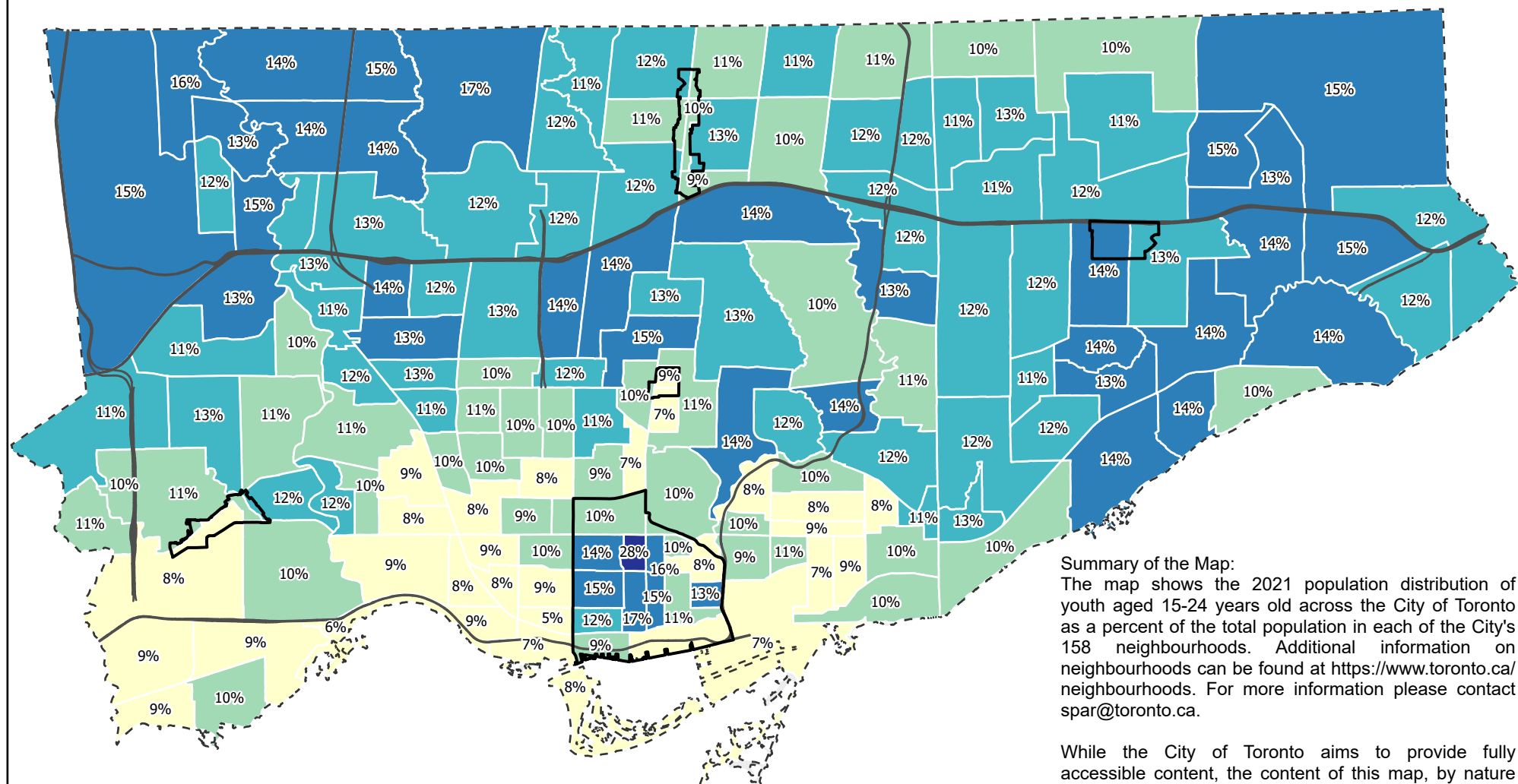
The map shows the 2021 population distribution of children aged 0-14 years old across the City of Toronto as a percent of the total population in each of the City's 158 neighbourhoods. Additional information on neighbourhoods can be found at <https://www.toronto.ca/neighbourhoods>. For more information please contact spar@toronto.ca.

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Source: City of Toronto, Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.
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Prepared by: Social Development, Finance & Administration (SDFA), Social Research and Information Management (SRIM) Unit

Map 3: Percent of Youth 15 to 24 Years Old by Neighbourhood, 2021



% Youth 15 - 24 Population

- 5% - 9%
- 10% - 11%
- 12% - 13%
- 14% - 17%
- 18% - 28%

Expressways

City of Toronto Boundary

Downtown/Centres as per Official Plan



0 2.5 5 kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:

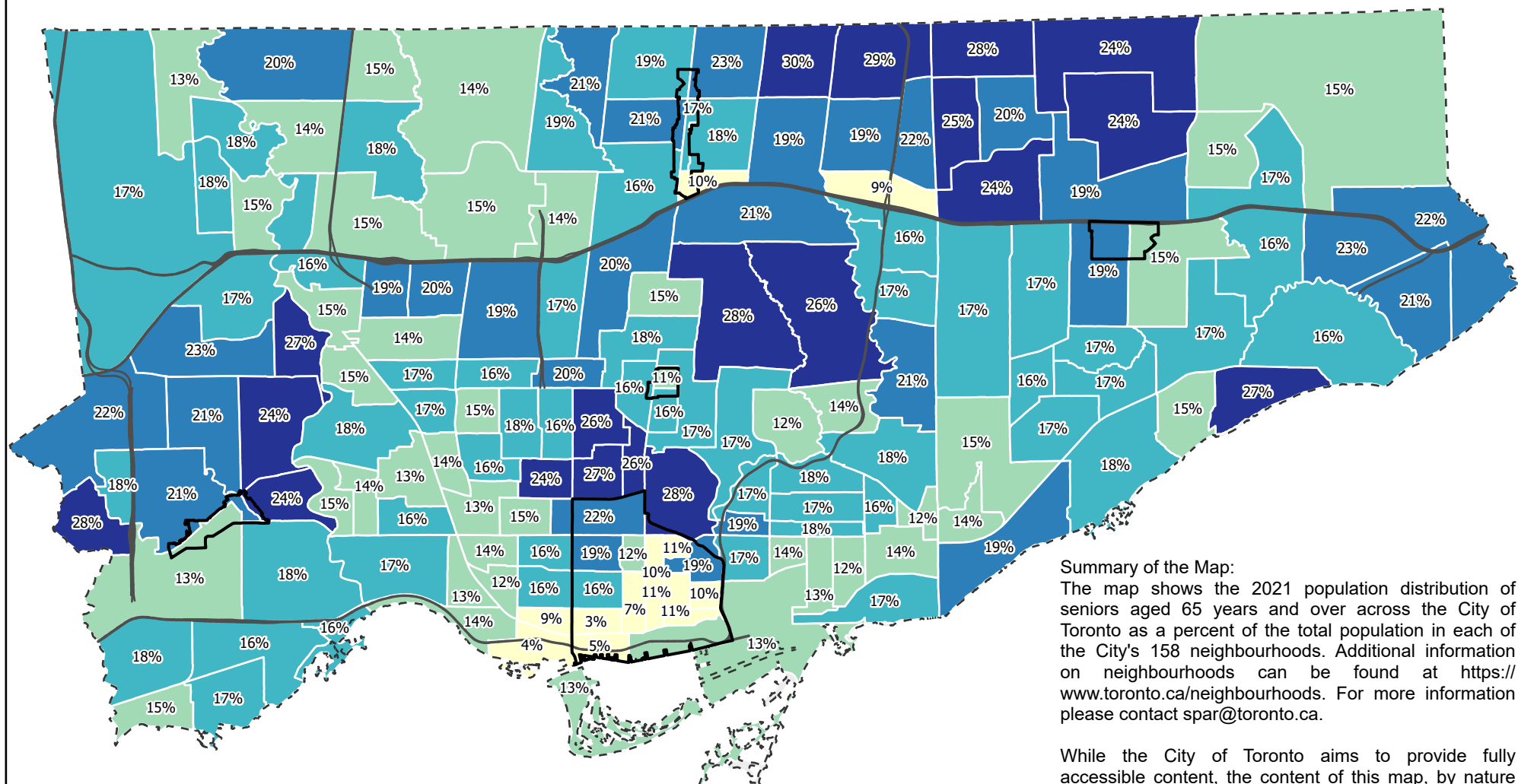
The map shows the 2021 population distribution of youth aged 15-24 years old across the City of Toronto as a percent of the total population in each of the City's 158 neighbourhoods. Additional information on neighbourhoods can be found at <https://www.toronto.ca/neighbourhoods>. For more information please contact spar@toronto.ca.

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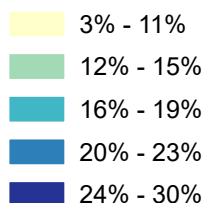
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Map 4: Percent of Seniors 65 Years and Over by Neighbourhood, 2021



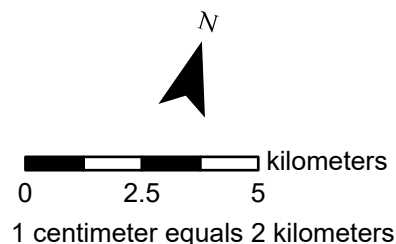
% Seniors 65+ Population



Expressways

City of Toronto Boundary

Downtown/Centres as per Official Plan



Summary of the Map:

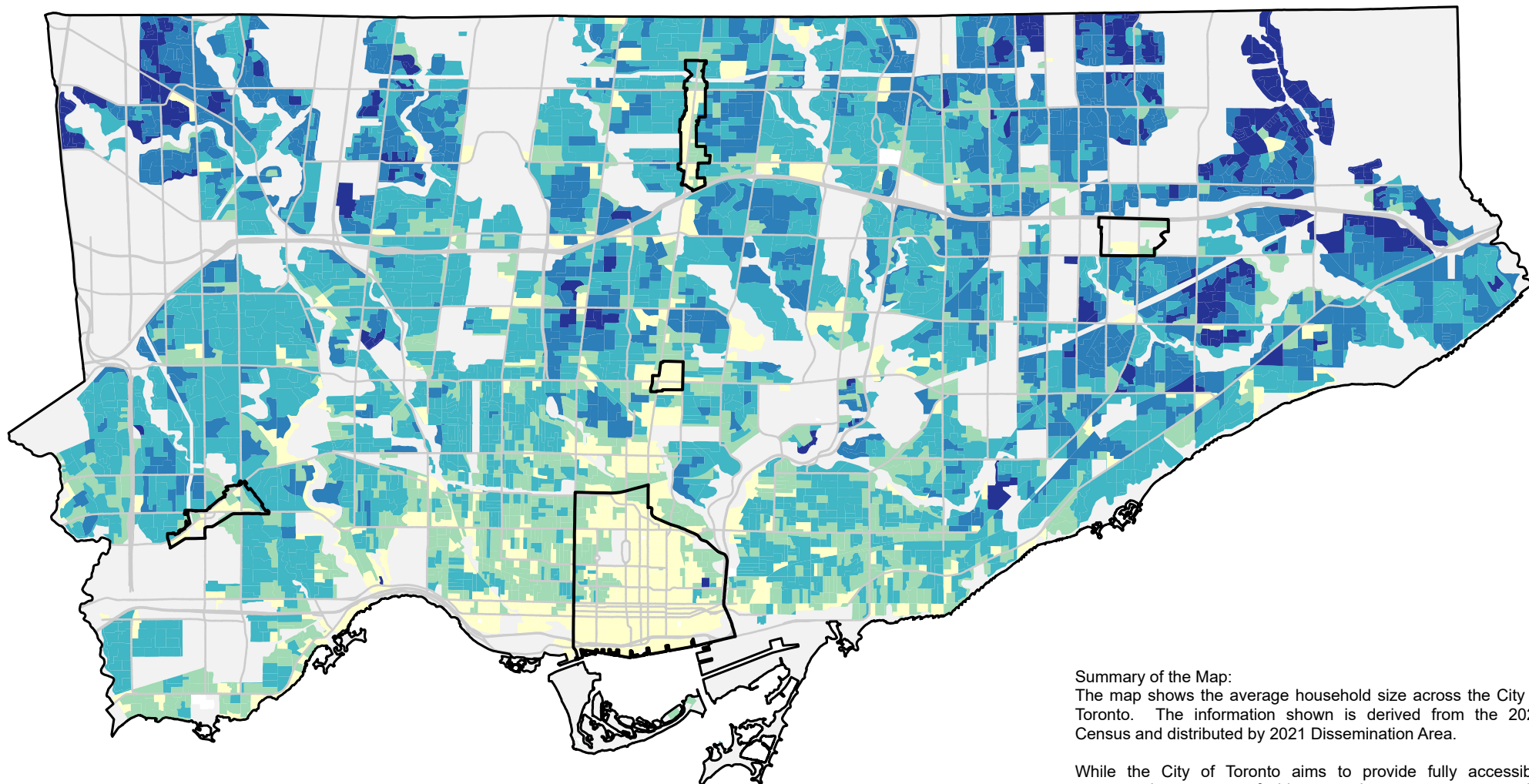
The map shows the 2021 population distribution of seniors aged 65 years and over across the City of Toronto as a percent of the total population in each of the City's 158 neighbourhoods. Additional information on neighbourhoods can be found at <https://www.toronto.ca/neighbourhoods>. For more information please contact spar@toronto.ca.

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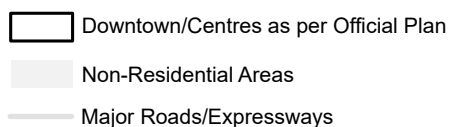
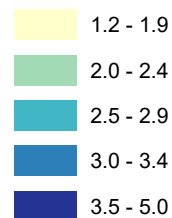
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Map 5 - Average Household Size by Dissemination Area, 2021



Persons Per Household



Scale:  Km

Summary of the Map:

The map shows the average household size across the City of Toronto. The information shown is derived from the 2021 Census and distributed by 2021 Dissemination Area.

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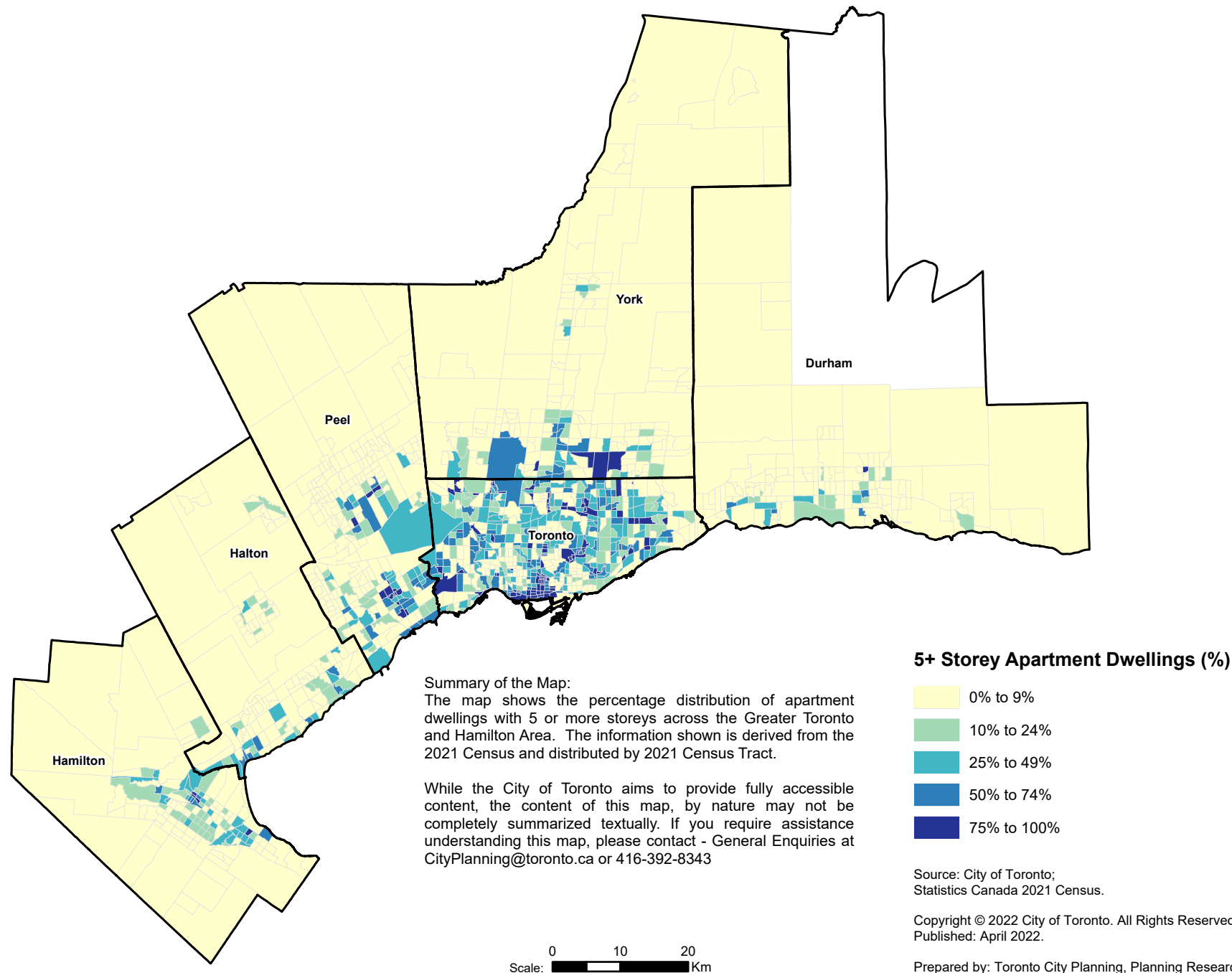
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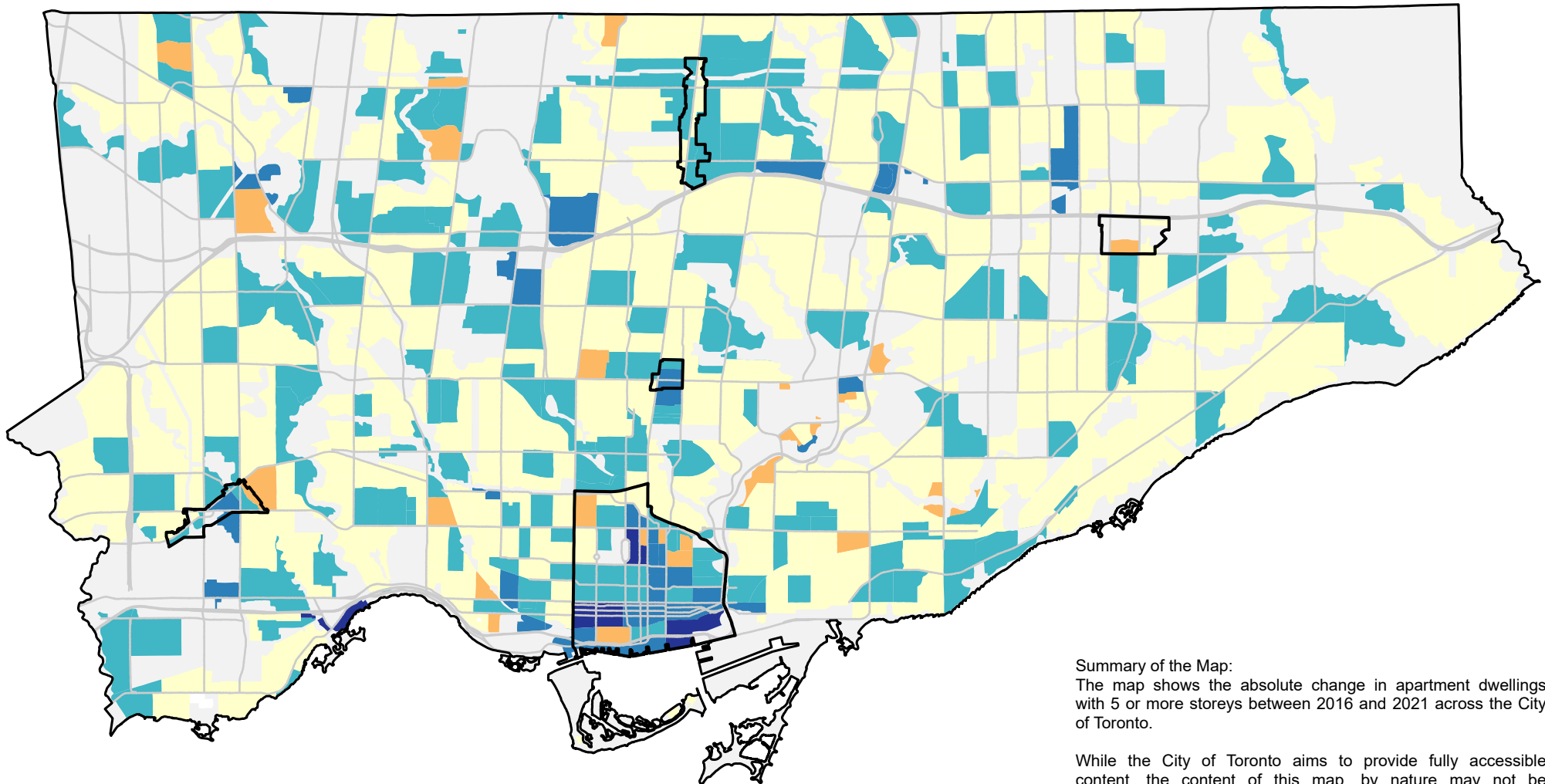
Prepared by: Toronto City Planning, Planning Research and Analytics.



Map 6 - Concentration of 5+ Storey Apartments in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area by Census Tract, 2021



Map 7 - Change In 5+ Storey Dwellings, 2016 to 2021



Change In 5+ Storey Dwellings

Orange -695 to -100

Yellow -99 to 0

Light Blue 1 to 499

Medium Blue 500 to 2,499

Dark Blue 2,500 to 5,065

Black outline Downtown/Centres as per Official Plan

Light Grey Non-Residential Areas

Grey line Major Roads/Expressways

Scale: 0 3 5 Km

Summary of the Map:

The map shows the absolute change in apartment dwellings with 5 or more storeys between 2016 and 2021 across the City of Toronto.

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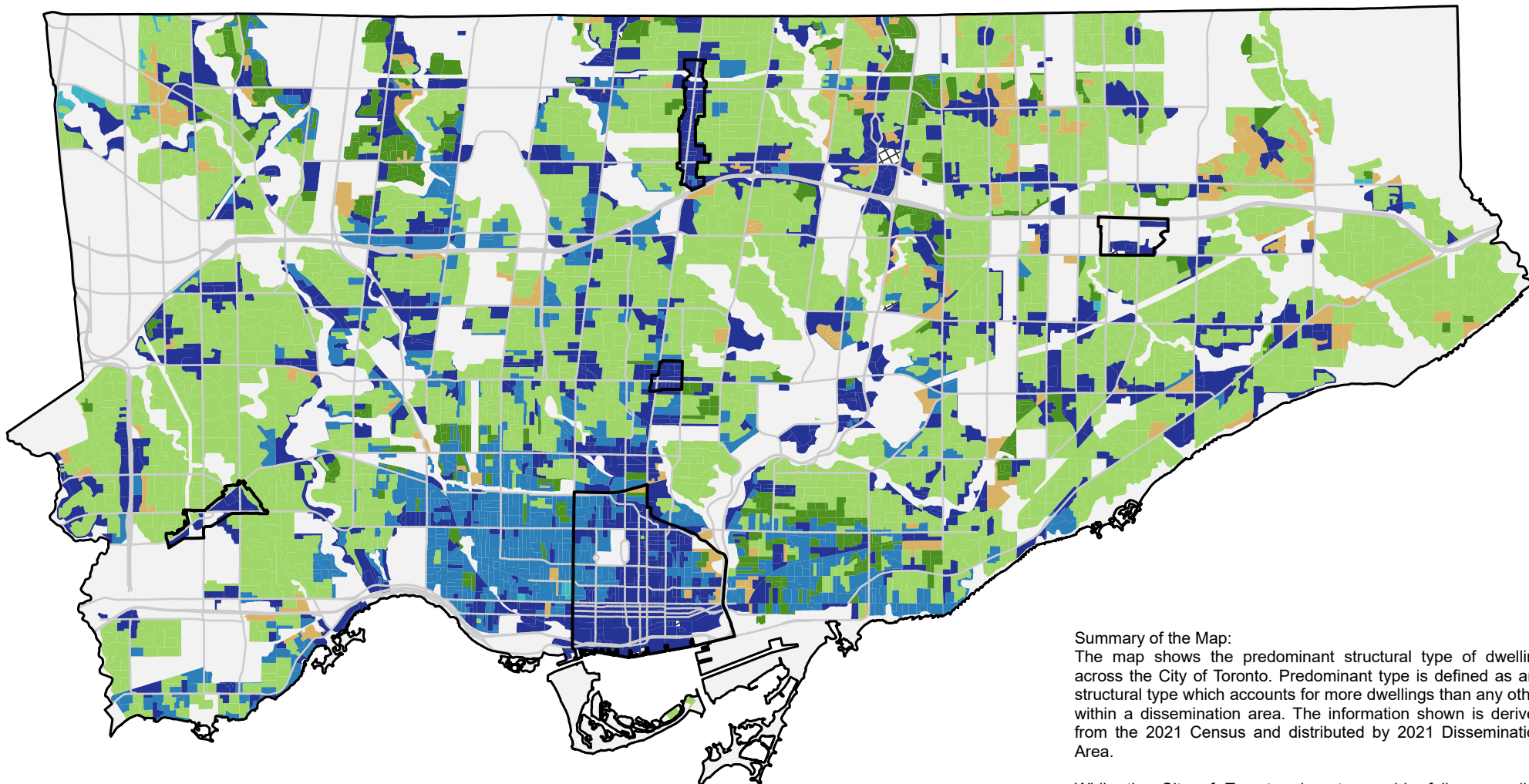
Source: City of Toronto;
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Map 8 - Predominant Structural Type of Dwelling, 2021

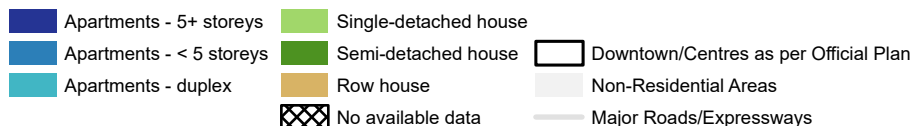


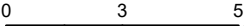
Summary of the Map:

The map shows the predominant structural type of dwelling across the City of Toronto. Predominant type is defined as any structural type which accounts for more dwellings than any other within a dissemination area. The information shown is derived from the 2021 Census and distributed by 2021 Dissemination Area.

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Predominant Structural Type



Scale:  Km

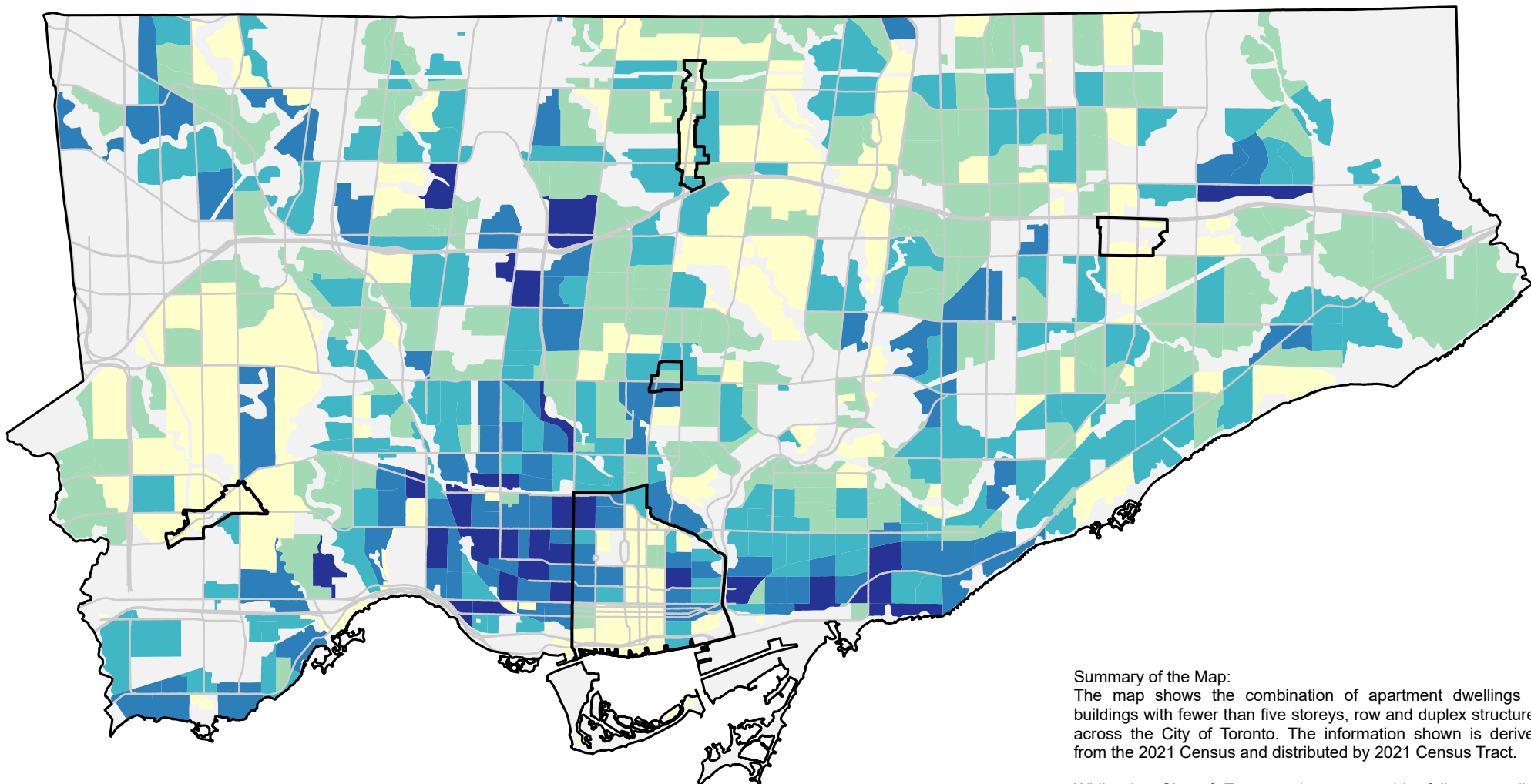
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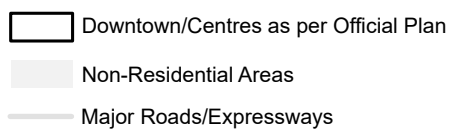
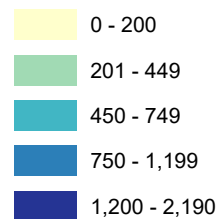
Prepared by: Toronto City Planning, Planning Research and Analytics.



Map 9 - Dwellings In Low-rise Structures by Census Tract, 2021



Low-rise Dwellings



Scale: Km

Summary of the Map:

The map shows the combination of apartment dwellings in buildings with fewer than five storeys, row and duplex structures across the City of Toronto. The information shown is derived from the 2021 Census and distributed by 2021 Census Tract.

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