

July 19, 2022

2021 Census: Families, Households, Marital Status and Income

The 2021 Census Day was May 11, 2021. On July 13, 2022, Statistics Canada released its third set of data from this Census, on families, households, marital status and income.

FAMILIES & MARITAL STATUS

- In 2021 there were 733,220 census families in Toronto (up 14,465, or 2.0%, from 2016) and 1,996,400 in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) – up 79,900 (or 4.2%) over 2016. Toronto housed 36.7% of the GTHA total, but the City's proportion continues to decline slightly, from 38.2% in 2011 and 37.5% in 2016.
- Toronto is home to 484,435 married couples, 96,155 common-law couples, and 152,635 one-parent families. From 2016 to 2021, the number of married and one-parent families remained stable, while the number of common-law couples increased by 13.1% (see Table 1 and Table 5).
- Within Toronto, the largest concentrations of one-parent families can be found in the city's northwest and in mid- and south Scarborough (see Map 1).
- In Toronto in 2021, 53.9% of couples had children, down from 55.8% in 2016 (see Table 1 and Figure 2). In the rest of the GTHA, the percentage of couple families with children also followed this downward trend, falling to 62.6% from 63.7% between 2021 and 2016 (see Figure 3). Couples without children grew by 6.9% in Toronto and 8.2% in the rest of the GTHA.
- About 6 out of 10 (59.5%) married couples have children living at home, while only one quarter (25.8%) of common-law couples have children living at home.
- From 2016 to 2021, the number of legally married people age 15 and older in Toronto increased by 9,795 (1.0%), while the number of people living in common-law relationships increased by 22,255 (13.1%). The increase in common-law people was notable in the 30 to 39 year age range, with an increase of 27.4% in ages 30 to 34 and 23.5% in the ages 35 to 39.
- Toronto's number of single (and never married) people rose by 47,310 (up 5.9%) between 2016 and 2021. The number of divorced people rose only marginally by 1.7% (or 2,535 people). The number of separated and widowed people in Toronto dropped between 2016 and 2021, by 1,395 (-2.0%) for separated people, and by 3,890 (-3.1%) for widowed people.
- Census 2021 is the first census to release data on the gender diversity status of couples. It was only released at the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) level. In the Toronto CMA in 2021, 21,505 (1.5%) of the total couple families were same-gender, transgender or non-binary couples. Approximately half were married (47.8%) and half were common-law (52.2%) couples.

HOUSEHOLDS

- In 2021, the number of Toronto households stood at 1,160,890, growing 4.3% since 2016.
- Toronto households consist of 60.3% family households and 39.7% non-family households. Since 2016, family households increased by 2.3% while non-family households increased by 7.6%. See Table 11. See Notes for more information on family households.
- In Toronto, the number of non-family households grew by twice as much (32,520) as the increase in the number of family households (15,435) between 2016 and 2021.
- As a percentage of all GTHA households, the majority of non-family households (57.8%) reside in Toronto while the majority of family households (62.7%) reside in the rest of the GTHA (Table 10).
- In 2021, the number of one-person households in Toronto was 385,765 and the number of two-or-more-person non-family households was 74,730, which represented 57.4% of all one-person households and 59.9% of all two-or-more-person non-family households in the GTHA.
- The number of one-person households in Toronto grew by 25,805 (7.2%) between 2016 and 2021. Toronto's share of the increase in one-person households represented 51.5% of the growth in this household type across the GTHA.
- The fastest growing household type across Toronto and the GTHA as a whole was two-or-more-person non-family households (Table 13). This household type grew by 9.9% in Toronto (Table 11) and by 37.1% in rest of the GTHA (Table 12).
- As shown on Map 2, the largest concentration of two-or more-person non-family households is in the Downtown and Liberty Village areas, but can also be found in other areas including the Centres, throughout the former City of Toronto, and near post-secondary campuses such as York University and Humber College.

INCOME

Median income levels

- In 2021, the median total household income in Toronto was \$84,000, an increase of about \$18,000 since 2016. This is the lowest of all regions in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA). The highest was in Halton at \$121,000. The median total household income was also \$84,000 for Canada and was \$91,000 for Ontario (see Figure 6 and Map 3). This is explained, at least in part, by the greater proportion of one-person households in Toronto (33.2%) compared to the rest of Ontario (24.6%).
- One-person households in Toronto had a higher total median income than one-person households in Ontario as a whole in 2021 (\$45,200 vs \$43,600, respectively).
- Within Toronto, the highest median incomes are found in the centre of the city, roughly bounded by Bloor Street, the Don Valley, Wilson Avenue and Bathurst Street, as well as in the Royal York Road and Bloor Street West area. Still, there are small pockets of lower median income within this area, reflected by clusters of high density private market rental buildings and the typically smaller households. Lower median household incomes are scattered through the city but are mostly located near Mount Dennis and York University and in the downtown core, East York, and central Scarborough (see Map 4).

- In 2021, the median economic family income in Toronto was \$106,000, an increase of about \$23,000 since 2016. This is the lowest of all regions in the GTHA. The highest was in Halton at \$140,000. The median economic family total income was \$105,000 for Canada and \$111,000 for Ontario. Toronto families are also the smallest among GTHA regions, with an average of 3.0 individuals per family. Peel region has a notably larger average family size at 3.5 people per family, while Durham, York and Halton regions all have 3.3 people per family.
- In 2021, the median total income of individuals aged 15 years and older in Toronto was \$39,200, an increase of about \$9,000 since 2016. This is the lowest of all regions in the GTHA. The highest was in Halton at \$48,400. The median individual income was \$41,200 for both Canada and Ontario.
- In 2021, the median employment income (which consists of wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment) of individuals aged 15 years and older in Toronto was \$38,800, an increase of about \$5,000 since 2016. This is higher than both Peel (\$36,000) and Hamilton (\$37,600) regions, and than Ontario (\$38,000) and Canada (\$37,200) overall.
- In Toronto, men+ had a median total individual income of \$42,000, an increase of about \$8,500, and women+ had a median total individual income of \$37,200, an increase of about \$9,500. While the gap between these figures has declined since 2016, it is still \$4,800. This gap is much smaller than the median gap in Ontario, where men+ had a median individual income of \$46,000 and women+ had a median individual income of \$37,200. Though the gap has narrowed much more substantially in Ontario as a whole (a decrease of almost \$2,500), there remains a difference of \$8,800 in total income between men+ and women+.
- One parent economic families in Toronto had a median income of \$71,500, an increase of about \$20,400 since 2016. That amount is more than \$10,000 lower than any other GTHA region except Hamilton, which had comparable figures to Toronto. It is also just over half of the median family income for couple families with children in Toronto (\$133,000), an increase of about \$30,700 since 2016.

Income sources

- Toronto residents earn a greater share of their income from market sources other than employment income (e.g. investment income, private retirement income) compared to other Canadians. 69.6% of Toronto residents' total income came from employment income in 2021, a decrease of 4.8% since 2016. For Canada 66.8% of income came from employment income, and for Ontario the percentage was 67.4%.
- Torontonians' income relied significantly less on government transfers than across the province and nation. In Toronto, 15.5% of total income came from government transfers. Toronto was about average within the GTHA in terms of government transfers. For all Canada, 17.8% of total income came from government transfers, and for Ontario the percentage was 17.1% (see Figure 7).
- Measures introduced by the federal government to slow the spread of COVID-19 in 2020 and to help individuals weather the impact of the pandemic included income support programs and benefits for workers to offset losses in employment income. 31.6% of Torontonians aged 15 years and older received pandemic relief benefits in 2020, most often through CERB, with the median amount received being \$10,000 for both men+ and women+. Pandemic relief benefits amounted to 5.9% of total individual income in Toronto in

2021, accounting for over a third of all government transfers. This is higher than Ontario and Canada, in which the median benefits received in 2020 was \$8,000, benefiting 28.2% and 27.6% of individuals and accounting for 5.5% and 5.4% of total individual income, respectively. Only York and Peel regions had as high or higher take-up of COVID-19 related benefits within the GTHA.

Prevalence of low income

- The threshold for LIM-AT in 2020 was \$26,503 for a one person household, \$37,480 for a two person household, and \$53,005 for a four person household. (See Glossary for more information about low income measures). LIM-AT is a relative measure of low income, meaning that it does not reflect differences in the cost of living.
- In 2021, there were 363,955 persons, or 13.2% of the population in Toronto with an income below Statistics Canada's Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT). This is 179,435 less persons in low income, based on the LIM-AT measure, than in 2016. The prevalence of low income was 12.7% for men+ and 13.6% for women+ in 2021.
- Toronto continues to have a higher rate of low income than Canada (11.1%), Ontario (10.1%) and the rest of the regions in the GTHA (the other Census Divisions in the GTHA had an average of 8.09%). (See Figure 8 and Map 5.)
- Within Toronto, areas with the highest prevalence of low income can be found in numerous locations across the city, but they are particularly concentrated in the Downtown. Areas with low prevalence of low income can also be found in numerous locations across the city, and particularly in west Etobicoke, central Toronto, and north east Scarborough (see Map 6).
- In Toronto, the highest prevalence of low-income is for peoples aged 65 years and over (16.9%), followed by young adults (18 to 24 years) (15.8%) and children under 18 years (14.7%) (see Figure 9 and Figure 10) The prevalence of low-income has decreased in all age groups since 2016, but most notably for children and young adults (11.6% and 11.2%, respectively) and least notably for peoples aged 65 and older (0.5%, see Figure 11).
- In 2021, the greatest difference in low-income prevalence between men+ and women+ is in the 65 years and older age group, with 15.1% of men+ falling within below the cut-off and 18.4% of women+.

Income distribution

- Of Toronto residents who were employed in 2021, 34.8% had annual employment income under \$20,000, a decrease of 0.3%. This includes persons working part-time and/or for only part of the year.
- 239,510 Torontonians aged 15 and older (14.7%) earned over \$100,000 in 2021, an increase of 4.2% (74,180 individuals) since 2016. A greater proportion of residents earned over \$100,000 a year compared to Canada (11.4%) and Ontario as a whole (12.9%). Only Halton (21.2%) and York (16.2%) regions in the GTHA had a greater proportion of its residents earning over \$100,000 (see Figure 12).

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.

Census family: a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, based on data from the current Census of Population Program, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core based on adjusted data from the previous Census of Population Program. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from data on place of work from the previous Census Program.

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](#).

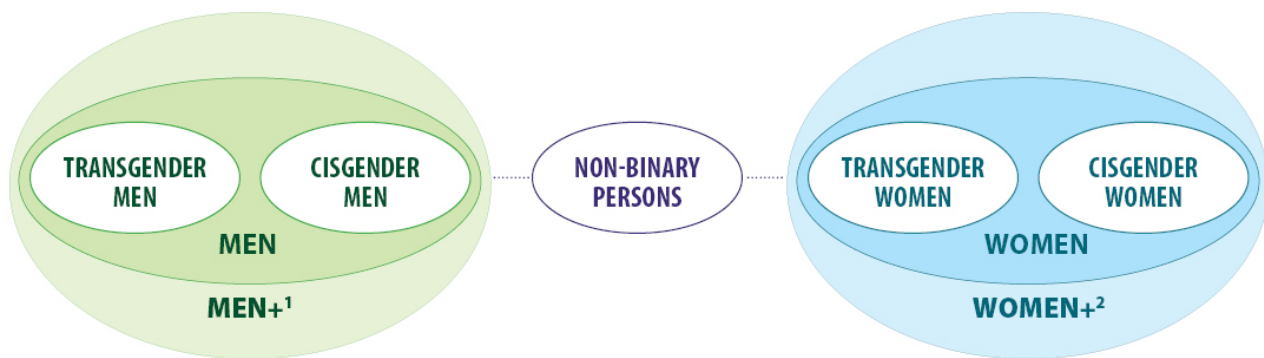
Downtown: The City of Toronto's definition of Downtown is consistent with the definition of [Downtown](#) used by [Statistics Canada](#) in their reporting on growth in urban centres based on the 2021 Census results. Downtown is bounded by Lake Ontario to the south, Bathurst Street to the west, the mid-town 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](#).

Economic family: a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law union, adoption or a foster relationship. By definition, all persons who are members of a census family are also

members of an economic family. Examples of the broader concept of economic family include the following: two co-resident census families who are related to one another are considered one economic family; co-resident siblings who are not members of a census family are considered as one economic family; and, nieces or nephews living with aunts or uncles are considered one economic family.

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). 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



1. This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.
2. This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada

Gender diversity status of marriage or common-law union refers to whether a person is living as part of a couple (married or common-law) where both members are cisgender and of different genders or of the same gender, or where at least one member of the couple is transgender or non-binary.

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.

Household: a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. Household members who are temporarily absent on reference day are considered part of their usual household.

Household type refers to the differentiation of households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non-census-family households. Census **family households** are those that contain at least one census family. **One-family household** refers to a single census family (with or without other persons) that occupies a private dwelling. **Multiple-family household** refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional persons) occupy the same private dwelling. **Multigenerational households** represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the

grandparent of a person in the household and the parent of another person in the same household. They also represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the child of a person in the household and the grandchild of another person in the same household. **Non-family households** are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. See the [Census Dictionary](#) for more information.

Income: refers to income from a variety of sources. The total income of an individual, household, or family is comprised of market income (employment income, investment income, private retirement income, etc.) and government transfers (all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments). More information about how Statistics Canada defines income can be found in the Census Dictionary.

Low income: refers to whether an individual, family, or household had an income below a specific low-income line. The low income line referenced throughout this background in the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT), as it is the statistic used most frequently and as a key indicator by Statistics Canada. The threshold of income varies based on the size of a household. For 2020, the LIM-AT threshold is \$26,503 for a one person household, \$37,480 for a two person household, and \$53,005 for a four person household. See the [Census Dictionary](#) for the full range of LIM-AT thresholds.

Median: A statistic which refers to the mid-point of a distribution. For income distribution, the median income would be the income for which exactly one half of the population earned more and the other half earned less.

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.

NOTES

The numbers 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 families and marital status data reported in this backgrounder are based on the mandatory short-form component of the Census for 2011, 2016 and 2021, and therefore can be compared.

The households data are also based on the long-form Census questionnaire; however, in 2021, Statistics Canada changed the definition of multigenerational households. Previously, multigenerational households represented all households where there is at least one person who is both the grandparent of a person in the household and the parent of another person in the same household. In 2021, the definition was expanded to include all households where there is at least one person who is both the child of a person in the household and the grandchild of another person in the same household. As a result, multigenerational households in 2021 include some households that were classified in 2016 as single-family households with additional persons as well as others that were previously classified as multiple-family households. Therefore, the different sub-types of family households are not comparable between 2021 and previous censuses, so more detailed family household types have not been reported in this backgrounder.

For the 2016 and 2021 Census, income data for the Census of Population was gathered exclusively from the Canada Revenue Agency. For these years, the income data represents a 100% sample and uses actual tax data, while the previous long-form Censuses collected data from a 20% sample, and used mostly self-reported income data. This backgrounder therefore does not include any income data from Censuses earlier than 2016. 2016 income figures are in 2015 dollars and have not been adjusted to 2020 dollars.

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:

- 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](#).

- [Population and Dwelling Counts](#), February 9, 2022
- [Age, Sex at Birth and Gender, and Type of Dwelling](#), April 27, 2022

REFERENCES

Prepared by staff from:

- City Planning, Planning, Research and Analytics
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TABLES, CHARTS AND MAPS

Families

Table 1: Number of Census Families by Family Structure, 2001-2021

Family Structure	Toronto				
	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Total Couple Families	532,310	533,960	543,355	566,155	580,590
Total Couple Families without Children	212,780	219,345	231,595	250,085	267,410
Total Couple Families with Children	319,530	314,615	311,760	316,070	313,180
Married Couples	476,430	472,410	473,445	481,125	484,435
Common Law Couples	55,880	61,550	69,910	85,030	96,155

Table 2: Change in Census Family Structure, Toronto, 2001-2021

Family Structure	Toronto				
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2001-2021
Total Couple Families	+0.3%	+1.8%	+4.2%	+2.5%	+9.1%
Total Couple Families without Children	+3.1%	+5.6%	+8.0%	+6.9%	+25.7%
Total Couple Families with Children	-1.5%	-0.9%	+1.4%	-0.9%	-2.0%
Married Couples	-0.8%	+0.2%	+1.6%	+0.7%	+1.7%
Common Law Couples	+10.1%	+13.6%	+21.6%	+13.1%	+72.1%

Table 3: Number of Census Families by Family Structure, Rest of Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2001-2021

Family Structure	Rest of the GTHA				
	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Total Couple Families	750,170	858,160	943,490	1,004,725	1,056,725
Total Couple Families without Children	255,485	293,185	332,965	365,175	395,050
Total Couple Families with Children	494,685	564,975	610,525	639,550	661,680
Married Couples	685,640	782,175	856,875	907,770	949,475
Common Law Couples	64,530	75,985	86,615	96,955	107,255

Table 4: Change in Census Family Structure, Rest of Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2001-2021

Family Structure	Rest of the GTHA				
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2001-2021
Total Couple Families	+14.4%	+9.9%	+6.5%	+5.2%	+40.9%
Total Couple Families without Children	+14.8%	+13.6%	+9.7%	+8.2%	+54.6%
Total Couple Families with Children	+14.2%	+8.1%	+4.8%	+3.5%	+33.8%
Married Couples	+14.1%	+9.6%	+5.9%	+4.6%	+38.5%
Common Law Couples	+17.8%	+14.0%	+11.9%	+10.6%	+66.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2001-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Table 5: Number of One-Parent Families, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2001-2021

Geography	Variable	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Toronto	All Census Families	663,180	670,105	690,340	718,755	733,220
	One-Parent Families	130,875	136,135	146,985	152,595	152,635
	One-Parents as % of all	19.7	20.3	21.3	21.2	20.8
Rest of GTHA	All Census Families	868,290	1,004,365	1,118,980	1,197,745	1,263,180
	One-Parent Families	118,090	146,200	175,510	193,020	206,455
	One-Parents as % of all	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.1	16.3
Durham	All Census Families	143,540	160,410	174,635	186,135	199,375
	One-Parent Families	21,065	25,720	30,830	33,850	36,625
	One-Parents as % of all	14.7	16.0	17.7	18.2	18.4
Peel	All Census Families	276,090	324,115	361,975	386,185	397,915
	One-Parent Families	39,945	49,600	59,770	65,665	67,235
	One-Parents as % of all	14.5	15.3	16.5	17.0	16.9
York	All Census Families	204,530	252,400	294,280	319,535	339,100
	One-Parent Families	22,275	30,570	38,805	43,940	49,340
	One-Parents as % of all	10.9	12.1	13.2	13.8	14.6
Halton	All Census Families	108,150	126,630	143,970	156,535	169,665
	One-Parent Families	12,260	15,225	18,885	20,930	23,120
	One-Parents as % of all	11.3	12.0	13.1	13.4	13.6
Hamilton	All Census Families	135,980	140,810	144,120	149,355	157,125
	One-Parent Families	22,545	25,085	27,220	28,635	30,135
	One-Parents as % of all	16.6	17.8	18.9	19.2	19.2
GTHA	All Census Families	1,531,470	1,674,470	1,809,320	1,916,500	1,996,400
	One-Parent Families	248,965	282,335	322,495	345,615	359,090
	One-Parents as % of all	16.3	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2001-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

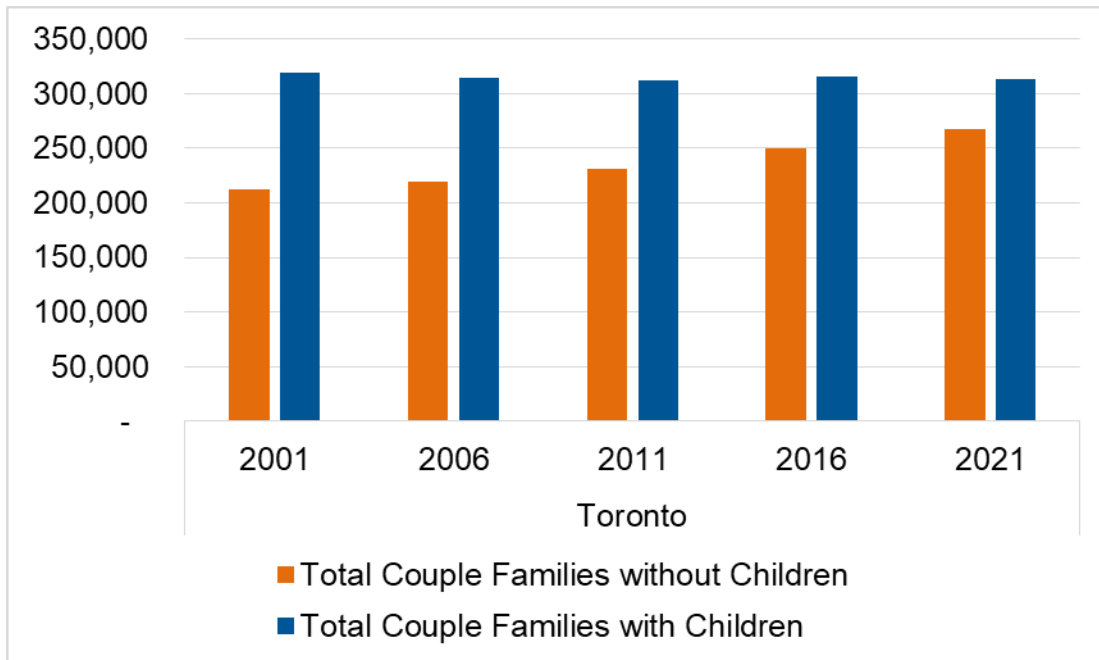
Table 6: Percent Change in One-Parent Families, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2001-2021

Geography	Variable	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Toronto	All Census Families	+1.0	+3.0	+4.1	+2.0
	One-Parent Families	+4.0	+8.0	+3.8	+0.0
Rest of GTHA	All Census Families	+15.7	+11.4	+7.0	+5.5
	One-Parent Families	+23.8	+20.0	+10.0	+7.0
Durham	All Census Families	+11.8	+8.9	+6.6	+7.1
	One-Parent Families	+22.1	+19.9	+9.8	+8.2
Peel	All Census Families	+17.4	+11.7	+6.7	+3.0
	One-Parent Families	+24.2	+20.5	+9.9	+2.4
York	All Census Families	+23.4	+16.6	+8.6	+6.1
	One-Parent Families	+37.2	+26.9	+13.2	+12.3
Halton	All Census Families	+17.1	+13.7	+8.7	+8.4
	One-Parent Families	+24.2	+24.0	+10.8	+10.5
Hamilton	All Census Families	+3.6	+2.4	+3.6	+5.2
	One-Parent Families	+11.3	+8.5	+5.2	+5.2
GTHA	All Census Families	+9.3	+8.1	+5.9	+4.2
	One-Parent Families	+13.4	+14.2	+7.2	+3.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2001-2021

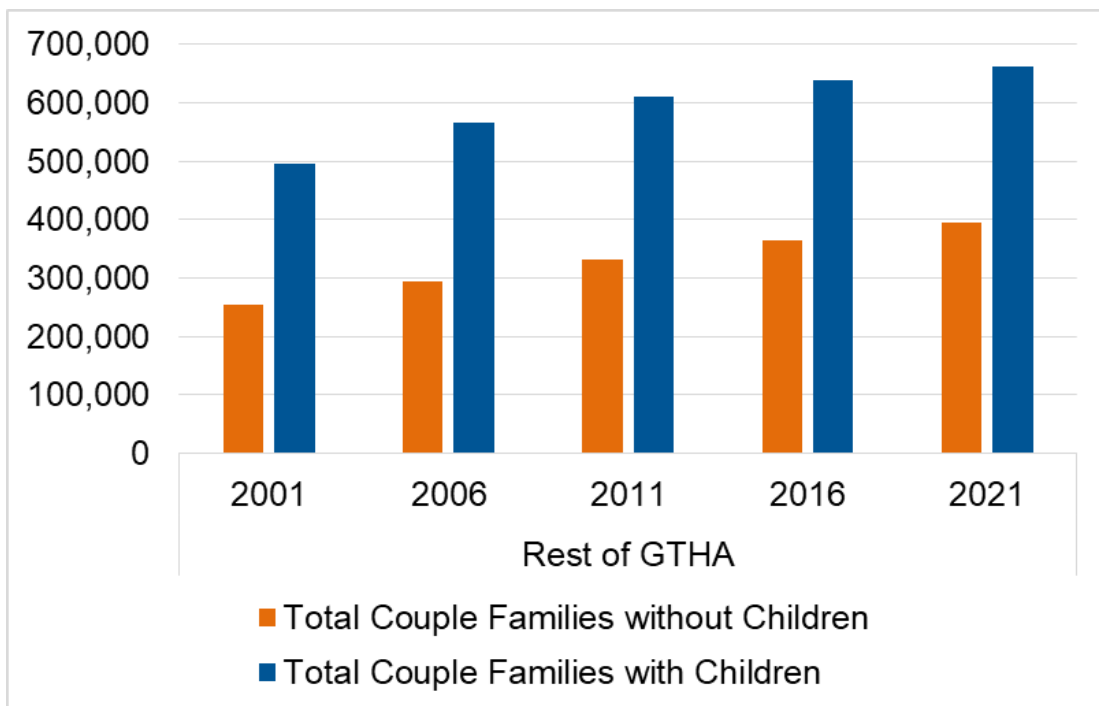
Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Figure 2: Total Couple Families With and Without Children, Toronto, 2001-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2001-2021

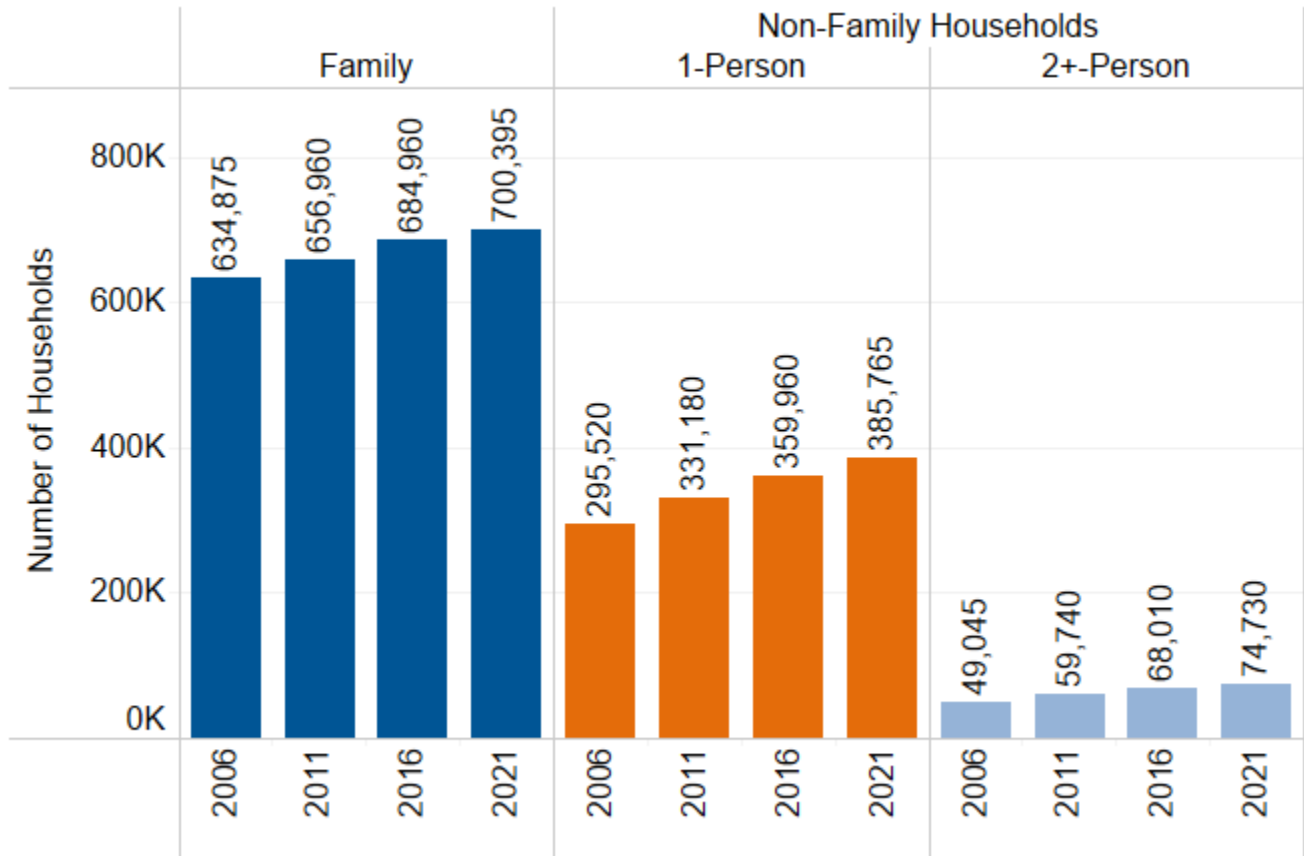
Figure 3: Total Couple Families With and Without Children, Rest of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA), 2001-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2001-2021

Households

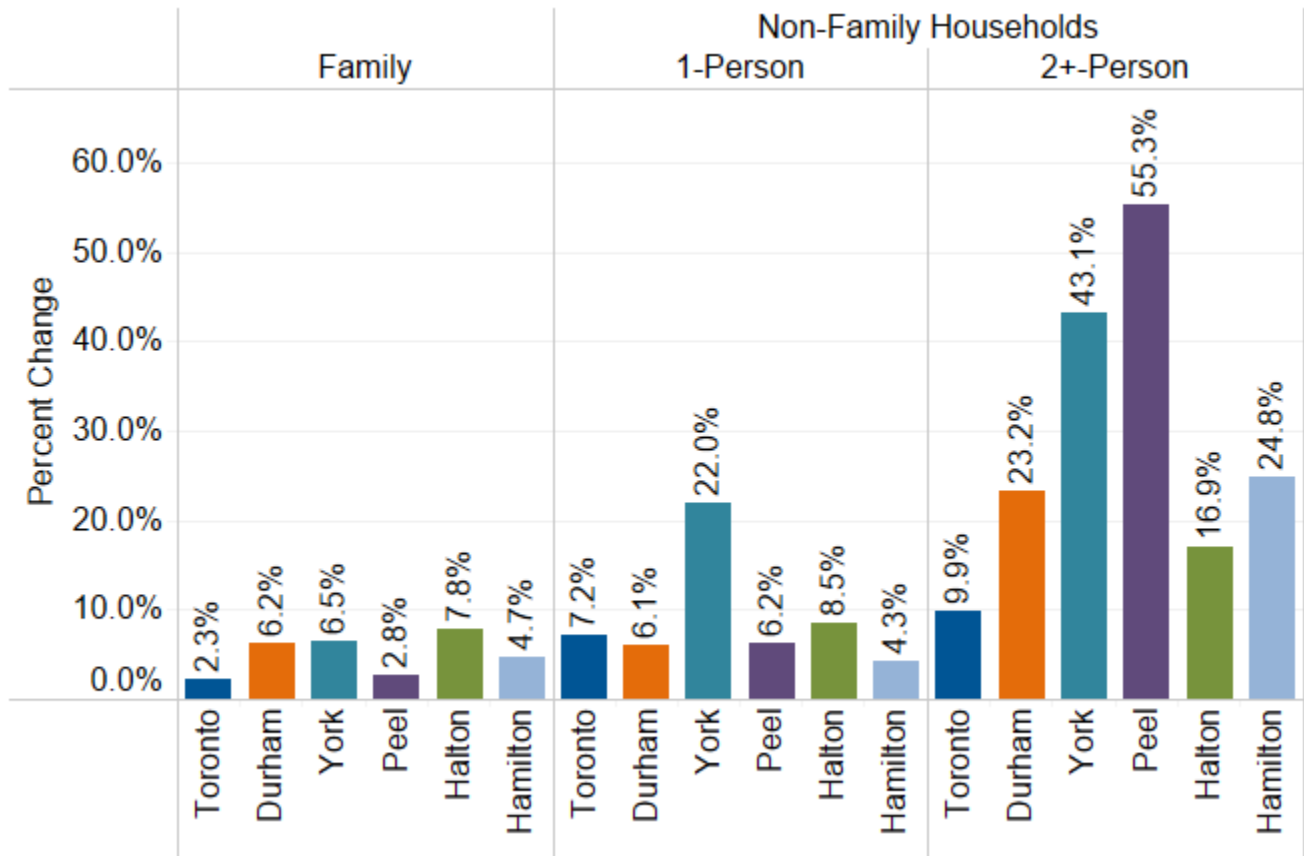
Figure 4: Number of Households in Toronto by Household Type, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2021

Note: Totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Figure 5: Percent Change in Households by Household Type in the GTHA, 2006-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2021

Note: Totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Table 7: Households by Household Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006

2006	Total		Family		Non-Family					
	All Households		Includes Single- and Multiple-Family Households		Total Non-Family		1 Person		2+ Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GTHA	2,160,400	100.0	1,585,040	100.0	575,360	100.0	499,805	100.0	75,555	100.0
Toronto	979,440	45.3	634,875	40.1	344,565	59.9	295,520	59.1	49,045	64.9
Rest of the GTHA	1,180,960	54.7	950,165	59.9	230,795	40.1	204,285	40.9	26,510	35.1
Durham	194,670	9.0	154,955	9.8	39,715	6.9	35,135	7.0	4,580	6.1
York	275,685	12.8	236,495	14.9	39,190	6.8	34,835	7.0	4,355	5.8
Peel	359,060	16.6	298,180	18.8	60,880	10.6	52,555	10.5	8,325	11.0
Halton	157,085	7.3	123,425	7.8	33,660	5.9	30,030	6.0	3,630	4.8
Hamilton	194,460	9.0	137,110	8.7	57,350	10.0	51,730	10.4	5,620	7.4

Table 8: Households by Household Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2011

2011	Total		Family		Non-Family					
	All Households		Includes Single- and Multiple-Family Households		Total Non-Family		1 Person		2+ Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GTHA	2,370,920	100.0	1,710,320	100.0	660,600	100.0	567,575	100.0	93,025	100.0
Toronto	1,047,880	44.2	656,960	38.4	390,920	59.2	331,180	58.3	59,740	64.2
Rest of the GTHA	1,323,040	55.8	1,053,360	61.6	269,680	40.8	236,395	41.7	33,285	35.8
Durham	213,740	9.0	167,875	9.8	45,865	6.9	40,030	7.1	5,835	6.3
York	323,540	13.6	275,190	16.1	48,350	7.3	42,440	7.5	5,915	6.4
Peel	402,940	17.0	330,595	19.3	72,345	11.0	61,910	10.9	10,435	11.2
Halton	179,015	7.6	139,835	8.2	39,180	5.9	35,085	6.2	4,090	4.4
Hamilton	203,805	8.6	139,865	8.2	63,940	9.7	56,930	10.0	7,010	7.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2011

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Table 9: Households by Household Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2016

2016	Total		Family		Non-Family					
	All Households		Includes Single- and Multiple-Family Households		Total Non-Family		1 Person		2+ Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GTHA	2,532,680	100.0	1,805,700	100.0	726,980	100.0	622,430	100.0	104,545	100.0
Toronto	1,112,930	43.9	684,960	37.9	427,975	58.9	359,960	57.8	68,010	65.1
Rest of the GTHA	1,419,745	56.1	1,120,740	62.1	299,005	41.1	262,470	42.2	36,535	34.9
Durham	227,905	9.0	177,455	9.8	50,450	6.9	44,385	7.1	6,070	5.8
York	357,085	14.1	297,730	16.5	59,350	8.2	52,505	8.4	6,850	6.6
Peel	430,180	17.0	349,820	19.4	80,360	11.1	68,345	11.0	12,015	11.5
Halton	192,975	7.6	151,355	8.4	41,625	5.7	37,660	6.1	3,960	3.8
Hamilton	211,595	8.4	144,380	8.0	67,220	9.2	59,575	9.6	7,640	7.3

Table 10: Households by Household Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2021

2021	Total		Family		Non-Family					
	All Households		Includes Single- and Multiple-Family Households		Total Non-Family		1 Person		2+ Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GTHA	2,677,100	100.0	1,879,740	100.0	797,360	100.0	672,525	100.0	124,835	100.0
Toronto	1,160,890	43.4	700,395	37.3	460,495	57.8	385,765	57.4	74,730	59.9
Rest of the GTHA	1,516,210	56.6	1,179,345	62.7	336,865	42.2	286,760	42.6	50,105	40.1
Durham	243,045	9.1	188,465	10.0	54,580	6.8	47,100	7.0	7,480	6.0
York	391,025	14.6	317,145	16.9	73,880	9.3	64,075	9.5	9,805	7.9
Peel	450,745	16.8	359,475	19.1	91,270	11.4	72,615	10.8	18,655	14.9
Halton	208,590	7.8	163,100	8.7	45,490	5.7	40,860	6.1	4,630	3.7
Hamilton	222,805	8.3	151,160	8.0	71,645	9.0	62,110	9.2	9,535	7.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2016-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Table 11: Change in Households by Household Type, Toronto, 2006-2021

Household Type	Count								5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006		2011		2016		2021		2016-2021		2006-2021	
Toronto	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	979,440	100.0	1,047,880	100.0	1,112,930	100.0	1,160,890	100.0	47,960	4.3	181,450	18.5
Family Households	634,875	64.8	656,960	62.7	684,960	61.5	700,395	60.3	15,435	2.3	65,520	10.3
Non-Family Households	344,565	35.2	390,920	37.3	427,975	38.5	460,495	39.7	32,520	7.6	115,930	33.6
1 Person Households	295,520	30.2	331,180	31.6	359,960	32.3	385,765	33.2	25,805	7.2	90,245	30.5
2 or more Person Households	49,045	5.0	59,740	5.7	68,010	6.1	74,730	6.4	6,720	9.9	25,685	52.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey.

Table 12: Change in Households by Household Type, Rest of the GTHA, 2006-2021

Rest of the GTHA	Count								5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006		2011		2016		2021		2016-2021		2006-2021	
Household Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	1,180,960	100.0	1,323,040	100.0	1,419,745	100.0	1,516,210	100.0	96,465	6.8	335,250	28.4
Family Households	950,165	80.5	1,053,360	79.6	1,120,740	78.9	1,179,345	77.8	58,605	5.2	229,180	24.1
Non-Family Households	230,795	19.5	269,680	20.4	299,005	21.1	336,865	22.2	37,860	12.7	106,070	46.0
1 Person Households	204,285	17.3	236,395	17.9	262,470	18.5	286,760	18.9	24,290	9.3	82,475	40.4
2 or more Person Households	26,510	2.2	33,285	2.5	36,535	2.6	50,105	3.3	13,570	37.1	23,595	89.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey.

Table 13: Change in Households by Household Type, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, 2006-2021

Household Type	Count								5 Year Change		15 Year Change	
	2006		2011		2016		2021		2016-2021		2006-2021	
GTHA	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	2,160,400	100.0	2,370,920	100.0	2,532,680	100.0	2,677,100	100.0	144,420	5.7	516,700	23.9
Family Households	1,585,040	73.4	1,710,320	72.1	1,805,700	71.3	1,879,740	70.2	74,040	4.1	294,700	18.6
Non-Family Households	575,360	26.6	660,600	27.9	726,980	28.7	797,360	29.8	70,380	9.7	222,000	38.6
1 Person Households	499,805	23.1	567,575	23.9	622,430	24.6	672,525	25.1	50,095	8.0	172,720	34.6
2 or more Person Households	75,555	3.5	93,025	3.9	104,545	4.1	124,835	4.7	20,290	19.4	49,280	65.2

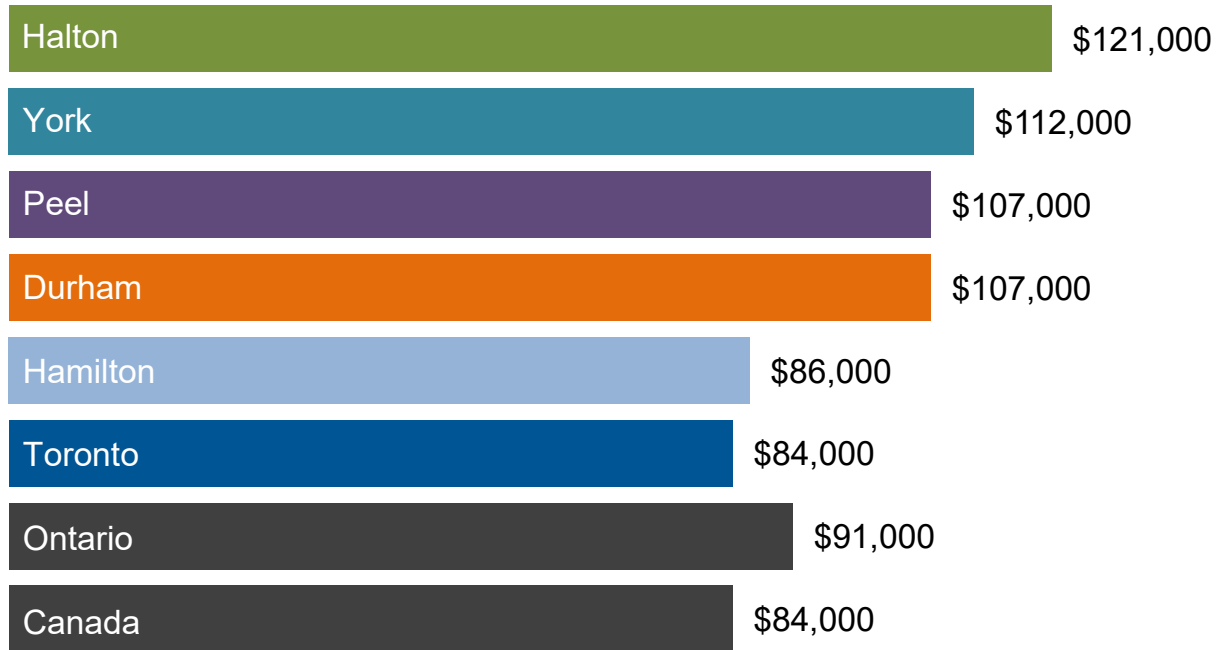
Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006-2021

Note: Table totals may vary slightly due to rounding. This table excludes 10-year comparisons to avoid comparisons with the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey.

Income

Figure 6: Median Total Household Income by Census Division for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, Ontario and Canada, 2020

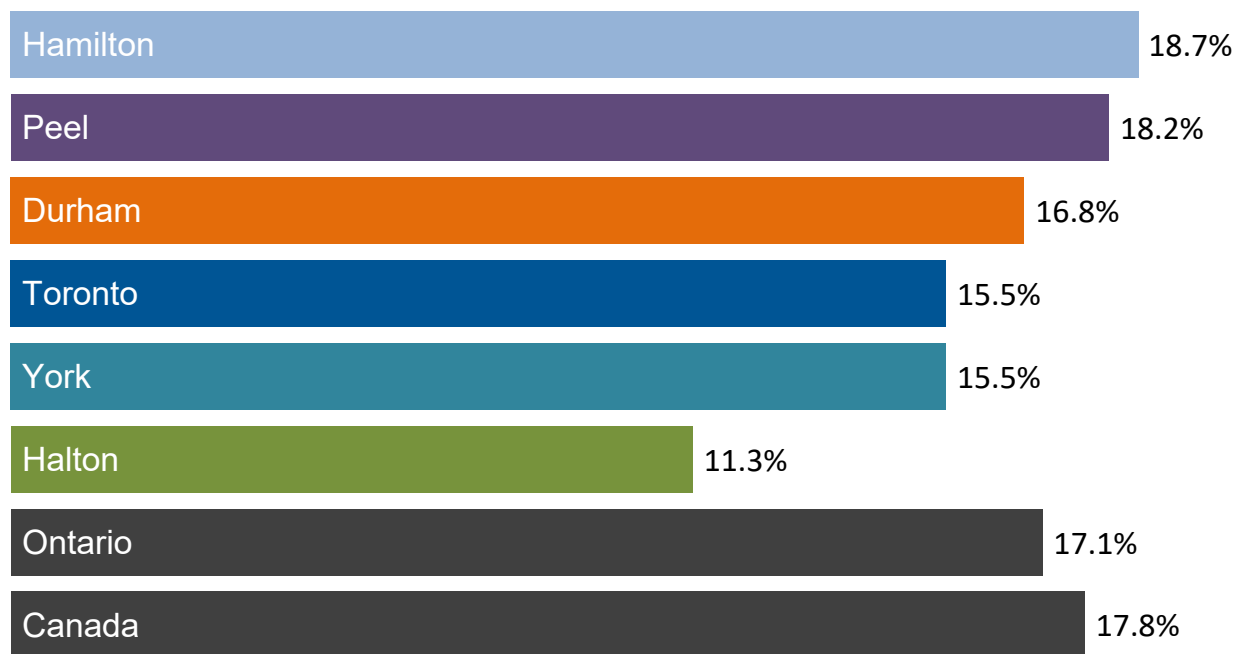
Of all GTHA regions, Toronto had the lowest median total household income in 2020.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Figure 7: Government Transfers as a Proportion of Total Income by Census Division for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, Ontario and Canada, 2020

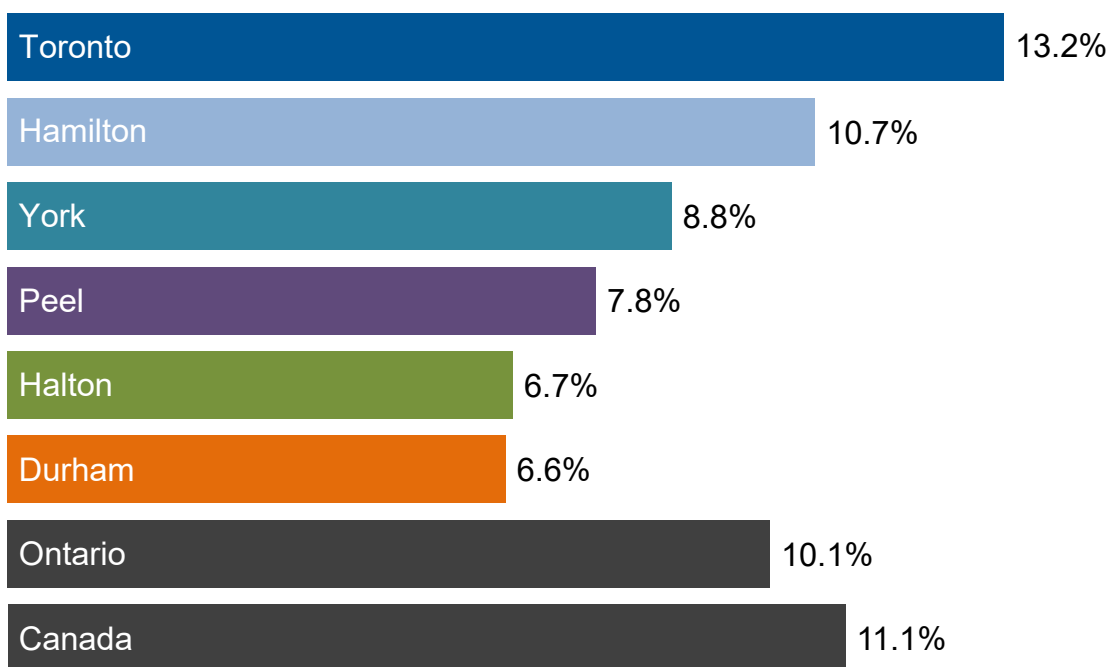
The proportion of Torontonians' income from government transfers is lower than the provincial and national averages.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Figure 8: Prevalence of Low income (LIM-AT) by Census Division for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, Ontario and Canada, 2020

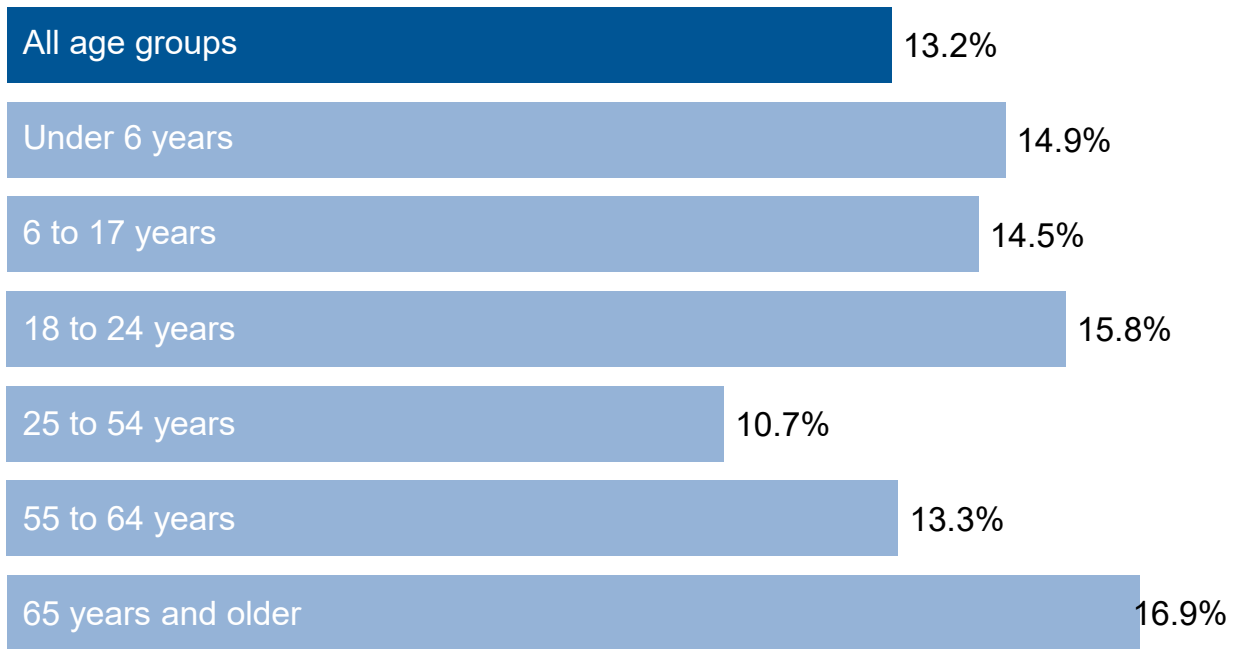
Of all GTHA regions, Toronto has the highest rate of low income.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

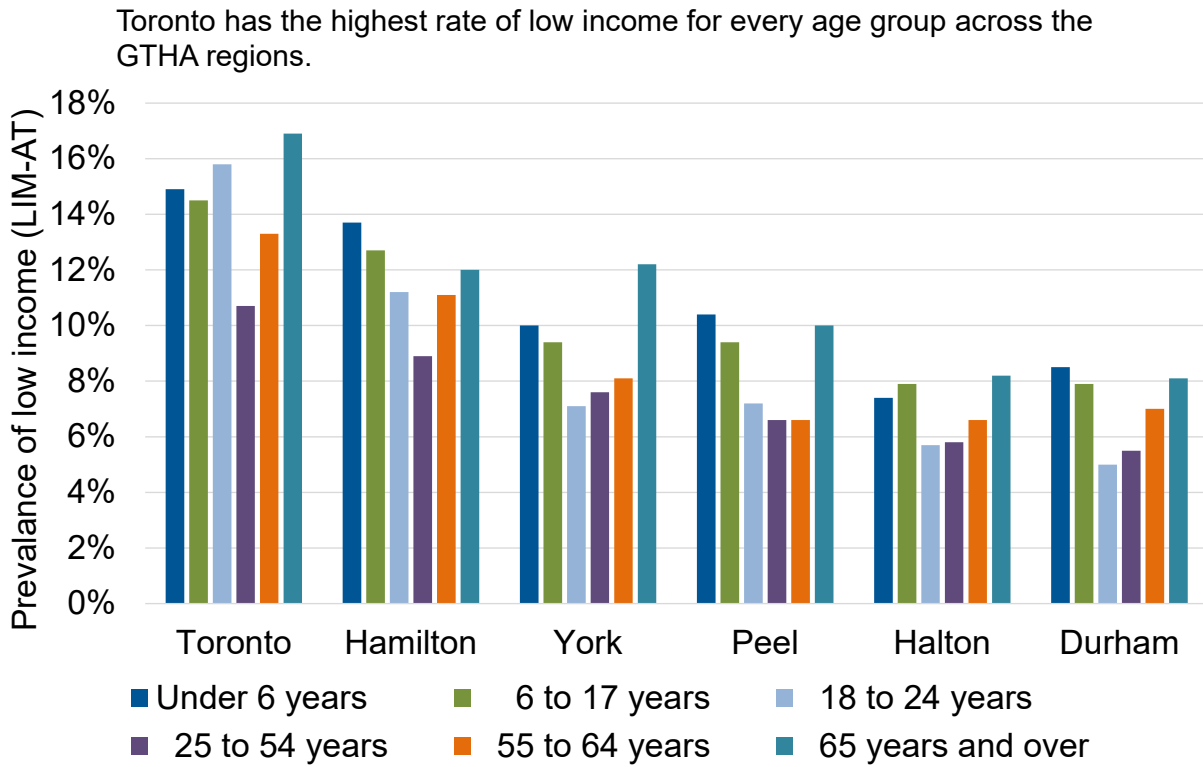
Figure 9: Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT) by Age Group, Toronto, 2020

In Toronto in 2020, people aged 65 years and older were the age group most affected by low incomes.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

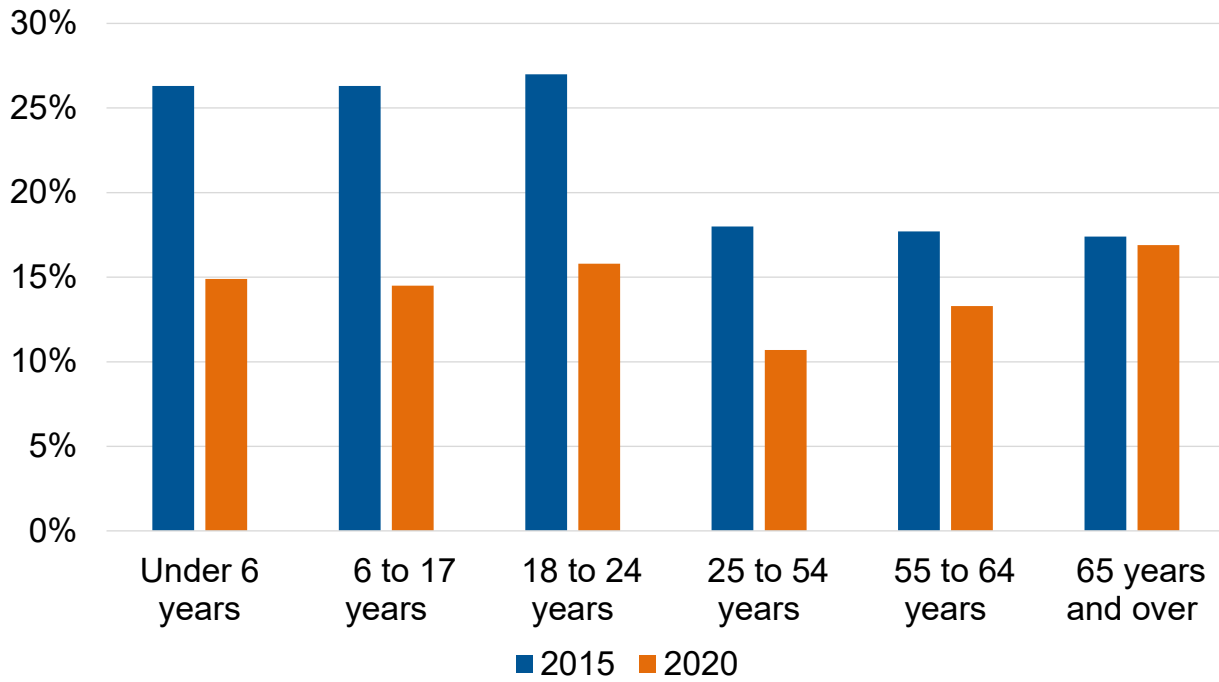
Figure 10: Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT) by Age Group, Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area Census Divisions, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Figure 11: The Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT) by Age Categories in Toronto, 2015 and 2020

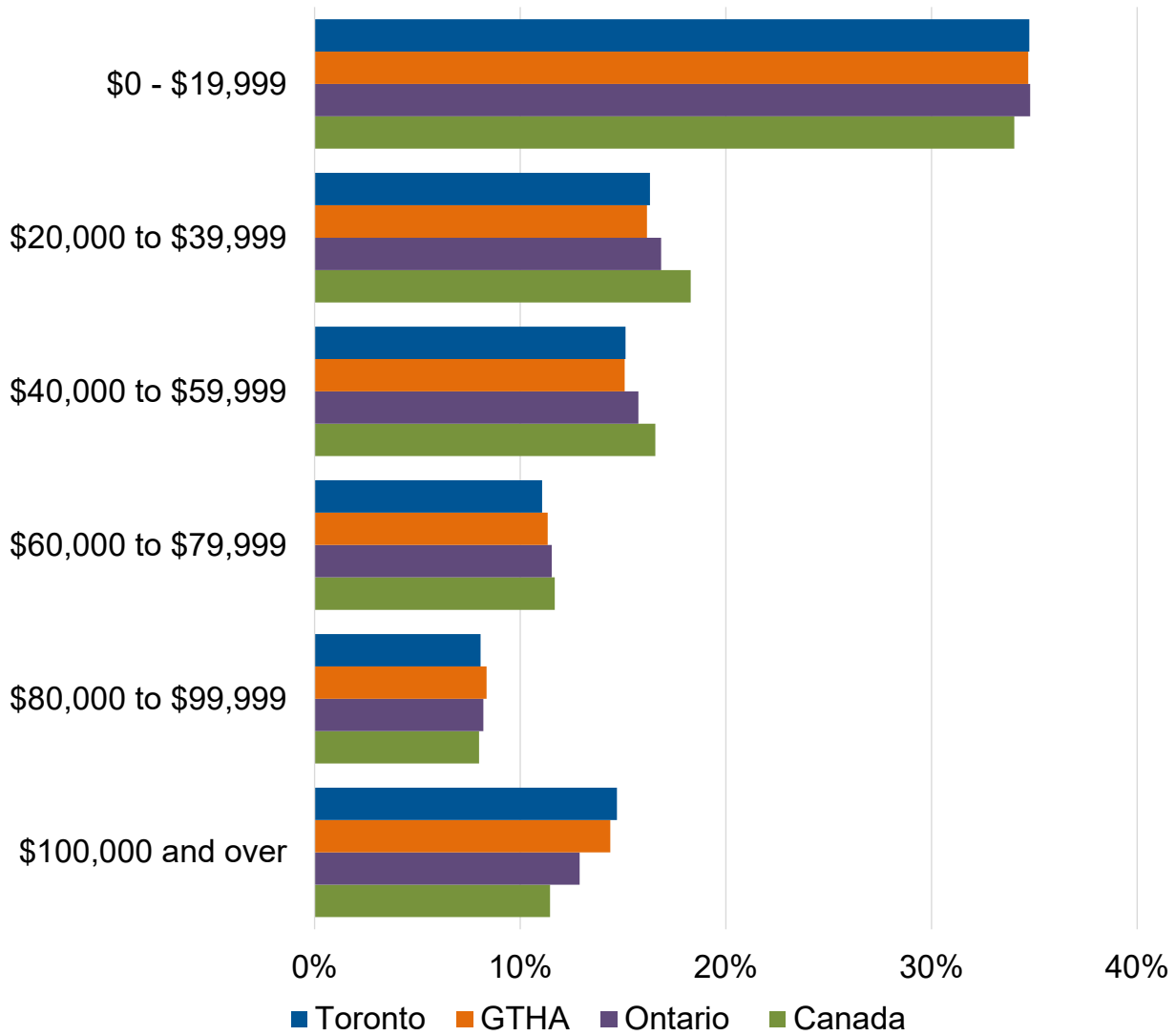
The prevalence of low income has decreased in all age categories in Toronto between 2015 and 2020.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

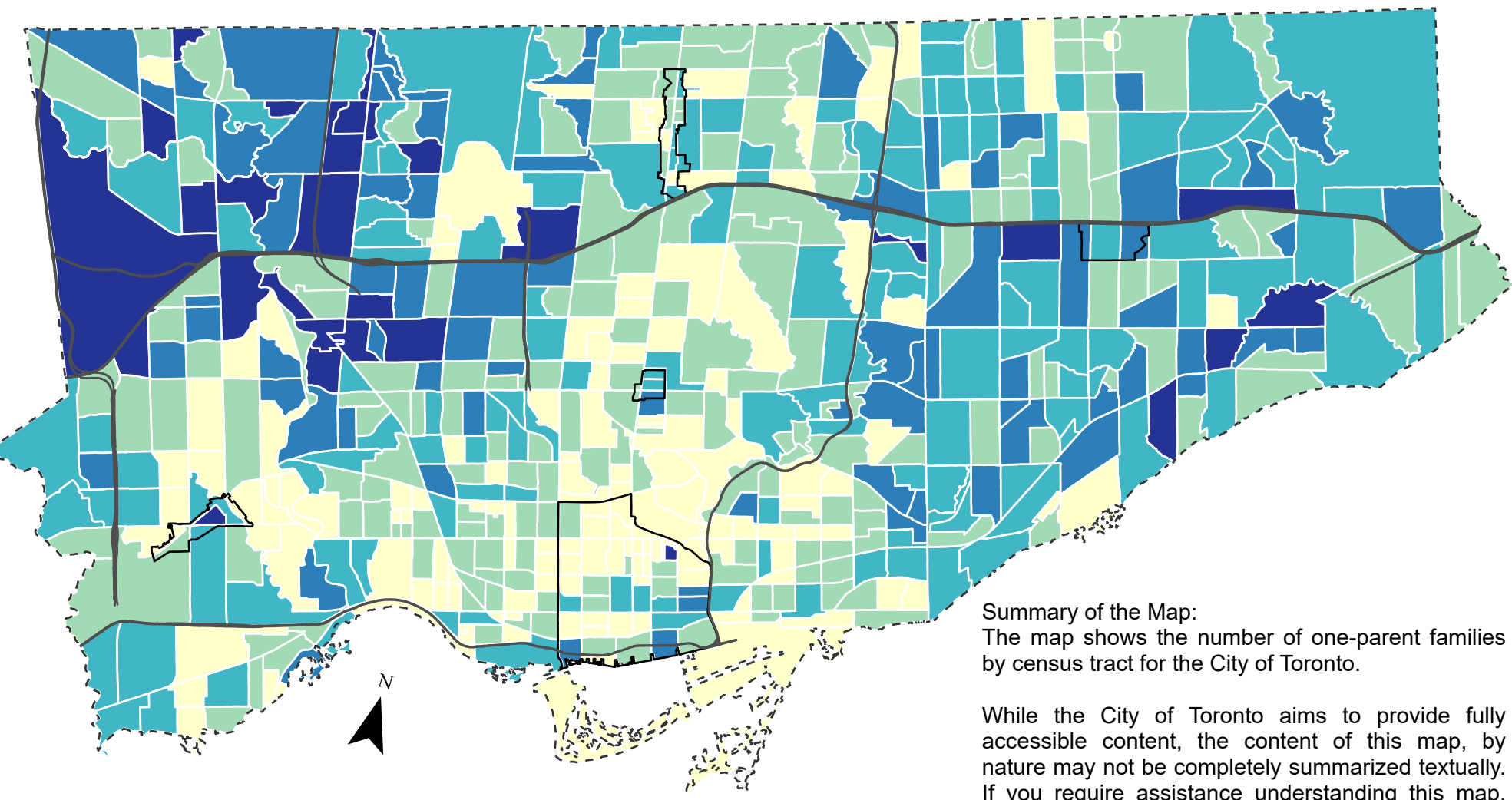
Figure 12: Proportion of Individuals with Employment Income by Selected Income Brackets, Census Division for Toronto, the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area, Ontario and Canada, 2020

Toronto has a higher proportion of high income earners (>\$100k) than the GTHA, Ontario, and Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Map 1: City of Toronto One-Parent Families, 2021



One-Parent Families

- 0 - 145
- 146 - 255
- 256 - 375
- 376 - 525
- 526 - 790

- Downtown/Centres
- Expressway
- City of Toronto Boundary

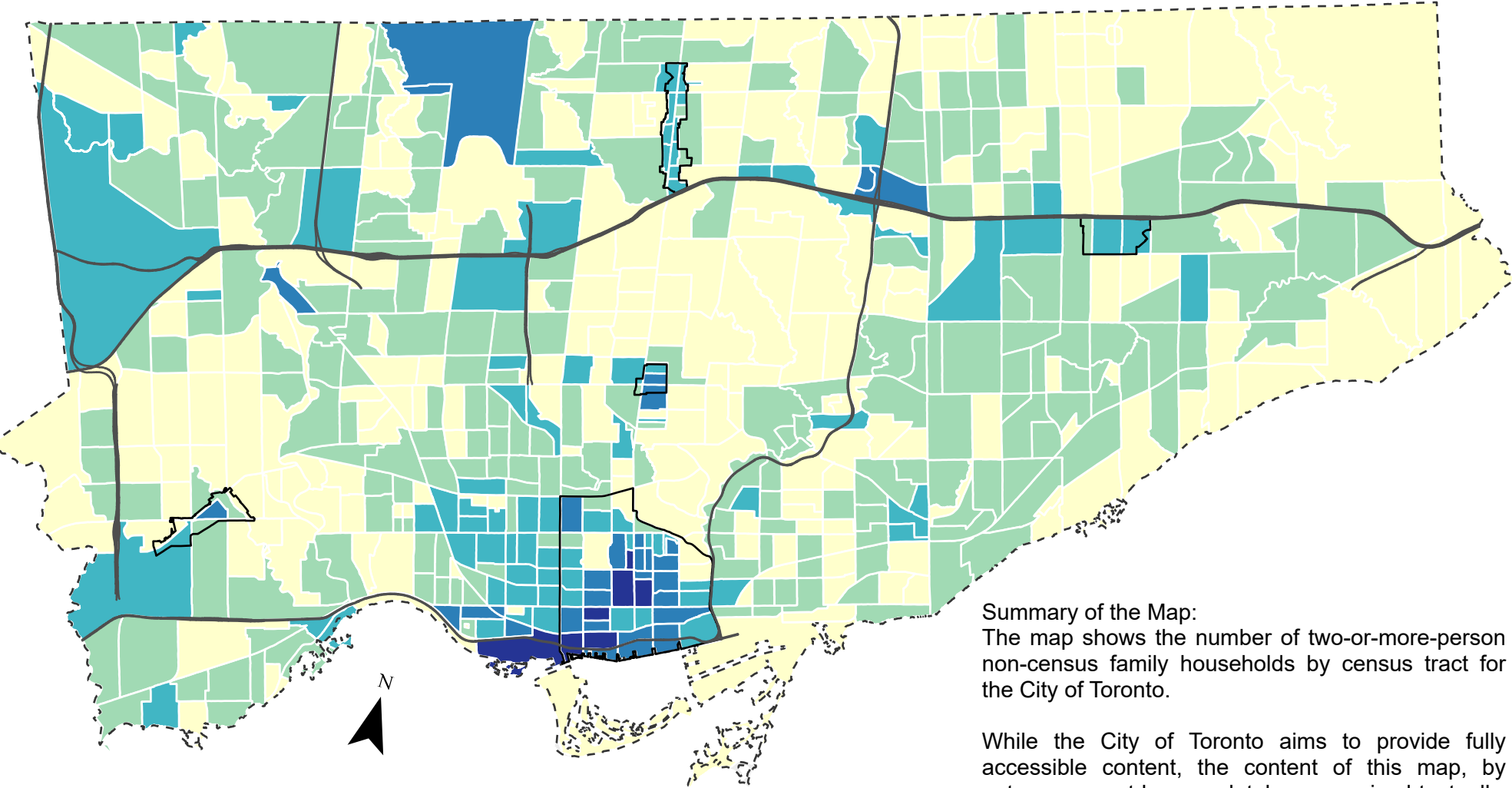
0 2 4 kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the number of one-parent families by census tract for the City of Toronto.

While the City of Toronto aims to provide fully accessible content, the content of this map, by nature may not be completely summarized textually. If you require assistance understanding this map, please contact Social Policy, Analysis & Research Unit at spar@toronto.ca.

Source: City of Toronto, Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.
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Published: July 2022
Version: 1.0 (future versions of this map may change)
Prepared by: Social Development, Finance & Administration (SDFA), Social Research and Information Management (SRIM) Unit

Map 2: City of Toronto Two-or-More-Person Non-Census-Family Households, 2021



Two-or-more-person non-census-family households

- 0 - 80
- 81 - 165
- 166 - 310
- 311 - 550
- 551 - 1,000

- Downtown/Centres
- Expressway
- City of Toronto Boundary

0 2 4 kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the number of two-or-more-person non-census family households by census tract for the City of Toronto.

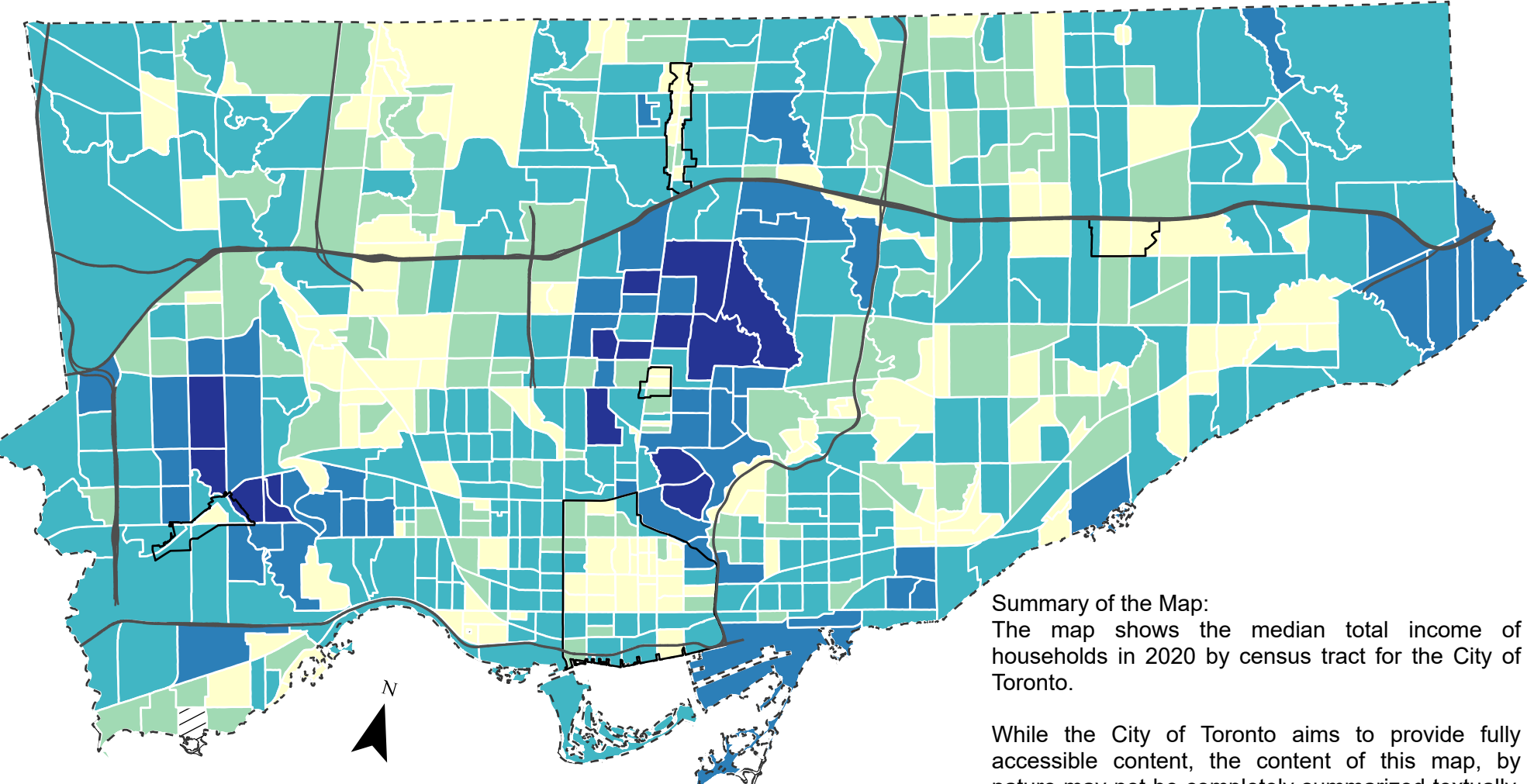
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Map 4: City of Toronto Median Household Income, 2020



Median total income of household in 2020 (\$)

- 35,200 - 73,500
- 73,501 - 84,000 -- Toronto Median
- 84,001 - 121,000
- 121,001 - 178,000
- 178,001 - 286,000

Not available / No Data
 Downtown/Centres
 Expressway
 City of Toronto Boundary

kilometers
 0 2 4
 1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
 The map shows the median total income of households in 2020 by census tract for the City of Toronto.

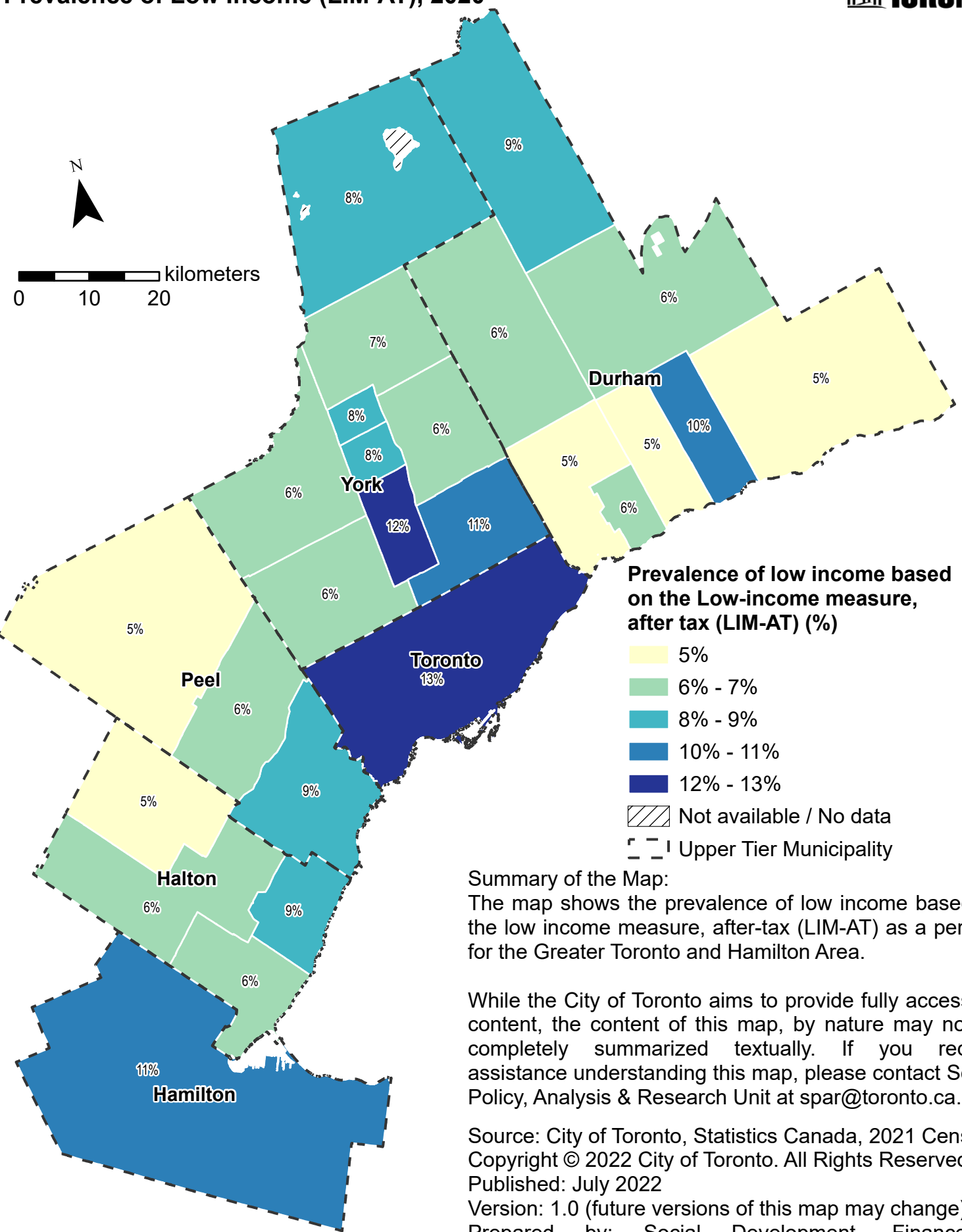
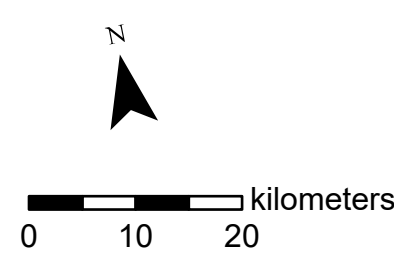
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**Map 5: Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA)
Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT), 2020**



Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)

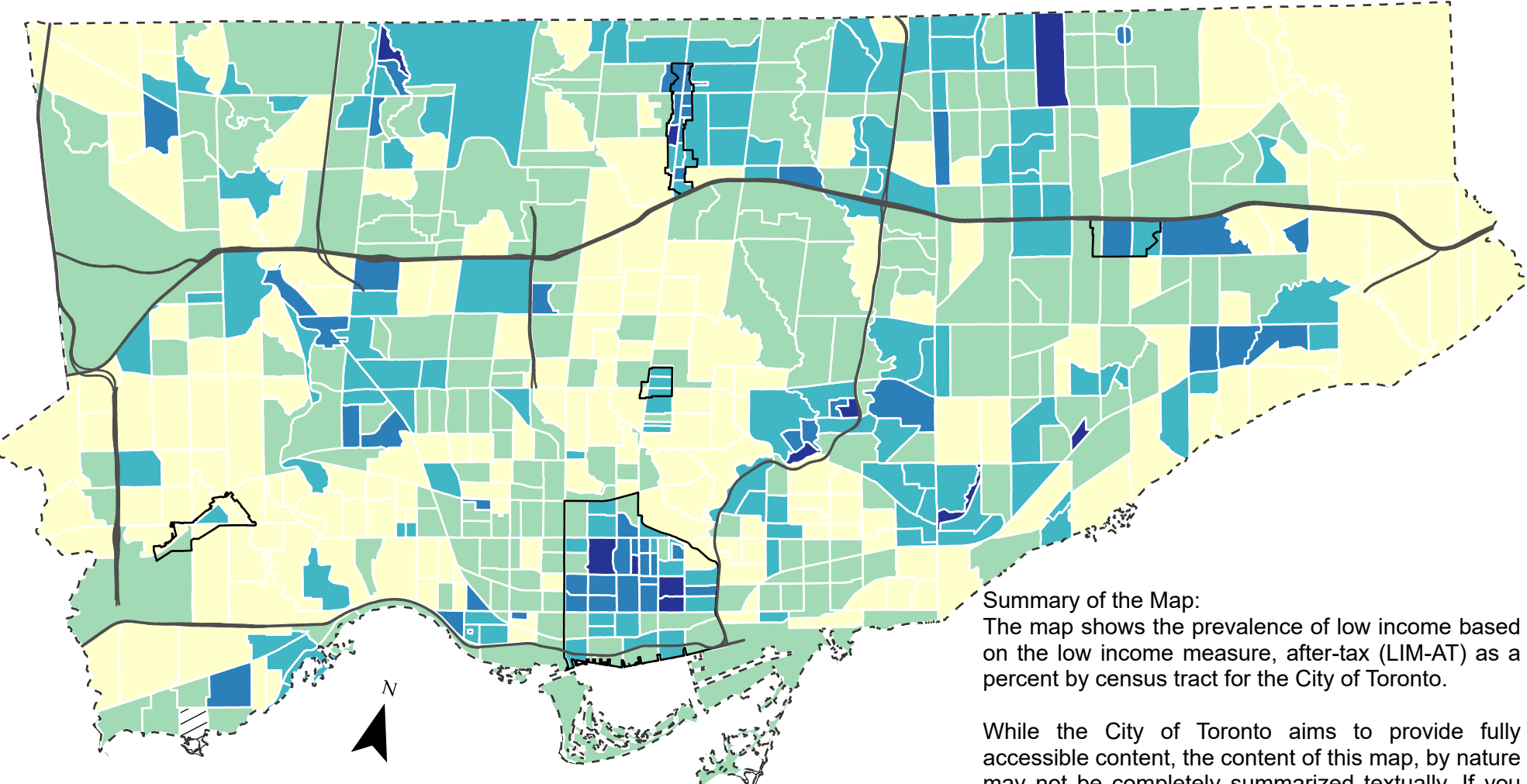
- 5%
- 6% - 7%
- 8% - 9%
- 10% - 11%
- 12% - 13%
- Not available / No data
- Upper Tier Municipality

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the prevalence of low income based on the low income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT) as a percent for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area.

While the City of Toronto aims to provide fully accessible content, the content of this map, by nature may not be completely summarized textually. If you require assistance understanding this map, please contact Social Policy, Analysis & Research Unit at spar@toronto.ca.

Source: City of Toronto, Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.
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Map 6: City of Toronto Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT), 2020



Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)

- 4 - 9
- 10 - 14
- 15 - 20
- 21 - 28
- 29 - 45

- Not available / No data
- Expressway
- Downtown/Centres
- City of Toronto Boundary

0 2 4 kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the prevalence of low income based on the low income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT) as a percent by census tract for the City of Toronto.

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