

October 26, 2017

2016 Census: Housing, Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal peoples

The 2016 Census Day was May 10, 2016. On October 25, 2017, Statistics Canada released data on the topics of Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Housing, and Aboriginal peoples.

KEY POINTS

Housing Affordability

- As a traditional measure of affordability, Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation (CMHC) use the percentage of income households spend on shelter (including rent, mortgage, taxes, repairs, etc.). If a household spends more than 30 per cent of their before-tax income on shelter costs, they are considered to be experiencing affordability issues. According to the 2016 Census, 245,605 renter households fall into this category. This represents 46.7 per cent of all renter households in Toronto, which corresponds to the GTHA average. (See Table 2: Shelter Cost to Income Ratio, Toronto, Rest of the GTHA and GTHA, 2006 and 2016 and Table 3: Shelter Cost to Income Ratio, Toronto, GTHA Municipalities, 2006 and 2016)
- In 2016, Toronto was home to two out of three GTHA renter households spending 30 per cent or more of their income on rent. Affordability rates among renter households have remained relatively constant over the past 10 years, dropping very slightly from 47 per cent in 2006. This rate has increased in the rest of the GTHA over the decade.
- There were 160,465 owner households that spent 30 per cent or more on shelter costs. This represents 27.3 per cent of Toronto owners experiencing affordability issues, which is higher than in the GTHA (25.0 per cent) but slightly lower than the rate for Toronto in 2006 (27.7 per cent).

Dwelling Units and Tenure

- In 2016, there were 1,112,930 private households in Toronto. Of these, 587,095 households or 53 per cent owned their home, while 525,835 or 47 per cent rented. This proportion of renters is higher, as compared to 33 per cent in the GTHA, overall. Ownership rates in the City of Toronto declined by 1 per cent from 54 per cent in 2006 to 53 per cent in 2016. (See Table 4: Total Private Households by Tenure, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2006 and 2016 and Figure 6: Total Private Households by Tenure, Toronto, 1971 to 2016)
- 292,265 (26 per cent) of occupied private dwellings in Toronto were condominiums, compared to 14 per cent in the rest of the GTHA. (See Table 5: Total Private Households by Condominium Status, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2016)
- 50 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Toronto had one to four rooms, higher than the following regions: Hamilton (25 per cent), Peel (24 per cent), York (17 per cent), Halton (16

per cent) and Durham (14 per cent). Across the GTHA, the top three municipalities that had occupied private dwellings with eight or more rooms were Halton (41 per cent), York (40 per cent) and Durham (40 per cent), compared to Toronto at 17 per cent.

- In Toronto, zero and one-bedroom dwelling units accounted for 30 per cent of the total number of occupied private dwellings, followed by two-bedroom units (28 per cent), three-bedroom units (24 per cent) and units with four or more bedrooms (17 per cent). The percentage of dwelling units with zero or one bedrooms was the highest in Toronto compared to GTHA (18 per cent) due to continuing trends in the high volume of condominium development in Toronto where unit sizes tend to be smaller than in the past. (See Table 7: Total Private Households by Number of Bedrooms, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2006 and 2016)
- In the last five years, 80,805 occupied dwelling units were added to the City of Toronto housing stock. This represents 41 per cent of all GTHA occupied dwelling units constructed since 2011. The increase in occupied dwelling units over the last five years is comparable to the completed housing reported by CMHC and built residential units recorded by the City of Toronto over a similar period. (See Table 8: Total Private Households by Period of Construction, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2016)
- In 2016, over a quarter of the rented households are maintained by a person aged 25-34 years (26 per cent). The same age group accounts for 10 per cent of ownership in the City of Toronto. (See Table 9: Total Private Households by Tenure by Age of Primary Household Maintainer, Toronto, 2016 for Toronto data and Figure 7: Age of Primary Household Maintainer by Tenure and the GTHA Municipalities, 2016 for a graphic illustrating Tenure by Age of Primary Household Maintainer for Toronto and the GTHA municipalities.)

Value of Dwelling

- In 2016, Toronto homeowners reported an average dwelling value of \$754,015, compared to \$506,409 for Ontario. Within the GTHA, York Region homeowners reported the highest average value at \$871,831. In Toronto, the average value reported for an apartment in a building greater than five stories of \$430,334 was less than half that reported for a single-detached house, at \$996,136. (see Figure 8: Average Dwelling Value Reported by Homeowners in the GTHA, 2016).

Citizenship

- The number of people living in Toronto that are not Canadian citizens is greater than anywhere else in the country. According to the Census, 395,300 people living in Toronto are not Canadian citizens (14.7 per cent of the population).
- In 2016, 85.3 per cent of people living in Toronto were Canadian citizens, compared to 90.9 per cent in the rest of the GTHA and 93.0 per cent for all of Canada.
- Citizenship rates in Toronto increased slightly from 2006, when 84.7 per cent of Toronto residents held Canadian citizenship. This is in contrast to the national trend, where the citizenship rate dropped from the 2006 rate of 94.4 per cent.

Immigration

- Statistics Canada uses the term immigrant to refer "*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.*" (Statistics Canada, 2017) The use of the term immigrant throughout this backgrounder refers to this definition and does not include non-permanent residents such as refugee claimants and people from other countries in Canada on work or study permits.
- In Toronto in 2016, 1,332,090 residents were born in Canada, representing 49.5 per cent of the total population. The data shows 1,266,005 or 47.0 per cent of the population were immigrants. Among GTHA regional and single-tier municipalities, only Peel Region has a higher proportion of immigrants, at 53.2 per cent of the population. These rates are much higher than the national rate, where the 7,540,830 immigrants in Canada represent 21.9 per cent of the population. The remaining 3.5 per cent of Toronto's population were non-permanent residents.
- While Toronto has 7.8 per cent of Canada's population, it has 18.5 per cent of Canada's non-permanent residents.
- More immigrants are female. While 50.0 per cent of Canadian-born city of Toronto residents are female, 53.9 per cent of immigrants living in Toronto are female. Similar but slightly less pronounced male to female ratios are found among immigrants in the rest of the GTHA (53.0 per cent female) and Canada (52.4 per cent).

Period of Immigration

- Of the 1,266,005 immigrants living in Toronto in 2016, 187,945, or 14.8 per cent were recent immigrants, having landed in Canada in the previous five years (from 2011 to May, 2016). This is a higher proportion of recent immigrants than seen in the rest of the GTHA, where 11.4 per cent of the immigrant population had landed in the last five years. However, these rates are lower than the national figure, where recent immigrants made up 16.1 per cent of all immigrants in Canada. (see Figure 1: Immigrant population by period of immigration, 2016)
- This represents a shift from the pattern in 2006. In the 2006 Census, Toronto was home to 267,855 recent immigrants (immigrants who landed between 2001 and 2006), and made up 21.6 per cent of Toronto's immigrant population. Comparatively, recent immigrants made up 17.9 per cent of Canada's immigrant population. Recent immigrants made up a much larger share of Toronto's immigrant population in 2006, but only a slightly larger share of Canada's immigrant population.
- Expressed as a proportion of the total population, recent immigrants comprised 3.6 per cent of Canada's population in 2006 and 3.5 per cent in 2016. For Toronto, the proportion dropped from 10.8 per cent of the population in 2006 to 7.0 per cent in 2016. This decreasing trend was also mirrored in every GTHA upper- or single-tier municipality, with the exception of Halton, which saw recent immigrants grow from 3.0 to 3.8 per cent of the total population.
- Toronto is home to the largest number of recent immigrants of any Canadian city. In 2016, Toronto was home to 17.5 per cent of all recent immigrants to Canada, while Toronto comprises 7.8 per cent of the country's population.

- Both Toronto and the rest of the GTHA showed a higher concentration of immigrants who landed in Canada from 2001 to 2005, from 1991 to 2000, and from 1981 to 1990. (see Figure 1: Immigrant population by period of immigration, 2016)

Age at Immigration

- More of Toronto's immigrant population were 25-years-old or older when they immigrated to Canada (54.7 per cent), compared to the rest of the GTHA (50.9 per cent) or nationally (51.6 per cent). (See Figure 2 Immigrant population by age at immigration, 2016)

Immigration Admission Category

- For the first time, the Census provided data on the category of admission for immigrants with permanent resident status. This data is available for immigrants who landed from 1980 to the day of the Census, May 10, 2016. In Toronto, 988,325 residents are people who immigrated to Canada after 1980. Of this group, 48.1 per cent were admitted under the economic category, 32.5 per cent were sponsored by family, 17.8 per cent landed as refugees, and 1.6 per cent were in other immigration categories. This is a somewhat higher proportion of refugees than for Canada (15.1 per cent), and a somewhat lower proportion of economic immigrants than for Canada (52.5 per cent). (see Figure 3: Immigrant population by admission category)
- For maps of immigrants who were admitted in the categories of refugees and economic immigrants, see Map 3 Population of immigrants admitted as refugees (1980-2016), Toronto 2016; Map 4 Population of immigrants admitted as refugees (1980-2016), GTHA municipalities, 2016; Map 5 Population of immigrants admitted as economic immigrants (1980-2016), Toronto 2016; and Map 6 Population of immigrants admitted as economic immigrants (1980-2016), GTHA municipalities, 2016.

Place of Birth

- More than half (53.5 per cent) or 737,490 people living in Toronto in 2016 who were born outside of Canada came from countries in Asia. The figures are even higher in York Region (64.5 per cent) and Peel Region (59.6 per cent), which bring the average for the rest of the GTHA up to 55.1 per cent. Immigrants from Asian countries made up 48.0 of all immigrants across Canada.
- Of recent immigrants who resided in Toronto in 2016, 129,695 or 69.0 per cent were born in Asian countries. The top three individual countries of birth were the Philippines (31,730 or 16.9 per cent of all recent immigrants in Toronto), China (23,200 or 12.3 per cent), and India (20,095 or 10.7 per cent). Recent immigrants from European countries totalled 20,265; African countries, 13,300; countries in the Americas, 23,840; and countries in Oceania, 845. (For top 20 countries, see Table 1: Top 25 Birth countries for all and recent immigrants in Toronto, 2016)
- Among immigrants from Asian countries, there has been a shift in the main places of birth. Between 2001 and 2005, 37,330 Toronto residents identified as being born in countries in Eastern Asia, whereas only 17,090 identified their place of birth as being in Southeast Asia. This has reversed for the years 2011 to 2016, with 28,050 (24.9 per cent decrease) identifying Eastern Asia and 34,515 with Southeast Asia (102.0 per cent increase).

Generation Status

- Another way to understand immigrant patterns is through generation status. In Toronto in 2016, 51.2 per cent of the population was born outside of Canada, and are thus first generation status or non-permanent residents. 27.5 per cent of the population was born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside of Canada and are thus second generation, and 21.3 per cent of the population were born in Canada to parents who were both also born in Canada, and are thus third generation or later. (see Figure 4: Generation status, 2016)

Ethnic Origin

- The Census also asked Canadians about their ethnic and cultural ancestry. Respondents were able to identify with up to 6 ethnic origins. Since respondents could provide multiple responses, the number of responses on ethnic origins is greater than the total population.
- Torontonians identify with a wide range of ethnic backgrounds. For instance, 35,630 identified themselves of North American Aboriginal origins, and 345,705 identified with other North American origins. In the Census, 1,288,850 Torontonians identified with European origins; 165,735 with Caribbean origins; 113,815 with Latin, Central and South American origins; 146,870 with African origins; 1,079,290 with Asian origins; and 5,790 with Oceania origins.
- The top five national ethnicities reported by Torontonians were Chinese (332,830), English (331,895), Canadian (323,175), Irish (262,965), and Scottish (256,250).

Visible Minority Groups

- In Toronto, 51.5 per cent or 1,385,855 people belonged to a visible minority group, the first time this figure has surpassed 50 per cent in the city of Toronto. This figure is up from 46.9 per cent in 2006. (see Figure 5 Visible minority groups as per cent of total population, 2016 and Map 7 Proportion of population who are members of a visible minority group, Toronto, 2016)
- Peel Region has the highest visible minority group membership in the GTHA at 62.3 per cent. York Region is comparable to Toronto at 49.2 per cent, but the GTHA excluding Toronto overall has a rate of 43.2 per cent. Across Canada, 22.3 per cent of the population identified as belonging to a visible minority group. (see Map 8: Proportion of population who are members of a visible minority group, GTHA municipalities, 2016)
- The top three visible minority groups in Toronto were: South Asian (12.6 per cent of total 2016 Toronto population), Chinese (11.1 per cent) and Black (8.9 per cent).
- In Toronto, 47,760 people reported belonging to more than one visible minority group. This represents a 53.3 per cent increase over 2006, compared to an 8.7 per cent increase in the total population since 2006.

Aboriginal Peoples

- There were 23,065 people living in Toronto who identified as Aboriginal (0.9% of the total 2016 Toronto population). Of the 23,065 people, 62.3% were First Nations (North American

Indian), 31.5% were Métis and 1.2% were Inuk (Inuit). 2.2% reported having multiple Aboriginal identities, and 2.8% reported other Aboriginal identities.

- By comparison, 1.1 per cent of those living in the rest of the GTHA and 4.9 per cent nationally identified as Aboriginal.
- When asked in a separate question about ethnic ancestry, 35,630 Toronto residents identified as having North American Aboriginal ancestry.
- Researchers working with Toronto's Indigenous communities have expressed concern about the ability of the Census to fully enumerate the population of Indigenous peoples living in the city. Statistics Canada also notes that "*population estimates for concepts such as Aboriginal identity and Registered or Treaty Indian status are influenced by numerous factors. Users should be aware that point estimates and changes over time are influenced by a combination of natural growth, changes to coverage and to measurement, and other factors affecting how people self-identify. It is not possible to quantify the impact these changes have in isolation from each other.*" (Statistics Canada, 2017b).
- Studies using different research methods to identify the city's Indigenous population have yielded results that suggest the Census figures may under-represent the population. For example, the Our Health Counts Toronto study cited a 2016 Indigenous population in Toronto of 34,000 to 69,000 people (Our Health Counts Toronto, 2016).

GLOSSARY

Statistics Canada maintains a [Census Dictionary](#) for the Census of Population, 2016, available online at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>. Many of the definitions listed here are those provided by the Census Dictionary, and many more terms associated with the Census can also be found there.

- **Aboriginal identity** refers to those persons who reported belonging to at least one Aboriginal group; that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.
- **Admission category** refers to the name of the immigration program or group of programs under which an immigrant has been granted for the first time the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.
- **Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)**: one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a core population centre. To be included in a CMA, the adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core. Integration is measured by commuting flows.
- **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** is as defined in the City of Toronto Official Plan. Centres 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](#).
- **Dwelling** is defined as a set of living quarters. Collective dwellings are institutional, communal or commercial in nature. A private dwelling is a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person(s).
- **Economic category immigrant** is an immigration admission category which includes immigrants who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, to own, manage or build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.
- **Ethnic origin** refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. Respondents are asked to write in any ethnic or cultural origin and may report more than one ethnic origin.
- **Generation status** refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada. **First generation** includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or once were, immigrants to Canada. **Second generation** includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants. **Third generation or more** includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

- **GTHA** refers to **the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area**. This area is comprised of the single-tier municipalities of Toronto and Hamilton, the regional municipalities of York, Durham, Peel, and Halton, and the cities and towns within the GTHA regional municipalities. This report refers to these single- and upper-tier municipalities as "regions". This is not the same geography as the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area as defined by Statistics Canada.
- **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 dwelling may be either a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The household may consist of a family group such as a census family, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons or of a person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on reference day are considered part of their usual household.
- **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.
- **Immigrant sponsored by family** is an immigration admission category which includes immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship either as the spouse, partner, parent, grandparent, child or other relative of this sponsor. The terms "family class" or "family reunification" are sometimes used to refer to this category.
- **Neighbourhood:** The City of Toronto identifies 140 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. More information about [City of Toronto neighbourhoods](#) can be found on the City's website.
- **Period of Construction** refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed, and not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.
- **Primary Household Maintainer** is the first person in the household listed on the Census questionnaire identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling. In the case of a household where two or more people are listed as household maintainers, the first person listed is chosen as the primary household maintainer. The order in which a person is listed on the questionnaire does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.
- **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.
- **Recent immigrant** refers to a person who obtained a landed immigrant or permanent resident status up to five years prior to a given census year. For the 2016 Census, this period is January 1, 2011, to May 10, 2016.
- **Refugee** is an immigration admission category which refers to immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country. This category includes persons who had a well-founded fear of persecution

for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in particular social group or for political opinion (Geneva Convention refugees) as well as persons who had been seriously and personally affected by civil war or armed conflict, or have suffered a massive violation of human rights. Some refugees were in Canada when they applied for refugee protection for themselves and their family members (either with them in Canada or abroad). Others were abroad and were referred for resettlement to Canada by the United Nations Refugees Agency, another designated referral organization, or private sponsors.

- **Undercoverage** is the number of persons excluded by the Census who should have been counted, as determined by Statistics Canada. Although Statistics Canada makes a great effort to count every person, in each Census a notable number of people are left out for a variety of reasons. For example, people may be traveling, some dwellings are hard to find, and some people simply refuse to participate. Overcoverage can also occur, when people are counted more than once or should not have been counted in a given population. Undercoverage is generally more common than overcoverage. The total impact of the coverage errors is the net undercoverage.
- **Value of a dwelling:** 'Value (owner estimated)' refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold. In the context of a dwelling, it refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure, such as a garage, which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.
- **Visible minority** refers whether a person belongs to a visible minority group, as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." Respondents to the Census are asked to select one or more of 12 categories: White, South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, or Other.

NOTES

All data in this backgrounder are from Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. Statistics Canada. 2017. Various geographies. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released October 25, 2017.

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

The information previously collected by the long-form Census questionnaire was collected in 2011 as part of the voluntary National Household Survey. In 2016, Statistics Canada restored the mandatory long-form Census questionnaire.

FUTURE CENSUS RELEASES

The City of Toronto will be releasing more backgrounders coinciding with each Census release, except for the Census of Agriculture. The Census release schedule is available from Statistics Canada, online at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm>. Following this release, the City of Toronto will be preparing a backgrounder for one more release:

November 29, 2017	Education Labour Journey to work Language of work Mobility and migration
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Figure 1: Immigrant population by period of immigration, 2016

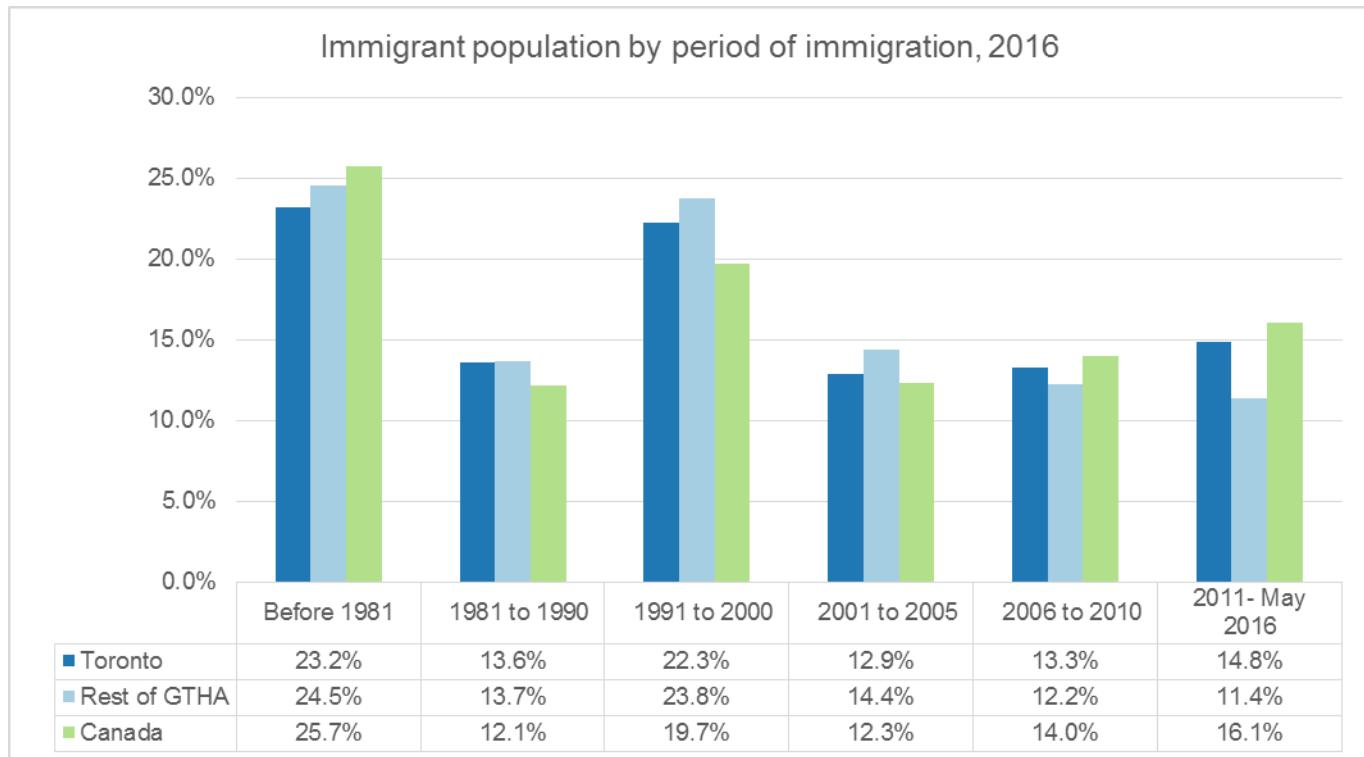


Figure 2: Immigrant population by age at immigration, 2016

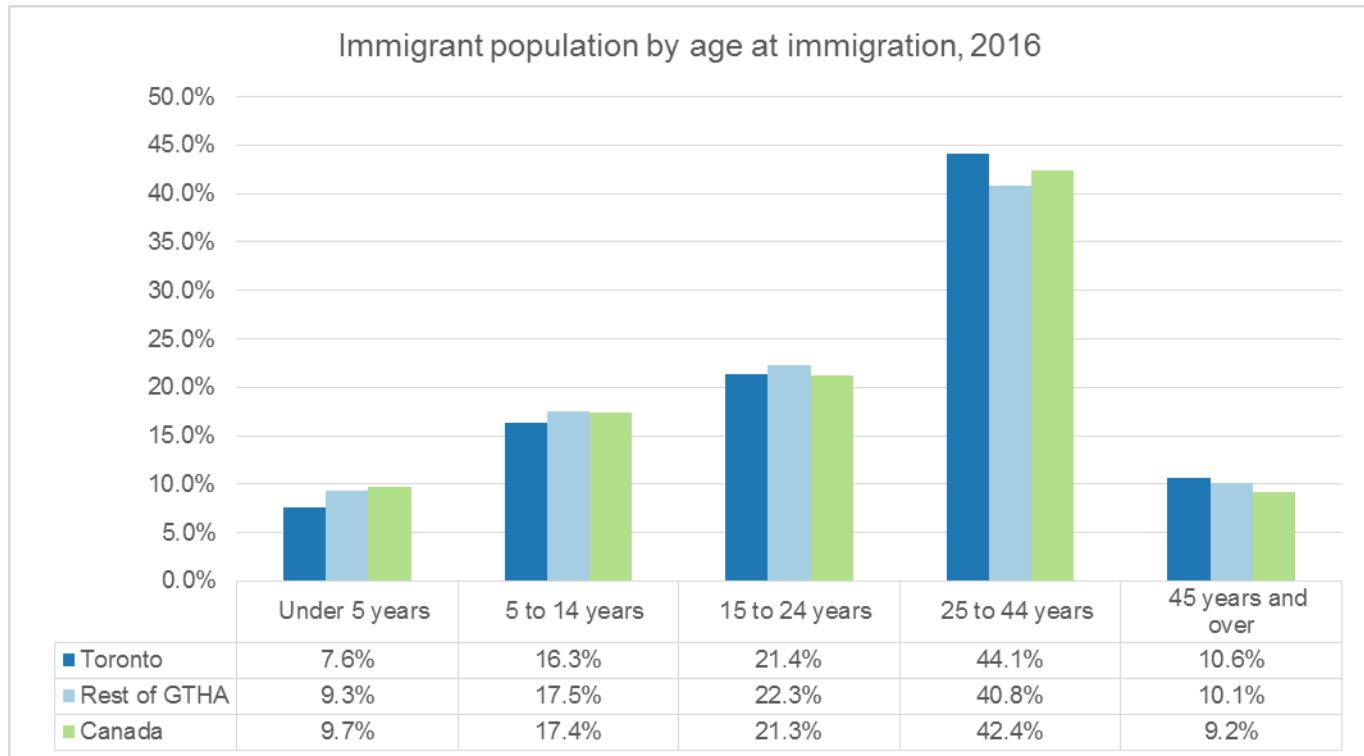


Figure 3: Immigrant population by admission category, 2016

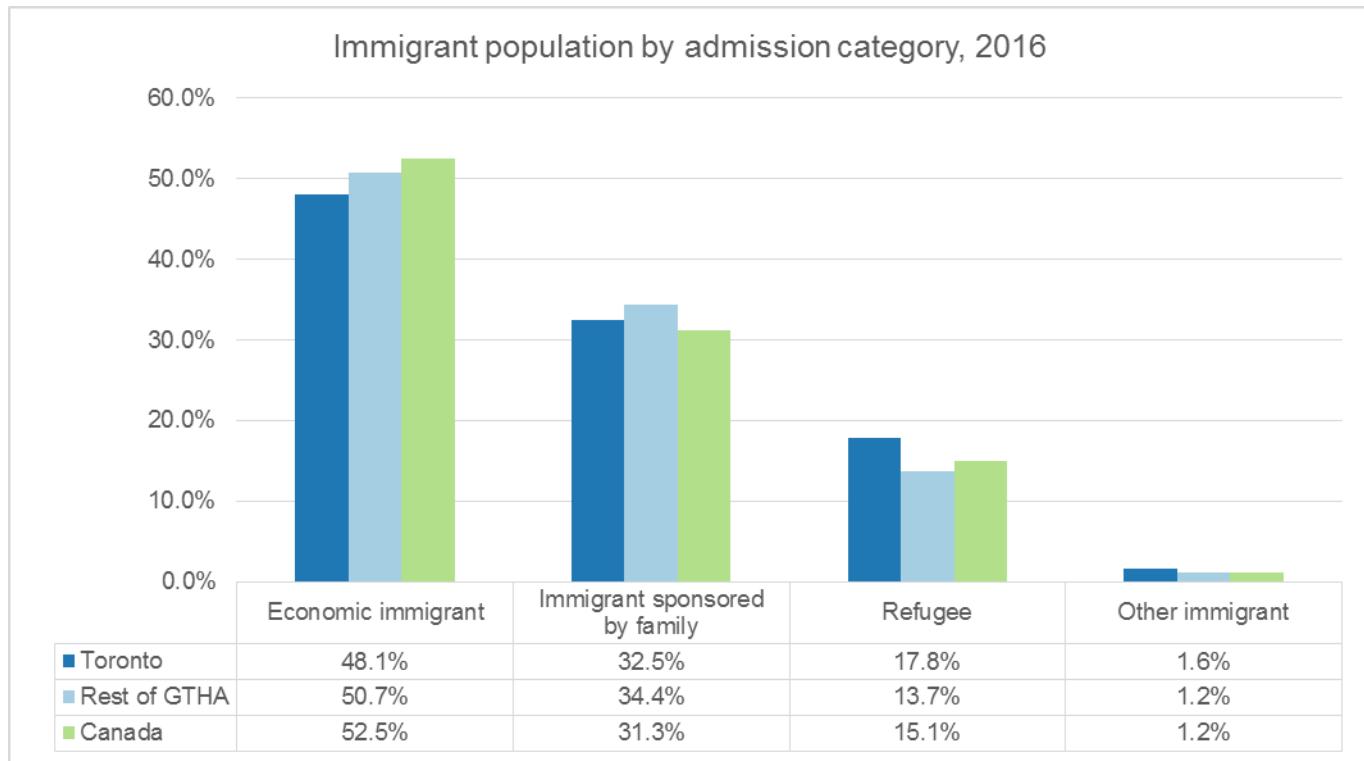


Figure 4: Generation status, 2016

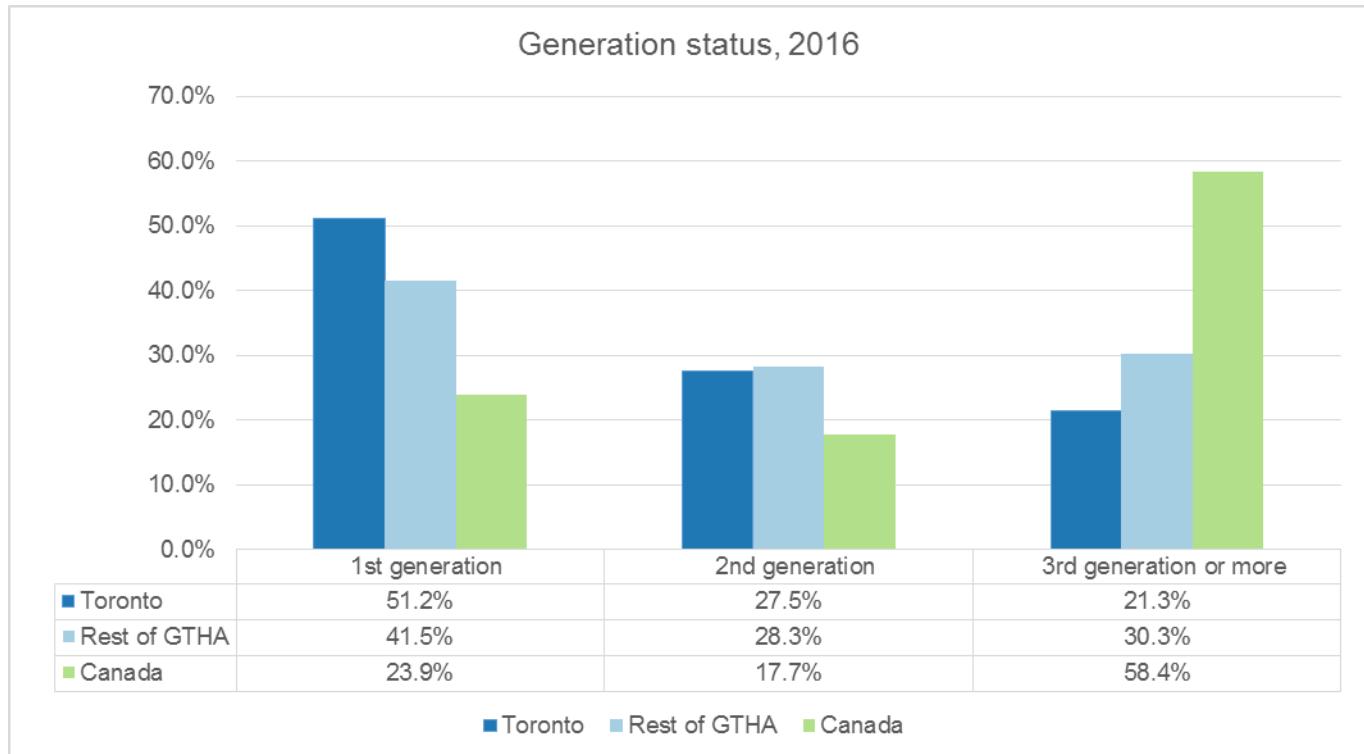


Table 1: Top 25 Birth countries for all and recent immigrants in Toronto, 2016

All immigrants		Recent immigrants	
Country of birth	Count	Country of birth	Count
China	131,475	Philippines	31,725
Philippines	118,775	China	23,200
India	79,225	India	20,095
Sri Lanka	52,905	Iran	10,935
Italy	45,515	Pakistan	6,725
Jamaica	45,075	Bangladesh	5,790
United Kingdom	40,295	Sri Lanka	4,355
Hong Kong	38,825	United States	4,015
Portugal	38,570	Iraq	3,715
Iran	36,445	Jamaica	3,530
Pakistan	34,750	Syria	3,260
Guyana	34,495	Afghanistan	3,170
Viet Nam	30,575	Korea; South	2,930
Korea; South	26,830	Nigeria	2,550
Bangladesh	25,095	Russian Federation	2,290
United States	24,530	United Kingdom	2,120
Poland	21,365	Mexico	2,065
Trinidad and Tobago	19,640	Ukraine	1,930
Greece	19,240	Brazil	1,910
Russian Federation	16,225	Turkey	1,675

Figure 5: Visible minority groups as per cent of total population, 2016

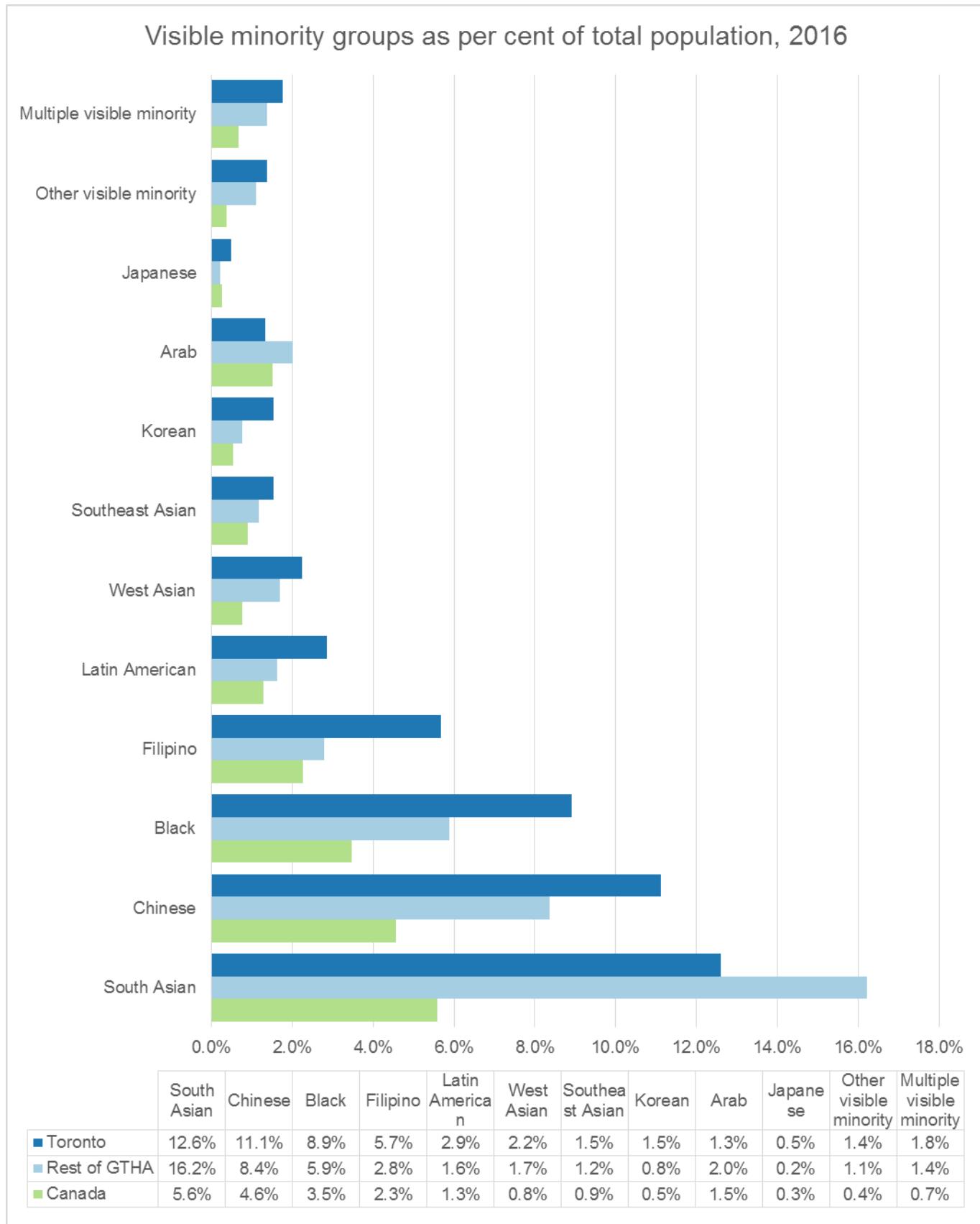


Table 2: Shelter Cost to Income Ratio, Toronto, Rest of the GTHA and GTHA, 2006 and 2016

2006	Toronto	RoGTHA	GTHA
Households, Owner	531,475	943,600	1,475,075
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	147,270	232,420	379,690
% of owner households spending 30% or more	27.7	24.6	25.7
Households, Rented	442,830	232,575	675,405
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	208,260	103,430	311,690
% of tenant households spending 30% or more	47.0	44.5	46.1
Total number of private households by tenure	974,305	1,176,175	2,150,480
2016			
Households, Owner	587,080	1,115,800	1,702,880
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	160,465	265,740	426,205
% of owner households spending 30% or more	27.3	23.8	25.0
Households, Rented	525,825	301,005	826,830
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	245,605	140,425	386,030
% of tenant households spending 30% or more	46.7	46.7	46.7
Total number of private households by tenure	1,112,905	1,416,805	2,529,710

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006 and 2016

Table 3: Shelter Cost to Income Ratio, Toronto, GTHA Municipalities, 2006 and 2016

2006	Durham	York	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Households, Owner	159,040	242,435	279,940	130,000	132,185
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	34,510	66,240	81,055	25,055	25,560
% of owner households spending 30% or more	21.7	27.3	29.0	19.3	19.3
Households, Rented	34,660	32,050	77,945	26,645	61,275
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	15,595	15,395	33,505	11,465	27,470
% of tenant households spending 30% or more	45.0	48.0	43.0	43.0	44.8
Total number of private households by tenure	193,700	274,485	357,885	156,645	193,460
2016					
Households, Owner	183,910	306,035	327,545	155,855	142,455
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	36,505	85,815	90,350	29,115	23,955
% of owner households spending 30% or more	19.8	28.0	27.6	18.7	16.8
Households, Rented	42,855	50,485	102,340	36,800	68,525
Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	20,385	26,060	46,305	16,575	31,100
% of tenant households spending 30% or more	47.6	51.6	45.2	45.0	45.4
Total number of private households by tenure	226,765	356,520	429,885	192,655	210,980

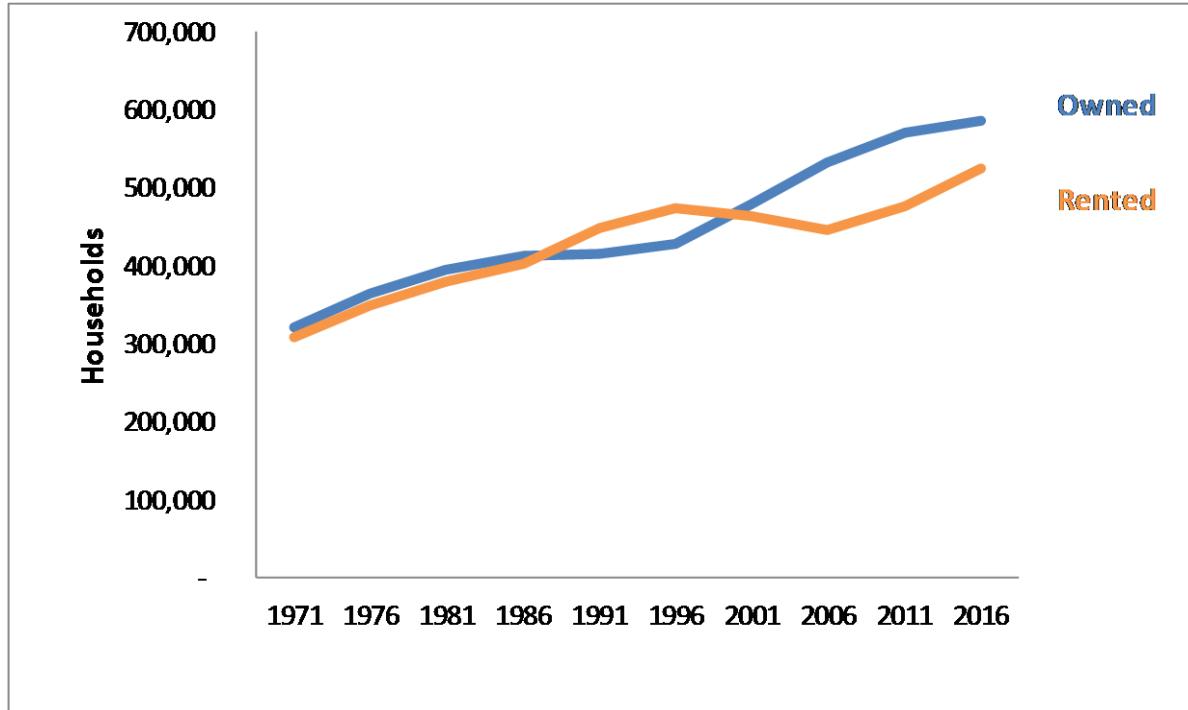
Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006 and 2016

Table 4: Total Private Households by Tenure, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2006 and 2016

	Toronto		RoGTHA		GTHA	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Owned	532,590	587,095	946,770	1,118,545	1,479,360	1,705,640
Rented	446,855	525,835	234,165	301,180	681,020	827,015
Total Private Households	979,430	1,112,930	1,180,945	1,419,740	2,160,375	2,532,670
Owned	54%	53%	80%	79%	68%	67%
Rented	46%	47%	20%	21%	32%	33%
Total Private Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006 and 2016

Figure 6: Total Private Households by Tenure, Toronto, 1971 to 2016



Source: Statistic Canada, Censuses 1971-2016

Table 5: Total Private Households by Condominium Status, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2016

	Toronto	RoGTHA	GTHA
Condominium	292,265	196,210	488,475
Not Condominium	820,665	1,223,535	2,044,200
Total Private Households	1,112,930	1,419,745	2,532,675
Condominium	26%	14%	19%
Not Condominium	74%	86%	81%
Total Private Households	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Table 6: Total Private Households by Number of Rooms, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2006 and 2016

	Toronto		RoGTHA		GTHA	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
1 to 4 rooms	398,360	559,150	178,335	277,070	576,695	836,220
5 rooms	150,120	150,730	143,815	193,785	293,935	344,515
6 rooms	128,410	119,130	188,425	222,600	316,835	341,730
7 rooms	99,160	94,780	184,600	215,170	283,760	309,950
8 rooms or more	203,380	189,140	485,770	511,115	689,150	700,255
Total Private Households	979,430	1,112,930	1,180,945	1,419,740	2,160,375	2,532,670
1 to 4 rooms	41%	50%	15%	20%	27%	33%
5 rooms	15%	14%	12%	14%	14%	14%
6 rooms	13%	11%	16%	16%	15%	13%
7 rooms	10%	9%	16%	15%	13%	12%
8 rooms or more	21%	17%	41%	36%	32%	28%
Total Private Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006 and 2016

Table 7: Total Private Households by Number of Bedrooms, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2006 and 2016

	Toronto		RoGTHA		GTHA	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
No bedroom	66,100	22,355	16,515	3,445	82,615	25,800
1 bedroom	232,590	310,010	99,480	119,330	332,070	429,340
2 bedrooms	259,485	315,685	187,090	215,400	446,575	531,085
3 bedrooms	268,185	270,925	467,870	518,045	736,055	788,970
4 or more bedrooms	153,080	193,955	410,010	563,525	563,090	757,480
Total Private Households	979,440	1,112,930	1,180,965	1,419,745	2,160,405	2,532,675
No bedroom	7%	2%	1%	0%	4%	1%
1 bedroom	24%	28%	8%	8%	15%	17%
2 bedrooms	26%	28%	16%	15%	21%	21%
3 bedrooms	27%	24%	40%	36%	34%	31%
4 or more bedrooms	16%	17%	35%	40%	26%	30%
Total Private Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 2006 and 2016

Table 8: Total Private Households by Period of Construction, Toronto, GTHA and Rest of the GTHA, 2016

Period of Construction	Toronto		RoGTHA		GTHA	
	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%
1960 or before	363,130	33%	184,040	13%	547,170	22%
1961 to 1980	347,615	31%	335,060	24%	682,675	27%
1981 to 1990	109,900	10%	243,360	17%	353,260	14%
1991 to 2000	85,645	8%	229,140	16%	314,785	12%
2001 to 2005	58,310	5%	169,735	12%	228,045	9%
2006 to 2010	67,530	6%	143,015	10%	210,545	8%
2011 to 2016	80,805	7%	115,400	8%	196,205	8%
Total Private Households	1,112,935	100%	1,419,750	100%	2,532,685	100%

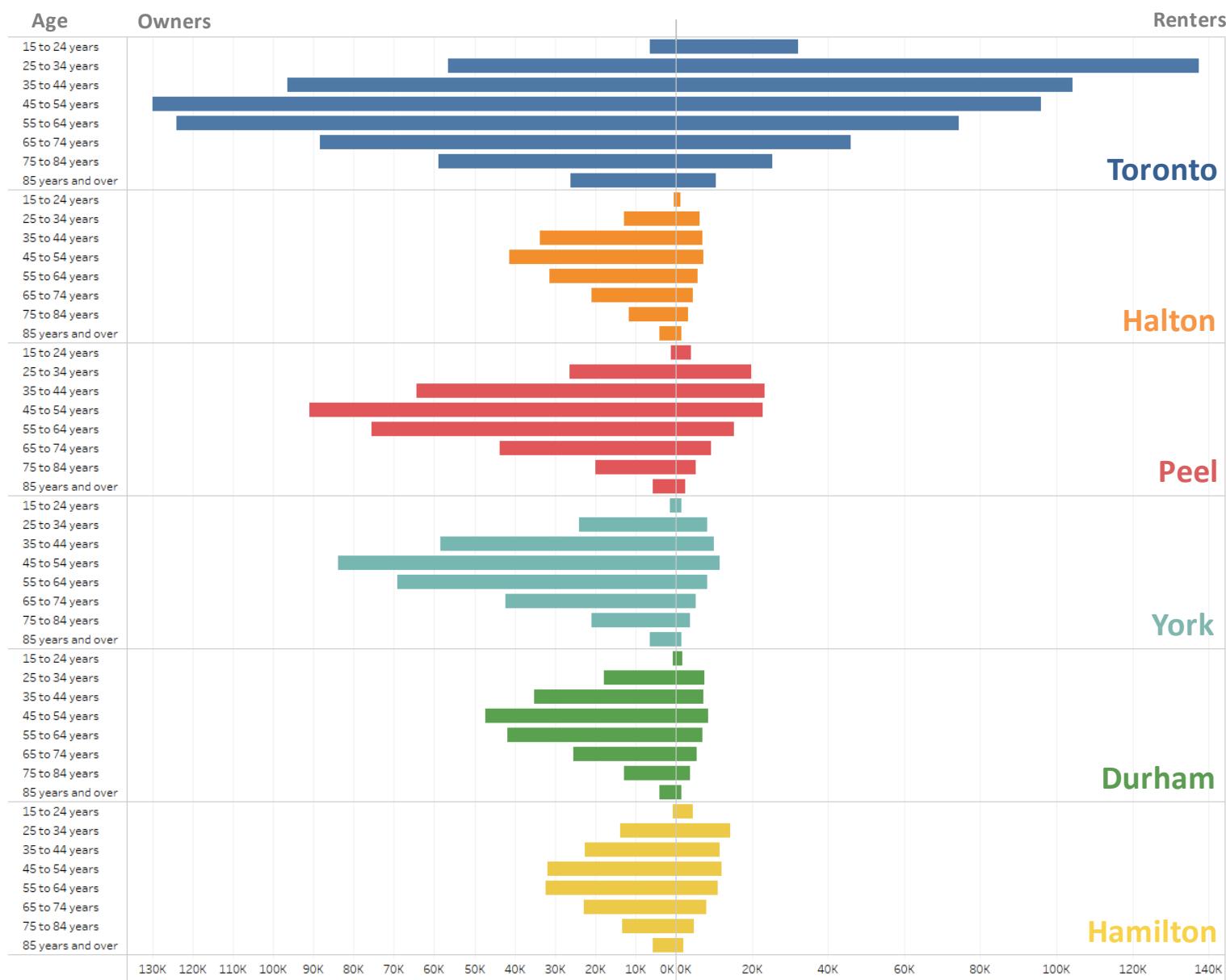
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Table 9: Total Private Households by Tenure by Age of Primary Household Maintainer, Toronto, 2016

Tenure Owner	Households	%
15 to 24 years	6,465	1%
25 to 34 years	56,590	10%
35 to 44 years	96,430	16%
45 to 54 years	129,900	22%
55 to 64 years	124,120	21%
65 to 74 years	88,440	15%
75 to 84 years	58,910	10%
85 years and over	26,240	4%
Total Private Households	587,100	100%
Tenure, Renter	Households	%
15 to 24 years	32,100	6%
25 to 34 years	137,310	26%
35 to 44 years	104,315	20%
45 to 54 years	95,875	18%
55 to 64 years	74,305	14%
65 to 74 years	45,925	9%
75 to 84 years	25,405	5%
85 years and over	10,600	2%
Total Private Households	525,835	100%

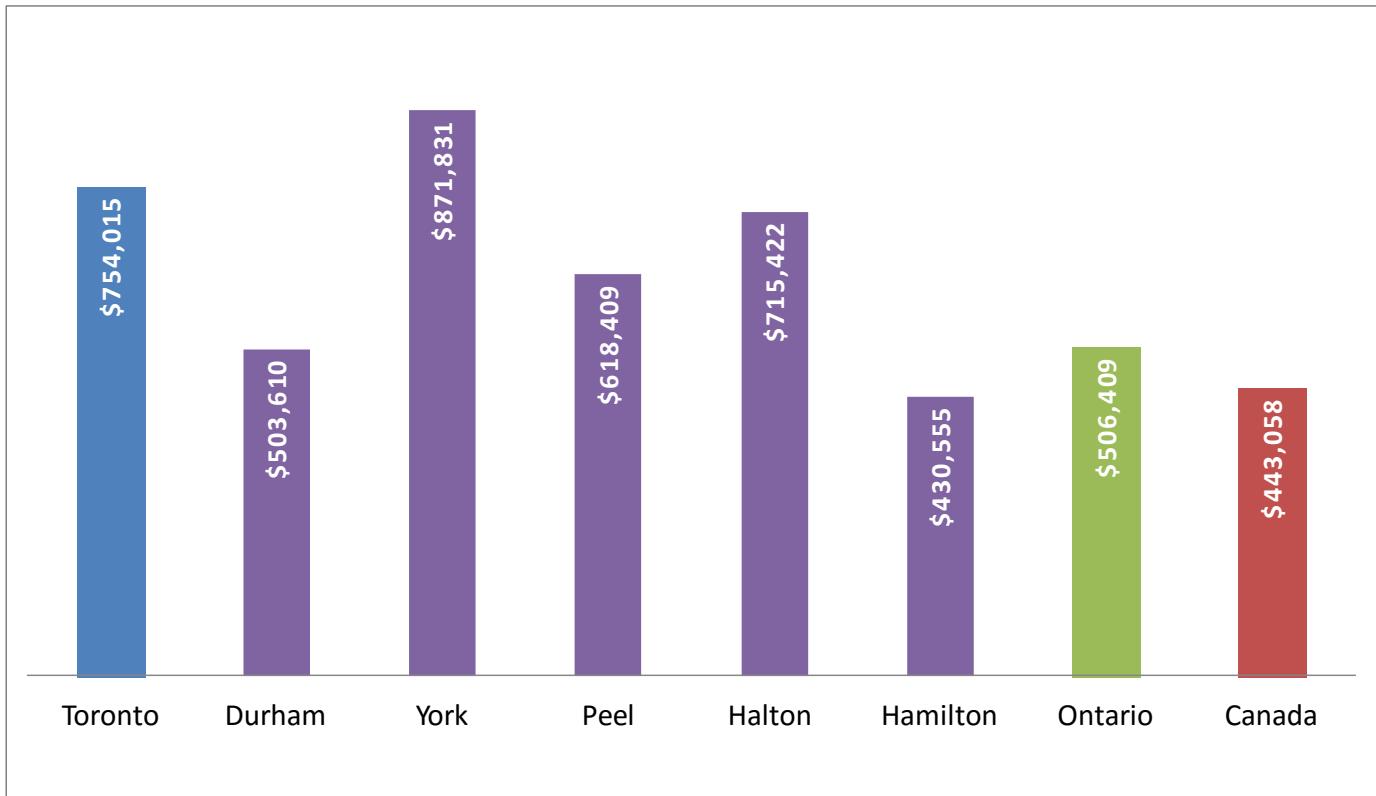
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Figure 7: Age of Primary Household Maintainer by Tenure and the GTHA Municipalities, 2016



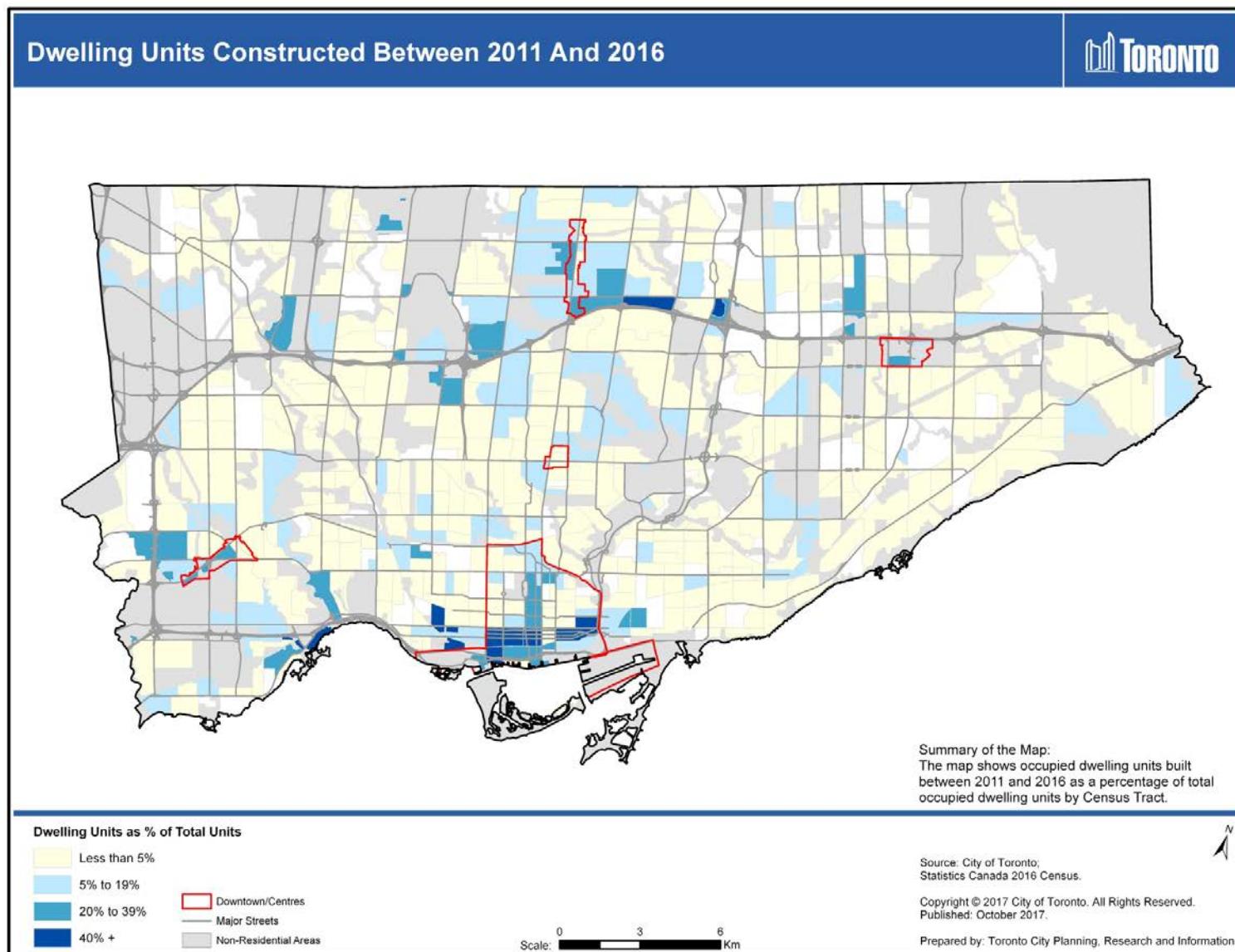
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Figure 8: Average Dwelling Value Reported by Homeowners in the GTHA, 2016

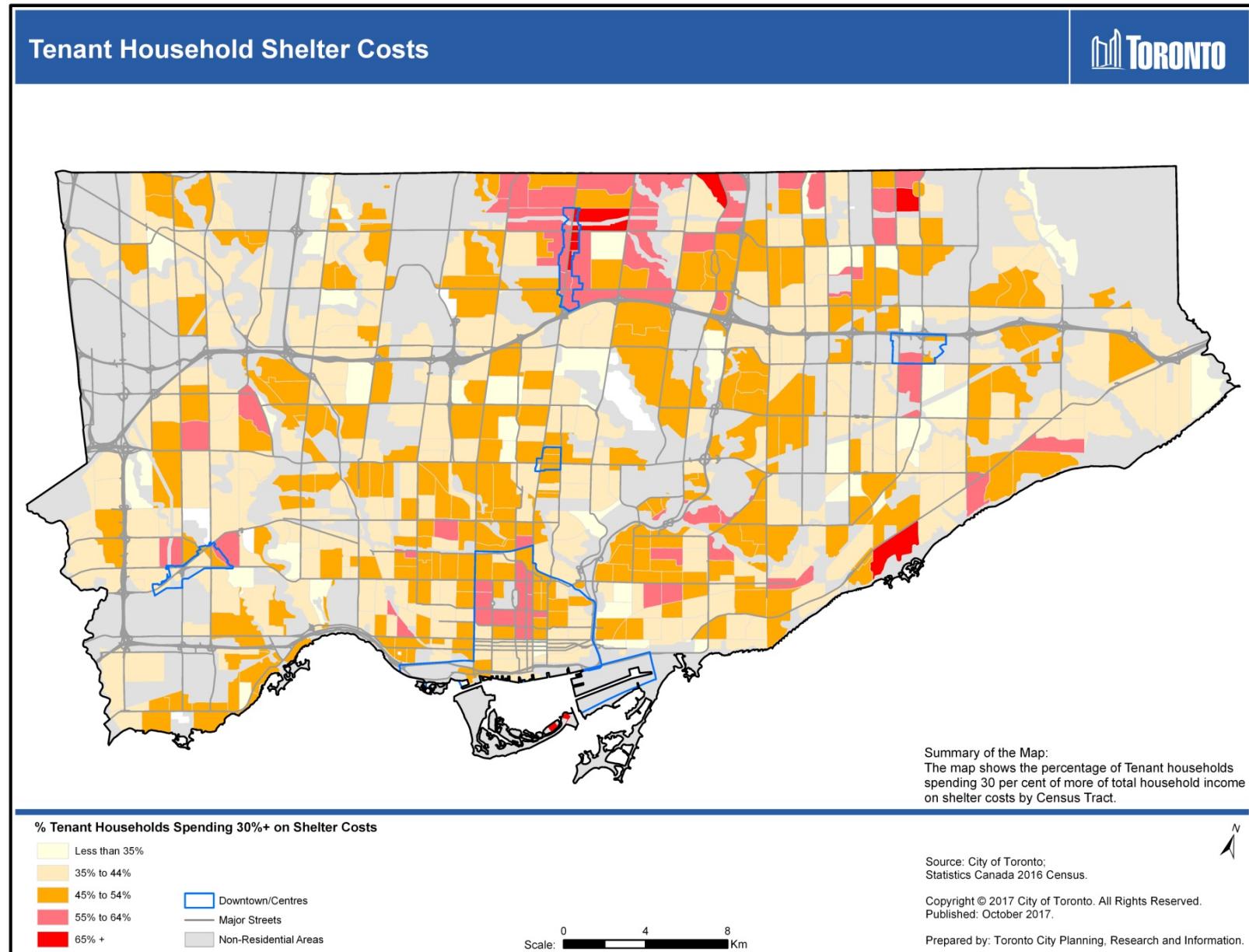


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

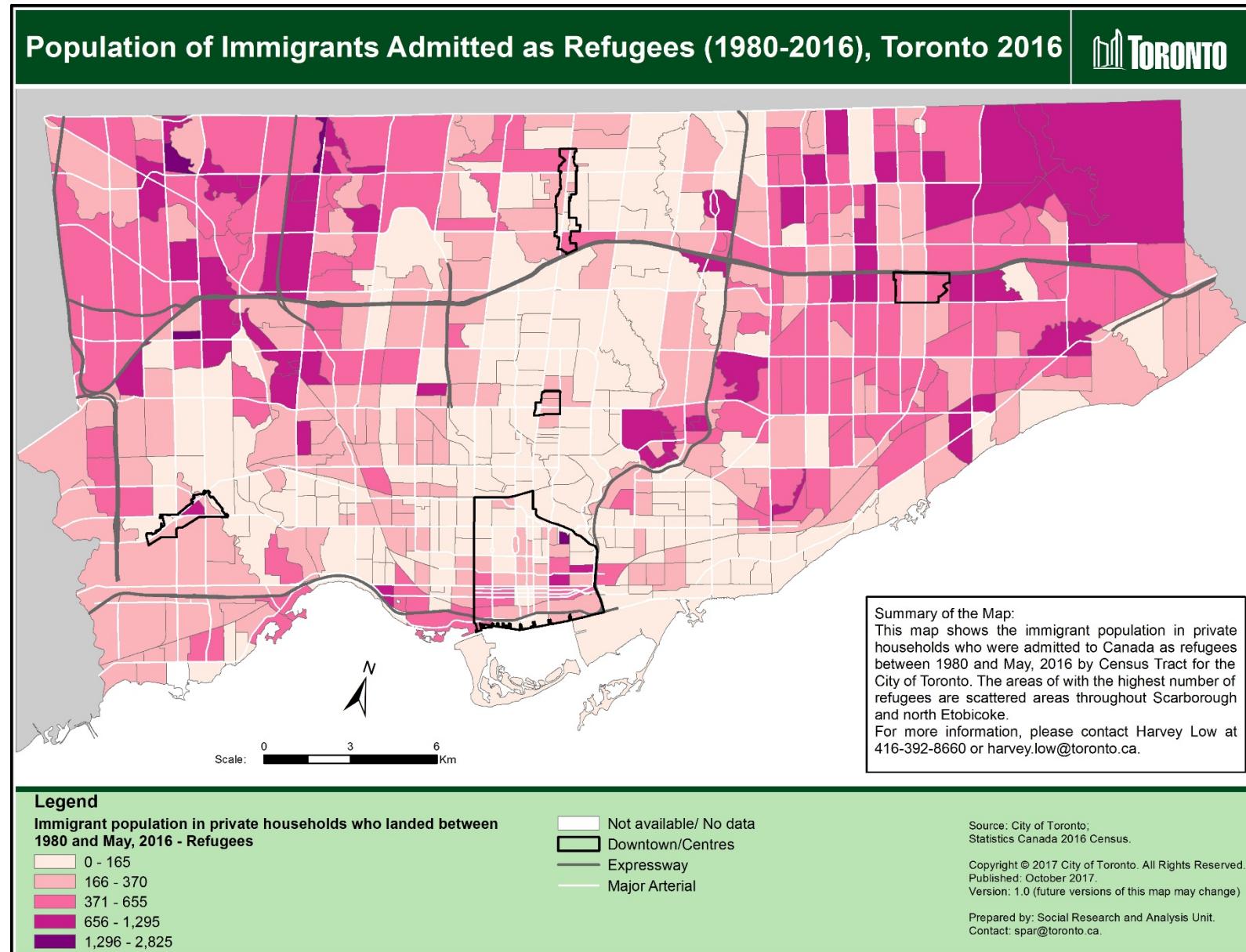
Map 1: Dwelling Units Constructed Between 2011 and 2016, Toronto



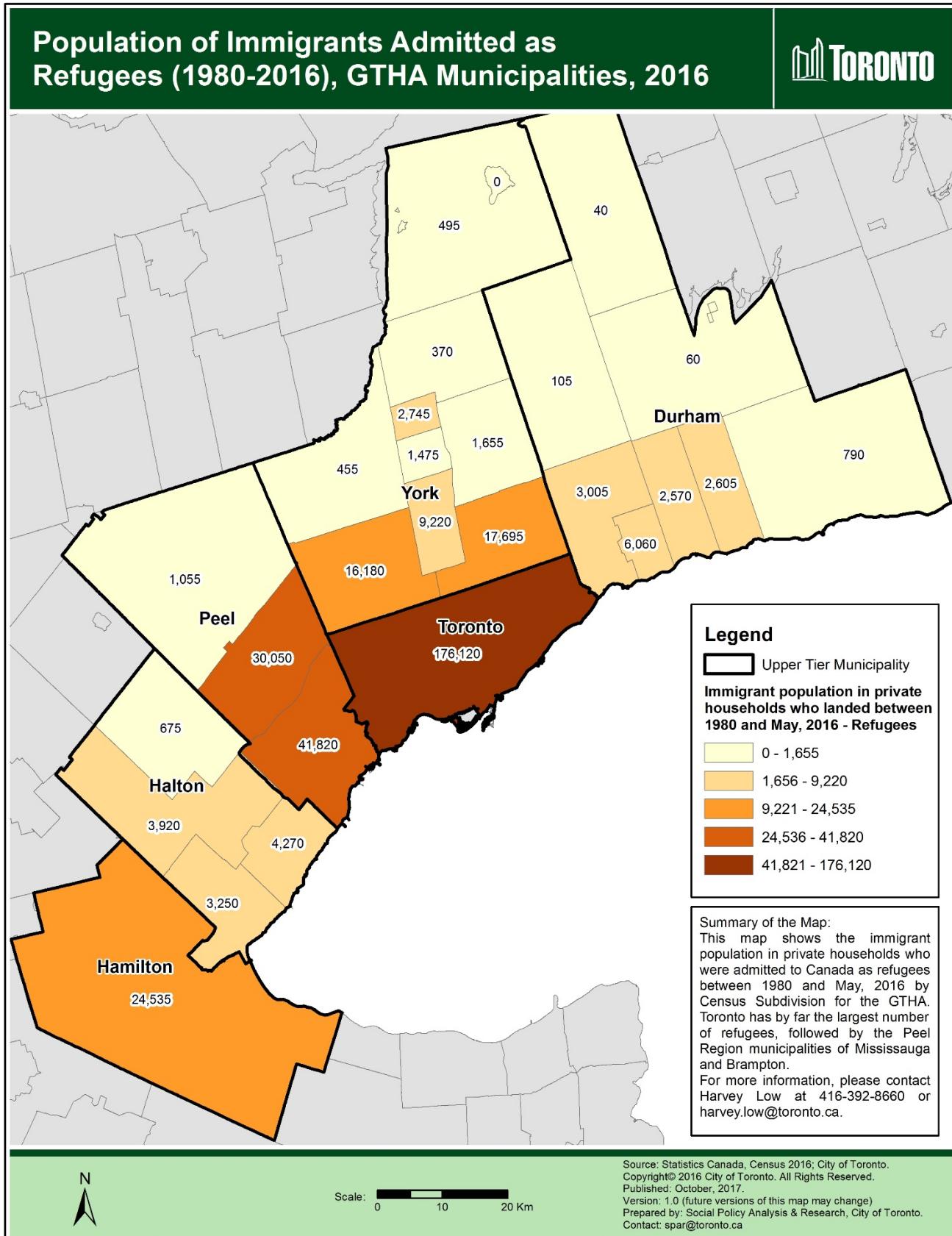
Map 2: Tenant Household Shelter Costs, Toronto, 2016



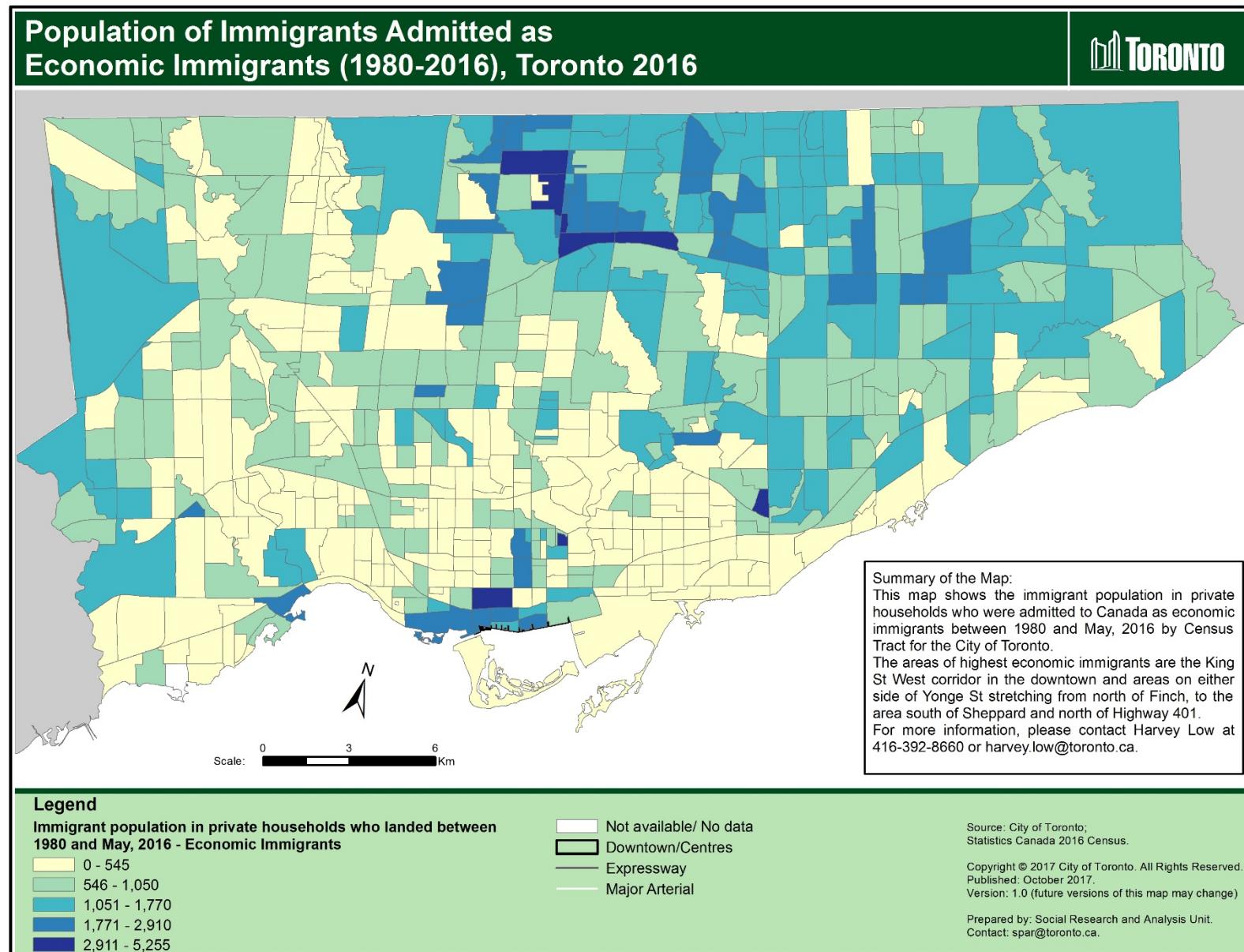
Map 3: Population of immigrants admitted as refugees (1980-2016), Toronto 2016



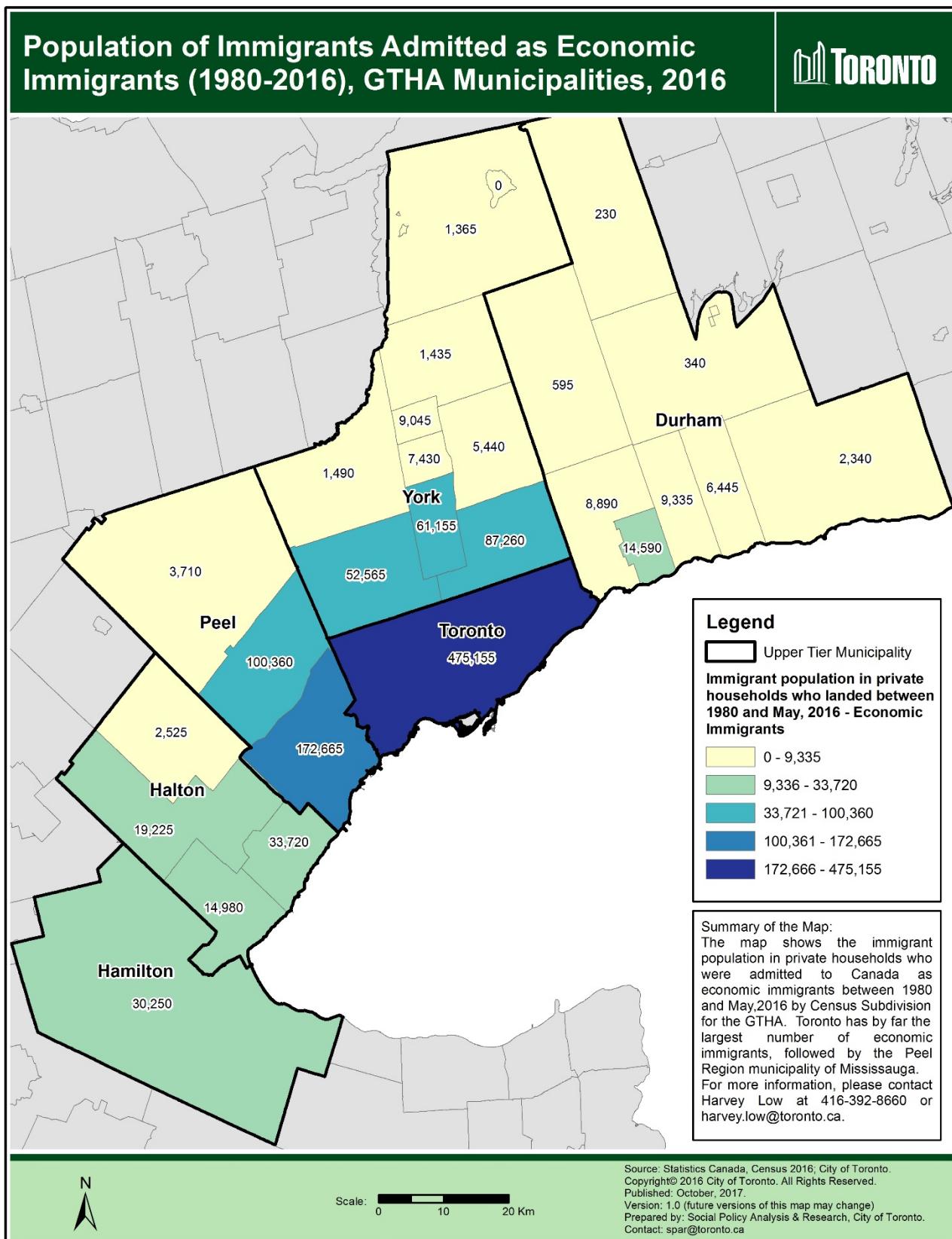
Map 4: Population of immigrants admitted as refugees (1980-2016), GTHA municipalities, 2016



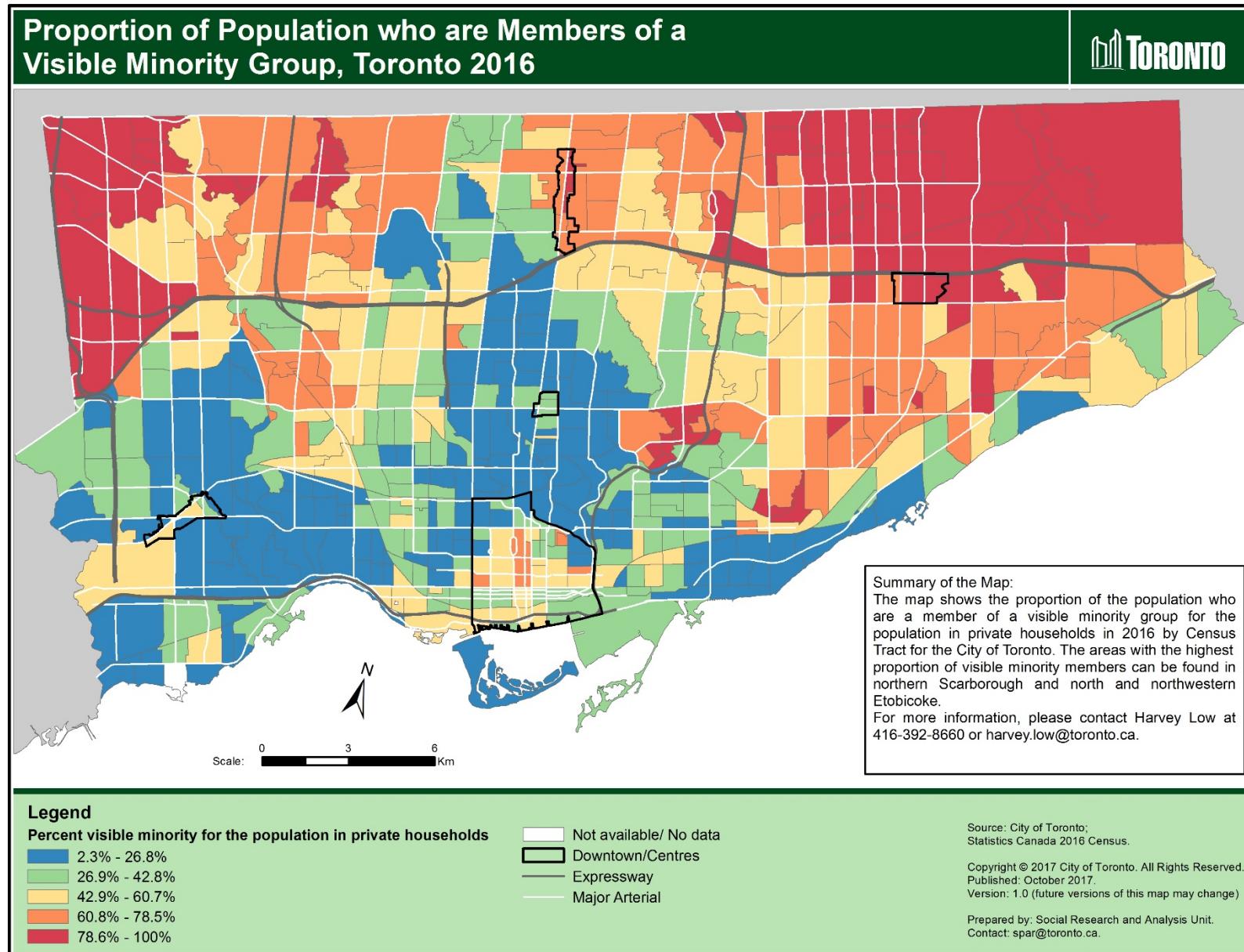
Map 5: Population of immigrants admitted as economic immigrants (1980-2016), Toronto 2016



Map 6: Population of immigrants admitted as economic immigrants (1980-2016), GTHA municipalities, 2016



Map 7: Proportion of population who are members of a visible minority group, Toronto, 2016



Map 8: Proportion of population who are members of a visible minority group, GTHA municipalities, 2016

