

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

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CENSUS OF POPULATION 2016

1. 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>

Note: text in purple is quoted directly from the Dictionary. Citation is provided at the end of the variable definition.

2. Census-Based Population Denominators (2016)

The data sets used to calculate neighbourhood (NH), sub-region (SR) and Local Health Integration Network (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. Where a combined count is required, we recommend that users apply the value(s) from the column(s) with the combined total(s) instead of summing smaller data groupings such as age and sex subcategories. For example, summing the "Female" and the "Male" columns to arrive to total population figures is not recommended.

Some geographies contain one or more DA(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 geographies and the corresponding number of suppressed DAs are identified in the Census-Based Population Denominator tables provided on the OCHPP website. They are reproduced in a separate table available on the OCHPP website at http://www.torontohealthprofiles.ca/ont/loaddataON/SocDem/2016_Census_Suppressed_DAs.xlsx. Note that 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 (e.g. confidentiality) are corrected by scale. That is, area totals (e.g. Province of Ontario (provincial) or City of Toronto (census subdivision)) of the number of suppressed DAs reported in the workbooks are columnar sums only and should not be interpreted as data that were omitted by Statistics Canada from, for example, the provincial- or CSD-level population counts. Statistics Canada initiates counts (e.g. population, income, education, etc.) for each level of geography using address-level data and only suppresses the total count value at a particular level of geography if it fails to meet Statistics Canada's reporting requirements for Indigenous populations or its standards for quality and/or confidentiality.

A. Neighbourhoods in Toronto and Toronto Central Local Health Integration Network (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 DA 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) Local Health Integration Network (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.

B. Neighbourhoods in Central Local Health Integration Network (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).

C. 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.

3. The 2016 Demographic Composition

A. Total Population

The population universe of the 2016 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;

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.

B. Age(s) and Group Definitions

Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date [used for the 2016 Census], that is, before May 10, 2016.

Many age groups can be used, such as 5-year age groups and open age groups:

- 5-year age groups: 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, ..., 95 to 99
- Broader age groups: 0 to 14 (children), 15 to 64 (working-age population), 55 to 64
- Open age groups: 65+ (seniors), 85+ and 100+ (centenarians). [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Private Household - Refers to 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. The household universe is divided into two sub-universes on the basis of whether the household is occupying a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The latter is a private household.

The household may consist of a family group such as a census family, [of an economic family], of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons or of a person living alone. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

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 union, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 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. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

C. Sex

Refers to whether the person is male or female. Information pertaining to sex is collected according to two categories: male and female.

For the 2016 Census of Population, transgender, transsexual and intersex Canadians were asked to indicate the sex (male or female) with which they most associated themselves. Respondents who could not select one category when completing Question 2 on their census questionnaire had the option of leaving the question blank and indicating in the Comments section, the reason(s) for which they had chosen to leave this question unanswered. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

4. The 2016 Socioeconomic Status

A. Income Variables

NOTE: The 2015 calendar year is the reference period for all income variables reported in the 2016 Census. Income data were collected for 100% of the Census population unless noted. However, data reported may be incomplete. Statistics Canada was unable to collect data for some Dissemination Areas (DAs) or did not report some DA-level data for reasons of confidentiality or data quality. Refer to Section 2 (above) of this document.

Income - Total income –The components used to calculate total income vary between [statistical units such as:] persons, private households, census families and economic families.

- In the context of persons, total income refers to receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

- In the context of census families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.
- In the context of economic families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.
- In the context of households, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities);
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds;
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs);
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships;
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals;
- capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income;
- employers' contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance;
- voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Employment income - All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor;
- Retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan;
- Benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan;
- Child benefits from federal and provincial programs;

- Social assistance benefits;
- Workers' compensation benefits;
- Working income tax benefit;
- Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit;
- Other income from government sources. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

After-tax income – [Is the] total income less income taxes. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal [and provincial income taxes, including] health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

The Low-Income Measure - After Tax (LIM-AT)¹ - is a relative measure of low income. LIM-AT is a fixed percentage (50%) of adjusted after-tax median income of private households. *Adjusted* indicates a consideration of household needs after income taxes are paid. The measure reflects the precept that household needs increase with household size but at a diminishing rate. "When the unadjusted after-tax income of [the] household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT². Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household, low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households." [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Total Population of Low-Income Persons in the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) – Number or percent of persons whose income is below the LIM threshold.

The Low-Income Cut-Offs - After Tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs, after tax refer to income thresholds, defined using 1992 expenditure data, below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their after-tax income than average to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. More specifically, the thresholds represented income levels at which these families or persons were expected to spend 20 percentage points or more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. These thresholds have been adjusted to current dollars using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The LICO-AT has 35 cut-offs varying by seven family sizes and five different sizes of area of residence to account for economies of scale and potential differences in cost of living in communities of different sizes.

When the after-tax income of an economic family member or a person not in an economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the person, the person is considered to be in low income according to LICO-AT. Since the LICO-AT threshold and family income are unique within each economic family, low-income status based on LICO-AT can also be reported for economic families. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Market Basket Measure (MBM) - Market Basket Measure refers to the measure of low income based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The threshold represents the costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, footwear,

¹ "Since their initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the low-income lines are not measures of poverty. Rather, low-income lines reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse off than average."

² "In 2010, after a comprehensive review of LIMs...three aspects of LIMs were revised, [including the Equivalence scale]. To follow the international standard, the equivalence scale was changed and adjusted household income was calculated by dividing household income by the square root of the number of members in the household instead of by an equivalence scale that also depended on the age of each household member."

NOTE: All quotations from: *Statistics Canada. 2016. Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016: Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)*. Accessed October 2018. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/fam021-eng.cfm>

transportation, shelter and other expenses for a reference family of two adults and two children. The square root of economic family size is the equivalence scale used to adjust the MBM thresholds for other family sizes.

The MBM basket (2011-base) is priced for 50 different geographic areas - 19 specific communities and 31 population centre size and province combinations. The MBM recognises the potential differences in the cost of the basket between similar-sized communities in different provinces and between different geographical regions within provinces. These thresholds are presented in Table 4.5 Market Basket Measure (MBM) thresholds for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

The income measure used to compare against the MBM thresholds is the disposal income for the MBM. When the disposable income for the MBM of an economic family member or a person not in economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the person, the person is considered to be in low income according to MBM. Since the MBM threshold and disposable income are unique within each economic family, low-income status based on MBM can also be reported for economic families.

The MBM thresholds are based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living in the base-year.

The MBM thresholds (2011-base) used by the Census Program reflect the cost of purchasing the following items:

- A nutritious diet as specified in Health Canada's 2008 National Nutritious Food Basket.
- A basket of clothing and footwear required by a family of two adults and two children.
- Shelter cost as the median cost of two- or three-bedroom rental units including electricity, heat, water and appliances.
- Transportation costs, using public transit where available or costs associated with owning and operating a modest vehicle where public transit is not available.
- Other necessary goods and services. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

The MBM was calculated for persons and for economic families from data collected from a 25% sample of the population (i.e. the long-form census).

Total Population of Low-Income Persons using the Market Basket Measure (MBM) – Number or percent of persons who have disposable income that is below their MBM threshold.

B. Living Alone and Activities of Daily Living Variables

Activities of Daily Living – Refers to difficulties a person may have doing certain activities as a result of physical, mental or other health-related conditions or problems.[CensusDictionary,2016]

C. Visible Minority Variables

Visible Minority – Refers to whether a person [in a private household] belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean & Japanese.[Census Dictionary,2016]

D. Mobility Status Variables

Mobility Status – One Year – Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day [May 10, 2016] day in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Movers (and Non-Movers) - Persons who have changed their place of residence between May 10, 2015 and May 10, 2016 are referred to as movers and include migrants and non-migrants. Persons who have not moved within that period are non-movers.

Internal Migrants – Refer to persons who have moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada [between May 10, 2015 and May 10, 2016]. [Statistics Canada metadata file, 2016]

External migrants – Refer to persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date [May 10, 2015]. [Statistics Canada metadata file, 2016]

E. Immigrant Status Variables

Immigrant Status – Refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Immigrant – Refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Non-immigrant – includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. [Statistics Canada metadata file, 2016]

Non-permanent Resident – includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them. [Statistics Canada metadata file, 2016]

F. Employment Variables

Labour Force Status – Refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the reference period. The labour force consists of persons who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the System of National Accounts production boundary. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

This variable applies to persons 15 years or over. In the long-form census, the “reference period” for employment is typically cited as the dates between Sunday May 1, 2016 and Saturday May 7, 2016.

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). [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Unemployed – Refer to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- (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.

Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories in February, March and April 2016. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Participation Rate – Refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.

Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories in February, March and April 2016. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Unemployment Rate – Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

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.

Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories in February, March and April 2016. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

G. Housing Suitability Variables

Housing Suitability – Refers refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.

'Housing suitability' assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age, sex, and relationships among household members. An alternative variable, 'persons per room,' considers all rooms in a private dwelling and the number of household members.

Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) on which it is based were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

H. Education Variables

Education –Refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

[The categories refer to the highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained and] is used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.' [Census Dictionary, 2016]

High school diploma or equivalency certificate – Includes persons who have completed the requirements for graduation from a secondary school or an equivalency certificate, but no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of secondary (high) school equivalency

certificates are General Educational Development (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE).

Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, schools of nursing, private or public trade schools, private business colleges, and universities. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

I. Language Spoken Most Often at Home

Language spoken most often at home – Refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as "spoken most often at home" if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included here. [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Ranked values of this variable were derived by tabulating the languages spoken at home, including French (N = 148). English was excluded from the ranking. The total population speaking each language within each area was calculated and the languages were ranked from most common (1) to least common (148). Where more than one language shared the same total (same rank) the number of uniquely ranked values was determined. The rank of French and "Most Spoken Language" is established against this total. Where population estimates for a language are equal to zero, the language is omitted from the ranked values for the area. To meet the principles of Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP) over research concerning First Nations, 'Aboriginal' languages are excluded from this data set. However, it is worth noting that these languages may be among the most common languages spoken in an area.

This variable excludes institutional populations.

J. Lone-Parent Families

Couple Family – Refers to a family that contains a married or common-law couple. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. In economic families, a couple family is a family where the reference person has a legally married spouse or common-law partner in the family (regardless of whether or not the reference person also has children). [Census Dictionary, 2016]

Lone-Parent Family - 'Lone-Parent Families' are a subset of Census Families. Statistics Canada defines 'Census family' as 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 lone parent of any marital status 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. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption 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." [Statistics Canada, 2017]

CENSUS OF POPULATION 2011

1. Data Sources

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 June 2012

2. Census-Based Population Denominators (2011):

A. 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.

B. LHIN 8 Neighbourhoods, Ontario Sub-Regions & Ontario (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.

3. The 2011 Demographic Composition

A. 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 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.

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.

B. Age and Group Definitions

% 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 on 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.

4. The 2011 Socioeconomic Status

A. Income Variables

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.

B. Dwelling Variables

% 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.

C. Language Variables

% 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.

CENSUS OF POPULATION 2006

1. Data Sources

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>

2. The 2006 Demographic Composition

A. 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.

B. Age and Group Definitions

% 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.

3. **The 2006 Socioeconomic Status**

A. Income Variables

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 families³ 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 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.

% 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.

B. Dwelling Variables

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

C. Employment Variables

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.

³ 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.

% 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.

D. Education Variables

% 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.

4. **The 2006 Language, immigration and ethno-racial diversity**

A. Language Variables

% 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.

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.

B. Immigration Variables

% 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.

C. Ethno-racial Diversity Variables

% 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.

CENSUS OF POPULATION 2001

1. Data Sources

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.

2. The 2001 Demographic Composition

A. 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 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.

B. Age and Group Definitions

% 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 on 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.

C. Population Mobility

% 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.

3. The 2001 Socioeconomic Status

A. Income Variables

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.

B. Dwelling Variables

% Rented - Percent of private households that are rented.

C. Employment Variables

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.

D. Education Variables

% 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

4. The 2001 Language, immigration and ethno-racial diversity

A. Language Variables

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

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.

B. Immigration Variables

% 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.

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.

C. Ethno-racial Diversity Variables

% 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.