December 6, 2022

2021 Census: Education, Labour, Commuting, Language of Work, Instruction in the Official Minority Language

The 2021 Census Day was May 11, 2021. On November 30, 2022, Statistics Canada released its seventh set of data from this Census, on education, commuting, labour force characteristics, language of work and instruction in the official minority language.

KEY POINTS

Education

- City of Toronto residents have very high levels of education. 72.5% of Toronto residents age 25-64 have some post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree compared to 64.2% across Canada.

- 49.4% of Torontonians age 25-64 have at least a Bachelor's degree and 18.7% have a graduate degree. This is up from 37.4% and 14.8% in 2006, and is significantly higher than Canada overall with 32.9% and 11.5%, respectively.

- A higher percentage of Women+ than Men+ aged 25-64 in Toronto have a postsecondary certificate or diploma below a Bachelor level (23.7% and 22.4% respectively), a Bachelor's degree (51.3% and 47.4%) or a Master's degree (13.1% and 12.4%).

- A higher percentage of Men+ than Women+ aged 25-64 in Toronto have an apprenticeship or trades certificate (4.3% and 2.4% respectively) or an earned doctorate (1.9% and 1.5%).

- 8.6% of Toronto residents aged 25-64 do not have a secondary school certificate, diploma or degree (9.2% of Men+ and 8.0% of Women+) and a further 19.0% have no higher education credentials beyond high school.

- The most common specific fields of study among the population 25-64 (working age) were: Business, Management and Public Administration (17.1%); Health Professions and Related Programs (7.3%); Engineering (5.4%); Social Sciences (4.6%); Visual and Performing Arts (4.1%); Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services (3.9%); Education (2.9%); and Legal Professions and Studies (2.2%).

- Among persons 25-64 years of age, Men+ tend to have higher representation than Women+ in the fields of Architecture, Engineering and Related Trades (17.3% vs. 4.2% respectively) and Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences (6.6% vs. 3.4%), while Women+ tend to have higher representation than Men+ in the fields of Health and Related Fields (12.1% vs. 4.3% respectively) and Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law (14.6% vs. 8.9%).

- Among those 15 to 64 years of age who studied outside Canada, the most popular countries of study were: India, the Philippines, the USA, China, and the United Kingdom.

Labour

The 2021 Census asked respondents about their labour force participation and place of work for a specific week in May 2021. Due to public health measures and COVID-19 pandemic-related impacts on employment at that time, this information may be interpreted as reflecting a moment in time rather than an indication of broader trends.

- As of May 11, 2021 almost 1.31 million city of Toronto residents had jobs, while just over 210,000 residents were unemployed (see Table 1).

- The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on employment. There was a substantial increase in the total number of unemployed Toronto residents (+72.0% since 2016). Toronto's growth in unemployed residents was not as high as in the GTHA (+77.8%), and similar to the provincial average (+71.2%) over the same five-year period.

- Toronto residents 15 years of age and over are slightly less likely to be working than all Canadians. The unemployment rate for city residents (13.9%) is higher than for Canadians (10.3%) or Ontarians (12.2%). However, the labour force participation rate of Torontonians is slightly higher than for all Canadians as well as Ontarians (see Table 1 and Map 2).

- Employment of Women+ has decreased by more than that of Men+ in Toronto, the GTHA, and Ontario since 2016. Employment of Men+ residing in Canada grew by 1.5% from 2016 to 2021 while employment of Women+ decreased by 0.5%.

- The 2021 Census reported on employment by job permanency. Toronto residents are slightly more likely to be self-employed (15.8%) than residents of the GTHA, Ontario or Canada (15.6%, 14.6%, and 14.1%), and slightly less likely to be employed with permanent positions. Toronto's share of residents with temporary positions (13.4%) is just under the national share (13.8%) and higher than GTHA or Ontario resident shares (12.8% and 12.7%) (see Table 2).

- Toronto has also seen a 6.0% increase in population classified as not in the labour force (8.6% increase in Men+ and 4.1% increase in Women+), less than the increases seen in the GTHA (11.3%), provincially (12.5%), and nationally (10.6%).

Full-Time and Part-Time Work

- The percentage of employed Toronto residents that worked full-year, full-time in 2021 was marginally higher for the city (53.8%) than for all of Canada (53.2%). However, it was lower in Toronto than in the GTHA (54.6%) and Ontario (54.5%).

- Men+ had larger shares of full-year full-time work compared to part-year and/or part-time work than Women+ among Toronto residents, as well as in the GTHA, Ontario and Canada.

Industry

- In 2021, employed Toronto residents worked across a wide variety of industries. The top three industries by employment were: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, 14.1%; Healthcare and Social Services, 11.2%; and Retail Trade, 9.7%.

- Compared to other Canadians, Toronto residents are much more likely to work in Management of Companies, Finance and Insurance, Information & Cultural Industries, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, and Real Estate & Leasing.

- The Health Care & Social Services and Education industries are dominated by Women+ in Canada and to a lesser extent in Toronto, with Women+ maintaining 76.8% and 64.8% shares of each industry in the city. The Construction industry has a high share of Men+ both in Canada and Toronto as does Transportation & Warehousing, with 86.8% and 76.5% shares respectively for Men+ residing in Toronto.

- Between 2016 and 2021, the industries with the largest absolute increases in the number of employed city residents were Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+30,195) and Health Care and Social Assistance (+20,215). The largest absolute decrease was in the Accommodation and Food Services industry (-24,750), which faced significant negative impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and also decreased by a higher amount than any other industry at the provincial and national scales.

Occupation

- The occupation with the largest absolute share of total employed residents in Toronto is Sales and Service (23.9%), followed by Business, Finance and Administration (21.5%) and Education, Law and Social, Community and Government Services (12.4%).

- The most common occupations for city of Women+ residing in Toronto age 15 years and over are Business, Finance and Administration (26.9%) and Sales and Service (25.8%), while the most common occupations for Men+ are Sales and Service (22.2%) and Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators (21.0%).

Place of Work

- In 2021, almost half (49.6%) of employed Toronto residents worked at a usual place of work, 39.0% worked from home and 11.5% did not have a usual place of work. A very small percentage worked primarily outside of Canada (see Table 3). A significantly higher proportion of Toronto residents worked from home than other residents of the GTHA (31.5%) and the Canadian average (24.3%).

- Employed Women+ in Toronto worked from home more often than employed Men+ (41.8% compared to 36.3%). Employed Men+ are much more likely than women+ to work at no fixed workplace address; however, this difference is smaller for Toronto residents than all Canadians.

Commuting

- A significant increase in working from home during the 2021 Census response period resulted in fewer respondents for the commuting-related questions than in previous years. In 2021, 791,470 residents of Toronto provided responses, compared with 1,251,055 in 2016, a decrease of 36.7%. In Canada, there were 2.8 million fewer commuters in 2021 than 2016.

- Torontonians have longer commutes than the Canadian average. The average Toronto one-way trip was about 31 minutes compared with a national average of about 24 minutes. The share of employed workers in the city that commute for more than an hour each way to work (12.5% of all commuters) is higher than the rest of the GTHA (10.7%) and the Canadian average (7.1%).

- In the GTHA, the Census Divisions with the highest percentage of one-way commutes of an hour or more are Durham (14.6%), Toronto, and York Region (11.0%). These proportions are significantly lower than in 2016, likely also due to pandemic-related impacts.

- More than half (51.7%) of Toronto commuters report one-way commutes over 30 minutes. In the GTHA Census Divisions, between 41.3% and 48.5% of commuters had a one-way trip of more than 30 minutes, while the national average was 33.1% (see Table 4).

- Almost one-fifth (19.8%) of Toronto commuters leave for work before 7 a.m.. This is substantially lower than other GTHA residents, although an increase from the 2016 figure for Toronto commuters (13.6%). Over one-third (36.0%) of Toronto commuters leave for work after 9 a.m., which is higher than the rest of the GTHA (32.8%) and the Canadian average (28.3%) (see Table 4).

- Over half of Toronto residents (53.7%) commute to work by motor vehicle (car, truck, van) as a driver, with 7.3% of residents commuting by vehicle as passengers. While the total number of people commuting by car decreased by approximately 150,000 people from 2016 to 2021, the share of commuters who travel by motor vehicle increased from 50.6% to 61.0% (see Figures 3 and 4, and Map 1). This is likely another pandemic-related impact including public health measures regarding physical distancing.

- Toronto residents are much more likely to take transit to work (26.2%) than all Canadians (7.7%), second only to Montreal (28.4%). Other Canadian cities have lower transit shares including Vancouver (22.9%), Ottawa (11.2%), Winnipeg (9.3%) and Calgary (8.8%).

- Toronto Women+ are more likely to take transit to work than Men+ (33.7% vs. 19.8% respectively) and Men+ are more likely to than Women+ to commute to work by motor vehicle (68.5% vs. 51.1% respectively).

Language of Work and Instruction in the Official Minority Language

- 98.4% of employed city residents use English as their primary language at work, 2.4% of residents use French, 6.9% of residents use a language other than English or French and 7.6% of residents use more than one language at work.

- The most common non-official primary languages used at work in the City of Toronto are Mandarin (14,385 workers), Yue (Cantonese) (9,100), Portuguese (3,740), Spanish (3,460), Korean (2,715) and Iranian Persian (1,305).These six most common non-official languages of work in 2021 were also the same ones from 2016.

- New questions were added to the 2021 Census to enumerate children eligible for instruction in the minority official language based on criteria established by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

- In 2021, 897,000 children were eligible for instruction in the minority official language at the primary and secondary levels, namely in English in Quebec (304,000) and in French in Canada outside Quebec (593,000). 104,000 children were eligible for instruction in the minority official language in Toronto.

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 areal 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 long forms of the Census for 2001, 2016 and 2021, and can be compared in most cases, except where the collection methodology was dramatically changed, as in the Ethnic or Cultural Origin variables. Please consult the Reference Guides for comparability details.

The Mobility & Migration Reference Guide (Statistics Canada Catalogue: 98-500-X 2021-04-27) notes that the COVID-19 pandemic emerged in Canada in early 2020 and affected all steps of the 2021 Census process, from data collection to dissemination. Please refer to the *Guide to the Census of Population, 2021*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-304-X for more detailed information on this topic. Further study will be required regarding the components of the city's population change to examine mobility and migration in greater detail.

Statistics Canada reference guides for the Census of Population 2021 with detailed methodologies, caveats, and definitions and are available for the following topics:

- Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021
- Commuting Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021
- Labour Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021
- Minority language educational rights: Technical report on changes for the 2021 Census

FUTURE CENSUS RELEASES

The November 30, 2022 release is the final release of the 2021 Census basic profile data and this concludes the City of Toronto 2021 Census backgrounder series. More detailed datasets will be forthcoming by special order from Statistics Canada and via the Community Data Program over the next four years.

PAST CENSUS RELEASES

The City of Toronto has released the following Backgrounders 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
- Families, Households, Marital Status and Income, July 13, 2022
- Language, August 17, 2022
- Housing and Indigenous Peoples, Sept 21, 2022
- Citizenship, Immigration, Ethnoracial Identity, Mobility, Migration, Religion, Oct 26, 2022

REFERENCES

Statistics Canada (2022a), Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021. Accessed online December 1, 2022.

Statistics Canada, Main mode of commuting by commuting duration, time leaving for work, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census division and census subdivisions (Table 98-10-0458-01), 2022.

Statistics Canada, North American Industry Classification (NAICS) Canada, 2017. Accessed online December 1, 2022.

Statistics Canada, National Occupational Classification (NOC), 2021. Accessed online December 1, 2022.

Prepared by staff from:
- City Planning, Planning, Research and Analytics
- People & Equity, Data for Equity
- Social Development, Finance and Administration, Social Policy Analysis and Research

Media contact: Devika Deonarine, Strategic Communications, 416-397-5305
devika.deonarine@toronto.ca

Staff contact: Wayne Chu, Social Research Information Management, Social Development Finance & Administration, Tel: 416-392-5397, wayne.chu@toronto.ca

TABLES, CHARTS AND MAPS

Figure 1: Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for 25-64 year-olds by Regional Municipality
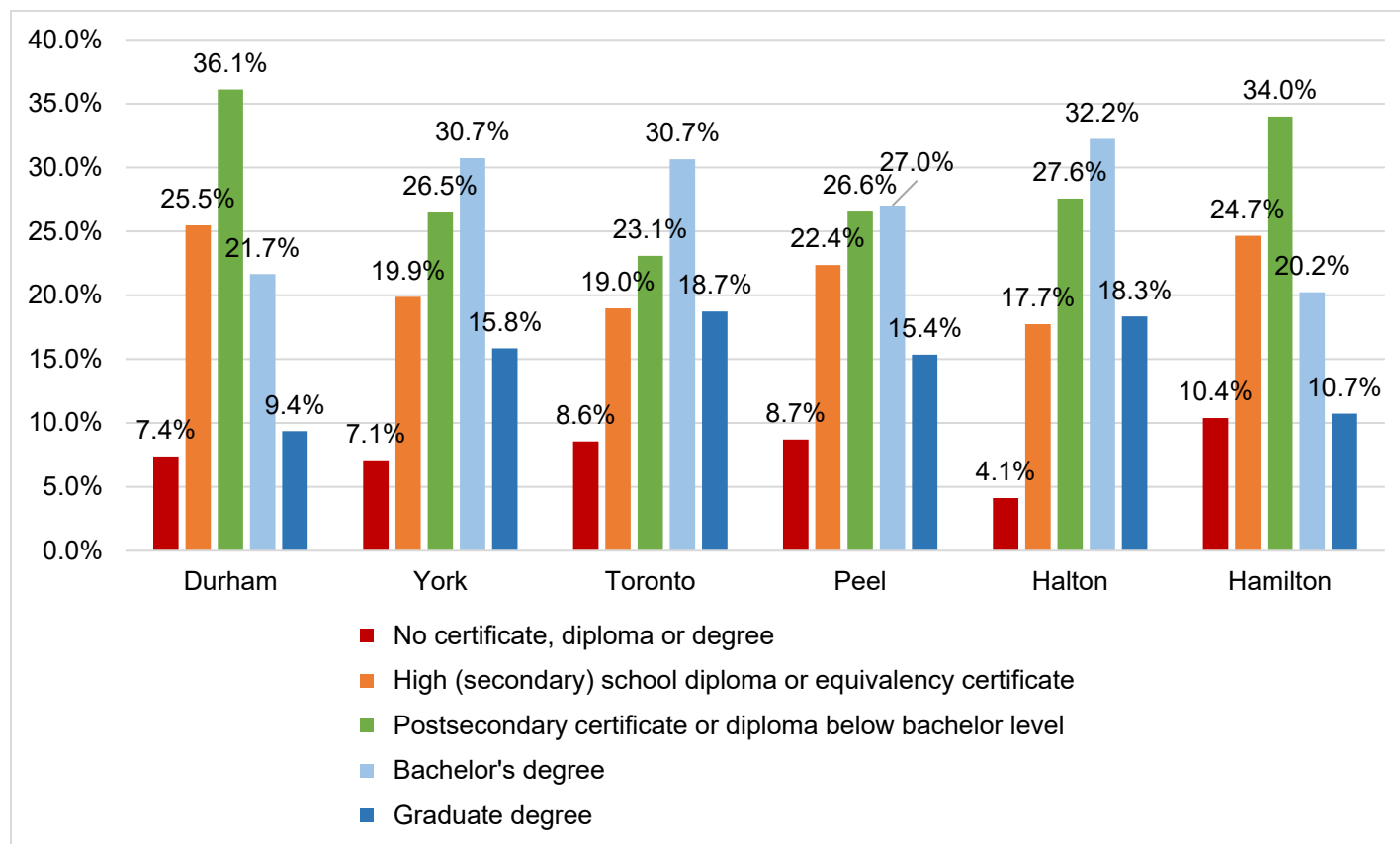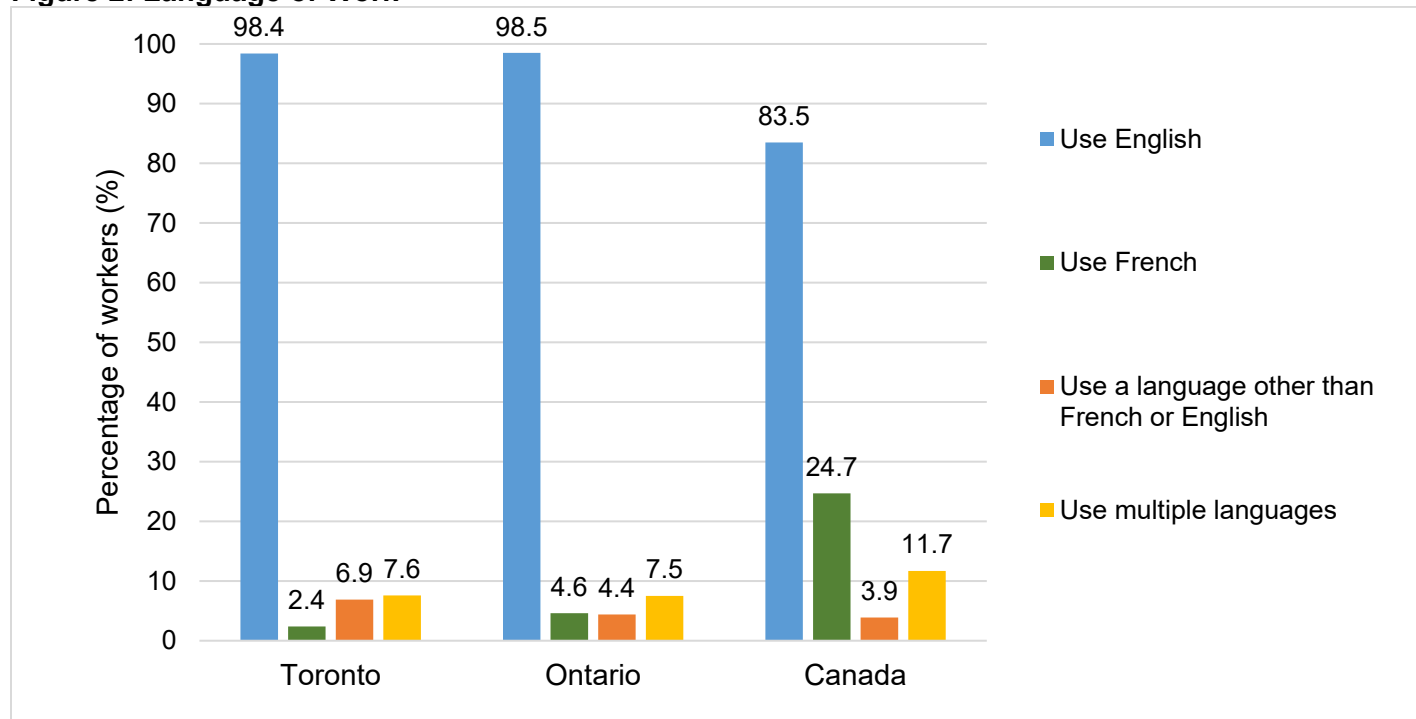

Legend:
- No certificate, diploma or degree
- High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate
- Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level
- Bachelor's degree
- Graduate degree

Municipality	No certificate, diploma or degree	High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate	Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree
Durham	7.4%	25.5%	36.1%	21.7%	9.4%
York	7.1%	19.9%	26.5%	30.7%	15.8%
Toronto	8.6%	19.0%	23.1%	30.7%	18.7%
Peel	8.7%	22.4%	26.6%	27.0%	15.4%
Halton	4.1%	17.7%	27.6%	32.2%	18.3%
Hamilton	10.4%	24.7%	34.0%	20.2%	10.7%

Figure 2: Language of Work

Percentage of workers (%)

Legend:
- Use English
- Use French
- Use a language other than French or English
- Use multiple languages

	Use English	Use French	Use a language other than French or English	Use multiple languages
Toronto	98.4	2.4	6.9	7.6
Ontario	98.5	4.6	4.4	7.5
Canada	83.5	24.7	3.9	11.7

Figure 3: Mode of Transportation
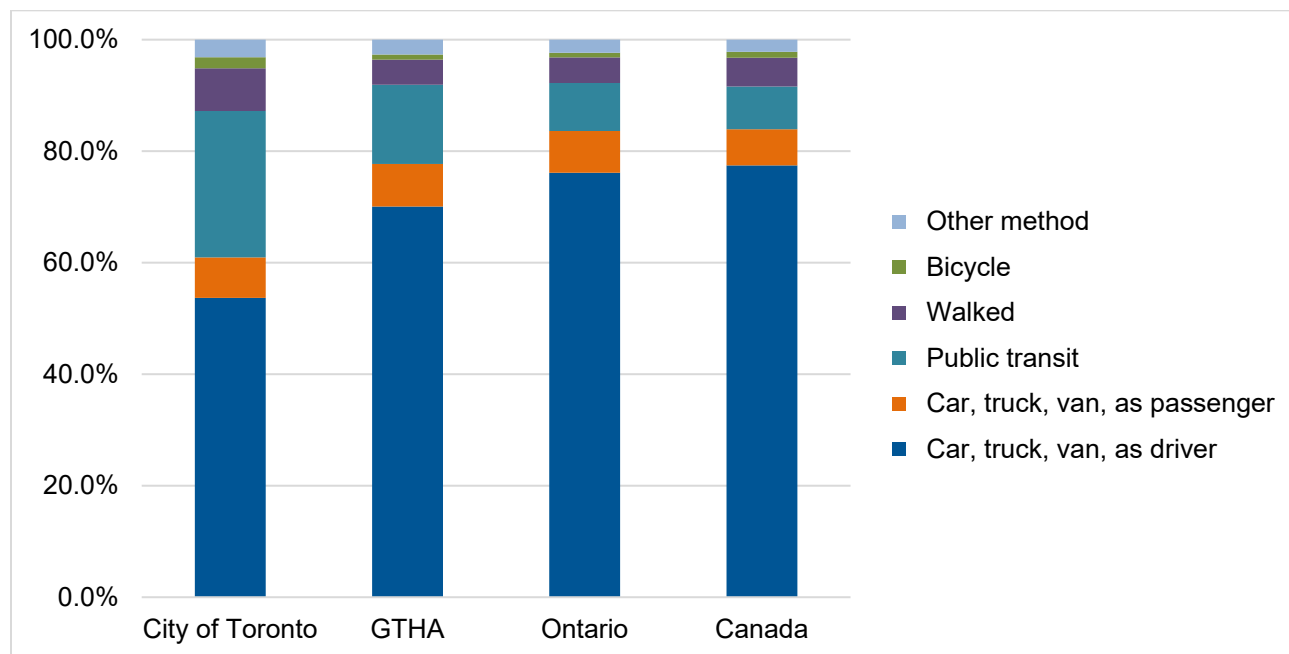
Figure 4: Mode of Transportation to Work, 2016 and 2021
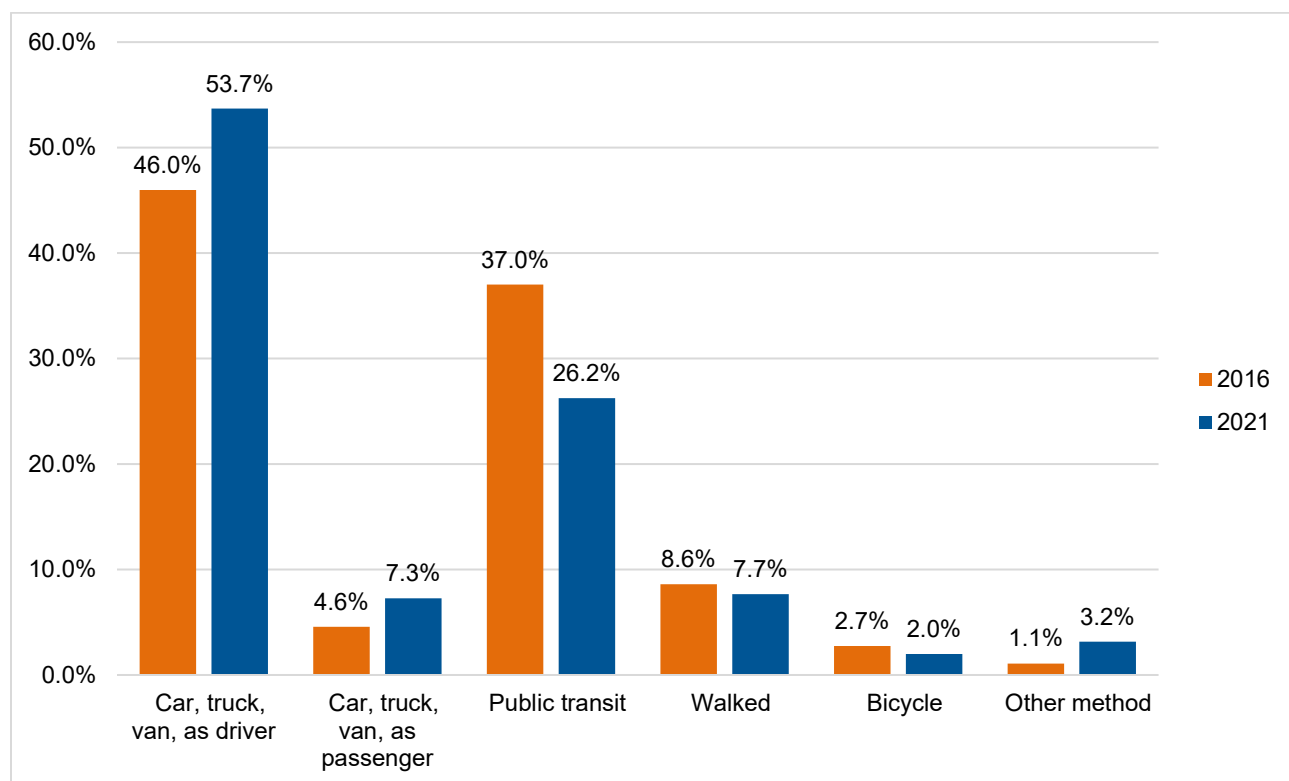
Table 1: Labour Force Status

	Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total - Population aged 15 years and over	2,377,950	6,066,090	11,782,820	30,335,915
In the labour force	1,518,420	3,904,335	7,399,200	19,310,345
Employed	1,308,110	3,390,640	6,492,895	17,321,695
Unemployed	210,305	513,690	906,310	1,988,645
Not in the labour force	859,530	2,161,755	4,383,620	11,025,575
Participation rate	63.9	64.5	62.8	63.7
Employment rate	55.0	56.3	55.1	57.1
Unemployment rate	13.9	12.7	12.2	10.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Table 2: Class of Worker (including job permanency)

	Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total - Labour force aged 15 years and over	1,518,420	3,904,340	7,399,205	19,310,340
Class of worker - not applicable	54,835	131,530	212,505	486,865
All classes of workers	1,463,580	3,772,800	7,186,695	18,823,480
Employee	1,223,655	3,163,650	6,109,070	16,103,455
Permanent position	1,020,130	2,665,095	5,166,275	13,431,685
Temporary position	203,525	498,560	942,795	2,671,765
Fixed term (1 year or more)	82,620	183,755	324,250	867,740
Casual, seasonal or short-term position (less than 1 year)	120,905	314,810	618,540	1,804,030
Self-employed	239,925	609,160	1,077,625	2,720,025
Total - Population aged 15 years and over	2,377,945	6,066,085	11,782,820	30,335,920
Did not work	905,995	2,260,870	4,469,170	11,140,775
Worked	1,471,950	3,805,210	7,313,650	19,195,145
Worked full year full time	791,335	2,077,680	3,982,300	10,215,385
Worked part year and/or part time	680,620	1,727,540	3,331,350	8,979,760
Average weeks worked in reference year	40.2	40.9	41.1	41.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Table 3: Place of Work

	Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total employed population aged 15 years and over	1,308,110	3,390,640	6,492,895	17,321,700
Worked at home	510,240	1,167,145	1,929,760	4,214,860
Worked outside Canada	6,395	15,575	29,740	58,335
No fixed workplace address	142,290	392,155	765,180	2,201,745
Worked at usual place	649,185	1,815,780	3,768,210	10,846,770

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Table 4: Commuting Duration

	City of Toronto	GTHA	Ontario	Canada
Total - Commuting duration for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data	791,470	2,207,930	4,533,390	13,048,510
Less than 15 minutes	130,355	429,815	1,283,185	4,178,570
15 to 29 minutes	251,795	733,630	1,527,580	4,546,195
30 to 44 minutes	222,015	563,250	934,230	2,487,010
45 to 59 minutes	88,655	230,395	375,215	910,610
60 minutes and over	98,655	250,845	413,180	926,120
Total - Time leaving for work for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data	791,470	2,207,930	4,533,390	13,048,510
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	43,645	152,845	351,800	938,820
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	113,320	344,345	797,475	2,274,845
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	167,655	483,515	1,066,580	3,435,740
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	181,860	477,500	938,175	2,711,355
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	148,245	377,350	632,825	1,661,340
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	136,755	372,355	746,530	2,026,405

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census

Map 1: City of Toronto Main Mode of Commuting - Car, Truck, or Van Percent Change from 2016 to 2021 by Census Tract
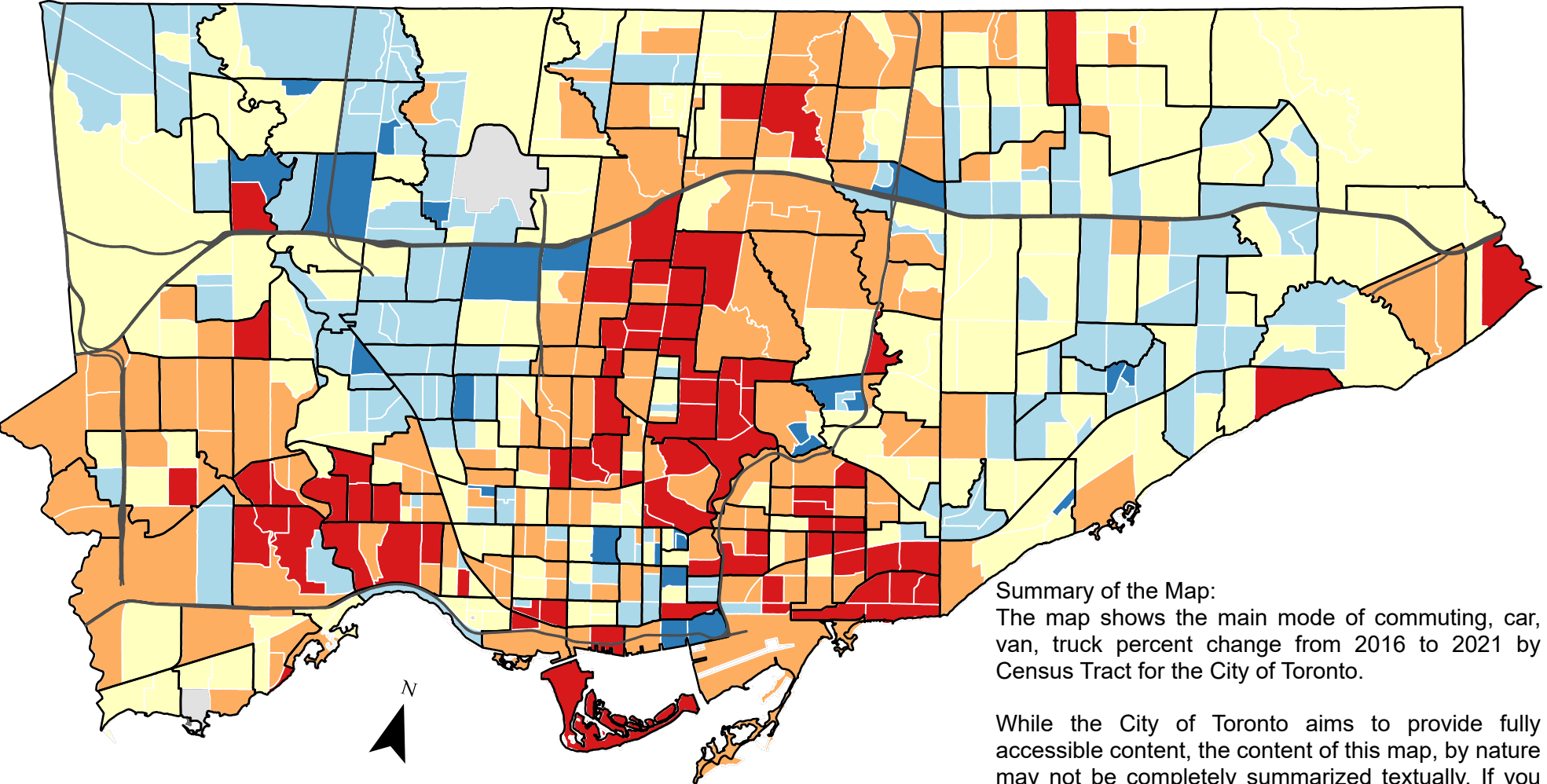
Main Mode of Commuting - Car, Van, or Truck, Percent Change 2016 to 2021

- -100.0% to -36.3%
- -36.2% to -21.4%
- -21.3% to -5.1%
- -5.0% to 23.8%
- 23.9% to 156.5%

No Data/Data Exclusion

Neighbourhood

Expressway

N

0   4   8 kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the main mode of commuting, car, van, truck percent change from 2016 to 2021 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: December 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
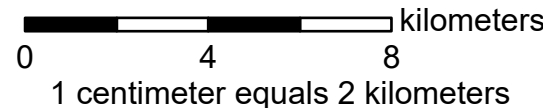
Map 2: City of Toronto Participation Rate by Census Tract, 2021

TORONTO
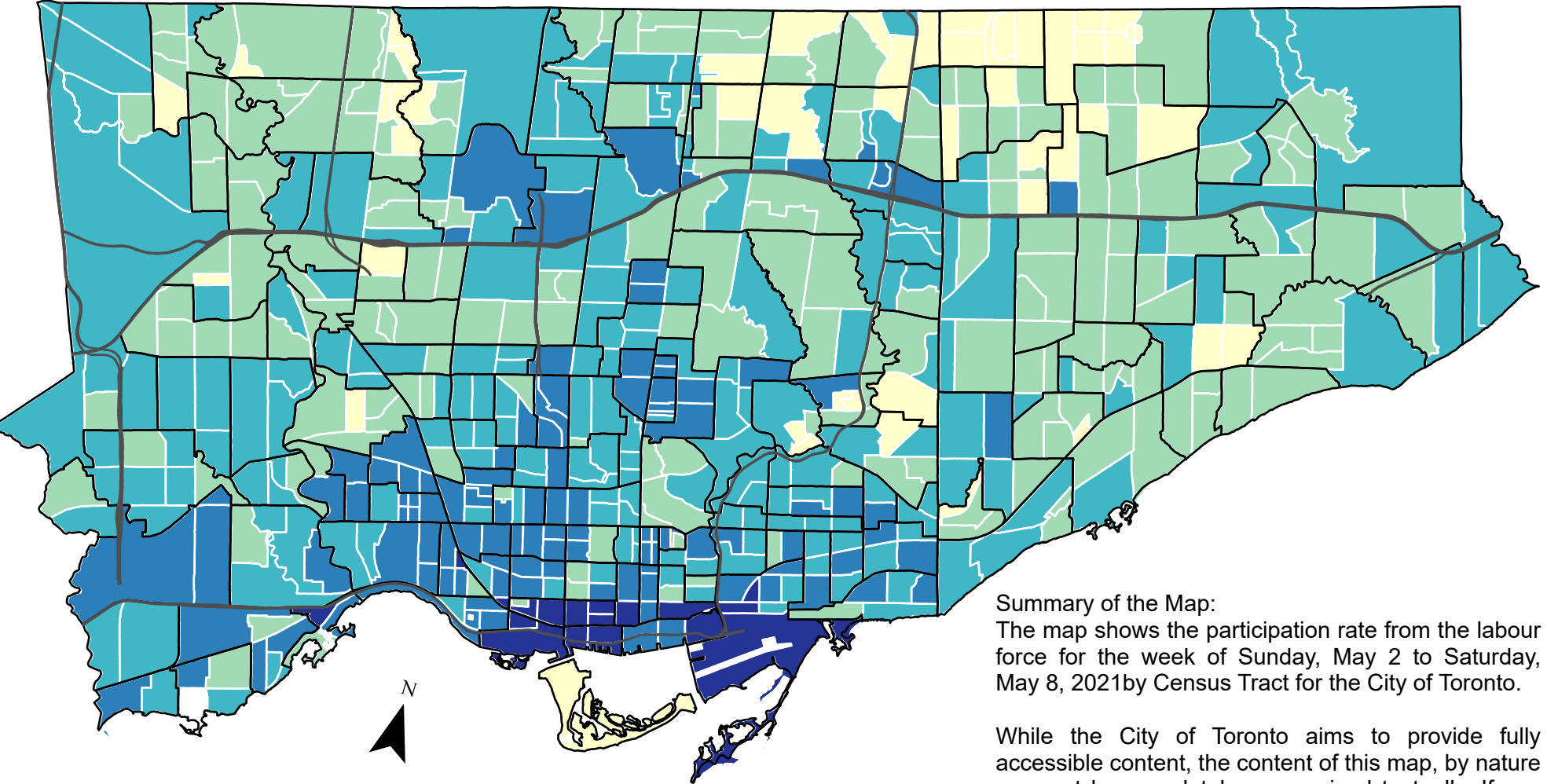
Participation Rate
- 5% to 53%
- 53.1% to 61%
- 61.1% to 68%
- 68.1% to 78%
- 78.1% to 91%

Neighbourhood

Expressway

N

0   4   8   kilometers

1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the participation rate from the labour force for the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021by Census Tract for the City of Toronto.

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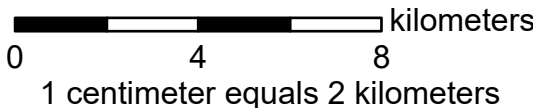
Map 3: City of Toronto Percentage of Workers that Worked Part Time by Census Tract, 2021
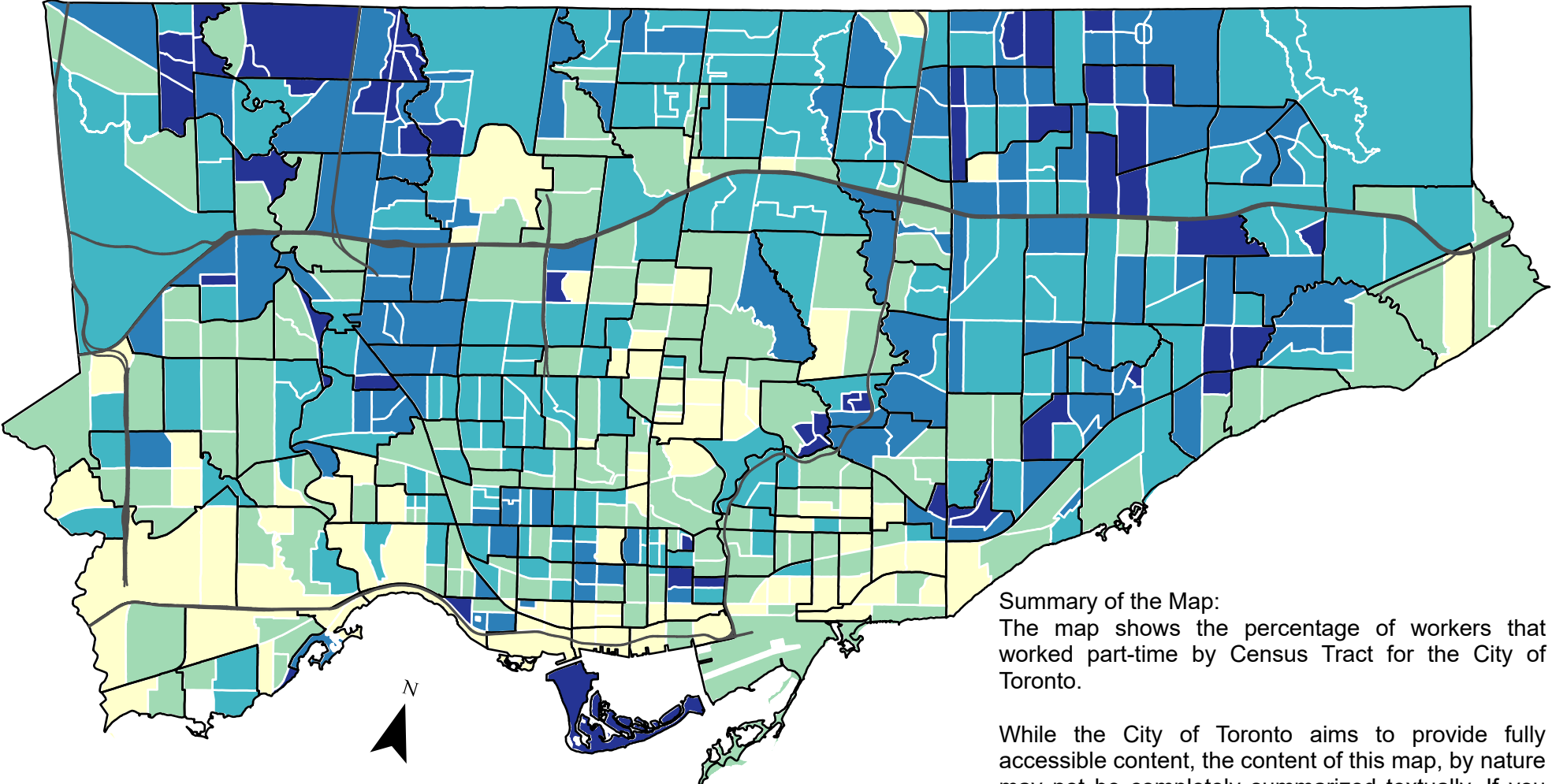
TORONTO

Percentage of Workers that Worked Part-Time

- 29.8% to 40.4%
- 40.5% to 45.5%
- 45.6% to 50.2%
- 50.3% to 55.4%
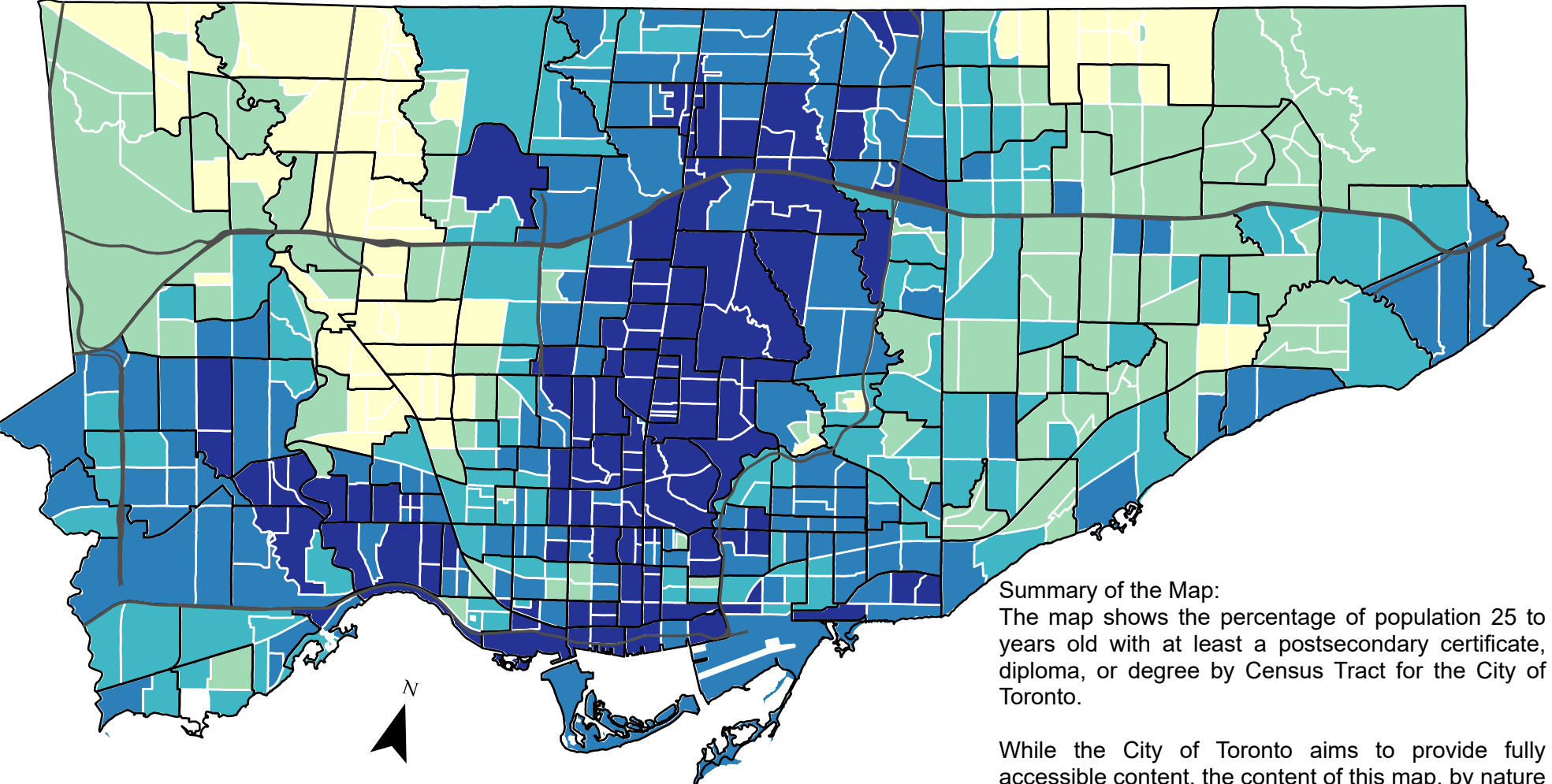- 55.5% to 66.7%

☐ Neighbourhood

— Expressway

N

0   4   8   kilometers
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

Map 4: City of Toronto Percentage of Population 25 to 64 with at Least Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma, or Degree by Census Tract, 2021

TORONTO

Summary of the Map:
The map shows the percentage of population 25 to years old with at least a postsecondary certificate, diploma, or degree 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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Prepared by: Social Development, Finance & Administration (SDFA), Social Research and Information Management (SRIM) Unit

Percentage of Population 25 to 64 with at Least Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma, or Degree

- 32.6% to 54.5%
- 54.6% to 65%
- 65.1% to 74%
- 74.1% to 83.2%
- 83.3% to 93.6%

☐ Neighbourhood
— Expressway

N

kilometers
0   2.25   4.5
1 centimeter equals 2 kilometers

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.

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 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](#).

Class of worker refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.

Commuters refer to workers who must travel to get to work. These workers may have a specific work address or may be with no fixed workplace address.

Commuting duration refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel to their place of work.

Commuting destination refers to whether or not a person commutes to another municipality (i.e., census subdivision), another census division or another province or territory. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

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](#).

Eligibility for instruction in the minority official language refers to whether a child is eligible for instruction at the primary and secondary levels in English in Quebec or in French in Canada outside Quebec, pursuant to the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*' criteria. In the 2021 Census, the child eligible for instruction in the minority official language is younger than 18 years of age on December 31, 2020.

Employed person refers to those who, during the reference period, had a labour force status of 'employed.' That is, those who, during the reference period: (a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment; this also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to

the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute; this category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date).

Experienced labour force person refers to persons 15 years and over currently in the labour force who are employed or who were employed at some point during a long reference period such as a year or more.

Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2020 refers to whether the weeks worked during the reference year were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

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). 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. Statistic Canada states that 'starting in 2021, this category includes women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons'. For complete definitions of Men+, Women+, men (cisgender and transgender), women (cisgender and transgender), and non-binary persons please refer to Statistics Canada's [Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021](#).

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.

Industry (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 2012) refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.

Inexperienced labour force refers to unemployed persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, had never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked for pay or in self-employment prior to January 1, 2020 only.

Job permanency refers to the classification of paid jobs as either permanent or temporary for persons aged 15 years and over in private households that were paid employees.

Labour force Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, were either employed or unemployed. Labour force = Employed + Unemployed.

Language used most often at work (language of work) refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as "used most often at work" if the languages are used equally often.

Location of workplace refers to the geographic location of the person's workplace for those who have a usual place of work or who work at home.

Location quotient (LQ) provides a measure of the intensity of employment in a given sector in a region relative to the level of employment in that sector at the national level. The LQ is presented as the ratio of the percent of the total regional employment in a sector to the percent of the total employment in that sector at the national level. The critical values of the LQ are as follows: LQ >1 indicates that the region has a higher intensity of employment relative to the nation; LQ = 1 indicates that the region has the same intensity of employment relative to the nation. LQ < 1 indicates that the region has a lower intensity of employment relative to the national level. LQs are usually calculated by place of work;

however, the data released on November 30th are by place of residence; therefore, these LQs are identified as residential (rLQs).

Looked for paid work in the past four weeks (full- or part-time work) Refers to whether or not a person actively looked for paid work in the four weeks from April 11 to May 8, 2021. The work sought could be either full time (30 hours or more per week) or part time (less than 30 hours per week). 'Actively looked' means using such job search methods as contacting a Canada Employment Centre, checking with employers, or placing or answering internet ads.

Main mode of commuting refers to the main mode of transportation a person uses to travel to their place of work.

Main reason for not working the full year refers to the primary reason a person has worked less than 49 weeks during the reference year.

Main reason for working mostly part time refers to the primary reason a person worked less than 30 hours per week for most of the weeks during the reference 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 an 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**.**

Minority official language means English in Quebec and French in Canada outside Quebec.

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 has split a few large neighbourhoods. As of April 2022 there are 158 neighbourhoods in total. More information about City of Toronto neighbourhoods can be found on the City's website.

N.O.C. stands for National Occupational Classification which is a system for classifying types of jobs. Occupation refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed. The classification system for NOCs has been revised in 2021, see National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 Version 1.0 for details.

N.O.S. is an abbreviation which means "not otherwise specified". It is used to categorize general responses which are not included in any specific responses. For example, responses to the Mother Tongue question that indicate 'Chinese' but do not specify any of the unique Chinese dialects such as Hakka, Mandarin, et al., are grouped into the 'Chinese n.o.s.' category.

Not in the labour force refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, were neither employed nor unemployed.

Occupation (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021) refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed.

On temporary lay-off or absent from job or business refers to whether persons were, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021: (a) on temporary lay-off from a job to which they expected to return; or (b) absent from their job or business for the entire week. Reasons for absence

included vacations, an illness, a strike or lock-out at the respondent's place of employment, or other reasons.

Participation rate refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Person with recent work experience refers to persons 15 years and over who were employed at some point during a reference period such as a year or more, regardless of labour force status during the survey's reference week or reference day. For the 2021 Census, the reference period was from January 1, 2020 to May 8, 2021.

Place of work status refers to classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).

Time arriving at work refers to the time of day at which a person usually arrives at their place of work.

Undercoverage is a measure of 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.

Unemployed Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either: (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

Work activity during the reference week refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).