

**About the data: Demographic composition, socioeconomic status,  
language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity  
derived from the Canada Census**

**Table of Contents**

1. Data Sources, 2016, 2011 Census-based population denominators .....	2
2. Demographic Composition, 2011 .....	3
3. Socioeconomic Status, 2011 .....	5
4. Language, 2011 .....	6
5. Demographic Composition, 2006 .....	7
6. Socioeconomic Status, 2006 .....	8
7. Language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity, 2006 .....	10
8. Demographic Composition, 2001 .....	11
9. Socioeconomic Status, 2001 .....	12
10. Language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity, 2001 .....	13

## **Data Sources**

**The 2016 definitions** were taken in whole, or in part, from: Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Dictionary, Census Year 2016. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-301-X. Ottawa, Ontario. August 31. Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

### **2016 Census-based population denominators:**

The data sets used to calculate neighbourhood, sub-region and LHIN population denominators were derived from Statistics Canada's 2016 Census of Population (Census), from the "Age and sex" census dataset (Catalogue #98-400-X2016003), released May 03, 2017. The Census catalogue contains age- and sex-specific population counts by Dissemination Area (DA), tabulated in a complete set of 1- and 5-year age categories, and a limited selection of multi-year age groups. Separate totals by sex and by population are also included in the catalogue.

To calculate customized aggregations of age for specific population groups, the fewest number of operations were used to combine single, 5- and multi-year census age groups. This approach minimizes rounding error. Similarly, subtraction from a multi-year census age group was preferred over operations that would add to a multi-year group if it could produce the custom aggregated age range in the same, or fewer, number of steps.

Within a neighbourhood, sub-region or LHIN, the sum of "Male" and "Female" populations within each age category may differ from its "Total" column. This is a result of data management (e.g. rounding) procedures used by Statistics Canada. We recommend using sums that are most suitable for the user's needs, for example: use the "Female" category if female data are to be analyzed; use the "Total" column if data for the total population are to be analyzed. Please do not sum the "Female" and the "Male" columns to arrive to total population figures; use the "Total" column instead.

Some geographies contain one or more dissemination area(s) where population data have been suppressed by Statistics Canada for reasons of confidentiality, data quality, or incomplete enumeration of Indian reserves and Indian settlements. These locations are identified in the table and the number of suppressed DAs is provided. Census data for suppressed DAs are included in higher-level geographies (such as City-level data supplementing a neighbourhood-level table) if the reason(s) for suppression are corrected by scale.

### **Neighbourhoods in Toronto and Toronto Central LHIN**

Populations for males, females and total population at the City-level use variables from the Census catalogue at the Census Subdivision (CSD) level of geography. The sum of neighbourhood male and female populations within each tabulated age category may not equal to the City of Toronto total due to rounding at the dissemination area level, the inclusion of suppressed cells by Statistics Canada and

the subsequent aggregation of many DAs into each neighbourhood.

Cell values for Toronto Central (TC) LHIN reflect population figures for geographies that fall completely within the boundaries of LHIN 7; neighbourhoods 14, 43, 120 and 122 are truncated at the LHIN boundary. For those four neighbourhoods, only dissemination areas (DAs) that are inside the boundaries of LHIN 7 are included.

#### Neighbourhoods in Central LHIN

Cell values within the Central LHIN table reflect population figures for geographies that fall completely within the boundaries of LHIN 8; neighbourhoods 6, 7 and 43 are truncated at the LHIN boundary. For those three neighbourhoods, only dissemination areas (DAs) that are inside the boundaries of LHIN 8 are included in population statistics for the neighbourhood (i.e. within each cell across the row) and for the LHIN (i.e. summary row at the base of each age category).

#### Sub-regions and LHINs

Population statistics for males, females and total population at the provincial level (included in tables for sub-regions and LHINs) use variables from the Census catalogue tabulated at the Provincial level of geography. The sum of sub-region and LHIN population statistics for male and female populations within each age category may not equal to the Provincial total due to rounding at the dissemination area level, the inclusion of suppressed cells by Statistics Canada and the subsequent aggregation of many DAs into each health geography.

For sub-regions in LHIN 2 and LHIN 4, the sum of "Male," "Female," and "Total" populations within each tabulated age category may not equal to the LHIN-level sums due to the extension of sub-region #406 into LHIN 2 and the mixed assignment of 25 DAs on the west side of the boundary for LHIN 4. To match reporting procedures from the Ontario Health Analytics Branch, the full boundary of sub-region #406, including the western-most 25 DAs, captures census data at the sub-region level; at the LHIN-level, these 25 DAs are reassigned to LHIN 2.

**The 2011 definitions** were taken in whole, or in part, from: Statistics Canada. 2012. 2011 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-301-XWE. Ottawa, Ontario. February 08. Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm> and from **Annual Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File) Family Data - User's Guide** Statistics Canada [13C0016](#) *Income Statistics* [income@statcan.gc.ca](http://income@statcan.gc.ca) June 2012

#### **2011 Census-based population denominators:** Toronto Neighbourhoods

The data sets we used to calculate population denominators were derived from the 2011 Census of Canada (Census) from the "topic-based tabulations" section and contain 1-, 5- and 10- year age and sex specific population counts by Census Tract (CT), as well as totals for males, females and total population.

When calculating custom age/sex groups for specific indicators we used sums of the largest possible census age groups in order to minimize rounding errors. When showing total populations for males, females and total population we used relevant total variables from the census data. Males plus females does not equal the total due to rounding at the census tract level. When generating population counts for Toronto neighbourhoods, we used CT-level data to minimize the effects of suppression and rounding.

### **2011 Census-based population denominators:**

Neighbourhoods in LHIN 8, Ontario Sub-Regions, and Ontario LHINs (Local Health Integration Networks).

Archived: Ontario Health Links and Sub-LHINs (in LHIN 7 and LHIN 8).

The data sets we used to calculate population denominators were derived from the 2011 Census of Canada (Census) from the “topic-based tabulations” section and contain 1-, 5- and 10- year age and sex specific population counts by Dissemination Area (DA), as well as totals for males, females and total population.

When calculating custom age/sex groups for specific indicators we used sums of the largest possible census age groups in order to minimize rounding errors.

When showing total populations for males, females and total population we used relevant total variables from the census data. Males plus females does not equal the total due to rounding at the dissemination area level.

When generating population counts for Neighbourhoods in LHIN 8, Ontario Sub-Regions, Ontario LHINs (and archived Ontario Health Links and Sub-LHINs) we used DA-level data to minimize the effects of suppression and rounding.

**The 2006 definitions** were taken in whole, or in part, from: Statistics Canada. 2007. 2006 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE. Ottawa, Ontario. February 14. Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

**The 2001 definitions** were taken in whole, or in part, from: Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE. 2001 Census Dictionary – Internet Version. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, 2001.

## **About the data (2011): Demographic composition, socioeconomic status, language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

### **The 2011 Demographic Composition**

**Total Population** – The population universe of the 2011 Census encompasses both household and institutional populations and includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port abroad merchant

- vessels under Canadian registry;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
  - Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their families living with them;
  - Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;
  - Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

For census purposes, these last three groups of people are referred to as 'non-permanent residents.' They have been included since 1991. Foreign residents are excluded from the population universe.

**% 19 and under** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 19 or under. Age of individuals was determined as age at last birthday as of the census reference date, May 10, 2011.

**% 65 and over** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 65 or older. Age of individuals determined, same as above.

**% Living alone** – Percent of the population in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Aged 65+ living alone** - Percent of the population aged 65 years and over in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Lone parent families** – Percent of Census Families with children (see definition below) that are lone parent families. Lone parent families are composed of a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

**Census Family with children** – Refers to a married couple, a couple living common-law or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

**Census Family** – Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

**% population 15 years and over married or living with a common-law partner** – Percent of population 15 years and over in private households who are married or living with a common-law partner.

**Common-law** - Refers to two people living together as a couple but not legally married to each other. They may be of opposite sex or of the same sex.

**% population 15 years and over not married and not living with a common-law partner** - Percent of population 15 years and over in private households who are not married and not living with a common-law partner

**% population 15 years and over not married and not living with a common-law partner - single** (never legally married) - Percent of population 15 years and over in private households who are single.

**Single (never legally married)** – Refers to a person who has never married or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried.

### **The 2011 Socioeconomic Status**

**% occupied private dwellings - single-detached house** – Percent of private occupied dwellings that are single-detached houses.

**Single-detached house** - Refers to 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.

**% occupied private dwellings - apartment buildings that has five or more storeys** - Percent of private occupied dwellings that are apartment buildings with 5 or more storeys.

**Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys** – Refers to A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.

**% occupied private dwellings - other dwelling** - Percent of private occupied dwellings that are other dwelling

### **Other dwelling**

The category 'Other dwelling' is a subtotal of the following categories: semi-detached house, row house, apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys and other single-attached house.

**Low-Income Persons According To the After-Tax Low Income Measure (LIM)** – Percent of persons whose family income is below the LIM for their family

type and size.

**The Low-Income Measure** is a relative measure of low income. LIMs are a fixed percentage (50%) of adjusted median family income where *adjusted* indicates a consideration of family needs. The family size adjustment used in calculating the Low-Income Measures reflects the precept that family needs increase with family size. For the LIM, each additional adult, first child (regardless of age) in a lone-parent family, or child over 15 years of age, is assumed to increase the family's needs by 40% of the needs of the first adult. Each child less than 16 years of age (other than the first child in a lone-parent family), is assumed to increase the family's needs by 30% of the first adult. A family is considered to be low income when their income is below the Low-Income Measure (LIM) for their family type and size.

### **The 2011 Language**

**% No knowledge of English/French** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population without the ability to conduct a conversation in either English or French. The official language data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak the two official languages.

**Top 3 Home Languages for non-English speaking households** – Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home, in a non-English speaking household, by the individual at the time of the census. This variable was derived by ranking the languages reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 3 ranked languages. This variable excludes institutional populations.

**Top 10 Home Languages for non-English speaking households** – Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home, in a non-English speaking household, by the individual at the time of the census. This variable was derived by ranking the languages reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 10 ranked languages. This variable excludes institutional populations.

**Population Whose Mother Tongue Is Neither English Nor French** - Percent of the population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French

**Mother Tongue** - Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Note:** For 2011 some demographic indicators included in 2001 and 2006 are not provided since the data for those indicators are from the National Household Survey (NHS) that have data quality issues especially at the small geographical area level.

## **About the data (2006): Demographic composition, socioeconomic status, language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

### **The 2006 Demographic Composition**

**Total Population** – The population universe of the 2006 Census encompasses both household and institutional populations and includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

**% 19 and under** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 19 or under. Age of individuals was determined as age at last birthday as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006.

**% 65 and over** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 65 or older. Age of individuals determined, same as above.

**% Living alone** – Percent of the population in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Aged 65+ living alone** - Percent of the population aged 65 years and over in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Lone parent families** – Percent of Census Families with children (see definition below) that are lone parent families. Lone parent families are composed of a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

**Census Family with children** – Refers to a married couple, a couple living common-law or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s)



but with no parents present.

**Census Family** – Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. “Children” in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

**% 1 year mobility in population** – Percent of the non-institutional population, aged 1 year or older residing in Canada, that lived at a different address on May 16, 2005, one year prior to Census Day.

### **The 2006 Socioeconomic Status**

**Median household income (before-tax) \$** - The median of the weighted total before-tax income of households in 2005. This variable excluded institutional populations.

**Median household income (after-tax) \$** - The median of the weighted total after-tax income of households in 2005. This variable excluded institutional populations.

**% Families-Incidence of low income (before-tax)** - Percent of economic families<sup>1</sup> who spend 20% more of their before-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. The cut-off is determined using national family expenditure data, last updated in 1992, and adjusted for community size, family size, and yearly changes in the consumer price index.

**% Families-Incidence of low income (after-tax)** - Percent of economic families<sup>1</sup> who spend 20% more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. The cut-off is determined using national family expenditure data, last updated in 1992, and adjusted for community size, family size, and yearly changes in the consumer price index.

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<sup>1</sup> Economic family Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

**% Individuals-Incidence of low income (before-tax)** – A derived statistic providing the percent of the population in private households (combining persons in economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over) who spend 20% more of their before-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing.

**% Individuals-Incidence of low income (after-tax)** – A derived statistic providing the percent of the population in private households (combining persons in economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over) who spend 20% more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing.

**% Rented dwellings** – Percent of private households (dwellings) that are rented.

**Unemployment rate** – Percent of the labour force (non-institutional population, aged 15 or over) that was unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Unemployed is defined as without paid work or without self-employment work despite being available for work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

**% Not in labour force** - Percent of non-institutional persons, aged 15 or over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

**% Less than high school education** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population, aged 25-64 or over, who did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate, diploma or degree.

**% With a University degree** - Percent of the total, non-institutional population, aged 25-64 or over, who reported receiving a "University certificate or degree" at the bachelor level or higher as their highest level of education.

### **The 2006 Language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

**% No knowledge of English/French** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population without the ability to conduct a conversation in either English or French. In 2006, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the *2006 Census Guide*:

Mark **English** or **French** only if the person can carry on a conversation of

some length on various topics in that language.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak: report the language(s) that the child is learning to speak at home: English, French, both, or neither.

**% Recent immigrants-within 5 years** – Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 5 years prior to Census.

**% Recent immigrants-within 10 years** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 10 years prior to Census.

**% Immigrants** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**% Visible minority** – Percent of the total, non-institutional population that identifies themselves as non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour, excluding Aboriginal persons. This definition is derived from the Employment Equity Act.

**Top 3 Home Languages for non-English speaking households** – Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home, in a non-English speaking household, by the individual at the time of the census. This variable was derived by ranking the languages reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 3 ranked languages. This variable excludes institutional populations.

### **About the data (2001): Demographic composition, socioeconomic status, language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

#### **The 2001 Demographic Composition**

**Total Population** – The population universe of the 2001 Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens and landed immigrants at sea or in port abroad merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their

families living with them;

- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

**% 19 and under** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 19 or under. Age of individuals was determined as age at last birthday as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001.

**% 65 and over** – Percent of the total population (see above) that is aged 65 or older. Age of individuals determined, same as above.

**% Living alone** – Percent of the population in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are living alone.

**% Aged 65+ living alone** - Percent of the population in private households (excludes collective dwellings) that are aged 65 and over and living alone.

**% Lone parent families** – Percent of Census Families (see definition below) that are composed of a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

**Census Family** – Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

**% 1 year mobility in population** – Percent of the non-institutional population, aged 1 year or older residing in Canada, that lived at a different address on May 15, 2000, one year prior to Census Day.

## **The 2001 Socioeconomic Status**

**Average household income \$** - The weighted mean total income of households in 2000.

**% Families-Incidence of low income** - Percent of economic families who spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. The cut-off is determined using national family expenditure data, last update in 1992, and adjusted for community size, family size, and yearly changes in the consumer price index.

**% Individuals-Incidence of low income** – A derived statistic providing the

percent of the population in private households (combining persons in economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over) who spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing.

**% Rented** – Percent of private households that are rented.

**Unemployment rate** – Percent of the labour force (non-institutional population, aged 15 or over) that was unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Unemployed is defined as without paid work or without self-employment work despite being available for work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

**% Not in labour force** - Percent of non-institutional persons, aged 15 or over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

**% Less than high school education** – Percent of the non-institutional population, aged 15 or over, who did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate.

**% With a University degree** - Percent of the non-institutional population, aged 15 or over, with a University degree

### **The 2001 Language, immigration, and ethno-racial diversity**

**% No knowledge of English/French** – Percent of non-institutional population without the ability to conduct a conversation in either English or French.

**% Recent immigrants-within 5 years** – Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 5 years prior to Census.

**% Recent immigrants-within 10 years** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who were first granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities within the 10 years prior to Census.

**% Immigrants** - Percent of persons, excluding institutional residents, who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**% Visible minority** – Percent of the non-institutional population that identifies themselves as non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour, excluding Aboriginal persons. This definition is derived from the Employment Equity Act.

**Top 3 Countries of Origin for people immigrating within last 5 years** - Refers to the country identified as the place of birth, by the individual at the time of the census.

This variable was derived by ranking the countries reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 3 ranked countries. This variable excludes institutional populations.

**Top 3 Home Languages for non-English speaking households** – Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home, in a non-English speaking household, by the individual at the time of the census. This variable was derived by ranking the languages reported most frequently (by the largest number of people) and reporting the top 3 ranked languages. This variable excludes institutional populations.