

**Imperial Oil Limited
Construction of the Waterdown to Finch Project**

**Application under section 90(1) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*
OEB File Number EB-2019-0007**

City of Toronto – Evidence

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TAB 1



AUGUST

13,

2015



*GIVING
A VOICE TO
ONTARIANS
ON ENERGY
EAST*

REPORT
TO THE
MINISTER



Ontario Energy Board



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



THIS REPORT MARKS THE CONCLUSION OF AN EXTENSIVE CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO, INCLUDING FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS COMMUNITIES, THAT SOUGHT THEIR VIEWS ON THE ENERGY EAST PIPELINE (ENERGY EAST OR THE PROJECT).

The Energy East Pipeline is a proposal by TransCanada PipeLines Limited (TransCanada) to convert an existing natural gas pipeline and build a new pipeline, both of which would carry crude oil from Alberta to refineries in Québec and a refinery and marine terminal in Saint John, New Brunswick. The Ontario Minister of Energy asked the OEB to undertake this consultation to help inform the government's position when it appears before the National Energy Board hearing on Energy East¹. The National Energy Board is the federal regulatory agency charged with reviewing TransCanada's application.

¹ Letter from Minister of Energy, Nov. 12, 2013, http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/OEB/_Documents/Documents/ltr_Min_Chiarelli_to_OEB_Chair_EnergyEast_20131113.pdf

WHAT THE OEB DID

During the consultation and review, the OEB team travelled to seven towns and cities in northern and eastern Ontario, and had a similar number of meetings with First Nation and Métis communities. The OEB's consultation and review focused on the four potential impacts specified in the Minister's letter²:

- the impacts on Ontario natural gas consumers, in particular those in eastern and northern Ontario, in terms of rates, reliability and access to supply;
- the impacts on the natural environment and pipeline safety in Ontario;
- the impacts on local and Aboriginal communities in Ontario; and
- the short- and long-term economic impacts of the Project in Ontario.

After hearing from the public, the OEB added a fifth impact to be studied in the review: the potential impact of Energy East on climate change.

These potential impacts were not the only elements steering the consultation and review. We were also guided by the six principles for assessing pipelines that were set out in the letter from the Minister. These principles include the requirement that pipelines have "the highest available technical standards for public safety and environmental protection"; that they have "world-leading contingency planning and emergency response programs"; and that "proponents and governments must fulfil their duty to consult obligations with Aboriginal communities³."

WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

Participants at the community meetings routinely expressed concerns about pipeline safety and the effects an oil spill would have on their local rivers, lakes and sources of drinking water. One First Nation elder described water as the "lifeblood of Mother Earth" and framed the issue this way: *"Would you put something in your mother's blood that would poison her? Your mother wouldn't be able to hold you then."* Most participants felt that the provisions ensuring the safety of the Energy East Pipeline need to be strengthened.

² Letter from Minister of Energy, Nov. 12, 2013, http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/OEB/_Documents/Documents/ltr_Min_Chiarelli_to_OEB_Chair_EnergyEast_20131113.pdf

³ Ibid

Even with TransCanada's proposed Eastern Mainline Pipeline (a new pipeline that TransCanada is proposing to transport natural gas from Maple to Cornwall, Ontario), a number of participants were concerned that Energy East would still create a shortage of natural gas in eastern Ontario. This shortfall would increase the price of their natural gas and reduce the anticipated economic benefits from Energy East. First Nation and Métis communities, concerned about their treaty and Aboriginal rights, felt they were being asked to bear all the risks of a pipeline crossing their treaty territories, without receiving any of the benefits.

These concerns though were not unanimous. Some felt that transporting crude oil through a pipeline was safer than transporting it by rail and that the Energy East Pipeline would deliver economic benefits for Ontario, as well as the rest of the country. Others said that governments should focus on the longer term issue of climate change and the need to transition to a carbon-free economy.

A significant theme in the consultation was the communities' desire to remain engaged with TransCanada after the OEB's consultation and the hearings at the National Energy Board. Specifically, communities wished to be involved in the ongoing monitoring of the pipeline.

THE OEB'S ADVICE

Our advice is based on TransCanada's application filed with the National Energy Board on October 30, 2014 and additional technical material filed on January 30, 2015.

Looking at what has been filed as of January 2015, the OEB is concerned with some aspects of Energy East. The following is a brief summary of our advice to the Ontario government. A complete summary of all of our advice on Energy East can be found in section 7 of this report.

IMPACTS ON ONTARIO NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS

Natural gas is a critical fuel for millions of Ontario consumers, heating their homes, operating their businesses and helping to generate their electricity. Energy East will remove pipeline capacity for natural gas by converting one of TransCanada's 42-inch pipelines to carry crude oil. We are concerned that, even with the new natural gas pipeline that TransCanada is proposing to build in eastern Ontario, Energy East will reduce the supply and increase the price of natural gas for consumers in that region. Ontario needs to be assured that the pipeline capacity and the supply of natural gas in eastern Ontario will meet Ontario's medium- and long-term needs and that Ontario natural gas consumers will not subsidize the costs of Energy East.

IMPACTS ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Energy East Pipeline would be near many Ontario waterways. The proposed pipeline crosses or runs beside the Nipigon, Ottawa, Mattawa, Madawaska, Rideau and St. Lawrence rivers. It would also pass by a number of lakes, including Lakes Temagami, Nipissing and Nipigon, Trout Lake and Lake of the Woods. In light of this proximity, the OEB believes that TransCanada needs to assess whether it is appropriate to take a route originally chosen for a natural gas pipeline and use it for the transportation of crude oil. Where the existing pipeline route is too close to environmentally sensitive areas, TransCanada should reroute the pipeline or justify why rerouting is not necessary.

TransCanada should pay particular attention to protecting Nipigon Lake, Trout Lake, the Ottawa River, the Rideau River, the Oxford-Marsh Aquifer, the Nepean Aquifer, and other areas where there is elevated public concern. As for the route near the St. Lawrence River, TransCanada should study an alternative route near the Canadian Pacific (CP) rail line and reroute the pipeline to follow the CP right-of-way.

In addition, TransCanada should work with local and First Nation and Métis communities to identify the "significant water crossings" that will require additional shut-off valves.

IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The National Energy Board has decided to examine the greenhouse gases that are emitted by the construction and operation of Energy East. Ontarians, however, remain concerned about the Project's effect on upstream and downstream greenhouse gas emissions. After people said any assessment of Energy East would not be complete unless it studied the potential impact on climate change, we added climate change to the impacts to be reviewed. The issue of climate change is bigger than any one pipeline project, and the discussion paper we commissioned is a valuable contribution that should be used as part of a broader discussion of the issue.

IMPACTS ON PIPELINE SAFETY

Pipeline safety, and the effects of a spill on local rivers and lakes, were the most important concerns for people living near the proposed route of Energy East. They insisted the pipeline have the highest standards for integrity and emergency response. We believe TransCanada should be using the latest generation of leak detection systems for Energy East, as the impact of an accident on an oil pipeline is far more profound than with a natural gas pipeline. TransCanada also needs to demonstrate that, in the event of a spill, the amount of crude oil that could be released will be as low as reasonably practicable.

The most important threat to the integrity of Energy East is the four sections of the pipeline in northern Ontario that are coated with polyethylene tape. Ontario needs to be assured of the reliability of the in-line inspection tools that TransCanada will use to detect cracks on the four tape-coated sections. TransCanada should conduct a hydrostatic test before the pipeline is put into service carrying oil.

As well, TransCanada must demonstrate its financial ability (and associated guarantees) to cover the response, clean up and remediation costs of a spill, knowing that these costs could easily surpass \$1 billion.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Participants at the OEB's community meetings appreciated our consultation and review. The process raised both the awareness of the Project and the desire for ongoing engagement on the issues of pipeline safety including emergency response.

The OEB believes community engagement needs to be long lasting and treated as an essential part of the life-cycle approach of operating Energy East. So, TransCanada should continue its community engagement effort and be accountable to First Nation, Métis and local communities for its monitoring and emergency response measures.

First responders must be given information about the trajectory of spills at specific sites, along with the type of oil carried by the pipeline. TransCanada should perform emergency drills to demonstrate that it will be able to effectively respond and minimize the damage from spills.

IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

Ontario's First Nation and Métis communities generally believe neither TransCanada nor the National Energy Board have respected their treaty or Aboriginal rights. Ontario therefore needs to encourage the National Energy Board to insist that all Aboriginal and treaty rights are respected at the Energy East hearing, and that the Federal Crown fulfils its duty to consult.

SHORT- AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Pipelines generally produce minimal economic benefits for the communities they flow through. So while almost half of Energy East will run through Ontario, it is expected to produce only modest economic benefits for the province. This will result in an imbalance between the risks of the Project and the expected benefits for Ontarians. Under these circumstances it is even more important that Ontario natural gas consumers face no harm due to Energy East.

A complete summary of all of the OEB's advice on Energy East can be found in section 7 of this report.

1

INTRODUCTION



THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD (OEB) CARRIED OUT THIS CONSULTATION AND REVIEW AT THE REQUEST OF THE ONTARIO MINISTER OF ENERGY. THE MINISTER ASKED THE OEB IN NOVEMBER OF 2013⁴ TO EXAMINE AND REPORT, FROM AN ONTARIO PERSPECTIVE, ON THE PROPOSED ENERGY EAST PIPELINE (ENERGY EAST OR THE PROJECT).

The people of Ontario are deeply interested in Energy East. The OEB team travelled across the province and met people who were concerned about the Project's potential impacts on their water and their environment, or who were looking forward to the economic opportunities that could flow from Energy East. First Nation and Métis communities also wanted the Project to respect their treaty and Aboriginal rights.

⁴ Letter from Minister of Energy, Nov. 12, 2013, http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/OEB/Documents/Documents/ltr_Min_Chiarelli_to_OEB_Chair_EnergyEast_20131113.pdf



The OEB found that people were eager to participate in our review of the proposed Project. They wanted to ensure their government is aware of their concerns, and that these concerns are reflected in our report. They also wanted their involvement with Energy East to continue beyond the submission of this report and include increased access to information about the ongoing operation of the pipeline and the products it will carry.

THE ENERGY EAST PROPOSAL

As illustrated in Figure 1, the Energy East Pipeline is a very significant project. The 4,600-kilometre (km) oil pipeline would carry approximately 1.1 million barrels per day of crude oil from Alberta and Saskatchewan to refineries in Québec and a refinery and marine terminal in Saint John, New Brunswick⁵. TransCanada PipeLines Limited

⁵ TransCanada originally proposed to build a second marine terminal at Cacouna, Québec. TransCanada is no longer building the Cacouna terminal and has not said at this time whether another marine terminal will be built at another location.



FIGURE 1: MAP OF ENERGY EAST

Source: TransCanada

(TransCanada) filed its application with the National Energy Board (NEB) for the \$11.3 billion⁶ project on October 30, 2014.

Nationally, the proposed Energy East Pipeline has two distinct elements:

- the conversion of 3,000 km of existing 42-inch natural gas pipeline to carry crude oil. The converted pipeline would run through Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The majority of the conversion would occur in Ontario; and
- the construction of 1,500 km of new 42-inch oil pipeline in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec and New Brunswick⁷. Nearly all of the new pipeline will be located in eastern Ontario, Québec and New Brunswick.

⁶ Pg. 9, Energy East Pipeline Project: *Understanding the Economic Benefits for Canada and its Regions*, Conference Board of Canada, October 2014 (The associated Eastern Mainline Pipeline would cost an additional \$1.5 billion). On July 31, 2015, TransCanada Corporation said the cost of Energy East would increase due to higher costs and adjustments to the pipeline's route following feedback from governments and local and Aboriginal communities.

⁷ These two sections do not account for the entire length of the 4,600 km. pipeline. TransCanada says approximately 100 km of feeder lines are also part of the Project.



FIGURE 2: ENERGY EAST PIPELINE IN ONTARIO

Source: Ontario Energy Board

As Energy East is an interprovincial undertaking, it falls under federal jurisdiction. This means the NEB and ultimately the Federal Cabinet will determine if the Project can go ahead, and under what conditions. The NEB will hold a public hearing on the engineering, economic, environmental and social aspects of TransCanada's application to determine whether it is in the Canadian public interest.



In Ontario, the Energy East Pipeline has three distinct elements:

- the conversion of approximately 1,900 km of an existing 42-inch natural gas pipeline in TransCanada's Canadian Mainline system to carry crude oil; the converted pipeline would run from the Manitoba border to Iroquois, just west of Cornwall;
- the construction of just over 100 km of new 42-inch oil pipeline from Iroquois, Ontario to the Québec border; and
- the building of 30 new pump stations.

TransCanada is also proposing to build the Eastern Mainline Pipeline (Eastern Mainline), a new 36-inch natural gas pipeline that would run approximately 245 km from Maple to Cornwall, Ontario.

ONTARIO'S ROLE

While the Government of Ontario does not have the power to accept or reject the Project, it does have an interest in the safe operation of pipelines in the province, as well as their environmental and economic impacts. As a result, the Government of Ontario intends to participate as an intervener in the NEB process. The OEB will not participate in the NEB process.

The Government of Ontario has said that it will use six principles⁸ to assess proposed pipeline projects:

- pipelines must meet the highest available technical standards for public safety and environmental protection;
- pipelines must have world leading contingency planning and emergency response programs;
- proponents and governments must fulfil their duty to consult obligations with Aboriginal communities;
- local communities must be consulted;
- projects should provide demonstrable economic benefits and opportunities to the people of Ontario, over both the short and long term; and
- economic and environmental risks and responsibilities, including remediation, should be borne exclusively by the pipeline companies, who must also provide financial assurance demonstrating their capability to respond to leaks and spills.

⁸ Pg. 76, *Achieving Balance, Ontario's Long-Term Energy Plan*, 2013

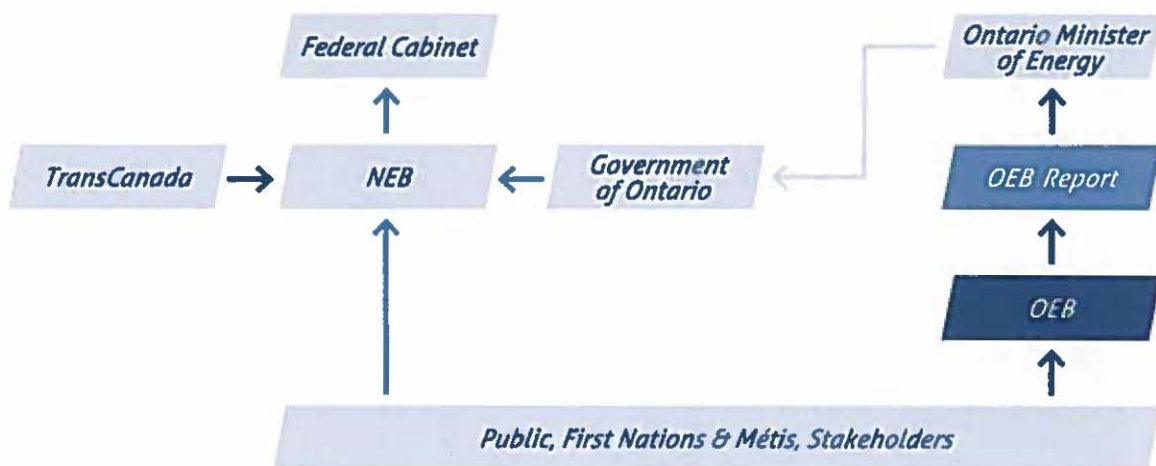


FIGURE 3: OEB'S CONNECTION TO THE NEB PROCESS

Source: Ontario Energy Board

The Ontario Minister of Energy cited these principles in November 2013 when the OEB was asked to examine and report on the Energy East proposal from an Ontario point of view. The Minister said our report would help formulate the government's position when it intervenes in the Energy East hearing at the NEB. Figure 3 illustrates the role our consultation and review will play in the process.

When the Ontario Minister of Energy wrote to the OEB⁹, the Minister asked us to consider the implications of the following impacts of the Energy East Pipeline:

- impacts on Ontario natural gas consumers, in particular those in eastern and northern Ontario, in terms of rates, reliability and access to supply;
- impacts in Ontario on the natural environment and pipeline safety;
- impacts in Ontario on local communities and Aboriginal communities; and
- the short- and long-term economic impacts of the Project in Ontario.

The Minister asked the OEB to focus on these four impacts when we consulted the public, including local communities, First Nation and Métis communities, and stakeholders. The consultation was to be broad and transparent, and give the public and stakeholders the time and opportunity to make oral and written comments.

⁹ <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm>



This report is the OEB's response to the Minister's request. Our report shows how the views heard in the consultation informed every aspect of the OEB's work, from our engagement with local and Aboriginal communities to the assessments of our technical advisors and subsequently, our advice to the Minister.

To provide the needed technical assessments, the OEB retained experts to examine the potential impacts cited by the Minister. In light of concerns raised by the public, we also engaged an expert to assess the impact of Energy East on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from an Ontario, national and global perspective.

The assessments of the technical advisors are based on TransCanada's application filed on October 30, 2014, and additional technical material filed on January 30, 2015.

2

LISTENING TO ONTARIANS



TO GIVE ONTARIANS AND ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THEIR VIEWS ON ENERGY EAST, THE OEB HELD THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT WE HAVE EVER UNDERTAKEN. DURING THE CONSULTATION, STAFF AT THE OEB AND OUR TECHNICAL ADVISORS VISITED LOCAL AND ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES IN 2014 AND AGAIN IN 2015, AND HELD A STAKEHOLDER FORUM IN JANUARY 2015.

During the consultation, participants were asked to identify the impacts they felt the OEB should focus on in its report to the Minister. Their responses will be discussed in greater detail later in this report, but they fall into four broad themes.



SAFETY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER

Participants said their number one concern about Energy East was the threat of an oil spill in their local lakes and rivers. Specifically, they voiced concerns that an oil spill would harm their drinking water, the local fish and wildlife habitat, and their ability to use their local lakes and rivers for commerce and recreation. First Nation and Métis peoples also talked about their spiritual connection to water, and their feeling that water is life and a resource they need to protect as part of "Mother Earth."

Water is important because the Energy East Pipeline would span some of Ontario's major watersheds, including the Nelson River, Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River basins. The Project would cross or come close to rivers such as the Ottawa, Mattawa, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau, South Nation and St. Lawrence rivers. It would pass by a number of lakes: Temagami, Nipissing, Nipigon, Trout Lake and Lake of the Woods¹⁰.

¹⁰ Pg. 3, Assessment of Impacts on the Natural Environment, DNV GL, March 2015



THE DESIRE FOR PARTICIPATION AND OVERSIGHT

Most participants stated that they want to have more control and oversight of the Project. There were numerous requests that local communities be involved in additional monitoring and oversight of the operations of the pipeline.

Others felt there would not be enough scrutiny of Energy East at the NEB to ensure it is in the public interest. Concerned about the Project's impact on climate change, they pointed out that the NEB, in its hearing process, would not examine the upstream and downstream greenhouse gas emissions associated with Energy East.

CONCERN ABOUT THE PRICE AND SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS

Natural gas consumers, especially the gas utilities, electricity generators and industrial users, were concerned that Energy East would create a shortfall in pipeline capacity in eastern Ontario, and that this would increase the price of natural gas. They said that the Eastern Mainline Pipeline, which TransCanada proposes as a replacement for the capacity removed from the Canadian Mainline, would not provide enough capacity to meet the present and future needs of consumers in eastern Ontario.

In addition, gas consumers were worried about the costs of Energy East and stated that natural gas consumers should not end up subsidizing the oil shippers who would use Energy East.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC BENEFITS

There was complete unanimity that Energy East needs to provide both short- and long-term economic benefits for Ontario. There was less agreement on what exactly those benefits would be. A number of participants felt that there would be little benefit for their communities after the short-term jobs from construction ended. Others said the ongoing operations would mean steady jobs, apprenticeship opportunities, and additional tax revenues for small- and mid-sized communities.



Some participants suggested that a broader vision of economic benefits was necessary, and called for a National Energy Strategy that would help the country transition to low-carbon fuels.

HOW WE LISTENED

To ensure that the OEB heard the views of Ontarians and Aboriginal communities, the OEB established two important principles for its consultation. First, the OEB decided that people would not have to come to Toronto to make their views known; we would instead go out into communities and listen to people along the route of the pipeline. Second, we felt it was important to return to the communities and share the work of our technical advisors, providing participants with an opportunity to ask questions.

So the OEB divided the Energy East Consultation into two parts: Part One would invite people's views on Energy East and Part Two would share with them the preliminary assessments of our technical advisors. These assessments took into consideration people's views from Part One. Stakeholders and the public were invited at the end of Part Two to file written submissions, summing up their views on Energy East.

The consultation process began with a meeting of 26 industrial, environmental and municipal stakeholders, where we advised them of our plans and received their general support for the consultation process.

PART ONE CONSULTATION

At the beginning of Part One, the OEB posted on its Energy East website¹¹ a discussion guide, toolkit and three backgrounders on pipeline safety, natural environment and gas markets. The OEB then went out and held meetings in seven communities: Kenora, Thunder Bay, Kapuskasing, Timmins, North Bay, Ottawa (Stittsville) and Cornwall¹². Seven discussion meetings were also held with First Nation and Métis communities.

Close to 2,300 people participated in the Part One meetings, signed up for email alerts or submitted written proposals. The OEB's Energy East website had 24,000 page views, and

¹¹ <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast>

¹² p. 4, *Part One Summary, Ontario Energy Board Energy East Consultation, Swerhun Facilitation*



the meetings generated 16 stories in newspapers, and on websites, radio and television. When the Part One consultation was finished, the OEB posted a summary report on our website that included views heard at the community meetings and people's written submissions¹³. The report was independently prepared by the OEB's third-party facilitator, Swerhun Facilitation. We also posted a summary report that included views heard at the First Nation and Métis meetings and written submissions. This report was independently prepared by Counsel Public Affairs.

The views expressed during Part One helped our technical advisors identify the areas they needed to look at when assessing TransCanada's application. At the meetings, participants repeatedly asked about the pipeline's potential impact on climate change and said any assessment of the potential impacts of Energy East must include an analysis of the Project's downstream and upstream greenhouse gas emissions. In response to this concern, and on our own initiative, we commissioned an analysis of the Project's potential impact on climate change.

The OEB engaged the following experts to provide assessments:

ASSESSMENTS	COMPANY
Pipeline Safety	Det Norske Veritas (Canada) Ltd. (DNV GL)
Natural Environment	Det Norske Veritas (Canada) Ltd. (DNV GL)
Economic Impact	Mowat Energy, The Mowat Centre's Energy Research Hub
Large Volume Gas Users	Elenchus Research Associates Inc.
Natural Gas Prices	ICF Consulting Canada
Climate Change	Navius Research Inc.

Their final reports can be found on our website.

¹³ www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#summary



PART TWO CONSULTATION

The Part Two meetings began in January of 2015, with a return visit to the seven local and First Nation communities visited in Part One, followed by a meeting with the Métis Nation of Ontario. In the Part Two community meetings, the OEB focused on local impacts and shared the technical advisors' preliminary assessments of TransCanada's application. At the meetings, we distributed handouts and/or provided display boards that summarized the preliminary assessments of our technical advisors on the following subjects:

- Pipeline Safety
- Natural Environment
- Short- and Long-Term Economic Impacts
- Climate Change
- Natural Gas Impacts

In addition, the OEB posted the preliminary assessment of the impact of Energy East on natural gas prices in Ontario on our website on March 6, 2015.

The interest in Energy East was even more pronounced during the Part Two consultation than during Part One. More than 10,700 people participated in the Part Two community and stakeholder meetings, signed up for email alerts or submitted written letters, proposals and position papers. There were an additional 18,450 page views of the OEB's Energy East website, and 66 stories about the meetings were published in local newspapers, and on websites, radio and television.

As we did in Part One, we posted a report¹⁴ on the OEB website that summarizes what we heard during the Part Two meetings, together with the written submissions from individuals and organizations. The report was independently prepared for the OEB by Swerhun Facilitation, the third-party facilitator for the Energy East consultation. A summary report¹⁵ of the discussions with First Nation and Métis communities and their written submissions was also posted on the OEB's website. This report was independently prepared by Counsel Public Affairs.

The OEB held a Stakeholder Forum on January 29 and 30, 2015 in Ottawa so that environmental, industry and municipal representatives could provide the OEB with a broader,

¹⁴ http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/documents/parttwo/SummaryReports/Energy_East_Part_Two_Summary.pdf

¹⁵ http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/documents/parttwo/SummaryReports/Summary_Report_Part_Two_FNM.pdf



province-wide analysis of the potential impacts of Energy East. The sessions were broadcast by the public affairs cable channel, CPAC, and are archived on the channel's website¹⁶.

FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS ENGAGEMENT

The OEB and the Government of Ontario are neither the proponents nor the decision makers for the Project, so the OEB's engagement was never designed to fulfil the legal duty to consult owed by the Crown when it contemplates decisions that may affect Aboriginal or treaty rights (the duty to consult is discussed further in section 5.2). While the OEB's meetings and other outreach efforts represent a thorough engagement with Ontario's First Nations and Métis, they were not meant to serve as a "consultation" for the purposes of fulfilling the duty to consult. The OEB was clear about this throughout our engagement with Aboriginal communities.

During the OEB's meetings with Ontario's First Nation and Métis peoples, many of the concerns that were expressed were similar to those of the general public. As described in further detail later in this report, there were a variety of concerns about pipeline safety and potential environmental impacts, particularly those affecting water.

However, representatives of First Nation and Métis communities also emphasized the importance of respecting their treaty and Aboriginal rights. This includes upholding the Crown's duty to meaningfully consult with First Nation and Métis communities, accommodate their concerns and interests, and respect Aboriginal rights to traditional land use.

Ontario's Aboriginal peoples brought a unique perspective to our engagement. Many felt an intense cultural and historic attachment to the land and water, and a special responsibility to protect those resources — not just for the present but also for future generations.

¹⁶ The CPAC coverage is available at www.cpac.ca/en/digital-archives/?search=energy+east

3

IMPACTS ON ONTARIO NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS IN TERMS OF RATES, RELIABILITY AND ACCESS TO SUPPLY



TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN MAINLINE (MAINLINE) IS AN EXISTING NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM THAT CONSISTS OF SEVERAL PARALLEL PIPELINES STRETCHING MORE THAN 14,000 KM FROM THE ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN BORDER EAST TO THE QUÉBEC-VERMONT BORDER. THE COMPANY'S ENERGY EAST PROJECT WOULD CONVERT ONE OF THESE PIPELINES FROM CARRYING NATURAL GAS TO CARRYING CRUDE OIL.

The Mainline has three distinct segments. The first segment, the Prairies Line, runs from the Alberta border to the Manitoba-Ontario border. The next two segments, the Northern Ontario Line and the Eastern Ontario Triangle, are the sections that are relevant to this review.



The Northern Ontario Line consists of three (and in some places four) parallel pipelines that run from the Manitoba-Ontario border to North Bay, Ontario. At the City of North Bay, the Mainline splits into what is known as the Eastern Ontario Triangle (as illustrated in Figure 4). One side of the triangle consists of two parallel pipelines that run from North Bay to Maple (near Toronto); the second side consists of two parallel pipelines that run from North Bay to Iroquois near Cornwall (known as the North Bay Shortcut); the bottom of the triangle consists of two or three parallel pipelines that connect Maple¹⁷ to Iroquois.

¹⁷ Near Maple, there are three parallel pipelines

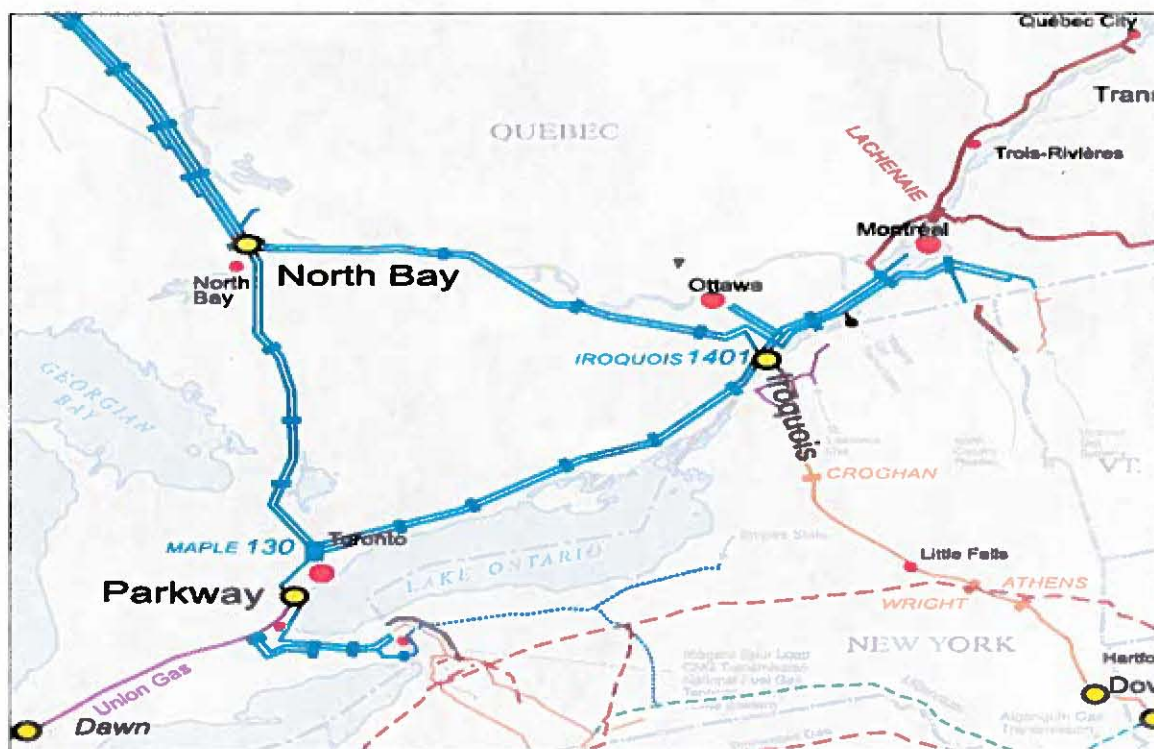


FIGURE 4: EASTERN ONTARIO TRIANGLE
 Source: TransCanada via KPMG

Natural gas has traditionally flowed from west to east along the Mainline to Ontario and markets in the northeast of the United States (U.S.). However, the increase in natural gas from the nearby Marcellus and Utica shale fields in the U.S. northeast and the decrease in conventional gas from western Canada has dramatically changed the natural gas landscape. More gas from the shale fields is flowing into Ontario and U.S. northeast and less gas is coming from the west. As a result, the amount of natural gas flowing on TransCanada's Mainline has declined.

Despite this, TransCanada's Mainline is still critical to ensuring Ontario has a reliable supply of natural gas, because western Canada is expected to remain the largest single source of natural gas for the province. A report prepared for the OEB's Natural Gas Market Review estimated that, in 2020, 42% of the province's natural gas would still be



coming from western Canada¹⁸. Additionally, markets in the U.S. northeast currently use TransCanada's Mainline to get access to western Canadian gas, particularly during the winter. Consequently, the conversion of one of TransCanada's existing 42-inch gas pipelines to carry oil has raised concerns there will not be sufficient pipeline capacity to serve the needs of Ontario and other markets, especially in the area served by the North Bay Shortcut.

3.1 TRANSCANADA'S APPLICATION

In Ontario, TransCanada has proposed to remove some pipeline capacity from gas service in northern Ontario (along the Northern Ontario Line) and eastern Ontario (along the North Bay Shortcut). This will reduce natural gas capacity in northern Ontario by approximately 1470 terajoules per day (TJ/d) and by 1210 TJ/d in eastern Ontario¹⁹.

In its application, TransCanada stated that, in all foreseeable events, there will be enough capacity on the Northern Ontario Line to meet its firm service requirements²⁰ (i.e. for natural gas shippers who hold firm contracts for pipeline capacity with TransCanada in order to receive an uninterrupted supply of gas during the length of the contracts). Therefore, TransCanada indicated that the Project will not create a shortfall in natural gas pipeline capacity for northern Ontario (i.e. west of North Bay).

However, TransCanada anticipated there will be a shortfall in the natural gas pipeline capacity required to meet forecasted demand²¹ in eastern Ontario. This reduction in gas pipeline capacity will be caused by the removal of one of the two pipelines on the North Bay to Iroquois portion of the Mainline (the North Bay Shortcut). The North Bay Shortcut is part of the Eastern Ontario Triangle as previously shown in Figure 4.

As a result, TransCanada is proposing to build the Eastern Mainline Pipeline (Eastern Mainline), a new 36-inch natural gas pipeline that would run approximately 245 km from Maple to Cornwall, Ontario. In order to reduce the costs to consumers who use the new pipeline, TransCanada said it will contribute \$500 million towards the cost of its construction. The Eastern Mainline would add 580 TJ/d of capacity, an amount TransCanada originally said would be sufficient to meet the needs of natural gas shippers who have firm

¹⁸ Pg. 37, 2014 Natural Gas Market Review Final Report, Navigant, December 2014

¹⁹ Impact of Energy East on Ontario Natural Gas Prices by ICF Canada, page 14

²⁰ Volume 2: Sale and Purchase of Mainline Assets, Section 4, page 1 of 36

²¹ Volume 1: Energy East Project and Asset Transfer Applications, Section 1, page 3 of 6.



contracts with the company, as well as future growth. However, TransCanada said more recently in a letter²² to the NEB on April 2, 2015, that it was reviewing additional requests for pipeline capacity on the Eastern Mainline that could change its forecast.

TransCanada says Energy East will result in lower costs for shipping natural gas. In its application, TransCanada indicated that the combined effect of removing an under-utilized pipeline and the construction of the Eastern Mainline would result in a net benefit to shippers of over \$900 million, calculated on a net present value basis, to 2030. Shippers in the Eastern Ontario Triangle would get approximately \$500 million of these savings²³. TransCanada provided no estimate on how much of these savings would flow through to consumers.

3.2 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED²⁴

Participants at the community meetings were concerned that, even with the Eastern Mainline, Energy East would create a shortfall in pipeline capacity for natural gas. This shortfall would reduce the supply of natural gas and increase the price for consumers. They indicated that a reliable supply of natural gas is critical to Ontario's energy infrastructure and its industrial competitiveness. They suggested that a reduction in supply and the resulting increase in the price of gas could hurt Ontario's manufacturing sector.

The large volume gas users such as electricity generators, gas utilities and industrial users generally supported TransCanada's assessment that there would be sufficient capacity on the Mainline to meet the needs of gas consumers in northern Ontario. However, these shippers indicated that the remaining capacity along the North Bay Shortcut, combined with the capacity that would be added by the proposed Eastern Mainline, would not be enough to meet current and future needs.

²² April 2nd, *Potential Future Amendment of the Application*, TransCanada PipeLines Ltd.

²³ Volume 2: Sale and Purchase of Mainline Assets, Section 4, page 1 of 36

²⁴ A more complete look at the views expressed during the consultation and engagement can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#.VVNcDGBDmMM>



“ THE CURRENT CAPACITY OF THE PIPELINE TRANSCANADA IS PROPOSING TO TRANSFER TO OIL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE IS APPROXIMATELY 1,200 TJ/D. TRANSCANADA'S PROPOSAL WOULD REPLACE ONLY 575 TJ/D OF THIS CAPACITY. THIS WILL NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT CAPACITY TO SERVE CURRENT AND FUTURE EASTERN CANADIAN AND U.S. NORTHEAST MARKETS.
[UNION GAS]

Other large users said the shortfall is especially critical because domestic and export customers use the existing surplus capacity on the North Bay Shortcut to purchase interruptible or other short-term services. They indicated that some of them are unable to make the long-term commitment required for new firm capacity and believe that TransCanada should provide some on-peak interruptible capacity in the final design of the Eastern Mainline.

“ MAINTAINING SOME CAPACITY IN EXCESS OF CURRENT FIRM CONTRACTED OBLIGATIONS WOULD SUPPORT ROBUST MARKETS — BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY.
[INDUSTRIAL GAS USERS ASSOCIATION]

In addition, some of the large volume gas users wanted to ensure that natural gas consumers do not subsidize TransCanada's oil business. They are concerned that natural gas customers will bear the burden of any cost overruns on the Eastern Mainline, or any reduction in its forecasted benefits. They insisted that a fair price be charged for the pipeline assets being transferred from the existing Mainline system to Energy East.



3.3 WORK OF TECHNICAL ADVISORS

The OEB engaged two firms, Elenchus Research Associates and ICF Consulting Canada, to analyze the potential impact of Energy East on the supply and price of natural gas in Ontario. Elenchus Research Associates (Elenchus) interviewed large volume gas users for their views on the Project. ICF Consulting Canada (ICF) analyzed the effects of Energy East on natural gas prices in Ontario and in particular, the effect that reducing the capacity on the North Bay Shortcut might have on natural gas prices in eastern Ontario. The following is a summary of their work.

ELENCHUS

Elenchus interviewed a number of the province's large volume gas customers (i.e. shippers) and their associated organizations, including the Industrial Gas Users Association, the Association of Power Producers of Ontario, Union Gas Ltd., and Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. These shippers and their organizations stated that:

- converting the sections of natural gas pipeline west of North Bay does not create a shortfall in pipeline capacity;
- converting the section of the pipeline between North Bay and Iroquois does create a shortfall in pipeline capacity;
- the price of the natural gas assets being transferred to Energy East should be fair to natural gas customers. Natural gas users should not subsidize an oil pipeline;
- Energy East increases the risk of higher tolls on the Mainline;
- reducing the capacity between North Bay and Iroquois will result in:
 - » a higher commodity price for natural gas, and increased price volatility in the Eastern Ontario Triangle
 - » a higher cost of electricity from gas-fired generation in Ontario
- commercial terms to access transportation capacity will be more onerous; and
- since the newest pipeline on the Mainline system in Ontario is being transferred to Energy East, the remaining older lines may be susceptible to future integrity issues resulting in:
 - » a risk of higher operating and maintenance costs
 - » system reliability concerns



ICF CANADA

To estimate the impact of Energy East on natural gas prices in Ontario, ICF looked at the prices at two trading hubs: Dawn and Iroquois-Waddington²⁵. Dawn is a major market hub²⁶ for the delivery of natural gas to Ontario and eastern Canada. Iroquois-Waddington is a small market hub at the eastern end of the Eastern Ontario Triangle that is used to export gas into the U.S. northeast²⁷.

ICF said²⁸ there are two reasons why the reduction in pipeline capacity due to Energy East will create a shortfall and increase gas prices in eastern Ontario: the expected growth of gas demand in eastern Ontario; and the continued reliance by New England and New York consumers on western Canadian natural gas shipped through eastern Ontario during winter peak periods. These price increases will primarily occur in the winter months, when gas demand is high. Summer prices will not be affected as much.

If Energy East goes ahead, ICF's analysis estimated that gas prices at Iroquois-Waddington are expected to be an average of 3.5% higher between 2016 and 2035. The gas prices at Iroquois-Waddington would be even higher than that during the winter months of December, January, and February, increasing an average of 12% over the same period. Summer prices at Iroquois-Waddington would largely be unaffected. The effect on Dawn prices is expected to be modest. Figure 5 shows the details of the expected price impacts.

²⁵ See Figure 5 for the location of Dawn and Iroquois

²⁶ A market hub is a regional market place with many buyers and sellers

²⁷ See Figure 6 for current and the expected gas flows

²⁸ Found in ICF's current Base Case assumptions from its technical report which is posted on the OEB's website



		IROQUOIS- WADDINGTON	DAWN
Annual	Without EE	5.82	5.50
	With EE	6.02	5.51
	Difference	0.20	0.01
	% Diff.	3.5%	0.2%
Winter (Dec–Feb)	Without EE	6.57	5.64
	With EE	7.35	5.68
	Difference	0.78	0.04
	% Diff.	11.9%	0.8%
Summer (May–Sep)	Without EE	5.38	5.32
	With EE	5.37	5.31
	Difference	-0.01	-0.01
	% Diff.	-0.1%	-0.2%
Design Day ²⁹	Without EE	35.59	35.65
	With EE	39.82	35.93
	Difference	4.24	0.28
	% Diff.	11.9%	0.8%

FIGURE 5: AVERAGE GAS PRICE EFFECTS OF ENERGY EAST, 2016–2035 (IN 2014 US\$/MMBtu)

Source: ICF Report

In forecasting the price impacts of Energy East, ICF examined both the anticipated gas flows and the anticipated demand for natural gas in Ontario. Specifically, ICF estimated the gas flows in 2030 across both eastern Ontario and the northeast U.S., with and without Energy East. The anticipated gas flows are illustrated in Figure 6. As for Ontario's total demand for natural gas, ICF expected it to grow to 3,560 TJ/d by 2020 and 4,780 TJ/d by 2035.

²⁹ Design Day refers to the daily demand for natural gas that comes from extremely cold weather conditions. Design day demand is usually determined using the actual demand on the coldest day over a given time interval, such as 20 or 30 years, and the expected growth in demand over time. Gas utilities typically plan their gas supply to meet a design day demand in the winter.

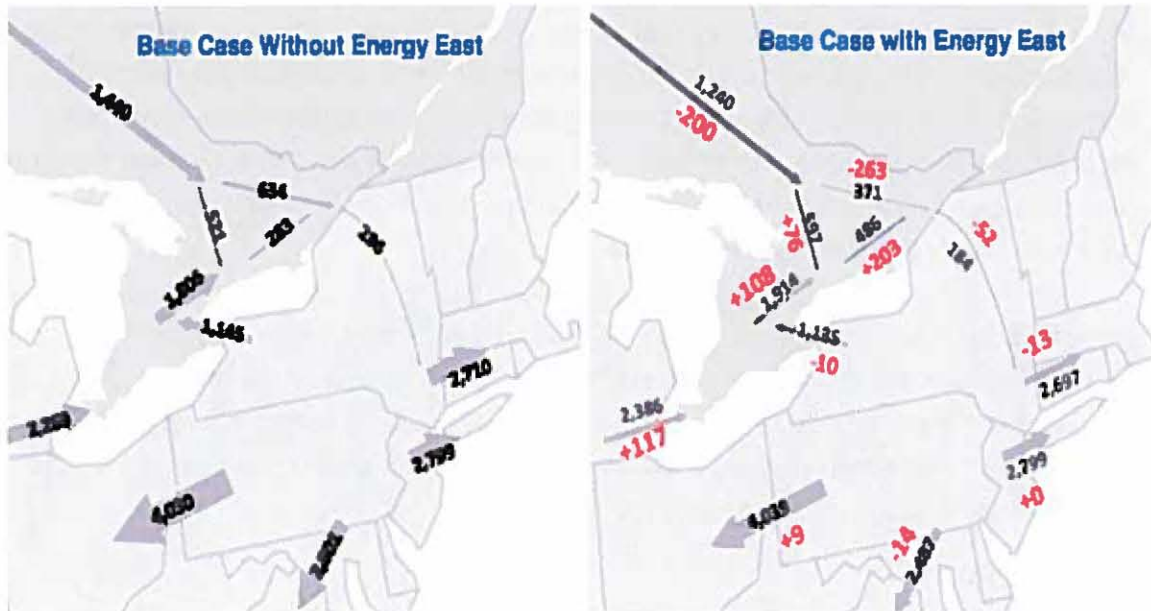


FIGURE 6: AVERAGE ANNUAL GAS FLOWS IN 2030 WITH/WITHOUT ENERGY EAST (MMcfd)

Source: ICF Report

ICF predicted that Energy East will require an increase in the flow of natural gas on the Maple to Iroquois section of the Eastern Ontario Triangle, to compensate for the reduced pipeline capacity between North Bay and Iroquois. This is because the flow of gas south to consumers in New York and New England via Iroquois-Waddington is expected to remain substantial during the winter months. ICF expects continued demand for western Canadian gas by U.S. northeastern consumers in the winter.

ICF also examined the impact of Energy East on the Mainline tolls that would be paid by shippers to transport gas in eastern Ontario. Given the many uncertainties and unknowns on the specifics of the Project, ICF's analysis was less than conclusive. As a result, ICF concluded that the Energy East Pipeline could end up either benefiting or costing Ontario gas shippers, depending on how the Project is implemented and assessed.



ICF said a two-year delay in Energy East, something that has already been announced by TransCanada, might reduce the benefits calculated by TransCanada³⁰. A large portion of the savings for shippers is based on avoiding the costs associated with the accelerated depreciation of the Northern Ontario Line. ICF estimated that a two-year delay in the project timelines could mean an approximate \$100 million reduction in the savings for shippers that have been predicted by TransCanada³¹.

ICF examined what might happen if TransCanada expands the Eastern Mainline Pipeline to fully replace the lost capacity in the Eastern Ontario Triangle. ICF noted that expanding the diameter of the pipeline from 36-inches to 42-inches would increase the cost of the Eastern Mainline, but these costs may be offset by an increase in long-term pipeline revenue, and the elimination of the price increases for natural gas.

3.4 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

Even with the Eastern Mainline, large users and participants living in the local and Aboriginal communities shared a concern about the effect of Energy East: they were worried it would create a shortfall in pipeline capacity leading to a decrease in their gas supply and an increase in their price of natural gas.

In reviewing the Project, ICF expects that there will be sufficient capacity to meet current and future gas demand in northern Ontario (i.e. the Northern Ontario Line between the Ontario-Manitoba Border and North Bay, Ontario). As a result, Energy East is not anticipated to affect the price of natural gas in northern Ontario. The OEB agrees with these findings.

However, ICF finds that there will be insufficient pipeline capacity along the North Bay Shortcut in the Eastern Ontario Triangle. This will reduce the supply of natural gas and is expected to lead to price increases in eastern Ontario. In particular, ICF expects that the Iroquois-Waddington winter gas prices (in December, January and February) will be on average 12% higher between 2016 and 2035 while the impact on Dawn prices will be modest.

The OEB recognizes that there is inherent uncertainty in forecasts that try to estimate what could happen in the future. Despite this, Ontario consumers need to be assured that

³⁰ April 2, *TransCanada Alters Québec Scope of Energy East Pipeline Project*

³¹ Pg. 34, *Impact of Energy East on Ontario Natural Gas Prices*, ICF Consulting Canada, 2015



pipeline capacity and natural gas supply in eastern Ontario will be available to meet its medium- and long-term needs.

The Energy East Pipeline would convert currently under-utilized natural gas pipelines for another use, which would help limit Mainline toll increases. However, as ICF's analysis concludes, the potential benefits depend on how the Project is implemented and assessed. While there may be potential benefits, Energy East has costs and risks that Ontario shippers currently do not have to bear. Shippers have raised concerns about how these costs would be recovered and say natural gas consumers could end up subsidizing Energy East, a cross-subsidy that would benefit oil shippers.

As a result, the OEB offers the following advice:

- TransCanada should update its gas demand, supply and price forecasts to reflect current and projected market conditions and the delays that have been announced in the Project. TransCanada's calculation of the expected Project costs and benefits should also be updated to reflect these delays. This update should also include specific tolling impacts for Ontario customers. Ongoing market monitoring is essential;
- Ontario consumers need to be assured that enough pipeline capacity and natural gas supply will be available to meet Ontario's medium- and long-term needs, particularly in eastern Ontario. TransCanada needs to ensure that transportation capacity requirements are appropriately established; and
- Ontario consumers should not cross-subsidize the Energy East project. Ontario shippers' tolls should match the costs of the services they purchase.

4

IMPACTS ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PIPELINE SAFETY



ONTARIANS ARE APPREHENSIVE ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ENERGY EAST OIL SPILL, ESPECIALLY THE DAMAGE IT COULD CAUSE TO THEIR RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS. DURING THE COMMUNITY MEETINGS THEY SAID THAT PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURING PIPELINE SAFETY ARE ESSENTIAL.

The OEB assessed pipeline safety using a risk-based approach. Risk is not just defined as the likelihood of a failure; it also includes the consequences of the failure. Our technical advisor looked at the sections of the application that are about preventing an accident or a spill, along with the sections on how to minimize the environmental damage and risk to people caused by any failure or spill.



Many participants had longer term concerns about the environmental impact of Energy East. They were worried that the Project would increase greenhouse gas emissions. To assess this potential impact, the OEB engaged Navius Research Inc. (Navius) to analyze the emissions generated as a result of Energy East. Navius looked at both the source of emissions (from extraction to transportation, refining and consumption) and how Energy East is likely to affect emissions in Ontario, Canada, and globally.

4.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Most of the area to be crossed by Energy East is forested Crown land in northwestern and north central Ontario. With a few exceptions, small communities are dispersed along the Trans-Canada Highway. The population density increases further east, with the land use becoming more agricultural and urban in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence River valleys. The



proposed pipeline crosses or runs beside a number of rivers, including the Nipigon, Ottawa, Mattawa, Madawaska, Rideau and St. Lawrence rivers. The planned route also passes by a number of lakes: Temagami, Nipissing, Nipigon, Trout Lake and Lake of the Woods³².

4.1.1 TRANSCANADA'S APPLICATION

As part of its application, TransCanada filed an Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment that outlines the environmental impact of the Project. According to the NEB's Filing Manual³³, an Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment must describe the general topography of the Project, any physical or environmental features that may affect it, as well as the Project's impact on air, water, and wildlife. It must also recognize there may be other projects in the vicinity and look at both the cumulative impact of a project, and how these impacts are going to be mitigated. An Environmental Protection Plan is generally developed as part of the Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment to provide mitigation measures that would be implemented during pipeline construction and operations.

TransCanada stated, in its application, that after appropriate mitigation measures are taken, Energy East is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects in Ontario. The only exception to this in the application is the Project's potential for cumulative adverse effects on Woodland Caribou at two pump stations (Smooth Rock Falls and Potter) in the Kesagami Range. Woodland Caribou are listed as "threatened" under the federal Species at Risk Act. TransCanada proposes measures to offset habitat loss that are consistent with the federal Woodland Caribou Recovery Program.

While it has not yet done so, TransCanada said it will be filing additional information on a number of other aspects of the Project, including the environmental impacts of the construction camps and work storage sites. Site-specific data on environmental mitigation and updated environmental protection plans will be filed, as will details on valve locations and environmentally sensitive areas (known as Highly Sensitive Receptors) on the existing pipeline route. TransCanada will also model the paths that oil would take if there were an accident anywhere on the existing pipeline. It is not known when this material will be filed with the NEB.

³² Pg. 1, Assessment of Impacts on the Natural Environment, DNV GL, March 2015

³³ National Energy Board, 2014 Filing Manual, Guide A.2



In its application, TransCanada said that in the event of an oil spill it would provide alternative sources of drinking water.

4.1.2 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED³⁴

When people talked about the potential impact of Energy East on the province's natural environment, they were usually talking about water. This was the dominant topic of discussion at the community meetings. In Part One, people voiced generalized concerns about the threats of an oil spill to the province's rivers and lakes. With the release of the preliminary assessment of the Project's overall and local environmental impacts, participants were encouraged in the Part Two community meetings to discuss their local concerns. During Part Two, participants stated that the risks to their local water sources—both water bodies such as Trout Lake and ground water wells—are the most important issue for the OEB to focus on in its report. They also noted that people need fresh water for a variety of reasons and questioned the amount of water that TransCanada would supply in the event of a spill.

“ WE DON'T BELIEVE SPILLS AND LEAKS CAN BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED AND WE DON'T BELIEVE THAT TRANSCANADA WILL BE ABLE TO PROPERLY CLEAN UP AFTER A SPILL AND RESTORE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT [OTTAWA PARTICIPANT]

A lot of the discussion revolved around the definition of a “significant water crossing.” While TransCanada promised in its application that there would be additional protection at “significant water crossings” with valves on either side of the river or stream, the company at this time has not consulted with the communities to establish which water crossings it considers to be “significant.”

This worried a number of people at the meetings in Kenora, Thunder Bay, Kapuskasing, Timmins and North Bay. There were frequent requests that TransCanada consult with local communities and engage the First Nations and Métis before arriving at its list of “significant water crossings.” Several participants felt that all water bodies, whether they are above

³⁴ A more comprehensive look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#VVNcDGBDmMM>



or below ground should be considered "significant" in terms of protection and mitigation, because even minor water bodies connect to larger watersheds.

“ ALL WATER BODIES SHOULD BE EQUALLY CONSIDERED
AND PROTECTED, INCLUDING AQUIFERS, HEADWATERS,
SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER.
[KAPUSKASING PARTICIPANT]

The idea that a diluted bitumen spill poses a more hazardous threat came up at meetings in Kenora, Thunder Bay and North Bay. Participants were afraid that the diluted bitumen is toxic and would sink to the bottom of rivers or lakes, making it difficult to clean up. Some were not comforted by an Environment Canada study³⁵ that looked at the behaviour of diluted bitumen and confirmed that diluted bitumen would have to be mixed with foreign matter such as silt and soil before it would sink in salt water. Participants thought that the environmental impacts of a diluted bitumen spill in fresh water bodies needed to be specifically studied.

The Council of Canadians commented that the potential transportation of 1.1 million barrels per day of diluted bitumen is an unacceptable risk to Ontario waterways.

³⁵ *Properties, Composition and Marine Spill Behaviour, Fate and Transport of Two Diluted Bitumen Products from the Canadian Oil Sands Transport Canada, November 2013*



“ SINCE ITS [THE COUNCIL'S] PREVIOUS SUBMISSION TO THE OEB, FURTHER EVIDENCE HAS COME FORWARD AFFIRMING DEFICIENCIES IN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF HOW DILUTED BITUMEN REACTS IN WATER, AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF A SPILL. A DRAFT FEDERAL REPORT ON DILUTED BITUMEN, BROUGHT TO THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION THANKS TO AN ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUEST, IDENTIFIES A NUMBER OF KNOWLEDGE GAPS ABOUT THE BEHAVIOUR AND EFFECTS OF DILUTED BITUMEN. THESE INCLUDE DILUTED BITUMEN'S TOXICITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. [COUNCIL OF CANADIANS]³⁶

Others asserted that the transport of crude oil by rail, as an alternative to the Energy East Pipeline would pose an even greater hazard to the natural environment.

4.1.3 WORK OF TECHNICAL ADVISOR

The OEB engaged an independent consultant, DNV GL, to examine the Energy East application and determine whether, as the Minister requested, the plans for the Project met the "highest available technical standards for public safety and environmental protection"³⁷.

DNV GL observed that it could not make this determination, as TransCanada has yet to file all of the information required for its Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment. The application is not finalized and the NEB has not ruled on the application's completeness. TransCanada has indicated it will file additional material at a later date.

DNV GL noted that there is no evidence in the application that TransCanada has considered whether it is appropriate to take a route chosen for a natural gas pipeline and use it for carrying crude oil. TransCanada listed 10 criteria for route selection for new pipelines³⁸, but these criteria do not distinguish between the routing for a natural gas pipeline and for one

³⁶ Council of Canadians Written Submissions, Part Two of OEB Energy East Consultation

³⁷ Letter from Minister of Energy, Nov. 12, 2013, http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/OEB/Documents/Documents/ltr_Min_Chiarelli_to_OEB_Chair_EnergyEast_20131113.pdf

³⁸ Pg. 4-4, ESA, Energy East Pipeline Project, Energy East Pipeline Ltd.



carrying crude oil. As the NEB's Joint Review Panel noted in its decision on the Northern Gateway Project, *"The Panel is of the view that pipeline routing is key to avoiding pipeline spills, or lessening potential effects in the event of a spill"*³⁹. The appropriateness of the general route is Issue No. 9 on the NEB's Issues List for Energy East.

In its assessment, DNV GL raised the issue of rerouting the portion of the new pipeline planned next to the St. Lawrence River near Akwesasne. DNV GL suggested that the new pipeline could be constructed next to the Canadian Pacific (CP) rail line, some 13 to 17 km inland from the St. Lawrence River.

DNV GL also indicated that no evidence has been filed about the hundreds of water bodies that will be crossed or are in close proximity to the pipeline. The information related to the natural environment surrounding the converted section of the pipeline in Ontario is narrowly limited to the area around the 30 pump stations and access roads, the trenchless crossings of the Madawaska and Rideau rivers, and the pipeline's operations and maintenance.

When assessing the impact of oil spills in its application, TransCanada chose 11 "Sites of Interest" across Canada, and used them as surrogates for modelling the likelihood and effects of an oil spill. DNV GL concluded that the intermittent mapping of oil spill trajectories and the use of a small sample of locations as surrogates do not meet "the highest available standards" for environmental protection.

DNV GL also observed that TransCanada has presented little evidence that it has taken into account the impact of an oil spill on the downstream use of surface water. The only municipal water intake that was mapped was for the City of North Bay. Many other communities, including Ottawa, Cornwall and Akwesasne, have water intakes that are downstream from the pipeline. Information is also missing on the springs and surface water intakes for 95% of the route.

DNV GL noted as well that TransCanada's application did not contain enough information on the fish and wildlife that could be affected by the pipeline. TransCanada has committed to compensate for the potential loss of habitat for the Woodland Caribou near two pump stations; a commitment that DNV GL said constitutes the highest level of environmental protection.

³⁹ Pg. 144, *Enbridge NGP Joint Review Panel*, National Energy Board, 2013



The newly constructed pipeline however, would also affect 30 wetland areas that are breeding grounds for the western chorus frog, a species that is listed as "threatened" under the federal Species at Risk Act. Wetlands make up 18% of the land crossed by the newly constructed section of Energy East, yet DNV GL found no indication that wetlands were avoided in planning the new route, something that is inconsistent with the NEB Filing Manual.

These wetlands are not the only environmentally sensitive areas crossed by Energy East. The proposed pipeline crosses a total of eight provincial parks, four conservation reserves and four conservation areas. Three of the provincial parks are included in the Project Development Area of the pump stations, river crossings or access roads. A conservation reserve and area also overlap the Project Development Area. While TransCanada commits in its application to filing site-specific environmental protection information, there is no detailed information on the impacts and the mitigation plans for parks, conservation reserves and areas, wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas.

4.1.4 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ontarians' number one concern about Energy East is the potential damage an oil spill could cause to the province's lakes, rivers and streams. In its application, TransCanada says the Energy East Pipeline would have no significant adverse environmental impact in Ontario, except for woodland caribou.

The OEB believes more work needs to be done. In particular, TransCanada needs to assess whether it is appropriate to take a route chosen for a natural gas pipeline and use it for the transmission of crude oil. We note that the effects of an oil spill on Ontario's wildlife and water would be far more profound than the impacts associated from the failure of a natural gas pipeline.



So, the OEB offers the following advice:

Ensure Community Input

- TransCanada should work with local communities and Ontario's First Nations and Métis to develop a list of all the environmentally sensitive areas, also known as Highly Sensitive Receptors;
- TransCanada should overlay the Highly Sensitive Receptors with the comprehensive mapping of spill trajectories it has promised to develop for the entire length of the pipeline; and
- TransCanada should use the map of the spill trajectories near Highly Sensitive Receptors and consult with local communities and Ontario's First Nations and Métis on the designation of "significant water crossings." TransCanada should pay special attention to Nipigon Lake, Trout Lake, the Ottawa River, the Rideau River, the Oxford-Marsh Aquifer, the Nepean Aquifer, and other areas where there is elevated public concern.

Consider Alternative Routes

- Where the existing pipeline route may be too close to Highly Sensitive Receptors, TransCanada should reroute the pipeline or justify why rerouting is not necessary, listing the specific mitigation measures that will be applied to protect the environmentally sensitive areas;
- TransCanada should study the alternative railway route near the CP rail line for the new pipeline it proposes to build close to the St. Lawrence River. The 10 criteria listed in its Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment should be used to evaluate the alternative railway route against the currently planned route, as well as its proximity to the St. Lawrence River; and
- TransCanada should reroute the pipeline to follow the railway route or justify why rerouting is not necessary, including a listing of the specific mitigation measures that will be used to protect the Highly Sensitive Receptors.



4.1.5 CLIMATE CHANGE

The issue of climate change played an important role in the OEB's consultation and review of Energy East. We added it to the list of potential impacts to be reviewed after many people said during the Part One meetings that any examination of Energy East would not be complete without an analysis of the Project's effect on upstream and downstream emissions of greenhouse gases. They said this was particularly important because the NEB said in its Issues List⁴⁰ for Energy East that it would only look at the emissions directly caused by the construction and operation of the pipeline.

We responded to what we heard from the public and, on our own initiative, engaged a technical expert, Navius Research Inc. (Navius), to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Project. Navius' analysis focused on all sources of greenhouse gas emissions that could be attributed to the Project: from the upstream activities associated with the development of the oils sands to the downstream and end use activities associated with the consumption of refined petroleum products.

4.1.5.1 TransCanada's Application

In its application, TransCanada followed the direction of the NEB⁴¹ and estimated the greenhouse gases that would be emitted during construction and operation of Energy East. TransCanada said the construction of Energy East would add about 1,000 kt of CO₂ to the environment. These emissions would occur during 2018–2019⁴² and amount to about 0.06% of Canada's annual emissions. The emissions from construction and conversion of the pipeline in Ontario would amount to 142 kt CO₂ annually, or 0.09% of Ontario's emissions in 2012. As for the emissions generated by the operation of Energy East, TransCanada stated they would amount to about 500 kt of CO₂ annually, or 0.07% of Canada's current GHG emissions. The 270 kt of CO₂ that would be emitted every year by the operation of the pipeline in Ontario would come from the eight pump stations using natural gas.

A greenhouse gas management plan is included in TransCanada's application.

⁴⁰ *TransCanada Energy East Pipeline Project — List of Issues*, National Energy Board, January 2015

⁴¹ *TransCanada Energy East Pipeline Project — List of Issues*, National Energy Board, January 2015

⁴² On April 2nd, TransCanada announced a two-year delay in the completion of Energy East.



4.1.5.2 The Views Expressed⁴³

During the community meetings, climate change was a frequently mentioned environmental impact. Many participants were unhappy that the NEB was not going to consider the greenhouse gas emission that would be produced upstream and downstream of the Energy East Pipeline.

“ WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD PUT CLIMATE CHANGE BACK ON THE TABLE. INSTEAD OF EXPANDING FOSSIL FUELS WE SHOULD BE LOOKING INTO RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY. [OTTAWA PARTICIPANT]

A number of participants at the Ottawa community meeting said that, from a climate change perspective, Canada could not afford to have an expansion of oil sands production. These people felt it was not enough to try to mitigate the potential impacts of Energy East; the pipeline had to be stopped. A number of them questioned the results of the analysis carried out by Navius.

Participants at the community meetings in Kenora, Thunder Bay, Kapuskasing and Ottawa, said that governments should be moving away from the extraction and transportation of oil, and focus instead on developing sources of renewable energy.

“ INVESTMENTS IN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES ARE FAR MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN INVESTMENTS IN OIL. EVEN IF THE PIPELINE COULD BE DEMONSTRATED AS SAFE, OUR SOCIETY STILL NEEDS TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT REDUCING AND PREVENTING FURTHER CLIMATE CHANGE. [THUNDER BAY PARTICIPANT]

⁴³ A more comprehensive look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#VVNcDGBDmMM>



This was seen to be part of a National Energy Strategy, which was often mentioned as a desirable goal of federal and provincial governments.

4.1.5.3 Work of Technical Advisor

On behalf of the OEB, Navius has produced the most comprehensive Canadian analysis⁴⁴ of how Energy East is likely to affect provincial, national and global greenhouse gas emissions. Navius considered the emissions from the entire "life cycle" of a barrel of oil, from production, transportation and refining to consumption.

Results of Modelling

Navius framed its results by looking at the entire trip taken by a barrel of oil: from the "well-to-tank" stage, which includes the emissions associated with the extraction, refining and transportation of crude oil; to the "tank-to-wheels" stage, which ends the moment a consumer burns the gasoline or other petroleum product. It also examined where the emissions are expected to take place: where the oil is produced, where the oil is transported, and ultimately where it is consumed. This allowed Navius to assess not only the size of the increase in emissions, but also where those emissions are expected to take place. Navius looked at impacts in the year 2035, the year the pipeline is expected to be fully utilized. Finally, it examined different scenarios including the effect that other pipelines might have on greenhouse gas emissions from Energy East.

The main findings from Navius are that emissions at the Ontario level are very modest. The main source of greenhouse gas emissions is the energy used to transport the oil through the province. Almost all of these emissions are from the eight proposed pump stations that will consume natural gas. Navius estimated the emissions are between 0.2 and 0.6 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide (CO₂), less than 0.5% of Ontario emissions.

As for the impact of Energy East on the Canadian greenhouse gas emissions, Navius illustrated in Figure 7 that the pipeline would increase emissions in 2035 by between 0.2 and 11 Mt of CO₂, an increase of between 0.03% and 1.6% in the current levels of greenhouse gas emissions⁴⁵. This increase is due to increased activity in the oil sands, and increased deliveries of bitumen to refineries in Québec and New Brunswick. When bitumen

⁴⁴ Discussion Paper: *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from the Energy East Pipeline*, Navius Research, Feb. 2015

⁴⁵ Pg. iv, Discussion Paper: *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from the Energy East Pipeline*, Navius Research, Feb. 2015

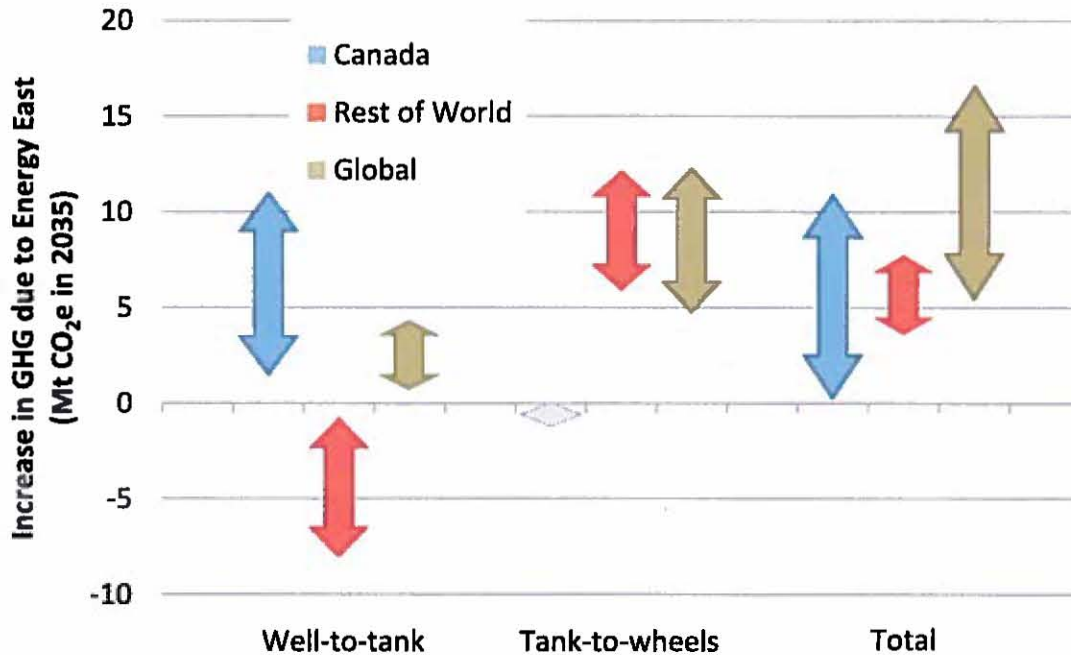


FIGURE 7: LOCATION OF EMISSIONS
 DUE TO ENERGY EAST IN 2035

Source: Navius

from the oil sands is refined, it produces more greenhouse gas emissions than other grades of crude oil.

The impacts of emissions are larger outside of Canada. Navius projected that Energy East will likely increase annual greenhouse gas emissions outside of Canada between 3.6 and 7.8 Mt. by 2035, an increase of 0.01% in global emissions.

Navius said the increased production due to Energy East is likely to lower the global price of crude oil slightly, and that this will increase both the global consumption of refined petroleum products and global greenhouse gas emissions. But any increase in Canadian oil production due to Energy East would also likely provoke a decline in higher-cost production in other jurisdictions⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ Pg. vi, *Discussion Paper: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from the Energy East Pipeline*, Navius Research, Feb. 2015



Other Research

The Navius discussion paper is not the only study that has examined Energy East's impact on climate change. In 2014, the Pembina Institute (Pembina) projected that Energy East would increase annual emissions in Canada by between 30 and 32 Mt CO₂⁴⁷, an increase of about 4.5% in this country's 2012 emission levels⁴⁸.

This projection is based on Pembina's assumption that, because of rail's much higher cost, rail transport is not an economically feasible alternative to pipelines. So, Pembina argued, a barrel of additional pipeline capacity will increase oil sands production by the same amount. However, experience in Alberta and other jurisdictions indicate that rail is a feasible, if more expensive, alternative. The additional cost of shipping by rail is partially offset by savings from the reduced requirements for diluent, enhanced economies of scale, and the ability to ship oil to multiple markets (all the major North American trading hubs can be reached by rail).

The Navius discussion paper asserted that it is feasible to expand rail capacity to accommodate increased oil sands production. It noted that the transport of oil by rail has grown significantly across North America in recent years. Approximately 200 thousand barrels per day were shipped by rail in western Canada in 2013⁴⁹. In North Dakota which also has limited pipeline capacity, oil exports by rail increased by 800 thousand barrels a day between 2010 and 2014⁵⁰. The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers estimates that rail loading capacity will increase from 185 thousand barrels per day in 2014 to 350 thousand barrels per day in 2017⁵¹.

The Navius analysis assumed that rail is a viable but a more expensive alternative to pipelines. Navius expects that Energy East will increase oil sands production because of the lower transportation costs. Since some of the oil sands production is to be transported by rail, Navius found the impact of the Project on oil sands production to be much more modest than estimated by Pembina, working out to less than 10% of the pipeline's capacity.

⁴⁷ Pg. 2, *Climate Implications of the Proposed Energy East Pipeline*, Pembina Institute, 2014

⁴⁸ Pg. iv, *Discussion Paper: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from the Energy East Pipeline*, Navius Research, Feb. 2015

⁴⁹ *Crude Oil Forecast, Markets and Transportation*, Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 2014.

⁵⁰ U.S. Movements of Crude Oil by Rail, Energy Information Administration, 2015

⁵¹ *Crude Oil Forecast, Markets and Transportation*, Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 2015.



4.1.5.4 Written Submissions on Navius' Analysis

Pembina, Environmental Defense, and Council of Canadians all commented on the Navius discussion paper. Pembina stated that it did not agree with Navius' assumption that rail transportation would be economic; instead it suggested that a heavy reliance on rail would reduce profits to oil sands companies by more than the Navius analysis. Given expected market conditions over the next decade, Pembina is sceptical that the majority of the industry would be profitable enough to afford Navius' level of reliance on rail over the next decade⁵².

“ GHG IMPACT OF ENERGY EAST WOULD EQUAL THE ANNUAL EMISSIONS OF ADDING OVER 7 MILLION CARS TO CANADA'S ROADS — APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CARS CURRENTLY ON THE ROAD IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. THE VOLUME OF NEW OIL SANDS [SIC] PRODUCTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE ENERGY EAST PIPELINE'S CAPACITY WOULD REPRESENT A 34 TO 39 PER CENT INCREASE FROM CURRENT (2012) OIL SANDS PRODUCTION LEVELS⁵³.

[PEMBINA]

Environmental Defense supported Pembina's conclusion and suggested that Navius made several errors in the assumptions used in its modeling scenarios, resulting in an inaccurate conclusion⁵⁴. The Council of Canadians wanted the OEB to consider Pembina's report on the climate implications of the Energy East pipeline⁵⁵.

4.1.5.5 OEB's Advice to the Minister

During the consultation, climate change was one of the key issues mentioned by people when they discussed the impact of Energy East. They also believed any assessment of the potential impacts of Energy East would be incomplete without an examination of the Project's impact on climate change.

⁵² Pembina Institute, Submission on Final Technical Reports, pages 9 and 10

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Environmental Defense, Final Comments OEB Energy East Consultation, page 1

⁵⁵ Council of Canadians Written Submission, Part Two of OEB Energy East Consultations



We are pleased to add to the discussion with the release of *"Discussion Paper: Greenhouse Gas emissions resulting from the Energy East Pipeline Project."* While there is uncertainty in any projection, the discussion paper from Navius is the most comprehensive Canadian analysis to date on the relationship between pipeline projects and climate change.

The issue of climate change, however, is bigger than any one pipeline project or any one province. We believe the Navius discussion paper is a valuable contribution that should be used in the broader discussion of climate change.

4.2 PIPELINE SAFETY

Since it falls under the jurisdiction of the NEB, Energy East must comply with the requirements of the NEB Act and the NEB's Onshore Pipeline Regulations (NEB OPR). The NEB OPR says Energy East also has to meet the requirements of the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z662, the national standard developed by Canadian Standards Association for oil and gas pipelines. Both the NEB OPR and CSA Z662 set the rules for the safe design, construction, operation, testing and maintenance of pipelines. CSA Z662 also includes recommended annexes that go further than these requirements, but these annexes are not mandatory.

4.2.1 TRANSCANADA'S APPLICATION

TransCanada said its primary focus in designing, building and operating the Energy East Pipeline will be to manage, mitigate and reduce risks to public safety and the environment. It said the Project will be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the NEB OPR and CSA Z662.

In its application, TransCanada said there will be 179 shut-off valves⁵⁶ along the length of the pipeline in Ontario. The preliminary location of these valves was determined by TransCanada's Valve Siting Optimization Process, which seeks to reduce risk by analyzing local topography, existing land use and the amount of oil that could be released. Staff in the Operations Control Centre in Alberta will remotely control and monitor these valves, with the exception of check valves at certain river crossings, which will close automatically in event of a spill to prevent backflow.

⁵⁶ Pg. 2-10, Volume 1: Energy East Project and Asset Transfer Applications, Section 2, Project Overview



If a spill occurs, TransCanada would initiate a shut down of that section of the pipeline within a maximum of 10 minutes and activate an Emergency Response Plan to coordinate the activities of first responders. TransCanada estimated that it will take an additional 12 minutes to close all the necessary valves and complete the shut down of the pumps. The company originally said the Emergency Response Plans would be developed and put in place after the Project is approved, but before it is in operation. However, in response to community concerns, TransCanada has indicated that the development and submission of these Emergency Response Plans will be brought to the NEB earlier in its process⁵⁷.

To reduce the risk of external corrosion and stress corrosion cracking, TransCanada said almost all of the new and converted pipeline will be coated with fusion bond epoxy. In its Engineering Assessment, TransCanada said that it will use two different in-line inspection tools to inspect the length of converted pipeline before and after it has been removed from gas service. If any problems are identified using these tools, TransCanada said it would fix them. The entire pipeline would then undergo another in-line inspection during its first year of service.

TransCanada stated in its application that there was one hydrostatic test failure in 2000 in section MLV 58 to 59 of Line 100-3, which it attributed to stress corrosion cracking, a form of environmentally assisted cracking. There was one leak in section MLV 51 due to mechanical damage in 1991⁵⁸.

4.2.2 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED⁵⁹

Participants at nearly all of the community meetings generally felt the provisions ensuring the safety of the Energy East Pipeline needed to be strengthened. Many were concerned it would take too long to shut down the pipeline in event of an accident and that millions of litres of oil would leak out during the time it would take to close the valves. They also felt a communications breakdown could lead to delays in any shut down, as has occurred with other spills.

⁵⁷ TransCanada's Submission (dated April 22, 2015) on the Energy East Pipeline Project — OEB Consultation and Review, Part Two, page 13 of 28

⁵⁸ Energy East Pipeline Ltd., Energy East Supplemental Report No. 1 — Project Update and Errata, A4G9T5, page 39

⁵⁹ A more complete look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#.VVNcDGBDmMM>



“ TWENTY-TWO MINUTES IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE SHUT DOWN TIME. THE SHUT DOWN PROCEDURE SHOULD USE PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC FAIL SAFE [CIRCUITS] SO THAT THE PIPE CAN SHUT DOWN IN A FEW MINUTES, NOT TWENTY-TWO MINUTES.

[NORTH BAY PARTICIPANT]

Other participants said they were confident in the pipeline's integrity because Canadian pipelines operate with a 99.5% reliability record. They were impressed with the pipeline's engineering standards and said that a well-maintained and professionally serviced pipeline can be safely operated for an indefinite period of time.

“ ...TRANSCANADA PIPELINES HAS ALWAYS DISPLAYED A VERY CONSCIENTIOUS AND SAFE LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE ON THEIR INFRASTRUCTURE THAT PASSES THROUGH OUR COMMUNITY, [AND] WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THIS SAME LEVEL OF ATTENTION WILL CONTINUE BOTH WITH THE DESIGN AND ONGOING MAINTENANCE OF THEIR PROPOSED ENERGY EAST PIPELINE.

[TOWNSHIP OF COLEMAN]

“ TRANSCANADA HAS DEMONSTRATED THEIR COMMITMENT TO PIPELINE SAFETY FOR COMMUNITIES, RESIDENTS, AND EMPLOYEES THROUGH SAFETY AND PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS.

[TOWNSHIP OF MCGARRY]

Participants at the community meetings in Kapuskasing, Timmins, North Bay and Ottawa felt they needed more information to determine whether the project met "the highest available technical standards" as outlined in the letter from the Minister of Energy. They



were concerned that TransCanada is not planning for enough shut-off valves, given the number of rivers the pipeline will be crossing. Some also questioned the reliability of the leak detection system, especially for the detection of slow leaks, and wondered whether CSA Z662 itself was the highest available technical standard.

“ ...IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THE PROJECT APPLICATION MEETS THE STANDARDS SET OUT IN THE MINISTER'S LETTER. WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THE SEVEN RECOMMENDATIONS (#4-#10) SET OUT BY DNV GL THAT, IF FOLLOWED, WOULD HELP UNDERSTAND WHETHER OR NOT THE PROPOSED PROJECT MEETS THESE PRINCIPLES. WITH RESPECT TO RESPONSE CAPABILITY, WE NOTE OUR ONGOING CONCERN THAT ANY SPILL, AND ESPECIALLY A LARGE SPILL, INTO A TRIBUTARY OF THE OTTAWA RIVER OR THE OTTAWA RIVER ITSELF WILL NOT BE EFFECTIVELY MANAGED.
[OTTAWA RIVERKEEPER]

The lack of Emergency Response Plans was a concern at the meetings in Kenora, Kapuskasing, North Bay, Ottawa and Cornwall. Participants felt that TransCanada needed to consult with local communities about the location of emergency equipment, the amount of time it would take the teams to respond to a leak, and the type of oil that was being transported.



“ THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS NEED TO BE COMPLETED AND MADE AVAILABLE BEFORE ANY APPROVAL IS GRANTED. THESE PLANS NEED TO EXPLAIN HOW RISK WILL BE MITIGATED.
[NORTH BAY PARTICIPANT]

There was a widely shared belief that diluted bitumen is more corrosive than ordinary crude oil, and therefore poses an increased risk to pipeline safety. Others felt that the OEB's technical advisor needed to look beyond the commitments made in TransCanada's application and assess TransCanada's actual performance in operating pipelines.

“ WHILE THE DNV GL ASSESSMENT OF PIPELINE SAFETY BRINGS FORWARD SOME CRITICAL INFORMATION FOR THE OEB AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO CONSIDER, IT FAILS TO MAKE ANY ASSESSMENTS BEYOND WHAT TRANSCANADA HAS PROPOSED IN ITS ENERGY EAST PROJECT APPLICATION. EVALUATING THE IMPACTS ON PIPELINE SAFETY AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT MUST EXTEND BEYOND TRANSCANADA'S APPLICATION TO INCLUDE A REVIEW OF TRANSCANADA'S PIPELINE SAFETY TRACK RECORD.
[COUNCIL OF CANADIANS]

4.2.3 WORK OF TECHNICAL ADVISOR

The OEB retained an independent consultant, DNV GL to provide expert advice on whether the Energy East Pipeline met the principles in the Minister's letter and had the "highest available technical standards for public safety and environmental protection" and "world leading contingency planning and emergency response." In its report, DNV GL said it could



not determine whether Energy East met these principles because TransCanada had yet to file all the necessary information.

DNV GL used a risk-based approach to assess pipeline safety. In order to do this, DNV GL looked at two areas of TransCanada's application that provide details of what TransCanada is specifically planning to do:

- to minimize the likelihood of a pipeline failure; and
- to mitigate the consequences of a failure.

Minimizing the Likelihood of a Pipeline Failure

The first area to assess in pipeline safety is how will TransCanada prevent a pipeline failure from occurring: How would the mechanical properties of the pipeline, the manufacturing process and coating system, and the in-line inspection of the pipeline reduce the risk of a leak or spill?

Overall, DNV GL found that the existing natural gas pipeline has a higher resistance to fracture, cracking or mechanical damage than a new oil pipeline because it was built to carry natural gas under higher pressure.

However, DNV GL had concerns about four sections of the pipeline near the communities of Ignace, Martin, Nipigon and Jellicoe that together cover a total of about 100 km. A hydrostatic test in 2000 found stress corrosion cracking in the section east of Jellicoe. These four sections are coated with polyethylene tape, a practice that does not meet TransCanada's current standards for coating new pipelines. DNV indicated as well that polyethylene tape does not meet the highest available technical standard for coatings. This is because the tape can separate from the pipe, something that makes these sections more susceptible to corrosion and stress corrosion cracking.

DNV GL said the primary risk to the integrity of the converted pipeline is the potential for stress corrosion cracking in these four tape-coated sections. TransCanada has promised to check for stress corrosion cracking by performing an in-line inspection. However, DNV GL



pointed out that a recent study⁶⁰ has raised questions regarding the reliability of in-line inspection crack detection tools. In its submission to the OEB on April 22nd, TransCanada said it would use a second in-line inspection technique to corroborate the first set of tests⁶¹.

DNV GL noted that concerns regarding the corrosive nature of diluted bitumen were raised numerous times at the community meetings. However, recently published reports^{62 63} have concluded that diluted bitumen does not have unique properties that make it more corrosive than other crude oils, and therefore it does not pose an increased risk for internal corrosion on pipelines. DNV GL's assessment was that the measures described in TransCanada's application for controlling internal corrosion on the pipeline are appropriate and will effectively manage this threat.

Mitigating the Consequences of a Pipeline Failure

A second area to assess in pipeline safety is what would happen after a failure occurs: how would the valve placement, the leak detection system and emergency response measures reduce any of the damage that could occur?

DNV GL believes that the location and type of valves are critical in limiting the amount of oil that would be released in the event of a rupture. TransCanada said valves would be installed to allow operators to isolate sections of the pipeline, but it did not specify the maximum amount of oil that could escape from these valves. Valves would be placed on either side of significant water crossings to stop the flow of oil and/or limit the amount that is discharged. At this time TransCanada has not identified which water crossings it considers to be "significant."

DNV GL also assessed TransCanada's leak detection system (i.e. the time it takes to shut down the pipeline system after a failure). DNV GL observed that TransCanada does not specify whether the leak detection system would conform to CSA Z662 Annex E "*Recommended Practice for Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline System Leak Detection.*" Annex E

⁶⁰ Pg. 11, *Assessment of Impacts on Pipeline Safety*, DNV GL

⁶¹ Pg. 12, *Final Submission to OEB Consultation and Review*, Energy East Pipeline Ltd, April 2015

⁶² Transportation Research Board. "TRB Special Report 311: Effects of Diluted Bitumen on Crude Oil Transmission Pipelines." 2013. Accessed March 2015. <http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/sr/sr311.pdf>

⁶³ Crosby, R. Fay, C. Groark, A. Kani, J. R. Smith, T. Sullivan, and R. Pavia. "Transporting Alberta Oil Sands Products: Defining the Issues and Assessing the Risks." September 2013. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OR&R 44



is voluntary for federally regulated pipelines in Canada, but it is required for provincially regulated pipelines in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

DNV GL noted that regulations and standards do not specify a time limit for analyzing and responding to an alarm. Alarm management has been a long-standing issue for the pipeline industry. The improper analysis of and response to alarms has been a contributing factor in numerous pipeline accidents. The 10-minute rule is intended to remove any discretion on the part of the control center operator and ensure a timely shut down of the pipeline system when an alarm cannot be conclusively explained as a non-leak.

DNV GL indicated that TransCanada has adopted the Incident Command System as part of its Emergency Management Program to enable effective and efficient response to an emergency. The Incident Command System is widely used by both industry and government and is consistent with world leading contingency planning and emergency response programs.

4.2.4 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

Pipeline safety (which includes emergency response) is the primary way to resolve people's concerns about the impact an oil spill could have on their lakes and rivers. In its decision on the proposed Northern Gateway pipeline, the NEB required Enbridge to meet or exceed the leak detection provisions of Annex E of CSA Z662.

In its written submission to the OEB, TransCanada said it would comply with current industry standards in Canada and the U.S., and would meet the requirements of Annex E of CSA Z662⁶⁴. The OEB believes TransCanada needs to go further and exceed the leak detection provisions of Annex E. As discussed previously, the effects of an oil spill on Ontario's wildlife and water would be far more profound than the impacts associated from a natural gas pipeline failure.

Furthermore, we believe that TransCanada's pipeline safety record should be examined in the NEB hearing, including any changes to practices and procedures that were implemented following a failure.

⁶⁴ TransCanada's Submission (dated April 22, 2015) on the Energy East Pipeline Project — OEB Consultation and Review, Part Two, page 13 of 28



The OEB also offers the following additional advice:

Minimize the Likelihood of a Pipeline Failure

The primary integrity-related issue for Energy East in Ontario is the potential for stress corrosion cracking on the four tape-coated sections on Line 100-3. As a result:

- TransCanada needs to demonstrate the reliability of the in-line inspection tools that will be used to detect cracks on the four tape-coated sections of Energy East; and
- TransCanada should hydrostatically test section MLV 58-59 to determine the integrity of that section, and the reliability of its in-line inspection.

TransCanada should do an engineering assessment on the risk of damage to the converted section were a failure to occur in an adjacent gas pipeline. In particular, the assessment should focus on where the gas pipelines cross or are in close proximity to the converted pipeline carrying oil. Where the risk is considered unacceptable, mitigation measures should be put in place.

Mitigate the Consequences of a Pipeline Failure

In the absence of specific details regarding valve placement, leak detection and emergency response plans, it is not possible to assess whether Energy East satisfies the principles set out in the Minister's letter. In order to satisfy the principles:

- TransCanada needs to demonstrate that, in the event of a spill, the amount of oil that could be released is as low as reasonably practicable;
- TransCanada should provide more details of its Valve Siting Optimization Process, including whether a particular valve configuration effectively mitigates risk;
- TransCanada should use the latest generation of leak detection systems and these systems should exceed the provisions of Annex E of CSA Z662;
- TransCanada should work with First Nation, Métis and local communities to provide first responders with the information they need about the trajectory of spills at specific sites, along with the type of oil carried by the pipeline. It should also perform response capability assessments, including emergency drills, to demonstrate that it will be able to respond effectively and minimize the damage from spills; and
- TransCanada must demonstrate its financial ability (and associated guarantees) to cover the response, clean up and remediation costs in event of a spill, knowing that these costs could easily surpass \$1 billion.

5

IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES



5.1 IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

A significant number of communities are close to the route of the proposed Energy East Pipeline, including Kenora, Kapuskasing, North Bay, Ottawa (Stittsville) and Cornwall. The residents of these cities and towns felt that they would be most affected by a pipeline failure. In the City of North Bay for instance, there was widespread concern that a spill would harm Trout Lake, the source of the city's drinking water.

The concerns though were not limited to the areas closest to the pipeline. Communities that were dozens, if not hundreds, of kilometres away from Energy East believed that they could be affected by an oil spill because it would spread through their watershed into their local rivers and streams.



The views of participants at the community meetings generally fell into 10 key themes:

- an appreciation for the OEB's process but a feeling there was not enough information in TransCanada's application;
- a belief that just reviewing TransCanada's application was not enough;
- a deep apprehension of the risks of Energy East for Ontario;
- a conviction there was no acceptable level of risk to water;
- a belief that pipeline safety needs to be significantly strengthened;
- continued concern about climate change and an interest in green economy investments;
- a range of views on economic benefits;
- fears of natural gas price increases;
- worries about impacts on Aboriginal communities; and
- an unhappiness with the hearing process of the NEB.

A more detailed review is provided in Swerhun Facilitation's, *"Ontario Energy Board Energy East Consultation and Review Part Two Summary,"* which can be found on our website.



5.1.1 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED⁶⁵

The concerns outlined here are more fully addressed in other sections of this report. As was noted previously, pipeline safety was a significant concern in local communities. Their concern focused on spills and the threat they pose to local lakes and rivers. However, participants at the community meetings also cited the local economic benefits promised by TransCanada as one of the reasons to support the Project.

The concerns about water focused on four specific sources of water: Trout Lake, which supplies the drinking water for North Bay; the St. Lawrence River, which does the same for Akwesasne; and the Oxford-Marsh Aquifer, which supplies wells in North Grenville, outside Ottawa. Participants were also concerned about the damage a leak could cause to the Rideau River, one of Canada's Heritage Rivers.

Participants at the community meeting in North Bay felt the spill analysis done by TransCanada was inadequate. They said it only identified two creeks flowing into Trout Lake; had incorrectly mapped the flow of water in the lake; and underestimated the time a spill could reach Trout Lake. Participants asked for the pipeline to be rerouted.

The concerns about pipeline safety did not end there. Many participants in the community meetings looked beyond the OEB consultation and NEB hearing, and expressed a desire for an ongoing relationship with TransCanada. They wanted to ensure community concerns were addressed, and that they had the information they needed to be confident that the pipeline was not a threat to their environment and their communities.

Participants wanted to be engaged and consulted on the ongoing operation of the pipeline. They felt that information on testing, monitoring and ongoing operations of Energy East, as well as the Emergency Response Plans, should be publicly available. Participants suggested that TransCanada should disclose all incidents on the pipeline, large and small, and communicate regularly with the local communities and first responders. Further, a number of participants proposed that a third-party should be hired to independently investigate the impacts of the Project, and make its findings public.

⁶⁵ A more complete look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#.VVNcDGBDmMM>



There was a wide range of views at the community meetings on the economic benefits that local communities could expect from Energy East. Some felt that the jobs that would come from the construction, operation and maintenance of the pipeline would have a significant economic benefit. Local municipal representatives stated that the Project would also generate an important increase to their tax base. Others felt the economic benefits for Ontario would be short term and would be outweighed by the potential risks.

There were a smaller number of participants who had more immediate economic concerns. They were the landowners whose properties are crossed by the pipeline. They were worried the value of their land would decrease now that it is host to an oil pipeline and said TransCanada had not responded to their concerns about the pipeline.

5.1.2 WORK OF TECHNICAL ADVISORS

The OEB's technical advisor on pipeline safety told the communities that the existing gas pipeline was more resistant to cracking and stress fractures than a new oil pipeline. DNV GL outlined concerns about the four sections of the existing pipeline that were wrapped with polyethylene tape, which falls short of being the highest available technical standard. DNV GL acknowledged as well that while TransCanada has committed to putting valves on either side of "significant waterways," it had provided no information on what the "significant waterways" would be.

The OEB's technical advisor on environmental impact could not say whether the Energy East application met the "highest available technical standards" because TransCanada has not yet filed all the necessary material. DNV GL said as well that TransCanada's assessment of the environmental impacts of an oil spill was limited and needed to be broadened. DNV GL also said that TransCanada needs to justify why a route chosen for a natural gas pipeline is appropriate for transporting crude oil.

Participants at First Nation, Métis and local community meetings all felt that there should be local economic benefits from the construction of Energy East. In its application, TransCanada said the peak years of employment would be the two years of construction and conversion, now estimated to be 2018 and 2019⁶⁶.

⁶⁶ On April 2, TransCanada announced a two-year delay in the Project



REGION	DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	OPERATIONS
	PEAK YEAR EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT
Northern Ontario (conversion)	2,206	190
Eastern Ontario (new build)	735	10
Total in Ontario	2,941	200

**FIGURE 8: DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ON
 THE ENERGY EAST PIPELINE IN ONTARIO**

Source: The Mowat Energy Report

In its report “A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario⁶⁷,” Mowat Energy found that local economic benefits would likely be small (as illustrated in Figure 8), especially in northern Ontario where the pipeline would be converted, not built. The vast majority of the local economic benefits would be short term and located in eastern Ontario, the area where the new pipeline will be built. Mowat Energy commented that there is also uncertainty about the longer term, operational jobs. TransCanada said that there will be 200 operational jobs, but did not say whether these will be new jobs or jobs transferred from the operation of the existing natural gas pipeline.

Mowat Energy also said that municipalities in northern Ontario are unlikely to see significant increases in tax revenue as a result of Energy East. It is estimated that a new pump station would bring in an additional \$125,000 in property taxes for a local municipality. That would amount, for example, to a 1% increase in property tax revenue for the City of Dryden⁶⁸.

The new pipeline to be built in eastern Ontario is expected to provide a proportionately bigger increase in property taxes for the five municipalities it goes through. Mowat Energy estimated that, if the additional tax revenue is shared equally among the five communities, they could each expect to see an additional \$2.1 million per year in property taxes. This would amount to about a 3% increase in their property tax revenue.

⁶⁷ A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario, Mowat Energy, Feb. 2015

⁶⁸ Pg. 43, A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario, Mowat Energy, Feb. 2015



5.1.3 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

While participants in the Energy East consultation were generally grateful to be asked their views of Energy East, and to see their views incorporated into the OEB's work, their desire for engagement did not end there. Members of local, First Nation and Métis communities overwhelmingly expressed the need for continued involvement in the development and operation of the pipeline.

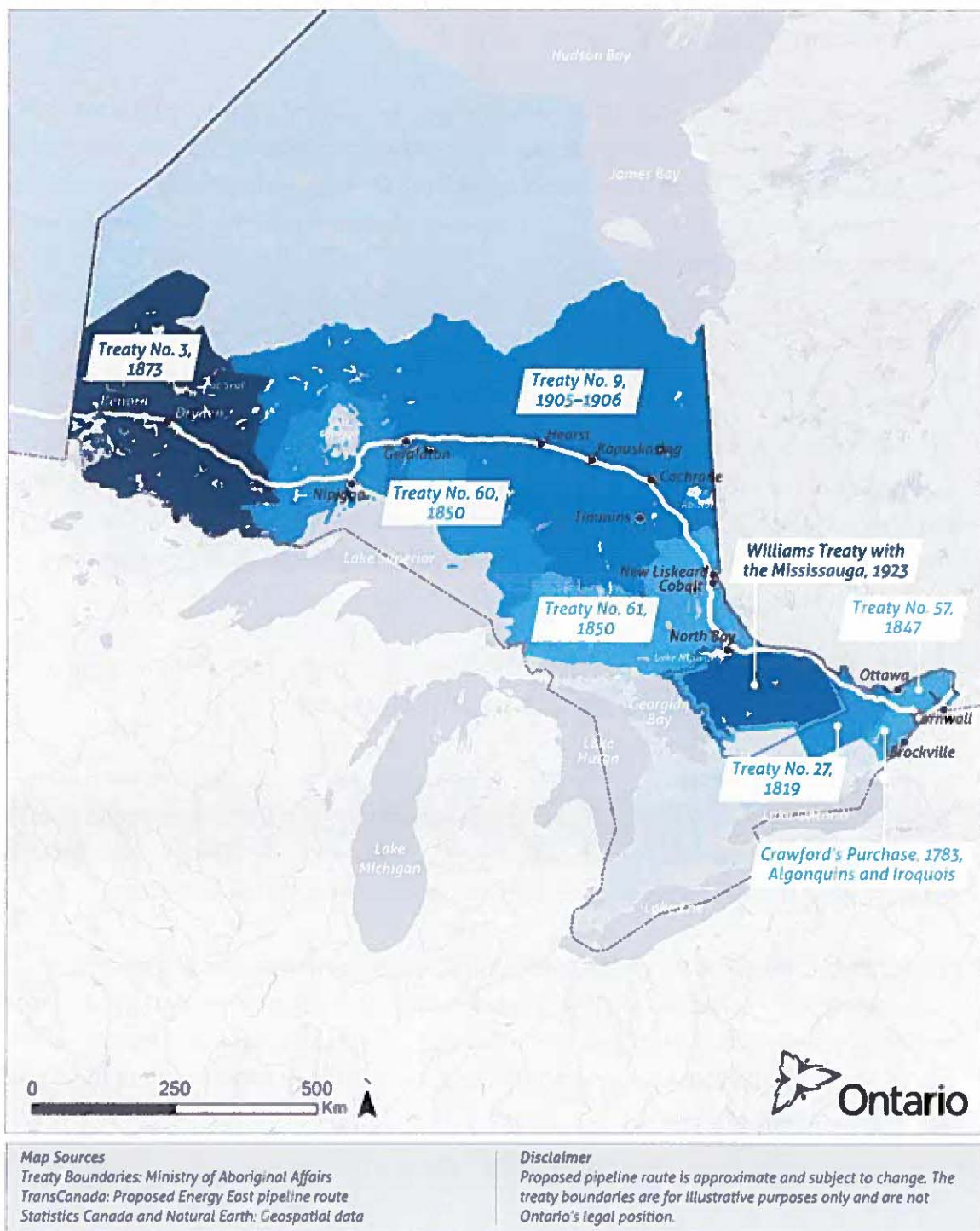
The OEB believes that TransCanada must ensure community engagement in the definition of "significant water crossings" and any possible rerouting around Highly Sensitive Receptors.

As well, TransCanada should continue its community engagement efforts in the ongoing monitoring of the Project. This approach to community engagement would simply reflect the life-cycle approach used for other aspects of the pipeline's operations. TransCanada should be accountable to the local communities for its monitoring and emergency response measures.

5.2 IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

Many of Ontario's First Nation and Métis communities have shown a keen interest in the Energy East project. As shown in Figure 9, the vast majority of the pipeline's route goes through their treaty territories, and in the case of the Algonquins of Ontario, through land that is subject to an agreement in principle to settle the Algonquins' land claim.

Due to their history, culture and their communities' connection to land and water, the concerns of the First Nations and Métis speak to the very heart of their identity. As a result, their engagement with Energy East was wide-ranging and philosophical. A number of their representatives said they bear responsibilities not just for their generation but for the next seven generations as well.



**FIGURE 9: PROPOSED ENERGY EAST PIPELINE
AND FIRST NATION TREATY AREAS**



The OEB engaged John Beaucage, Principal of Counsel Public Affairs and former Grand Council Chief of the Anishinabek Nation to lead the planning, facilitation and reporting of the First Nation and Métis Community Meetings.

Our facilitator reached out directly to all of the Aboriginal communities in the vicinity of the proposed Energy East route. Invitations were sent to approximately 60 representatives of First Nation and Métis communities to discuss what impacts the OEB should focus on in its report to the Minister of Energy. We travelled across the route of the pipeline twice to meet and hear the views of Aboriginal communities that would potentially be affected. Meetings were specifically held with First Nation communities in Kenora, Nipigon, Thunder Bay, North Bay, Timmins, Pembroke and Akwesasne. A separate meeting was held with the Métis Nation of Ontario. We also received and considered numerous written submissions.

The Duty to Consult

While the OEB's meetings and other outreach efforts represent a thorough engagement with Ontario's First Nations and Métis, they were not meant to serve as a "consultation" for the purposes of the duty to consult.

The duty to consult is a legal obligation owed to Aboriginal peoples by the Crown. The duty to consult arises "when the Crown has knowledge, real or constructive, of the potential existence of an aboriginal right or title and contemplates conduct that might adversely affect it⁶⁹." The extent of the duty to consult varies depending on size of the adverse impacts and the scope of the claim. Although the duty to consult, and where appropriate accommodate, rests with the Crown, procedural elements of the duty can be delegated to third parties.

The Province of Ontario and the OEB are not the decision makers for the Energy East project; this authority rests with the NEB and the Federal Cabinet. As Energy East is not for Ontario or the OEB to approve or reject, Ontario and the OEB cannot discharge the duty to consult. For this reason, the OEB was clear throughout its meetings with Aboriginal communities that this engagement was not meant to satisfy the duty to consult. Although the OEB is not responsible for the duty to consult for the Energy East Project, we did hear

⁶⁹ *Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forest)*, 2004 S.C.C. 73, para. 35. The duty to consult has been further fleshed out in a number of subsequent cases as well.



a great deal about this issue in our engagement activities. The OEB recognizes that this is a very important issue.

The following is a summary of what we heard during our Aboriginal engagement efforts. A more detailed review is provided in the *"Summary Report: Part Two of the First Nation and Métis Community Discussions re: TransCanada's Proposed Energy East Pipeline"*⁷⁰, prepared by John Beaucage, Principal Counsel Public Affairs, which can be found on our website.

5.2.1 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED⁷¹

The OEB's extensive engagement revealed there is widespread opposition to Energy East from the province's First Nations and Métis. Many participants expressed grave concerns about the potential environmental impacts of the project, in particular the effect of an oil spill in water. Many said that they are being asked to bear all of the risks, and getting none of the benefits. They also felt they do not have enough information to understand all of the potential ramifications of the Project.

In every one of the meetings, representatives expressed an unwavering commitment to protecting the land and water; resources they feel were entrusted to them by the "Creator." This is especially true of water, which they describe as the "lifeblood of Mother Earth" and something that must be protected at all costs.

**“ WOULD YOU PUT SOMETHING IN YOUR MOTHER'S BLOOD
 THAT WOULD POISON HER, YOUR MOTHER WOULDN'T BE
 ABLE TO HOLD YOU THEN.
 [NIPIGON FIRST NATION PARTICIPANT]**

While there is a variety of opinions and interests among First Nation and Métis communities, they all share a profound unease at the prospect of putting the natural environment at risk. They said it was impossible to overstate the importance of their ability to drink and fish the waters, and use them for recreational purposes and for sustaining plants and animals.

⁷⁰ http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/documents/parttwo/SummaryReports/Summary_Report_Part_Two_FNM.pdf

⁷¹ A more complete look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oebenergyeast/resources.cfm#.VVNcDGBDmMM>



Participants said the incompleteness and significant omissions in TransCanada's application did little to allay their fears. Participants noted that the application did not define what it considers a "significant waterway," a classification that would require additional shut-off valves. Some felt that "significant waterways" should be determined jointly with local communities or by someone else other than TransCanada.

“ *THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON OUR HOMELANDS AS A RESULT OF THIS PROJECT WILL NOT BE GOOD...MANY STILL PRACTICE THEIR TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE AND HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED DISEASE THROUGH THE WATER AND WILDLIFE THEY RELIED ON FOR SURVIVAL AND TRADITIONAL WAYS OF LIFE.*
[TIMMINS FIRST NATION PARTICIPANT]

In Timmins, local First Nation representatives pointed out there are 20 main rivers that flow through their watersheds. The Algonquins of Ontario said there are 23 watercourses and tributaries that could be threatened by a spill in their traditional territory.

First Nations and Métis were especially troubled by the perceived threat to their way of life because they did not see a lot of economic benefit coming from Energy East. They felt the benefits were skewed in favour of TransCanada, while they were bearing disproportionate risks.

“ *WHEN THE PIPELINES WERE BUILT, WE WERE PROMISED A LOT AND WHEN THE TREATY WAS REGISTERED SO MUCH WAS COMMITTED TO US, BUT WE GOT NOTHING.*
[NORTH BAY FIRST NATION PARTICIPANT]

Some communities, whose territories are crossed by the pipeline, indicated they were seeking revenue sharing agreements with TransCanada. One participant in Nipigon estimated that



\$16 million worth of oil would be passing through his community every day, and that his community and many others were interested in getting a percentage of that revenue.

First Nation and Métis communities also felt their treaty and constitutional rights were not being respected by either TransCanada or the Federal Government. They felt there is not just a duty to consult but also a "duty to accommodate."



*CONSULTATION IS EASY, BUT WHEN IT COMES DOWN TO
ACCOMMODATION THERE IS OFTEN RESISTANCE.*

[NORTH BAY FIRST NATION PARTICIPANT]

Many participants felt that the consultation efforts to date had been clearly inadequate. Others insisted that the NEB acknowledge Canada's support of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, which says First Nations have the right of free, prior and informed consent before anything is done affecting their treaty or Aboriginal rights.

The Long Lake First Nation filed a comprehensive written submission that described their concerns with the proposed Project. Their submission highlighted a lack of information in TransCanada's filing about potential environmental impacts and spill response preparedness. The Long Lake First Nation also expressed deep concern over what it views as a lack of appropriate consultation.

The Algonquins of Ontario were concerned that the Federal Government is leaving the duty to consult with the NEB. They said this falls short of the Federal Government's obligations, as the NEB has the authority to recommend that the Project be approved and has placed limits on the number of interveners who can participate in its hearing process. Many participants felt misled by the process to date, and were sceptical that things would improve. Specifically, they felt that neither the Crown, nor the NEB, nor TransCanada had demonstrated due regard for their treaty rights. The Algonquins of Ontario would like to discuss a possible coordination of efforts on some issues with the Government of Ontario before the NEB hearing.



The Algonquins of Ontario have been involved in a lengthy negotiation with the governments of Canada and Ontario with respect to their long standing land claims in north eastern Ontario. In June 2015, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the Algonquins' land claim. This is an important development that should continue to be monitored.

There were also concerns about what was described as TransCanada's inadequate use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) studies. These are supposed to be incorporated into TransCanada's application to the NEB, but many representatives said they were not being given enough money or time to complete them. They stated that TEK studies require observation of the natural environment over a "thirteen moon" cycle, with the involvement of elders and other community leaders.

First Nation and Métis peoples also insisted that TransCanada preserve and return any archaeological artifacts that are discovered during the work on Energy East. These are important for future discussions with governments, as they offer evidence of how long Aboriginal peoples have been living on the land in question.

The First Nation peoples in Akwesasne also requested that the new pipeline to be built along the St. Lawrence River be moved away from the river, because it is the source of their drinking water. They said that the route should instead be built next to the CP rail line, some 13 to 17 km inland from the St. Lawrence River.

5.2.2 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

The OEB took away several important insights from its engagement with Ontario's First Nation and Métis communities. The most prominent among these were the need to ensure the protection of the natural environment (and in particular water), and the need for TransCanada and/or the Crown to consult more on treaty and Aboriginal rights with respect to the Project. Several communities expressed their desire for direct and long-term economic benefits, if the Project goes forward. A complete summary of all the recommendations received by the OEB can be found in Counsel Public Affairs' *Summary Report: Part Two of the First Nation and Métis Community Discussions re: TransCanada's Proposed Energy East Pipeline*, which can be found on our website.



We recognize that the preservation of the natural environment, and in particular water resources, is of critical importance to Ontario's Aboriginal communities. The Province of Ontario should take all necessary steps in the hearing before the NEB to ensure that the Project, if approved, meets the highest available technical standards for public safety and environmental protection (see further discussion in section 4).

Ontario's Aboriginal communities are also justifiably interested in ensuring that Aboriginal and treaty rights are preserved. The duty to consult is of primary importance to virtually every First Nation and Métis community we spoke with. We therefore recommend that the Province of Ontario encourage the NEB to insist that all Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the duty to consult, are respected.

The OEB also believes that TransCanada should be encouraged to engage the province's First Nation and Métis peoples to ensure they benefit from the economic opportunities associated with the Project. This would balance the risks that they, and indeed all Ontarians, are being asked to bear.

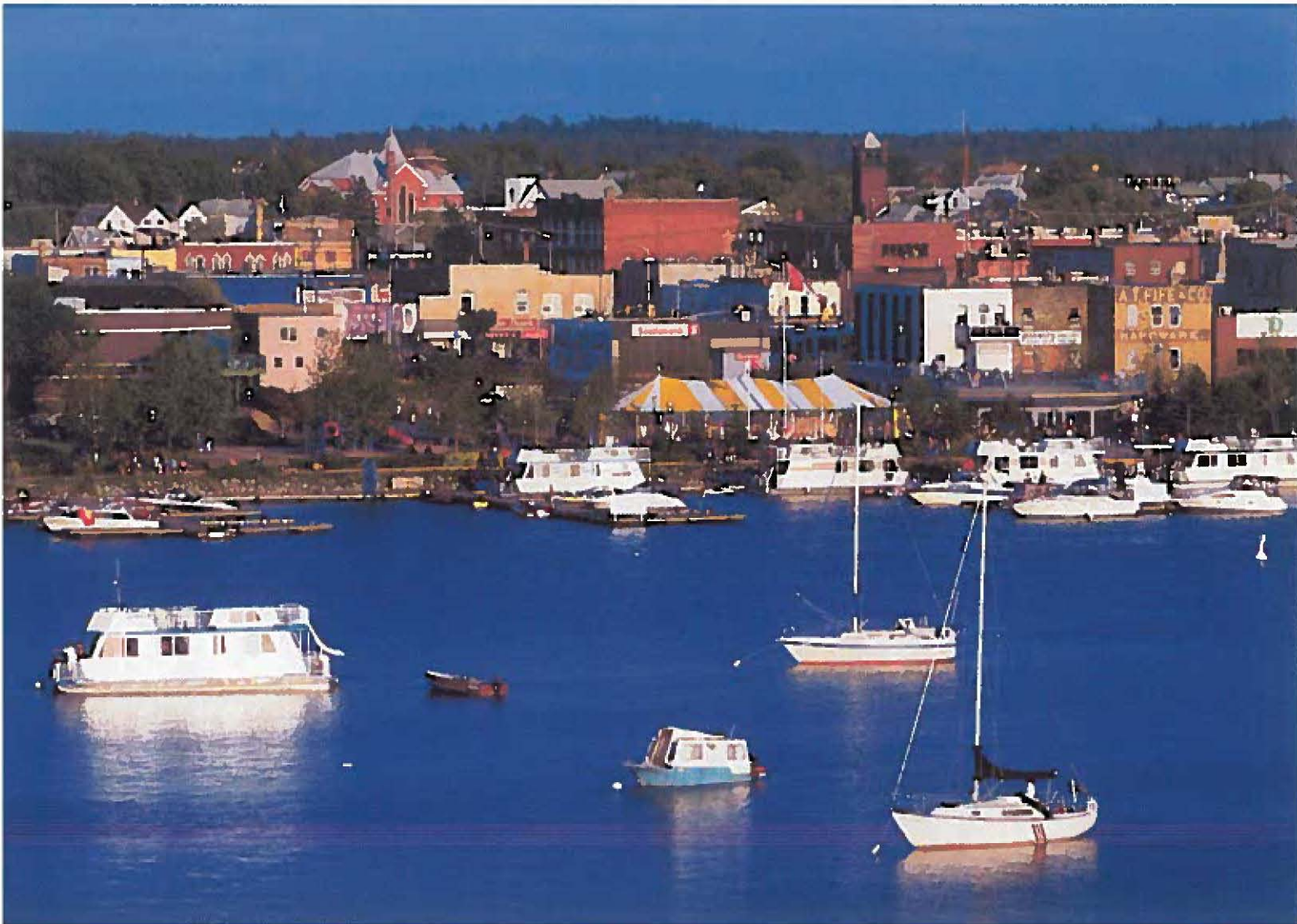
6

SHORT- AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS



ECONOMIC BENEFITS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF ANY LARGE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT. FOR ENERGY EAST, THEY CAN HELP BALANCE THE RISKS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED EARLIER IN THE REPORT.

While Ontario expects short- and long-term economic benefits from the Project, it will not see benefits comparable to some of the other provinces involved. As with all pipelines, the benefits will largely accrue to the region producing the goods going into the pipeline and the region taking the goods out of it.



6.1 TRANSCANADA'S APPLICATION

TransCanada conducted two studies on the economic and fiscal benefits associated with the Project. The first study was prepared by Deloitte & Touche LLP⁷² (Deloitte) and was posted on TransCanada's Energy East website. The Conference Board of Canada⁷³ (Conference Board) prepared the second study, which was filed by TransCanada as part of its Energy East application. The Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI) conducted its own independent analysis⁷⁴ in May 2014.

The Conference Board estimated the impact of Energy East on the gross domestic product (GDP), tax revenue and jobs, both across Canada and by province. It said the economic impact of the Energy East would occur in two phases. The first is the development phase,

⁷² *Energy East, The Economic Benefits of TransCanada's Canadian Mainline Conversion Project*, Deloitte & Touche LLP, September 2013

⁷³ *Energy East Pipeline Project: Understanding the Economic Benefits for Canada and its Regions*, Conference Board of Canada, October 2014

⁷⁴ *An Economic Analysis of TransCanada's Energy East Pipeline Project*, Canadian Energy Research Institute, 2014.



which occurs when Energy East is planned, converted, built, and equipment is purchased and installed. The second phase is the operational period and includes the annual expenditures on labour, facilities, maintenance, and other costs during the lifetime of the Project.

The Conference Board estimated three different types of economic impact, for each of the two phases of the proposed Project. It said there would be:

- direct benefits: Energy East's immediate spending and employment. This would include employees working directly for TransCanada;
- indirect benefits: the spending and employment associated with the Project, such as the goods and services purchased by TransCanada to build or maintain the pipeline; and
- induced benefits: the spin-off spending by people employed in the development and operation of Energy East, including the money they spend in stores and restaurants.

The Conference Board used an input-output model to calculate the direct, indirect and induced economic benefits of Energy East. An input-output model measures the effect of "shocks" to the economy, and is a commonly used technique to assess the economic impact of large infrastructure projects. In this case, the "shock" is the money TransCanada spends to build, convert and operate the pipeline. The model then calculates the effect of that spending as it ripples through the entire economy.

Figure 10 outlines the economic and fiscal benefits estimated by the three studies. There are three primary reasons for their different outcomes:

- the Conference Board report included the economic impact of the Eastern Mainline Pipeline, a proposed new natural gas pipeline from Markham to Iroquois, Ontario. This pipeline project is associated with Energy East and its inclusion increases the total benefits flowing from Energy East;
- the three reports used different timeframes to estimate the Project's economic benefits. The Conference Board estimated a 20-year lifespan for Energy East, CERI used a 25-year lifespan, and Deloitte used 40 years. The longer the timeframe, the bigger the benefits; and
- the Deloitte report included a discount rate⁷⁵, while the other two do not. A higher discount rate reduces the projected economic benefits.

⁷⁵ A discount rate is used to estimate future costs and benefits in today's dollars. If higher discount rates are used, the projected future benefits would be significantly lower.



ONTARIO		CONFERENCE BOARD			DELOITTE			CERI
		Development and construction	Operations	Total	Development and construction	Operations	Total	Total
GDP (in \$ billions)	Direct	\$1.38	\$10.46	\$11.84	\$0.92	\$1.41	\$2.33	\$11.90
	Indirect	\$1.32	\$3.02	\$4.35	\$1.06	\$6.74	\$7.80	
	Induced	\$1.21	\$1.54	\$2.74	\$0.71	\$2.19	\$2.90	
	Total	\$3.91	\$15.02	\$18.93	\$2.69	\$10.34	\$13.03	
Tax revenue (in \$ billions)		\$3.20			\$3.66			\$2.21
FTEs	Direct	16,189	4,372	20,560	6,813	7,240	14,053	114,000
	Indirect	13,550	32,618	46,168	11,019	43,440	54,459	
	Induced	11,531	14,408	25,940	6,456	21,560	28,016	
	Total	41,270	51,398	92,668	24,288	72,240	96,528	

FIGURE 10: ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENERGY EAST ON GDP AND JOBS IN ONTARIO

Sources: Conference Board, Deloitte and CERI⁷⁶

All three of these studies recognize the limitations of their modelling. According to Deloitte, "the output economic impacts of this study's input-output model runs should be considered directionally correct, rather than scientifically precise⁷⁷."

6.2 THE VIEWS EXPRESSED⁷⁸

A number of participants expressed support for Energy East because of the economic benefits it would provide. The jobs that would be created in converting the pipeline and building the pump stations were mentioned at the community meetings in Cornwall and Thunder Bay. Furthermore, municipal representatives in northern Ontario felt that the Project would also increase the tax base of the hosting municipalities. Jobs and tax revenues were especially important to communities that have seen the closing of local resource and manufacturing industries. One participant said plant and mill closures have, in some cases, caused a 20 to 30% drop in the municipalities' tax revenue.

⁷⁶ Pg. 13, *A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario*, Mowat Energy, Feb. 2015

⁷⁷ Pg. 22, *Energy East, The Economic Benefits of TransCanada's Canadian Mainline Conversion Project*, Deloitte & Touche LLP, September 2013

⁷⁸ A more complete look at all the views expressed during the consultation can be found on the OEB's Energy East Website: <http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca/html/oeben/gyeast/resources.cfm#VVNcDG8DmMM>



“ OIL IS A FACT OF LIFE AND WE HAVE TO FIND A SAFER WAY TO MOVE IT. THE NEW JOBS CREATED THROUGH THE REBUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ENERGY EAST PIPELINE WILL BE A BIG PLUS FOR ONTARIO.

[THUNDER BAY PARTICIPANT]

Others believed the Project would stimulate broader economic benefits through a reduction in the cost of fuel and a reduction in Canada's dependency on foreign oil.

“ WE BELIEVE THAT THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF ENERGY EAST HAVE BEEN OVERSTATED AND EXAGGERATED.

[THUNDER BAY PARTICIPANT]

Many participants at the community meetings said the benefits would be mostly short term and that most of the local jobs would go to non-locals and vanish after the conversion and construction of the pipeline is finished. Other participants pointed out that this happens with all construction jobs.

“ EVERY CONSTRUCTION JOB, EVEN WHEN THE BOYS BUILT THE PYRAMIDS, IS A TEMPORARY JOB. ONCE THE PYRAMID'S DONE, YOU MOVE ON.

[CANADA'S BUILDING TRADES UNIONS]

Some participants questioned why more of the crude oil produced in western Canada is not refined in Canada, instead of exported abroad. They said jobs are being shipped overseas along with the crude oil.

A number of participants at the community meetings said that more jobs could be created if Canada invested in alternative energy projects instead of pipelines. One person said this would create seven times more jobs than the equivalent investment in fossil fuels.



A number of organizations submitted written comments on the expected economic benefits of Energy East. These organizations believed that Energy East would create manufacturing jobs in Ontario and bolster long-term economic growth in Ontario and across Canada.

6.3 WORK OF TECHNICAL ADVISOR

The OEB engaged Mowat Energy, the Energy Research Hub of the Mowat Centre (Mowat Energy), to review the existing studies and analyze any long-term economic risks and opportunities that might not be included. Mowat Energy concluded that the Conference Board likely overestimated Energy East's economic impact in Ontario. It said in the long term, the Project could be neutral or even negative when a broader analysis is conducted⁷⁹. Its report⁸⁰ found that all three studies by CERI, Deloitte, and the Conference Board overemphasized the economic benefits anticipated to flow to Ontario and did not include any of the risks. "The results from the previous studies should be understood as suggested or plausible, rather than predictive⁸¹."

Many of the reasons for Mowat Energy's concerns come from the very nature of the input-output models that were used:

- input-output models do not take into account any potential negative impacts of the Project;
- because they do not take into account shortages of labour or resources, input-output models tend to overestimate the indirect and induced job creation and other benefits;
- the use of the most recent 2009 trade figures from Statistics Canada do not account for the manufacturing slowdown in Ontario in recent years; and
- increases in municipal property taxes are overstated, as most of the Project in Ontario will involve the conversion of an existing pipeline.

Mowat Energy outlined a number of additional long term policy risks that were not captured by the Conference Board report. These include the risk that increased oil exports will push up the value of the Canadian dollar, hurting the province's manufacturing sector. An increase in oil exports could also exacerbate Ontario's unequal treatment under the federal Equalization Program.

⁷⁹ Pg. 39, *A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario*, Mowat Energy, Feb. 2015

⁸⁰ *A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario*, Mowat Energy, Feb. 2015

⁸¹ Pg. 38, *ibid*



6.4 WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON MOWAT ENERGY'S ANALYSIS

Three organizations, CERI, Conference Board, and Deloitte submitted written comments on the analysis done by Mowat Energy. These organizations had similar concerns. CERI, for instance, said that despite the well-known limitations of economic impact analysis highlighted by Mowat Energy, the results provide important information for decision makers on the economic impacts of projects⁸². Deloitte said that, while Mowat Energy has criticisms of the input-output model, it did not suggest an alternative model that would better estimate the economic impact of the Project⁸³.

The Conference Board said⁸⁴:

- the status quo of the supply chain is as valid as any other assumption as to how supply chains would be organized in the future. Further, this assumption may understate the impacts rather than inflate them;
- the assumption regarding the availability of workers to undertake the Project is valid. Construction workers should be able to adjust to swings in activity caused by the Project, just as construction workers have in the past. It was noted that Ontario has the largest construction workforce in the country and that the peak employment for Energy East in Ontario would amount to just 1.3% of the province's construction jobs;
- using the 2009 version of Statistics Canada's input-output model will likely lead to the indirect economic impacts for Ontario being underestimated rather than overestimated; and
- it did use a discount rate in the economic impact calculations. It used the inflation rate so that the impacts are reported in 2013 dollars.

6.5 OEB'S ADVICE TO MINISTER

Even though almost half of Energy East runs through Ontario, the OEB believes the pipeline will result in only modest economic benefits for the province. As with all pipelines, the benefits will largely accrue to the region producing the goods going into the pipeline and the region taking the goods out of it.

⁸² Canadian Energy Research Institute submission, April 24, 2015

⁸³ Deloitte submission, April 23, 2015

⁸⁴ Conference Board of Canada submission, April 13, 2015



We recognize that economic benefits that will occur in Ontario will likely materialize in the following areas:

- short term: construction jobs, apprenticeships and training; and
- long term: tax revenues, permanent jobs, a better trained local workforce.

This report has noted before that there is uncertainty with long-term forecasts and modelling, and that long-term economic impacts cannot be quantified with any certainty. Regardless, we believe there is an imbalance between the risks of the Project and the expected benefits for Ontarians.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that, in light of the modest economic benefits from the pipeline's development and operation, the economic concerns over pipeline capacity and access to natural gas supplies assume increasing importance for Ontarians. In order to ensure that Ontario's gas consumers are not harmed by Energy East, Ontario must be assured there is sufficient pipeline capacity and access to natural gas to meet Ontario's medium- and long-term needs.

7 CONCLUSION



*AFTER INPUT FROM ONTARIANS AND THE ADVICE
OF OUR TECHNICAL ADVISORS, THE OEB HAS MADE
A NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS ABOUT ENERGY
EAST AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR ONTARIO.*

We have provided our advice in response to the Minister's request that we help inform Ontario's intervention in the NEB proceeding. The advice is based on TransCanada's application filed with the National Energy Board on October 30, 2014 and additional technical material filed on January 30, 2015.

The following summary contains the highlights of the OEB's advice to the government. A more complete discussion can be found at the end of the relevant sections of this report.

BALANCING RISKS AND BENEFITS FOR ONTARIANS

Even though almost half of Energy East runs through Ontario, the OEB believes the pipeline will result in only modest economic benefits for the province. As with all pipelines, the benefits will largely accrue to the region producing the goods going into the pipeline and the region taking the goods out of it. This leads to an imbalance between the economic and environmental risks of the Project, and the expected benefits for Ontarians. While there may be economic benefits, Energy East has costs and risks that Ontarians, and the province's natural gas consumers, do not currently have to bear. As a result, their concerns about access to natural gas, pipeline safety and the natural environment assume an increased importance.

The OEB's advice is set out below, and is intended to ensure a better balance between the risks and benefits for Ontarians.

IMPACTS ON ONTARIO NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS

Even with TransCanada's Eastern Mainline Pipeline, consumers are rightly concerned that the reduction in pipeline capacity in eastern Ontario would create a capacity shortfall. This shortfall would decrease their access to supply and increase their price of natural gas. While there may be economic benefits, Energy East has costs and risks that Ontario consumers currently do not have to bear.

A report commissioned by the OEB states that Energy East will likely increase the price of gas during the months of December, January and February in eastern Ontario by an average of 12% between 2016 and 2035.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that:

- TransCanada should update its gas demand, supply and price forecasts to reflect current and projected market conditions and the delays that have been announced in the Project. TransCanada's calculation of the expected costs and benefits of the Project should also be updated to reflect these delays. This update should also include specific tolling impacts for Ontario customers. Ongoing market monitoring is essential;

- Ontario consumers need to be assured that enough pipeline capacity and natural gas supply will be available to meet Ontario's medium- and long-term needs, particularly in eastern Ontario. TransCanada needs to ensure that transportation capacity requirements are appropriately established; and
- Ontario natural gas consumers should not subsidize the Energy East oil pipeline. The tolls for Ontario shippers should match the costs of the services they purchase.

IMPACTS ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Ontarians are worried about the possibility of an oil spill and the damage it could cause to their rivers, lakes and streams. The OEB believes that TransCanada needs to assess whether it is appropriate to take a route chosen for a natural gas pipeline and use it for the transportation of crude oil.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that:

CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

- where the existing pipeline route may be too close to Highly Sensitive Receptors, TransCanada should reroute the pipeline or justify why rerouting is not necessary, listing the specific mitigation measures that will be used to protect the environmentally sensitive areas;
- TransCanada should study the alternative railway route, near the CP rail line, for the new pipeline that it proposes to build close to the St. Lawrence River. It should use the 10 criteria listed in its Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment to evaluate the alternative railway route against the currently planned route using, as well as its proximity to the St. Lawrence River; and
- TransCanada should reroute the pipeline to follow the railway route or justify why rerouting is not necessary, including a listing of the specific mitigation measures that will be used to protect the Highly Sensitive Receptors.

ENSURE COMMUNITY INPUT

- TransCanada should work with local communities and Ontario's First Nations and Métis to develop a list of all the environmentally sensitive areas, also known as Highly Sensitive Receptors;
- TransCanada should overlay the Highly Sensitive Receptors with the comprehensive mapping of spill trajectories it has promised to develop for the entire length of the pipeline; and
- TransCanada should use the map of the spill trajectories near Highly Sensitive Receptors and consult with local communities and Ontario's First Nations and Métis on the designation of "significant water crossings." TransCanada should pay special attention to Nipigon Lake, Trout Lake, the Ottawa River, the Rideau River, the Oxford-Marsh Aquifer, the Nepean Aquifer, and other areas where there is elevated public concern.

IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Ontarians are concerned about Energy East's impact on upstream and downstream emissions of greenhouse gases, especially since the National Energy Board will only look at the emissions directly caused by the construction and operation of the pipeline. People at the community meetings said any assessment of Energy East would not be complete unless it studied the pipeline's full potential impact on climate change. That is why we added climate change to the impacts under review. While the issue of climate change is bigger than any one pipeline, or any one province, the discussion paper on climate change that the OEB commissioned is a valuable contribution that should be used as part of a broader discussion of the issue.

IMPACTS ON PIPELINE SAFETY

Participants at nearly all the Community meetings generally felt that the provisions to ensure the safety of the Energy East Pipeline needed to be strengthened. They understood that the effects of an oil spill on Ontario's wildlife and water would be far more profound than the impacts associated from a natural gas pipeline failure.

The OEB says the primary integrity-related issue for Energy East is the potential for stress corrosion cracking on four sections near the communities of Ignace, Martin, Nipigon and Jellicoe that are coated with polyethylene tape. It also notes that the natural gas pipeline planned for conversion generally has a higher resistance to cracking and fracture than a newly installed oil pipeline.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that:

MINIMIZE THE LIKELIHOOD OF A PIPELINE FAILURE

- TransCanada needs to demonstrate the reliability of the in-line inspection tools that will be used to detect cracks on the four tape-coated sections of Energy East;
- TransCanada should hydrostatically test section MLV 58-59 to determine the integrity of that section, and the reliability of its in-line inspection; and
- TransCanada should do an engineering assessment on the risk of damage to the converted section were a failure to occur in an adjacent gas pipeline. In particular, the assessment should focus on where the gas pipelines cross or are in close proximity to the converted pipeline carrying oil. Where the risk is considered unacceptable, mitigation measures should be put in place.

MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A PIPELINE FAILURE

- TransCanada needs to demonstrate that, in event of a spill, the amount of oil that could be released is as low as reasonably practicable;
- TransCanada should provide more details of its Valve Siting Optimization Process, including whether a particular valve configuration effectively mitigates risk;
- TransCanada should use the latest generation of leak detection systems and these systems should exceed the provisions of Annex E of CSA Z662;
- TransCanada should work with First Nation, Métis and local communities to provide first responders with the information they need about the trajectory of spills at specific sites, along with the type of oil carried by the pipeline. It should also perform response capability assessments, including emergency drills, to demonstrate that it will be able to respond effectively and minimize the damage from spills; and
- TransCanada must demonstrate its financial ability (and associated guarantees) to cover the response, clean up and remediation costs in event of a spill, knowing that these costs could easily surpass \$1 billion.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Participants at the Community Meetings appreciated the OEB's consultation and review process. The process raised awareness and the desire for ongoing engagement with TransCanada on the operation of Energy East, in particular on pipeline safety and emergency response. The OEB believes community engagement needs to be long lasting and treated as an important part of the life-cycle approach of operating Energy East.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that:

- TransCanada needs to ensure community engagement in the definition of "significant water crossings" and any possible rerouting around environmentally sensitive areas; and
- TransCanada should continue its community engagement effort in the ongoing monitoring of the Project. TransCanada should be accountable to the local communities for its monitoring and emergency response measures.

IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

There is widespread opposition to Energy East in Ontario's First Nation and Métis communities. They are concerned that an oil spill would contaminate their local lakes and rivers, a resource they consider to be "the lifeblood of Mother Earth." They also feel neither TransCanada nor the National Energy Board has respected their treaty or Aboriginal rights.

The OEB therefore advises the Minister that:

- The Province of Ontario should encourage the NEB to insist that all Aboriginal and treaty rights are respected at the Energy East hearing, as well as the duty to consult.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bbl	barrel
Bpd	barrels per day
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
Canadian Mainline	an existing natural gas transmission system in Canada, owned and operated by TransCanada, made up of several parallel natural gas pipelines that carry natural gas from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east to Québec
Cathodic protection	as corrosion is an electrochemical process occurring at an anode, cathodic protection turns the entire pipeline into a cathode by applying a low voltage direct current to the entire structure, thereby eliminating corrosion
CEA Act 2012	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012
Check valve	a valve designed to permit flow in a single direction only; fluid flow in the desired direction opens the valve, while a backflow causes the valve to close automatically
CO₂	carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas

Concentric	Concentric Energy Advisors
Concentric Report	Direct Evidence of John J. Reed, Concentric Energy Advisors, Inc., filed by TransCanada in September 20
Conference Board Report	<i>Energy East Pipeline Project: Understanding the Economic Report Benefits for Canada and its Regions</i> , Conference Board of Canada, September 2014
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CSA Z662	a mandatory Canadian standard that regulates the design, construction, operation and maintenance of oil and gas pipelines
Design Day	refers to the daily gas demand that results in an area due to extreme cold weather conditions. Design day demand is usually determined from the actual demand on the coldest day over a given time interval, such as 20 or 30 years, and the expected growth in demand over time. Gas utilities typically plan their gas supply to meet a design day demand in the winter.
Diluted Bitumen	heavy crude oil from the Canadian oil sands; bitumen would not flow through a pipeline efficiently so it is mixed with dilutes such as natural gas condensate, naphtha or a mix of other light hydrocarbons
Discount Rate	a discount rate recognizes that a current amount of money will be worth less in the future, because of inflation and the cost of capital

Downstream Emissions	greenhouse gas emissions associated with the end use activities from the consumption of refined petroleum products
Duty to Consult	a legal requirement that the Crown must consult with First Nation and Métis peoples on projects that may affect their Aboriginal or treaty rights
Eastern Ontario Triangle (EOT)	the segment of TransCanada's Mainline system that runs east of North Bay and consists of pipelines that form a triangle connecting North Bay, Maple (near Toronto) and Iroquois, Ontario
Energy East Pipeline	a proposal to build a new oil pipeline and convert an existing natural gas pipeline to oil service; to carry crude oil from Hardisty, Alberta to Saint John, New Brunswick
Engineering Assessment (EA)	an assessment, using engineering principles, of variables that affect the fitness for service or integrity of a pipeline
EPP	an environmental protection plan
ERP	an emergency response plan
ESA	Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment; an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project, and any adverse consequences
Fatigue	the weakening and eventual fracture (cracking) of a material through repeated or fluctuating stresses
FBE	a fusion bonded epoxy coating for pipelines that resists water and prevents corrosion

Firm Service Customer	a customer who has a transportation capacity contract giving it the right to receive natural gas on an uninterrupted basis for a fixed length of time
FTE	full time equivalent; one person working at a full-time job for one year
GDP	gross domestic product; a measurement of the goods and service produced by a country or smaller jurisdiction such as a province
GHG	greenhouse gas emissions; a compound capable of absorbing infrared radiation, trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere; greenhouse gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect, which ultimately leads to global warming
Ha	hectare; a unit of area measurement that is equal to 10,000 square metres
HSR	Highly Sensitive Receptor; an environmentally sensitive area that can include commercially navigable waterways, populated areas or municipal water intakes
Hydrostatic testing	testing the safety of sections of a pipeline by filling the pipeline with water and increasing the pressure to a level above the maximum operating pressure of the pipeline
IHS Report	<i>Supply and Market Study for Energy East Project</i> , prepared by IHS Inc. September 2014
ILI	the in-line inspection of a pipeline using electronic instruments or tools that travel along the interior of the pipe

Issues List	a list of the issues that the NEB will examine in detail in a hearing
Joule	a measurement of the energy required to produce one watt of power for one second
Keystone XL	a pipeline proposed by TransCanada that would carry crude oil from Hardisty, Alberta to Steel City, Nebraska
km	kilometre
kt	kilotonne
kW	kilowatt
LDS	leak detection system
LNG	liquefied natural gas
Market Hub	a liquid, transparent market centre with many buyers and sellers
m³	cubic metre
m³/d	cubic metres per day
MMBtu	million British thermal units; British thermal units (BTUs) are a unit of energy, with one BTU being approximately equivalent to 1,055 joules
MMCFD	million cubic feet per day
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNR	Ontario's Ministry of Natural Resources

MECC	Ontario's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MW	megawatt; a unit of power equal to one million watts
NEB	National Energy Board
NPS	Nominal Pipe Size; diameter of pipeline based on inches
North Bay Shortcut	the segment of the TransCanada Mainline from North Bay, Ontario to west of Iroquois, Ontario
Northern Gateway	a proposed pipeline to carry crude oil from Alberta to Kitimat, British Columbia
Northern Ontario Line	the segment of TransCanada's Mainline that stretches from Manitoba-Ontario border (Geraldton, Ontario) to North Bay, Ontario
Notch toughness	as the notch toughness of a material increases, so does its resistance to the beginning and the spread of a fracture
Ontario East Segment	a new segment of Energy East to be built between Iroquois, Ontario and the Ontario-Québec border
OEB	the Ontario Energy Board
OPR	the Onshore Pipeline Regulations of the National Energy Board
Petajoule	a measurement of energy; one petajoule equals one quadrillion joules
Polyethylene tape coating	a flexible plastic tape or sheet that is applied on a pipeline to prevent corrosion; one side of the tape has a polymer adhesive

Prairies Line	the segment of TransCanada's Mainline that runs from Alberta to the Manitoba-Ontario border
Project	The proposed Energy East Pipeline
Québec Segment	a section of newly constructed pipeline proposed for Energy East that extends from the Ontario-Québec border to the Québec-New Brunswick border
Shipper	a large volume customer that contracts directly with TransCanada for pipeline capacity on the TransCanada Mainline system; large volume customers include Local Distribution Companies such as Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc., Union Gas Limited and Gaz Métro, industrial customers and electricity generators
Smart Pig	an internal or in-line inspection gauge that is run through pipelines to check for corrosion
Stress Corrosion Cracking	environmentally-assisted cracking produced by the action of corrosion and stress
Tcf	a trillion cubic feet of natural gas
TEK	the traditional ecological knowledge of First Nations and Métis
TDR	Technical Data Reports
TJ	terajoule; a measurement of energy; one trillion joules
TLRU	Traditional Land and Resource Use

Trans Mountain Pipeline	a proposal to expand an existing pipeline between Pipeline Edmonton and Vancouver British Columbia
TransCanada	TransCanada PipeLines Limited
Transfer Agreement	the agreement between TransCanada and Energy East to transfer natural gas assets from TransCanada Mainline to Energy East
Transfer price	the value of the sections of the TransCanada Mainline that will be transferred to Energy East
TSB	the federal Transportation Safety Board of Canada
Upstream Emissions	greenhouse gas emissions associated with the activities from the development of the oil sands
WCS	Western Canadian Select, a grade of crude oil
WCSB	Western Canada Sedimentary Basin
WTI	West Texas Intermediate, a grade of crude oil

APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL REPORTS AND SUMMARY REPORTS OF THE COMMUNITY DISCUSSIONS

As noted in the report, the OEB relied on the work of technical advisors, and its Community Discussions, respectively. Copies of these reports may be obtained from OntarioEnergyBoard.ca.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

"Energy East Oil Pipeline Potential Implications on Ontario Natural Gas Consumers"
prepared by Elenchus Research Associates Inc.

"Impact of Energy East on Ontario Natural Gas Prices" prepared by ICF Consulting Canada

"Assessment of Impacts on the Natural Environment" prepared by DNV GL

"Discussion Paper: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from the Energy East Pipeline Project" prepared by Navius Research Inc.

"Assessment of Impacts on Pipeline Safety" prepared by DNV GL

"A Review of the Economic Impact of Energy East on Ontario" prepared by Mowat Energy, The Mowat Centre's Energy Research Hub

SUMMARY REPORTS

"Ontario Energy Board Energy East Consultation and Review Part Two Summary"
prepared by Swerhun Facilitation

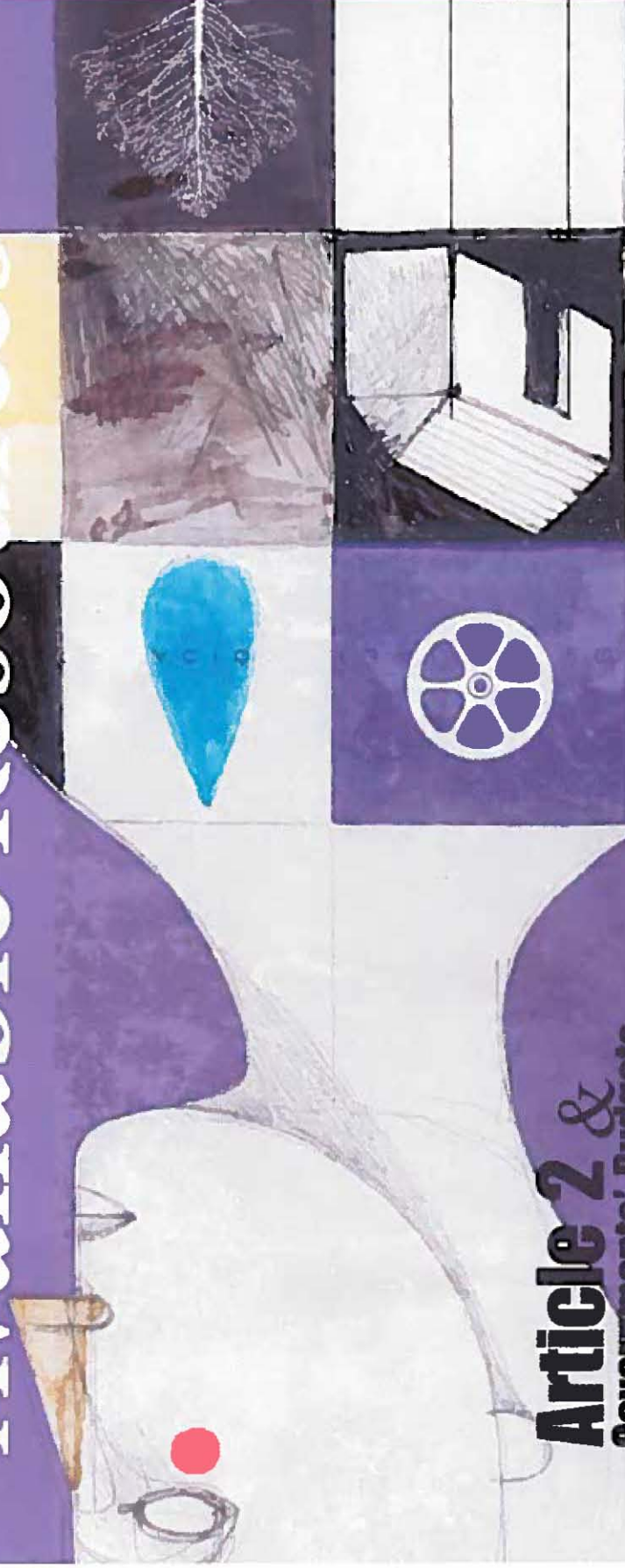
"Summary Report: Part Two of the First Nation and Métis Community Discussions re:
TransCanada's Proposed Energy East Pipeline" prepared by John Beaucage, Principal
Counsel Public Affairs

The Use of Maximum Available Resources

Article 2 & Governments' Budgets

ICESCR Article 2(1):

Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, [...] especially economic and technical, to **the maximum of its available resources**, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means [...]



What does the obligation to use the maximum of available resources in article 2 mean?

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is the body that provides the most authoritative interpretation of the meaning of article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The CESCR is charged with overseeing implementation of the ICESCR. States that have ratified the ICESCR must, as part of their treaty obligations, report regularly to the CESCR on steps they have taken to implement the treaty and on the status of the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights in the country.

The Committee makes comments and recommendations on each country report. These comments and recommendations often set out the Committee's best understanding of the meaning of specific treaty provisions. Occasionally, the Committee will also issue a "General Comment" (GC) on a topic that has arisen repeatedly during its deliberations in order to provide greater clarity to governments and others as to the meaning of specific rights and obligations in the ICESCR.

At various points in these recommendations and General Comments, the CESCR has made reference to the government obligation to use the maximum of available resources to realize ESC rights, explaining where and how they believe a government has complied or failed to comply with this obligation. From these various sources, it is possible to distil the Committee's understanding of the obligation. This booklet elaborates on those interpretations that have most direct bearing on governments' budgets.

N.B. While this booklet focuses on the obligation to use the maximum of available resources (MAR), it is essential when addressing an issue to consider the MAR obligation in conjunction with the other two obligations in article 2—progressive achievement of the realization of ESC rights and non-discrimination. The meaning and implications of these two other obligations can only be properly understood, and complied with, in conjunction with MAR—and vice versa.

Mobilize as many resources as possible

The obligation to use the maximum of available resources (MAR) means that a government must do all that it can to mobilize resources within the country in order to have funds available to progressively realize ESC rights. While any country typically has a range of potential resources (human, natural, etc.), the financial resources represented by the government's budget are key to realizing ESC rights.

The MAR obligation means that as long as fuller realization of ESC rights requires that more government resources be devoted to it, the government must make all possible efforts to raise as much revenue domestically as it can, without, of course, undermining the long-term viability of the economy. This means that

the government must make every effort to collect all taxes and other revenue due it, all the while complying with the obligations of progressive realization and non-discrimination, and ensuring that people have access to the relevant information.

A government may believe that not taxing the economy heavily will better realize people's ESC rights. Human rights obligations do not prohibit governments from pursuing such a course. The MAR obligation does mean, however, that if a government chooses to go this route, it must be able to show that this economic policy choice has, in fact, been more effective in realizing people's ESC rights than a heavier tax regime would have been.

Many countries simply do not have enough of their own resources to fully realize their people's rights. The MAR obligation means that where domestic resources are scarce, the government must do all it can to secure international assistance, including Official Development Assistance (ODA) so as to better be able to realize rights.

Incurring debt may also give government access to additional resources, and thus should be considered as one means of complying with MAR. However, it is essential to consider carefully the likely human rights impact of taking on more debt. Repayment of the debt can in the longer term cut into the resources available for ESC rights. The terms of the debt (e.g., high interest rates) may also have severe long-term consequences. In addition, it is essential to consider the use to be made of the funds. Will they go to ESC rights-related areas? Will they be invested so as to enhance the productivity of society in the long term or will they be squandered?



Give due priority to ESC rights

The CESCR has said that the MAR obligation means that governments must give “due priority” to ESC rights in the use of their resources. For a government’s budget this means that allocations and expenditures should be directed to ESC rights-related areas as a matter of priority.

To determine whether a government is giving ESC rights such “due priority,” it is useful to consider the share of the budget going to ESC rights-related areas, particularly when this share is compared to need. It can also be useful to compare this share across similarly-situated countries.

To assess whether a government is complying with its MAR obligation, it is also necessary to look at the composition of the funds directed to ESC rights-related areas. Priority should be given *within* these areas to meeting the government’s “core obligations” (as defined by the CESCR in its General Comments). In health, for example, these include reproductive health care and immunization (GC 14). When funds are needed to meet these core obligations, spending on lower priority items within ESC rights-related areas can amount a failure to comply with MAR.

It can be difficult to define precisely what constitutes “ESC rights-related” areas. Spending that is more directly related to such as health, water, food and education generally qualifies. However, funding in other areas, such as roads, for example, can also fall in this area if an important benefit of the roads will be to enable small farmers to bring their produce to market more easily (right to food). Funding for the tourism sector can be ESC rights-related if it is targeted to creating good jobs (right to work).

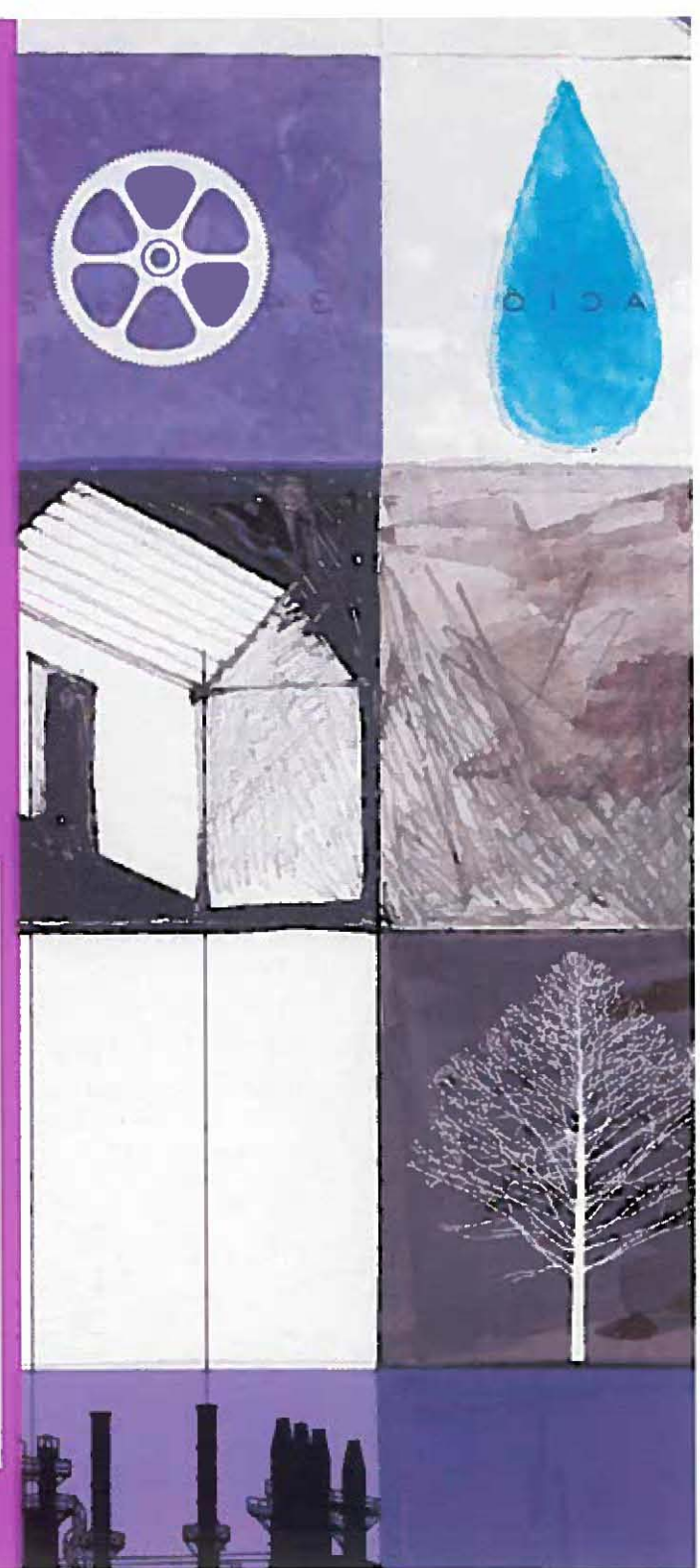


Expenditures must be efficient

Wasting funds amounts to a failure to use the maximum of available resources. Funds can be wasted in a number of ways, including:

- The government may pay more than it should for goods and services, or it may get poor quality for the funds spent.
- Waste also occurs when the government buys unnecessary items or items that are not useful for meeting priority needs. (See case study on *The Use of Maximum Available Resources: Expenditures on non-essential items*.)
- The government may decide that certain goods and services are needed to address a problem, while sound research points to other goods and services as more appropriate.
- When a department or agency receives its funding near the end of the fiscal year, it may spend it quickly, without sufficient thought.

The CESCR has said that a failure to spend funds efficiently may amount to a failure to comply with MAR. However, some expenditures that could be required from a human rights perspective—for example, for developing and maintaining health clinics in remote rural areas—might be considered an “inefficient” use of resources by some economists. Such clinics would be expensive to develop and maintain; more people would likely benefit if a similar amount of money were spent in a more densely-populated urban area. Because a larger number of people would potentially benefit, some economists would consider the latter a more “efficient” use of funds. It is important for human rights advocates to understand the different uses economists make of the word “efficient,” be clear about which of those uses are human rights-“friendly” and which are not, and argue against “efficient” expenditures that do not advance, and may even undercut, human rights by failing, for example, to ensure that the rights of marginalized groups are respected.





Expenditures must be effective

To comply with its MAR obligations, a government must spend its money effectively. The expenditures must have the *effect* of enhancing people's enjoyment of their rights.

This means that even if a government spends its money efficiently, intending to realize people's rights, it would be failing to meet its MAR obligations if the spending does not, in fact, help increase people's enjoyment of their rights. In such a situation the government should look at its plans, the design of its programs and activities as well as their implementation, to determine how the spending might more effectively realize people's rights. (See case study on *The Use of Maximum Available Resources: Expenditures on items that are not effective in guaranteeing rights.*)

Corruption can take many forms. Government agencies may, for example, buy goods and services from friends of employees at inflated prices, or funds may be siphoned off at various stops along the way from the national treasury down to the point of service delivery. Whatever shape or form it takes, failure by a government to tackle corruption is also a failure to comply with its obligation to use the maximum of available resources to advance ESC rights, because the funds that have been diverted or misused are wasted funds.

Funds allocated for ESC rights must be fully spent

Under-spending is a common problem in many countries. There are a number of reasons why this occurs. They include:

- A lack of capacity within government. This capacity gap may slow down implementation or result in a program never being implemented at all.

- A department or agency may receive additional funding towards the end of the fiscal year and may not be able to spend it by year-end due to, for instance, lengthy procurement procedures.
- Programs may be designed or structured in such a way as to make it difficult or impossible for people eligible for the program to claim its benefits.
- While funds may be allocated for a specific program, there may be reluctance within the government to see the program realized. Funds may be disbursed slowly, if at all.
- While a donor may have agreed to provide funding for specific sectors, all or some of the funding may never materialize.

The CESCR has said that funds allocated for ESC rights must be fully spent. Thus, under-spending of such funds would constitute a failure by a government to comply with its MAR obligations. In such a case, the government must identify the reasons for the under-spending and do

its utmost to correct the problems that lead to it. (See case study on *The Use of Maximum Available Resources: Under-expenditure resulting from barriers to access and lack of governmental capacity*.)

Funds allocated for ESC rights-related programs must not be diverted to other areas

A budget as approved by a legislature may reflect solid human rights priorities. However, during the course of a fiscal year funds in a budget may be moved from one program or department to another and occasionally even from one ministry to another. The MAR obligation means that, even when it is otherwise legal to move funds in this way, it is not acceptable if it involves moving ESC rights-related funds to pay for non-ESC rights related programs, goods and services. Similarly, it is not acceptable to use needed funds that are allocated to meet core obligations within an ESC rights-related area to cover non-priority expenses.

Moving funds between different ESC rights areas may also raise issues related to the obligation of progressive realization. If, for example, funds are moved from education to health, this may result in retrogression with respect to realization of the right to education.



Discussion in this booklet draws on the extensive research on article 2 obligations, and specifically on the maximum available resources obligation, in M. Magdalena Sepúlveda, *The Nature of the Obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, Antwerpen: Intersentia (2003), 313-319. It also draws on the Limburg Principles (<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/48abd5790.html>) and the CESCR document, "An Evaluation of the Obligation to Take Steps to the 'Maximum Available Resources' under an Optional Protocol to the Covenant," E/C.12/2007/1 (10 May 2007).

The Article 2 project

This booklet is part of the *Article 2 & Governments' Budgets* handbook. The handbook has been developed by the Article 2 Project, a working group housed first at the Partnership Initiative of the International Budget Partnership (IBP), and then at the Global Movement for Budget Transparency, Accountability and Participation. The project aims to enhance understanding of the implications of article 2 of the ICESCR for how governments should develop their budgets, raise revenue and undertake expenditures.

Article 2 of the ICESCR sets out that governments are obligated to "[...]take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, [...] **to the maximum of its available resources**, with a view to **achieving progressively** the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant [...], **without discrimination** of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

This handbook is, primarily, a resource for civil society organizations, human rights commissions, and even legislators, to hold governments to account for their human rights obligations. Download the complete handbook at:

www.internationalbudget.org/publications/ESCRArticle2.

Authors: Ann Blyberg and Helena Hofbauer

February 2014



TAB 2

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada[Home](#) → [Census Program](#) → [Data products, 2016 Census](#) → [Census Profile, 2016 Census](#)→ [Search results for "Caledon East"](#)→ [Toronto \[Census metropolitan area\], Ontario and Ontario \[Province\]](#)

Census Profile, 2016 Census

Toronto [Census metropolitan area], Ontario and Ontario [Province]

Topic:

All data

☒ Counts ☐ Rates

Submit



Related data ▾

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Population and dwellings						
Population, 2016 ¹	5,928,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	13,448,494	... (not applicable)	...
Population, 2011 ¹	5,583,064	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	12,851,821	... (not applicable)	...
Population percentage change, 2011 to 2016	6.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.6	... (not applicable)	...
Total private dwellings ²	2,235,145	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,598,391	... (not applicable)	...
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	2,135,909	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,174	... (not applicable)	...
Population density per square kilometre	1,003.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14.8	... (not applicable)	...
Land area in square kilometres	5,905.84	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	908,699.33	... (not applicable)	...
Age characteristics						
Total - Age groups and average age of the population - 100% data ⁴	5,928,040	2,876,755	3,051,290	13,448,495	6,559,390	6,8
0 to 14 years	985,615	505,690	479,920	2,207,970	1,131,615	1,0

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
0 to 4 years	310,070	158,835	151,235	697,360	357,300	3
5 to 9 years	338,320	173,665	164,660	756,085	387,320	3
10 to 14 years	337,220	173,190	164,035	754,530	387,000	3
15 to 64 years	4,083,850	1,988,910	2,094,935	8,988,865	4,412,115	4,5
15 to 19 years	366,525	188,790	177,735	811,670	416,730	3
20 to 24 years	411,945	210,445	201,500	894,390	457,815	4
25 to 29 years	424,345	209,785	214,560	874,350	436,345	4
30 to 34 years	419,845	201,620	218,220	864,765	420,800	4
35 to 39 years	406,175	190,620	215,555	842,485	402,900	4
40 to 44 years	414,490	195,580	218,910	871,875	418,465	4
45 to 49 years	440,145	210,225	229,920	937,385	453,105	4
50 to 54 years	460,465	225,115	235,350	1,056,345	517,170	5
55 to 59 years	407,175	198,170	209,005	989,460	482,280	5
60 to 64 years	332,740	158,560	174,175	846,145	406,505	4
65 years and over	858,580	382,150	476,435	2,251,655	1,015,655	1,2
65 to 69 years	280,910	132,275	148,635	737,745	352,475	3
70 to 74 years	197,490	91,745	105,745	528,645	250,455	2
75 to 79 years	151,925	68,045	83,880	393,010	179,810	2
80 to 84 years	113,220	49,005	64,215	291,185	126,825	1
85 years and over	115,030	41,080	73,955	301,075	106,090	1
85 to 89 years	72,340	28,160	44,175	188,470	73,045	1
90 to 94 years	33,400	10,570	22,835	88,390	27,400	
95 to 99 years	8,030	2,115	5,915	21,210	5,150	
100 years and over	1,270	230	1,040	3,005	495	
Total - Distribution (%) of the population by broad age groups - 100% data	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 to 14 years	16.6	17.6	15.7	16.4	17.3	
15 to 64 years	68.9	69.1	68.7	66.8	67.3	
65 years and over	14.5	13.3	15.6	16.7	15.5	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
85 years and over	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	
Average age of the population	39.7	38.7	40.6	41.0	40.0	
Median age of the population	39.4	38.2	40.4	41.3	40.2	
Household and dwelling characteristics						
Total - Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data ⁵	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Single-detached house	846,405	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,807,380	... (not applicable)	.
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	626,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	886,705	... (not applicable)	.
Other attached dwelling ⁶	661,955	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,460,200	... (not applicable)	.
Semi-detached house	158,815	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	289,975	... (not applicable)	.
Row house	195,245	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	460,425	... (not applicable)	.
Apartment or flat in a duplex	89,975	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	176,080	... (not applicable)	.
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	214,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	522,810	... (not applicable)	.
Other single-attached house	3,555	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,910	... (not applicable)	.
Movable dwelling ⁷	640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,890	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Private households by household size - 100% data ⁸	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	.
1 person	519,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,300	... (not applicable)	.
2 persons	598,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,693,525	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
3 persons	373,775	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	834,260	... (not applicable)	.
4 persons	377,170	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	796,320	... (not applicable)	.
5 or more persons	266,470	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	503,775	... (not applicable)	.
Number of persons in private households	5,862,855	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	13,242,160	... (not applicable)	.
Average household size	2.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.6	... (not applicable)	.
Marital status						
Total - Marital status for the population aged 15 years and over - 100% data ⁹	4,942,430	2,371,060	2,571,365	11,240,525	5,427,775	5,8
Married or living common law	2,758,170	1,378,855	1,379,315	6,438,085	3,219,290	3,2
Married	2,466,925	1,230,930	1,235,995	5,531,930	2,764,275	2,7
Living common law	291,240	147,925	143,320	906,155	455,015	4
Not married and not living common law	2,184,260	992,210	1,192,050	4,802,440	2,208,485	2,5
Never married	1,537,495	798,270	739,220	3,182,785	1,689,180	1,4
Separated	130,030	51,235	78,795	328,675	138,140	1
Divorced	271,530	97,385	174,150	653,835	252,900	4
Widowed	245,200	45,310	199,890	637,150	128,265	5
Family characteristics						
Total - Census families in private households by family size - 100% data ¹⁰	1,625,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,782,540	... (not applicable)	.
2 persons	682,915	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,815,000	... (not applicable)	.
3 persons	397,625	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	844,545	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
4 persons	391,440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	792,435	... (not applicable)	.
5 or more persons	153,805	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	330,560	... (not applicable)	.
Average size of census families	3.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.9	... (not applicable)	.
Total number of census families in private households - 100% data ¹¹	1,625,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,782,545	... (not applicable)	.
Total couple families	1,333,645	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,137,570	... (not applicable)	.
Married couples	1,188,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,684,735	... (not applicable)	.
Common-law couples	145,515	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	452,840	... (not applicable)	.
Total lone-parent families by sex of parent	292,150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	644,975	... (not applicable)	.
Female parent	241,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	518,480	... (not applicable)	.
Male parent	50,325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	126,495	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Couple census families in private households - 100% data	1,333,645	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,137,565	... (not applicable)	.
Couples without children	509,835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,428,575	... (not applicable)	.
Couples with children	823,805	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,708,995	... (not applicable)	.
1 child	312,605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	658,305	... (not applicable)	.
2 children	366,295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	738,710	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
3 or more children	144,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	311,975	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Lone-parent census families in private households - 100% data	292,145	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	644,975	... (not applicable)	.
1 child	173,080	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	386,425	... (not applicable)	.
2 children	85,025	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	186,240	... (not applicable)	.
3 or more children	34,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,310	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Persons not in census families in private households - 100% data	923,210	415,830	507,380	2,139,825	990,525	1,1
Household type						
Total - Private households by household type - 100% data ¹²	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
One-census-family households	1,430,535	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,481,885	... (not applicable)	.
Without children in a census family ¹³	434,860	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,311,575	... (not applicable)	.
With children in a census family ¹⁴	995,670	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,170,315	... (not applicable)	.
Multiple-census-family households	93,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	145,615	... (not applicable)	.
Non-census-family households	611,585	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,541,665	... (not applicable)	.
One-person households	519,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,305	... (not applicable)	.
Two-or-more person non-census-family households	91,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	200,365	... (not applicable)	.
Knowledge of official languages ⚠						

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Knowledge of official languages for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁵	5,883,670	2,858,785	3,024,885	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,8
English only	5,154,905	2,553,030	2,601,880	11,455,500	5,689,830	5,7
French only	4,855	2,035	2,815	40,040	17,340	
English and French	464,980	201,080	263,900	1,490,390	665,850	8
Neither English nor French	258,925	102,635	156,290	326,935	130,850	1
First official language spoken ⚠						
Total - First official language spoken for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁶	5,883,665	2,858,785	3,024,885	13,312,865	6,503,880	6,8
English	5,503,690	2,700,905	2,802,785	12,394,325	6,095,970	6,2
French	72,790	33,545	39,245	504,130	236,875	2
English and French	51,895	23,470	28,425	92,940	42,910	
Neither English nor French	255,295	100,870	154,430	321,480	128,125	1
Official language minority (number) ¹⁷	98,735	45,280	53,455	550,600	258,330	2
Official language minority (percentage) ¹⁷	1.7	1.6	1.8	4.1	4.0	
Mother tongue ⚠						
Total - Mother tongue for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁸	5,883,670	2,858,785	3,024,880	13,312,870	6,503,875	6,8
Single responses	5,645,915	2,743,825	2,902,090	12,946,960	6,327,630	6,6
Official languages	3,127,355	1,550,385	1,576,970	9,393,040	4,637,520	4,7
English	3,061,820	1,520,045	1,541,775	8,902,320	4,406,210	4,4
French	65,535	30,340	35,195	490,715	231,310	2
Non-official languages	2,518,555	1,193,440	1,325,120	3,553,920	1,690,110	1,8
Aboriginal languages	575	255	325	22,765	10,815	
Algonquian languages	400	175	230	21,235	10,175	
Blackfoot	5	10	0	10	5	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Cree-Montagnais languages	115	45	70	5,080	2,485	
Atikamekw	5	0	5	5	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	5	5	0	5	5	
Moose Cree	10	0	10	85	40	
Naskapi	5	5	0	10	5	
Northern East Cree	5	0	0	55	25	
Plains Cree	10	0	5	35	5	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	5	0	
Swampy Cree	30	10	20	355	135	
Woods Cree	5	0	0	15	10	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	55	20	35	4,500	2,255	
Eastern Algonquian languages	25	10	15	90	40	
Malecite	0	0	0	10	5	
Mi'kmaq	25	10	15	85	35	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	250	115	140	16,025	7,620	
Algonquin	5	0	0	65	30	
Ojibway	230	105	120	9,505	4,515	
Oji-Cree	10	5	5	6,310	3,015	
Ottawa (Odawa)	15	5	10	145	65	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	5	30	20	
Athabaskan languages	25	10	15	60	20	
Northern Athabaskan languages	25	10	15	55	20	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	5	0	5	0	
Chilcotin	5	0	5	5	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Dene	5	5	5	20	10	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	5	0	0	5	5	
Gwich'in	5	0	5	0	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	5	5	5	10	0	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	5	5	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	5	0	5	0	
Haida	0	5	0	0	5	
Inuit languages	35	15	20	475	165	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	5	5	
Inuktitut	30	10	20	425	145	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	45	20	
Iroquoian languages	20	5	10	710	300	
Cayuga	0	0	0	40	20	
Mohawk	15	10	5	590	255	
Oneida	5	0	5	55	15	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	5	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	5	0	0	25	15	
Salish languages	5	0	0	5	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	5	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	5	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	10	5	
Dakota	5	0	0	5	5	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	5	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	5	5	
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	5	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	5	
Wakashan languages	0	0	5	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	5	5	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	80	40	40	235	130	
Non-Aboriginal languages	2,517,980	1,193,185	1,324,795	3,531,160	1,679,300	1,8
Afro-Asiatic languages	140,140	69,950	70,195	253,830	127,720	1
Berber languages	220	130	90	725	405	
Kabyle	105	60	50	425	225	
Berber languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	115	70	45	305	180	
Cushitic languages	14,405	6,195	8,205	24,605	10,730	
Bilen	80	45	35	250	140	
Oromo	1,005	490	515	1,445	720	
Somali	13,255	5,625	7,630	22,680	9,755	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	65	35	30	225	115	
Semitic languages	125,160	63,435	61,725	227,985	116,320	1
Amharic	7,460	3,375	4,085	10,720	4,960	
Arabic	85,175	43,805	41,365	171,370	88,400	
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	10,195	4,985	5,215	14,555	7,135	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	1,845	920	925	4,795	2,365	
Harari	930	435	490	1,030	485	
Hebrew	10,390	5,560	4,830	11,575	6,220	
Maltese	3,525	1,730	1,795	5,175	2,575	
Tigrigna	4,725	2,160	2,560	7,345	3,470	
Semitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	925	465	460	1,435	705	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	355	185	175	520	265	
Austro-Asiatic languages	51,160	23,360	27,800	78,125	35,880	
Khmer (Cambodian)	3,090	1,400	1,690	7,355	3,330	
Vietnamese	48,005	21,935	26,070	70,690	32,520	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	65	25	40	85	30	
Austronesian languages	160,980	63,835	97,150	194,380	76,060	1
Bikol	470	210	260	595	260	
Cebuano	5,080	2,020	3,055	6,545	2,500	
Fijian	55	25	25	80	45	
Hiligaynon	2,320	890	1,435	2,750	1,030	
Ilocano	9,415	3,685	5,735	11,285	4,430	
Malagasy	25	15	15	100	45	
Malay	4,420	1,995	2,430	5,760	2,520	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	1,305	580	725	1,505	670	
Pangasinan	450	185	270	535	215	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	136,115	53,725	82,385	163,415	63,665	
Waray-Waray	315	105	205	405	140	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	1,015	400	610	1,400	550	
Creole languages	5,505	2,575	2,930	11,255	5,095	
Haitian Creole	200	95	110	630	290	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	3,380	1,600	1,785	8,025	3,580	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	1,920	875	1,040	2,605	1,225	
Dravidian languages	133,415	65,680	67,740	148,605	73,530	
Kannada	2,025	1,015	1,010	2,670	1,365	
Malayalam	12,530	6,430	6,100	17,140	8,795	
Tamil	109,580	53,225	56,355	117,630	57,310	
Telugu	9,015	4,880	4,135	10,820	5,895	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	275	135	140	340	165	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Hmong-Mien languages	25	10	15	525	250	
Indo-European languages	1,372,335	664,655	707,680	2,024,365	980,200	1,0
Albanian	13,260	6,615	6,645	19,045	9,535	
Armenian	12,570	6,070	6,505	15,070	7,305	
Balto-Slavic languages	261,650	119,970	141,685	410,725	188,695	2
Baltic languages	5,445	2,185	3,260	9,080	3,785	
Latvian	2,255	905	1,350	3,910	1,650	
Lithuanian	3,185	1,280	1,910	5,175	2,135	
Slavic languages	256,205	117,785	138,420	401,645	184,915	2
Belarusan	355	170	185	515	230	
Bosnian	2,750	1,330	1,415	6,370	3,125	
Bulgarian	6,945	3,350	3,590	9,095	4,355	
Croatian	16,525	7,925	8,595	31,875	15,460	
Czech	4,795	2,215	2,580	10,670	4,930	
Macedonian	12,010	5,700	6,315	15,635	7,470	
Polish	69,860	31,625	38,240	121,075	54,675	
Russian	83,105	37,735	45,375	101,100	45,630	
Serbian	21,420	10,425	10,995	41,740	20,585	
Serbo-Croatian	2,420	1,130	1,290	4,875	2,310	
Slovak	5,260	2,455	2,800	10,280	4,710	
Slovene (Slovenian)	3,705	1,630	2,075	6,740	2,995	
Ukrainian	26,550	11,840	14,710	40,375	17,760	
Slavic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	510	265	245	1,310	670	
Celtic languages	460	210	250	1,110	505	
Scottish Gaelic	165	75	90	450	210	
Welsh	150	65	85	435	180	
Celtic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	140	75	70	225	120	
Germanic languages	45,990	20,810	25,180	200,640	94,475	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Afrikaans	985	475	510	2,295	1,125	
Danish	1,570	710	855	4,265	2,010	
Dutch	8,585	4,045	4,540	51,720	24,875	
Frisian	135	60	75	1,240	630	
German	29,425	13,140	16,285	131,525	61,520	
Icelandic	85	40	45	210	100	
Norwegian	380	170	210	940	405	
Swedish	1,140	485	660	2,395	1,040	
Vlaams (Flemish)	280	110	170	2,150	925	
Yiddish	3,355	1,555	1,800	3,735	1,765	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	50	20	25	170	80	
Greek	41,225	20,005	21,215	55,415	27,305	
Indo-Iranian languages	589,495	296,750	292,745	707,845	357,350	3
Indo-Aryan languages	476,470	239,960	236,510	565,600	285,720	2
Bengali	38,325	19,275	19,045	46,810	23,615	
Gujarati	64,115	32,120	31,995	76,675	38,740	
Hindi	48,140	24,165	23,975	58,735	29,805	
Kashmiri	275	140	140	345	170	
Konkani	2,155	1,020	1,135	2,510	1,195	
Marathi	4,465	2,270	2,200	5,490	2,805	
Nepali	4,685	2,350	2,330	7,870	3,915	
Oriya (Odia)	585	315	270	715	380	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	171,230	86,995	84,230	197,060	100,160	
Sindhi	5,800	2,720	3,085	6,840	3,225	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	7,860	3,805	4,055	10,165	4,925	
Urdu	128,845	64,790	64,060	152,385	76,795	
Iranian languages	111,100	55,775	55,330	139,675	70,270	
Kurdish	2,775	1,555	1,220	6,665	3,615	
Pashto	7,685	3,960	3,730	10,950	5,630	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Persian (Farsi)	100,640	50,255	50,380	122,070	61,025	
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	1,920	1,020	910	2,565	1,350	
Italic (Romance) languages	407,685	194,225	213,460	614,525	295,030	3
Catalan	165	90	75	285	150	
Italian	151,415	72,645	78,770	231,040	112,440	1
Portuguese	104,305	50,075	54,235	150,000	72,280	
Romanian	25,075	11,670	13,400	41,755	19,565	
Spanish	126,500	59,645	66,860	191,025	90,390	1
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	225	105	125	420	200	
Japanese	9,650	3,370	6,280	13,260	4,590	
Kartvelian languages	1,110	595	515	1,200	635	
Georgian	1,110	595	515	1,200	635	
Korean	55,005	25,250	29,750	69,775	32,035	
Mongolic languages	345	155	190	405	180	
Mongolian	345	155	190	405	180	
Niger-Congo languages	24,130	11,310	12,820	35,760	16,705	
Akan (Twi)	8,490	3,905	4,580	9,695	4,510	
Bamanankan	60	30	30	140	60	
Edo	1,020	410	610	1,140	475	
Ewe	370	185	190	560	270	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	220	115	105	365	180	
Ga	440	200	245	600	275	
Ganda	515	245	270	760	360	
Igbo	1,520	775	750	2,090	1,080	
Lingala	375	175	200	850	365	
Rundi (Kirundi)	355	165	185	1,430	640	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	380	175	210	1,330	545	
Shona	680	325	355	1,455	660	
Swahili	3,215	1,495	1,715	5,525	2,540	
Wolof	160	90	80	290	145	
Yoruba	3,380	1,720	1,655	4,365	2,260	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	2,945	1,310	1,635	5,155	2,345	
Nilo-Saharan languages	360	200	160	1,610	810	
Dinka	45	25	15	345	170	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	315	170	145	1,260	635	
Sign languages	1,220	665	555	3,030	1,570	
American Sign Language	470	250	220	1,305	640	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	20	10	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	750	420	330	1,700	925	
Sino-Tibetan languages	516,670	239,930	276,740	611,795	284,865	3
Chinese languages	510,185	236,775	273,415	602,610	280,340	3
Cantonese	247,710	115,020	132,680	275,315	128,090	1
Hakka	6,495	2,915	3,580	6,985	3,140	
Mandarin	227,085	105,655	121,435	283,735	132,275	1
Min Dong	765	370	395	855	405	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	11,580	5,345	6,235	13,545	6,240	
Wu (Shanghainese)	5,290	2,380	2,910	6,300	2,825	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	11,075	4,995	6,080	15,645	7,235	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	190	95	95	240	120	
Tibeto-Burman languages	6,485	3,160	3,325	9,185	4,520	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Burmese	1,005	450	555	1,640	775	
Karenic languages	265	125	140	1,730	865	
Tibetan	4,875	2,410	2,470	5,115	2,530	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	335	175	160	700	345	
Tai-Kadai languages	3,935	1,600	2,340	8,485	3,535	
Lao	2,275	1,095	1,180	5,190	2,480	
Thai	1,640	495	1,145	3,270	1,045	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	25	10	15	25	10	
Turkic languages	16,700	8,685	8,015	22,615	11,745	
Azerbaijani	1,615	865	745	1,990	1,070	
Turkish	13,700	7,145	6,550	18,415	9,610	
Uyghur	385	195	195	515	255	
Uzbek	595	300	295	1,055	515	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	405	180	225	640	295	
Uralic languages	24,330	10,880	13,455	50,670	23,095	
Estonian	2,685	1,100	1,585	4,205	1,810	
Finnish	2,515	1,010	1,505	9,720	4,140	
Hungarian	19,130	8,765	10,360	36,740	17,150	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	5	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	960	495	465	1,475	780	
Multiple responses	237,755	114,960	122,795	365,910	176,250	1
English and French	14,945	6,895	8,050	54,045	25,165	
English and non-official language	210,320	102,445	107,880	288,285	140,345	1
French and non-official language	6,050	2,715	3,330	12,565	5,735	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
English, French and non-official language	6,440	2,910	3,535	11,010	5,000	
Language spoken most often at home ⚠						
Total - Language spoken most often at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁹	5,883,670	2,858,785	3,024,880	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,8
Single responses	5,321,900	2,588,170	2,733,730	12,522,045	6,123,955	6,3
Official languages	3,866,565	1,899,565	1,966,995	10,605,725	5,214,425	5,3
English	3,836,765	1,885,800	1,950,970	10,328,680	5,084,885	5,2
French	29,795	13,770	16,030	277,045	129,540	1
Non-official languages	1,455,335	688,605	766,730	1,916,315	909,530	1,0
Aboriginal languages	160	85	80	9,210	4,600	
Algonquian languages	80	40	35	8,685	4,370	
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	
Cree-Montagnais languages	20	10	10	2,370	1,205	
Atikamekw	0	0	0	0	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	5	5	0	5	5	
Moose Cree	0	5	0	10	10	
Naskapi	5	5	5	10	5	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	20	10	
Plains Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Swampy Cree	0	5	0	105	50	
Woods Cree	0	0	0	5	5	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	10	5	10	2,220	1,135	
Eastern Algonquian languages	5	5	0	5	5	
Malecite	0	0	0	0	0	
Mi'kmaq	5	5	0	5	5	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	45	20	20	6,305	3,155	
Algonquin	0	0	0	5	0	
Ojibway	35	20	15	3,315	1,695	
Oji-Cree	5	0	5	2,905	1,420	
Ottawa (Odawa)	0	0	0	75	40	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	5	0	
Athabaskan languages	15	5	5	20	10	
Northern Athabaskan languages	10	5	5	15	10	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	0	5	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	0	0	
Dene	5	0	0	5	0	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	5	0	0	
Gwich'in	5	5	5	5	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	5	5	0	5	5	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	0	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	5	0	0	0	5	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	10	5	0	160	60	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuktitut	15	5	0	140	60	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	15	5	
Iroquoian languages	5	5	0	210	90	
Cayuga	0	0	0	5	5	
Mohawk	5	0	5	185	80	
Oneida	0	0	0	20	5	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	5	0	5	5	
Salish languages	0	0	5	0	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	5	0	5	0	
Dakota	0	0	0	5	5	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Siouan languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	5	0	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	50	25	30	120	55	
Non-Aboriginal languages	1,455,175	688,520	766,655	1,907,105	904,930	1,0
Afro-Asiatic languages	74,095	35,480	38,615	138,460	66,865	
Berber languages	65	30	30	345	175	
Kabyle	35	15	15	255	125	
Berber languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	35	15	15	90	50	
Cushitic languages	8,380	3,530	4,850	14,460	6,100	
Bilen	40	15	20	170	80	
Oromo	545	250	290	805	380	
Somali	7,765	3,250	4,520	13,370	5,590	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	30	15	20	110	50	
Semitic languages	65,465	31,830	33,635	123,410	60,475	
Amharic	3,815	1,680	2,135	5,625	2,540	
Arabic	45,020	22,145	22,875	94,195	46,505	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	6,790	3,255	3,535	9,515	4,595	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	1,095	535	560	2,915	1,410	
Harari	520	235	285	555	250	
Hebrew	4,395	2,265	2,135	4,850	2,505	
Maltese	875	395	475	1,090	505	
Tigrigna	2,480	1,085	1,395	3,920	1,805	
Semitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	480	225	250	755	360	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	185	90	95	245	115	
Austro-Asiatic languages	33,450	15,260	18,190	50,245	23,105	
Khmer (Cambodian)	1,655	725	935	3,770	1,650	
Vietnamese	31,760	14,525	17,235	46,435	21,435	
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	30	15	20	40	20	
Austronesian languages	72,495	30,930	41,570	85,370	36,525	
Bikol	85	35	45	90	35	
Cebuano	1,875	810	1,065	2,325	1,020	
Fijian	10	10	5	15	10	
Hiligaynon	780	335	445	910	385	
Ilocano	3,455	1,480	1,970	4,100	1,780	
Malagasy	10	5	5	35	15	
Malay	1,455	705	750	1,810	860	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	405	180	225	445	200	
Pangasinan	80	35	40	90	40	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	63,985	27,170	36,815	75,070	31,965	
Waray-Waray	75	30	45	90	35	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	285	135	150	380	175	
Creole languages	2,845	1,315	1,535	5,325	2,355	
Haitian Creole	120	55	60	355	165	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	1,950	900	1,050	3,995	1,735	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	780	355	425	975	455	
Dravidian languages	88,295	42,605	45,695	96,250	46,575	
Kannada	830	415	410	1,060	540	
Malayalam	6,400	3,260	3,140	8,760	4,460	
Tamil	76,095	36,265	39,830	80,600	38,460	
Telugu	4,870	2,615	2,255	5,705	3,050	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	95	40	50	125	55	
Hmong-Mien languages	5	0	5	200	95	
Indo-European languages	723,495	347,435	376,055	978,300	469,640	5
Albanian	6,385	3,195	3,190	9,190	4,580	
Armenian	7,475	3,530	3,940	8,630	4,065	
Balto-Slavic languages	135,230	63,280	71,950	192,945	90,585	1
Baltic languages	1,640	680	960	2,305	950	
Latvian	600	245	355	860	350	
Lithuanian	1,045	440	605	1,440	600	
Slavic languages	133,590	62,600	70,995	190,645	89,635	1
Belarusan	125	60	65	175	80	
Bosnian	1,330	645	690	3,220	1,595	
Bulgarian	3,860	1,875	1,980	4,830	2,350	
Croatian	5,940	2,845	3,095	11,125	5,275	
Czech	1,415	685	730	3,070	1,480	
Macedonian	4,970	2,355	2,615	6,255	2,965	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Polish	33,325	15,550	17,775	52,555	24,510	
Russian	53,675	24,950	28,720	63,570	29,655	
Serbian	12,200	5,910	6,290	23,175	11,335	
Serbo-Croatian	935	435	500	1,925	920	
Slovak	2,290	1,115	1,175	3,520	1,680	
Slovene (Slovenian)	890	385	500	1,465	645	
Ukrainian	12,515	5,720	6,790	15,415	6,995	
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	135	55	80	355	160	
Celtic languages	65	35	30	120	65	
Scottish Gaelic	25	15	10	60	30	
Welsh	20	5	10	30	10	
Celtic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	25	10	10	35	20	
Germanic languages	5,315	2,430	2,885	44,515	21,630	
Afrikaans	265	125	145	755	365	
Danish	135	65	75	280	135	
Dutch	655	300	350	4,450	2,145	
Frisian	5	0	0	90	45	
German	3,590	1,625	1,965	37,255	18,140	
Icelandic	20	5	15	45	20	
Norwegian	45	15	20	70	30	
Swedish	220	100	120	385	190	
Vlaams (Flemish)	25	15	10	145	60	
Yiddish	350	175	175	370	190	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	10	5	0	655	315	
Greek	16,940	7,905	9,035	21,700	10,160	
Indo-Iranian languages	367,340	181,800	185,540	435,835	215,755	2
Indo-Aryan languages	292,940	145,580	147,360	344,050	171,125	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Bengali	24,615	12,140	12,470	29,590	14,595	
Gujarati	38,265	18,750	19,515	45,445	22,410	
Hindi	23,995	11,925	12,065	28,960	14,485	
Kashmiri	50	25	25	65	30	
Konkani	440	215	230	540	260	
Marathi	2,000	1,030	970	2,420	1,230	
Nepali	3,085	1,560	1,525	5,640	2,815	
Oriya (Odia)	270	135	140	325	160	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	116,045	58,355	57,690	132,135	66,410	
Sindhi	2,485	1,140	1,350	2,880	1,320	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	3,580	1,750	1,825	4,595	2,250	
Urdu	78,105	38,560	39,550	91,450	45,160	
Iranian languages	73,635	35,825	37,805	90,730	44,090	
Kurdish	1,470	795	675	3,675	1,900	
Pashto	4,850	2,430	2,415	6,750	3,360	
Persian (Farsi)	67,315	32,600	34,715	80,305	38,830	
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	770	395	375	1,050	540	
Italic (Romance) languages	184,745	85,260	99,480	265,375	122,790	1
Catalan	80	40	45	135	60	
Italian	51,815	22,250	29,560	72,960	31,195	
Portuguese	50,210	24,070	26,135	67,415	32,065	
Romanian	12,200	5,660	6,540	19,920	9,380	
Spanish	70,370	33,205	37,165	104,820	50,035	
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	65	30	35	110	50	
Japanese	4,550	1,950	2,600	6,040	2,590	
Kartvelian languages	745	405	335	770	420	
Georgian	745	405	335	775	420	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Korean	38,435	17,960	20,475	48,540	22,685	
Mongolic languages	200	100	95	225	115	
Mongolian	200	100	95	230	120	
Niger-Congo languages	8,925	3,985	4,945	12,120	5,400	
Akan (Twi)	4,040	1,745	2,300	4,415	1,915	
Bamanankan	15	10	10	25	15	
Edo	295	115	175	305	120	
Ewe	95	40	55	135	60	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	75	35	40	110	55	
Ga	150	65	85	175	80	
Ganda	155	70	85	195	85	
Igbo	410	205	205	540	265	
Lingala	95	40	55	225	100	
Rundi (Kirundi)	125	60	65	475	230	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	115	50	65	420	160	
Shona	235	115	125	455	210	
Swahili	1,225	540	690	2,085	925	
Wolof	80	45	35	130	65	
Yoruba	1,080	520	560	1,300	625	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	735	330	405	1,120	500	
Nilo-Saharan languages	90	45	45	550	260	
Dinka	15	5	5	120	60	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	75	40	40	425	195	
Sign languages	1,910	1,085	825	4,425	2,485	
American Sign Language	720	375	345	1,605	830	
Quebec Sign Language	0	5	0	25	15	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	1,190	710	480	2,795	1,640	
Sino-Tibetan languages	385,150	180,140	205,005	448,200	210,560	2
Chinese languages	380,550	177,880	202,675	441,615	207,305	2
Cantonese	182,755	84,030	98,725	198,745	91,545	1
Hakka	2,725	1,240	1,490	2,870	1,305	
Mandarin	179,665	85,535	94,135	220,535	105,360	1
Min Dong	240	105	135	265	115	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	5,065	2,315	2,745	5,775	2,635	
Wu (Shanghainese)	3,130	1,465	1,665	3,690	1,735	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	6,890	3,155	3,735	9,630	4,565	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	85	35	50	100	45	
Tibeto-Burman languages	4,595	2,265	2,330	6,580	3,250	
Burmese	575	260	310	1,010	480	
Karenic languages	215	105	110	1,360	685	
Tibetan	3,705	1,845	1,860	3,875	1,925	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	100	55	50	335	165	
Tai-Kadai languages	1,635	765	865	3,865	1,845	
Lao	1,050	505	540	2,535	1,220	
Thai	575	255	320	1,315	615	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	10	5	5	10	5	
Turkic languages	9,495	4,755	4,740	12,435	6,200	
Azerbaijani	645	325	320	770	385	
Turkish	8,155	4,070	4,090	10,545	5,245	
Uyghur	225	120	105	290	150	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Uzbek	315	165	145	585	290	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	150	70	80	250	130	
Uralic languages	9,040	4,135	4,900	15,330	6,990	
Estonian	650	240	410	790	290	
Finnish	510	220	290	1,835	780	
Hungarian	7,875	3,680	4,200	12,700	5,915	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	320	165	155	465	245	
Multiple responses	561,765	270,615	291,155	790,825	379,925	4
English and French	13,015	5,965	7,055	45,655	20,895	
English and non-official language	535,630	258,900	276,730	719,595	347,730	3
French and non-official language	2,390	1,055	1,340	6,725	2,930	
English, French and non-official language	10,730	4,700	6,035	18,855	8,365	
Other language spoken regularly at home ⚠						
Total - Other language(s) spoken regularly at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ²⁰	5,883,670	2,858,785	3,024,885	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,8
None	4,489,770	2,189,920	2,299,850	11,071,665	5,436,665	5,6
English	594,565	291,580	302,985	896,170	437,015	4
French	52,850	22,910	29,940	243,970	108,390	1
Non-official language	720,320	342,165	378,160	1,056,960	501,315	5
Aboriginal	480	205	275	14,315	6,580	
Non-Aboriginal	719,840	341,955	377,885	1,042,645	494,735	5
English and French	4,015	1,855	2,165	8,150	3,755	
English and non-official language	13,540	6,615	6,925	19,105	9,370	
French and non-official language	8,355	3,630	4,730	16,435	7,165	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
English, French and non-official language	255	120	135	415	205	
Income of individuals in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ²¹	4,879,095	2,345,200	2,533,895	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,6
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	4,631,950	2,227,300	2,404,650	10,556,935	5,115,460	5,4
Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	31,705	36,559	28,070	33,539	39,889	
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	4,632,745	2,227,500	2,405,245	10,559,805	5,115,825	5,4
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	29,242	33,167	26,233	30,641	35,753	
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	4,084,930	2,011,885	2,073,045	9,391,800	4,650,130	4,7
Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	32,705	38,299	28,006	32,871	39,831	
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	3,323,485	1,463,175	1,860,305	7,632,575	3,402,810	4,2
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	2,205	1,016	3,814	4,206	2,034	
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	3,454,585	1,751,255	1,703,330	7,790,680	3,998,335	3,7
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	34,838	39,549	30,701	33,946	39,490	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²²	4,879,095	2,345,190	2,533,905	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	4,632,420	2,227,415	2,405,000	10,556,925	5,114,340	5,4
Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	50,479	60,343	41,343	47,915	56,780	
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	4,633,195	2,227,640	2,405,550	10,559,935	5,114,725	5,4
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	40,565	47,026	34,582	39,318	45,443	
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	4,085,085	2,011,905	2,073,175	9,391,645	4,649,230	4,7
Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	52,042	62,785	41,617	47,890	57,511	
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	3,323,000	1,463,150	1,859,850	7,632,220	3,402,745	4,2
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	6,392	5,530	7,071	7,346	6,763	
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	3,454,590	1,751,680	1,702,905	7,790,680	3,995,700	3,7
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	51,801	61,164	42,171	47,369	55,263	
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²³	4,879,095	2,345,195	2,533,900	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample data ²⁴	1,645,880	909,065	736,815	3,737,385	2,082,480	1,6
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁵	56,454	60,974	51,880	55,121	60,345	
Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁶	74,722	84,091	63,161	68,628	76,536	
Composition of total income in 2015 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 100% data ²⁷	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Market income (%) ²⁸	90.9	93.9	86.8	88.9	92.1	
Employment income (%) ²⁹	76.5	79.7	72.1	72.9	76.0	
Government transfers (%) ³⁰	9.1	6.1	13.2	11.1	7.9	
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³¹	4,879,095	2,345,195	2,533,895	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,6
Without total income	247,145	117,900	129,245	481,500	227,390	2
With total income	4,631,950	2,227,295	2,404,655	10,556,940	5,115,460	5,4
Percentage with total income	94.9	95.0	94.9	95.6	95.7	
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	816,625	368,835	447,795	1,615,790	711,105	9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	824,160	348,745	475,420	1,829,355	742,710	1,0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	589,070	254,985	334,085	1,410,760	589,975	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	463,975	209,685	254,290	1,147,510	519,550	6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	407,495	189,100	218,390	1,021,880	489,595	5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	325,105	158,480	166,620	809,115	415,950	3
\$60,000 to \$69,999	258,085	134,225	123,855	630,635	348,525	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	203,100	111,065	92,035	479,890	277,725	2
\$80,000 to \$89,999	161,920	90,560	71,355	378,185	222,095	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$90,000 to \$99,999	137,570	73,985	63,585	324,810	181,815	1
\$100,000 and over	444,845	287,620	157,225	909,005	616,420	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	272,905	168,210	104,700	600,995	394,410	2
\$150,000 and over	171,935	119,415	52,525	308,010	222,010	
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³²	4,879,095	2,345,200	2,533,895	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,6
Without after-tax income	246,350	117,700	128,650	478,635	227,025	2
With after-tax income	4,632,740	2,227,495	2,405,245	10,559,805	5,115,825	5,4
Percentage with after-tax income	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.7	95.8	
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	830,700	373,605	457,095	1,659,280	722,040	9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	856,665	364,095	492,575	1,906,875	777,330	1,1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	673,015	294,190	378,830	1,623,230	690,290	9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	552,905	254,030	298,870	1,377,100	642,645	7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	472,370	226,445	245,925	1,166,040	585,490	5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	348,665	180,280	168,385	845,305	464,610	3
\$60,000 to \$69,999	256,270	141,835	114,435	604,005	354,015	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	198,170	109,175	88,995	465,485	268,140	1
\$80,000 and over	443,970	283,840	160,130	912,490	611,260	3
\$80,000 to \$89,999	132,515	76,100	56,410	299,315	183,410	1
\$90,000 to \$99,999	79,285	49,680	29,605	174,110	116,330	
\$100,000 and over	232,170	158,060	74,115	439,070	311,525	1
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³³	4,879,095	2,345,200	2,533,895	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,6
Without employment income	1,424,510	593,940	830,565	3,247,760	1,344,515	1,9
With employment income	3,454,590	1,751,260	1,703,330	7,790,680	3,998,335	3,7
Percentage with employment income	70.8	74.7	67.2	70.6	74.8	
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	432,990	203,395	229,595	1,094,860	546,920	5

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	286,225	129,320	156,910	635,305	281,135	3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	470,970	221,325	249,645	1,027,910	464,445	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	371,235	170,795	200,440	827,805	372,185	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	336,685	157,540	179,150	767,840	351,925	4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	310,550	147,370	163,180	709,775	341,320	3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	255,620	129,510	126,105	588,220	310,155	2
\$60,000 to \$69,999	206,215	110,510	95,705	465,670	263,430	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	166,035	93,745	72,290	369,085	218,570	1
\$80,000 and over	618,065	387,750	230,315	1,304,210	848,245	4
\$80,000 to \$89,999	136,480	78,255	58,230	307,660	182,660	1
\$90,000 to \$99,999	121,935	65,620	56,320	280,530	156,440	1
\$100,000 and over	359,645	243,875	115,775	716,015	509,140	2
Income of households in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data ³⁴	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	78,373	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	74,287	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	68,632	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	65,285	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	519,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,300	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	39,560	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	36,900	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	35,294	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	33,219	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	1,616,120	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,827,875	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	94,463	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	90,967	... (not applicable)	.
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	82,594	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79,528	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data ³⁵	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of households in 2015 (\$)	109,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	97,856	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	87,993	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	80,322	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	519,930	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,115	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	55,833	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	49,571	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	44,755	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	40,830	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	1,615,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,828,060	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	126,740	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	114,773	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	101,904	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	94,157	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ³⁶	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Under \$5,000	47,170	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	86,720	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32,275	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	70,245	... (not applicable)	.
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	134,395	... (not applicable)	.
\$15,000 to \$19,999	75,725	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	185,245	... (not applicable)	.
\$20,000 to \$24,999	73,110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	200,770	... (not applicable)	.
\$25,000 to \$29,999	74,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	189,450	... (not applicable)	.
\$30,000 to \$34,999	76,830	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	202,580	... (not applicable)	.
\$35,000 to \$39,999	78,800	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	207,180	... (not applicable)	.
\$40,000 to \$44,999	78,620	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	206,605	... (not applicable)	.
\$45,000 to \$49,999	77,375	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	202,015	... (not applicable)	.
\$50,000 to \$59,999	150,140	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	388,820	... (not applicable)	.
\$60,000 to \$69,999	141,320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	363,580	... (not applicable)	.
\$70,000 to \$79,999	131,390	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	335,770	... (not applicable)	.
\$80,000 to \$89,999	122,205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	309,105	... (not applicable)	.
\$90,000 to \$99,999	113,055	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	282,740	... (not applicable)	.
\$100,000 and over	812,085	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,803,955	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$100,000 to \$124,999	229,055	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	560,090	... (not applicable)	.
\$125,000 to \$149,999	167,755	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	394,570	... (not applicable)	.
\$150,000 to \$199,999	200,605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	449,885	... (not applicable)	.
\$200,000 and over	214,660	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	399,410	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ³²	2,135,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Under \$5,000	49,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	92,220	... (not applicable)	.
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32,655	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71,480	... (not applicable)	.
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51,760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	136,550	... (not applicable)	.
\$15,000 to \$19,999	78,605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	192,920	... (not applicable)	.
\$20,000 to \$24,999	80,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	222,605	... (not applicable)	.
\$25,000 to \$29,999	82,520	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	211,440	... (not applicable)	.
\$30,000 to \$34,999	87,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	232,755	... (not applicable)	.
\$35,000 to \$39,999	92,550	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	244,335	... (not applicable)	.
\$40,000 to \$44,999	95,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	247,645	... (not applicable)	.
\$45,000 to \$49,999	93,510	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	241,965	... (not applicable)	.


Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$50,000 to \$59,999	179,885	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	463,170	... (not applicable)	.
\$60,000 to \$69,999	165,340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	422,695	... (not applicable)	.
\$70,000 to \$79,999	153,020	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	388,720	... (not applicable)	.
\$80,000 to \$89,999	136,810	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	342,330	... (not applicable)	.
\$90,000 to \$99,999	118,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290,720	... (not applicable)	.
\$100,000 and over	638,165	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,367,630	... (not applicable)	.
\$100,000 to \$124,999	229,315	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	539,915	... (not applicable)	.
\$125,000 to \$149,999	149,930	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	334,420	... (not applicable)	.
\$150,000 and over	258,915	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	493,295	... (not applicable)	.
Income of economic families in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 100% data ³⁷	1,557,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,689,580	... (not applicable)	.
Median total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	94,132	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	91,089	... (not applicable)	.
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	82,232	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79,531	... (not applicable)	.
Average family size of economic families	3.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.1	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	423,565	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,280,890	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	85,201	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	81,459	... (not applicable)	.
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	73,904	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71,237	... (not applicable)	.
Average family size of couple economic families without children or other relatives	2.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.0	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 100% data	822,810	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,716,115	... (not applicable)	.
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	114,050	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	115,381	... (not applicable)	.
Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	98,699	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	99,205	... (not applicable)	.
Average family size of couple economic families with children	4.1	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.1	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	257,415	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	584,180	... (not applicable)	.
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	57,120	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	54,363	... (not applicable)	.
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	52,715	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	50,317	... (not applicable)	.
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.7	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data ³⁸	1,556,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,689,080	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Average total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	127,226	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	115,328	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	102,021	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	94,410	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	423,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,280,580	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	120,527	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	104,425	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	94,618	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	84,952	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	823,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,717,295	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	148,914	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	140,590	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	118,944	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	114,144	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	255,745	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	581,945	... (not applicable)	.
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	73,609	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	67,748	... (not applicable)	.
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	62,869	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	58,742	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 100% data ²¹	747,115	353,075	394,040	1,818,815	867,175	9
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	32,613	33,636	31,818	32,097	33,925	
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	29,868	30,519	29,362	29,417	30,678	
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁰	745,705	351,920	393,790	1,814,575	864,020	9
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	47,973	50,595	45,630	44,298	46,765	
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	39,048	40,380	37,857	36,874	38,228	
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data ⁴²	5,862,855	2,849,955	3,012,895	13,242,160	6,472,205	6,7
In the bottom half of the distribution	2,813,285	1,338,400	1,474,885	6,335,170	3,016,275	3,3
In the bottom decile	652,620	315,260	337,360	1,346,645	651,310	6
In the second decile	583,750	269,305	314,445	1,280,675	581,380	6
In the third decile	539,335	254,260	285,075	1,237,415	583,840	6
In the fourth decile	518,440	248,375	270,065	1,223,510	589,740	6
In the fifth decile	519,140	251,205	267,935	1,246,925	610,000	6
In the top half of the distribution	3,049,570	1,511,555	1,538,015	6,906,990	3,455,930	3,4
In the sixth decile	528,520	256,980	271,540	1,279,095	629,635	6
In the seventh decile	546,775	267,890	278,885	1,321,220	655,840	6
In the eighth decile	580,185	286,725	293,460	1,382,795	691,630	6

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
In the ninth decile	639,880	318,340	321,540	1,464,415	736,030	7
In the top decile	754,210	381,625	372,590	1,459,465	742,795	7
Low income in 2015						
Total - Low-income status in 2015 for the population in private households to whom low-income concepts are applicable - 100% data ⁴³	5,862,595	2,849,835	3,012,760	13,184,055	6,442,930	6,7
0 to 17 years	1,195,910	614,060	581,850	2,656,535	1,361,905	1,2
0 to 5 years	374,440	191,880	182,555	835,000	428,025	4
18 to 64 years	3,851,275	1,866,775	1,984,495	8,418,960	4,110,615	4,3
65 years and over	815,415	369,005	446,405	2,108,560	970,405	1,1
In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)	912,405	430,210	482,200	1,898,975	886,530	1,0
0 to 17 years	235,120	121,220	113,905	489,905	251,830	2
0 to 5 years	75,855	39,055	36,795	165,140	84,825	
18 to 64 years	565,145	264,585	300,560	1,155,315	538,535	6
65 years and over	112,140	44,405	67,735	253,755	96,170	1
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)	15.6	15.1	16.0	14.4	13.8	
0 to 17 years (%)	19.7	19.7	19.6	18.4	18.5	
0 to 5 years (%)	20.3	20.4	20.2	19.8	19.8	
18 to 64 years (%)	14.7	14.2	15.1	13.7	13.1	
65 years and over (%)	13.8	12.0	15.2	12.0	9.9	
In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)	749,935	359,355	390,585	1,298,590	627,935	6
0 to 17 years	178,525	91,985	86,540	304,390	156,575	1
0 to 5 years	58,105	29,855	28,245	102,750	52,810	
18 to 64 years	499,350	239,960	259,390	887,640	430,545	4
65 years and over	72,065	27,410	44,660	106,555	40,815	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)	12.8	12.6	13.0	9.8	9.7	
0 to 17 years (%)	14.9	15.0	14.9	11.5	11.5	
0 to 5 years (%)	15.5	15.6	15.5	12.3	12.3	
18 to 64 years (%)	13.0	12.9	13.1	10.5	10.5	
65 years and over (%)	8.8	7.4	10.0	5.1	4.2	
Knowledge of languages 						
Total - Knowledge of languages for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁴	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,865	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Official languages	5,605,085	2,747,700	2,857,380	12,918,075	6,342,930	6,5
English	5,600,485	2,745,820	2,854,665	12,879,045	6,326,225	6,5
French	466,820	200,835	265,990	1,521,020	677,505	8
Non-official languages	3,115,825	1,485,485	1,630,340	4,431,270	2,115,510	2,3
Aboriginal languages	1,105	450	655	33,855	15,815	
Algonquian languages	940	395	545	30,630	14,505	
Blackfoot	10	0	0	15	15	
Cree-Montagnais languages	190	90	95	6,560	3,160	
Atikamekw	0	0	0	10	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	10	0	
Moose Cree	0	0	0	145	70	
Naskapi	0	0	0	25	10	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	65	25	
Plains Cree	50	30	20	105	50	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Swampy Cree	30	10	15	605	255	
Woods Cree	15	10	0	45	25	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	100	45	55	5,620	2,760	
Eastern Algonquian languages	45	20	25	180	95	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Malecite	0	0	0	20	20	
Mi'kmaq	45	25	25	160	75	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	705	280	425	23,980	11,285	
Algonquin	15	10	10	205	95	
Ojibway	675	270	405	16,220	7,600	
Oji-Cree	10	0	10	7,515	3,585	
Ottawa (Odawa)	20	10	0	200	105	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	10	85	40	
Athabaskan languages	15	0	10	85	25	
Northern Athabaskan languages	10	10	10	80	25	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	10	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	10	0	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	10	0	
Dene	10	0	10	45	20	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	10	0	0	10	0	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	10	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	0	0	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	10	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	10	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	20	10	10	840	320	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	10	0	
Inuktitut	15	0	0	730	285	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	10	10	105	35	
Iroquoian languages	60	20	40	1,940	810	
Cayuga	0	0	0	120	35	
Mohawk	45	15	35	1,625	710	
Oneida	10	10	10	180	55	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	50	25	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	15	10	0	180	65	
Salish languages	10	0	0	10	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	10	0	0	0	10	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	0	10	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	10	40	10	
Dakota	10	0	0	20	10	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Stoney	0	0	10	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	10	0	10	10	0	
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	10	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	10	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	10	10	10	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	10	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	10	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	30	20	15	210	100	
Non-Aboriginal languages	3,114,775	1,485,055	1,629,720	4,397,690	2,099,820	2,2
Afro-Asiatic languages	211,335	106,115	105,215	362,645	183,050	1
Berber languages	245	135	110	925	505	
Kabyle	80	40	40	530	280	
Berber languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	170	95	75	390	225	
Cushitic languages	20,445	8,910	11,530	34,160	15,155	
Bilen	85	50	35	355	200	
Oromo	1,390	590	800	2,075	905	
Somali	18,965	8,250	10,715	31,535	13,925	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	85	30	50	370	170	
Semitic languages	191,925	97,710	94,215	330,315	168,750	1
Amharic	11,440	5,325	6,115	16,010	7,565	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Arabic	125,970	65,090	60,880	246,015	127,015	1
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	12,500	6,090	6,410	17,825	8,775	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	2,220	1,110	1,105	6,185	3,045	
Harari	1,250	635	620	1,310	660	
Hebrew	38,385	19,590	18,795	43,255	22,165	
Maltese	4,675	2,295	2,380	7,020	3,455	
Tigrigna	5,960	2,790	3,180	9,385	4,320	
Semitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	1,135	555	580	1,985	1,010	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	720	335	390	1,125	535	
Austro-Asiatic languages	67,000	30,750	36,245	99,830	46,210	
Khmer (Cambodian)	4,340	1,900	2,445	10,045	4,490	
Vietnamese	62,935	29,000	33,935	90,265	41,965	
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	40	0	35	60	10	
Austronesian languages	205,810	81,995	123,815	249,435	98,295	1
Bikol	580	260	325	755	340	
Cebuano	7,350	2,960	4,395	9,475	3,650	
Fijian	50	20	30	110	40	
Hiligaynon	2,545	1,015	1,530	3,110	1,205	
Ilocano	12,740	5,000	7,740	15,235	5,940	
Malagasy	90	45	45	215	115	
Malay	7,305	3,360	3,945	9,780	4,500	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	1,600	735	875	1,935	855	
Pangasinan	450	200	255	565	245	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	193,480	76,640	116,840	232,935	91,110	1
Waray-Waray	320	100	220	410	125	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	1,275	525	750	1,785	755	
Creole languages	16,750	7,530	9,220	30,260	13,525	
Haitian Creole	645	290	355	1,430	605	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	9,125	4,110	5,015	19,375	8,480	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	7,130	3,185	3,945	9,685	4,525	
Dravidian languages	176,480	87,740	88,740	196,315	97,975	
Kannada	4,470	2,245	2,215	5,775	2,930	
Malayalam	17,255	8,785	8,475	22,880	11,535	
Tamil	146,145	71,915	74,225	157,700	77,975	
Telugu	13,615	7,460	6,150	16,315	8,925	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	440	225	210	495	250	
Hmong-Mien languages	25	10	15	545	265	
Indo-European languages	1,768,825	861,040	907,780	2,608,060	1,265,535	1,3
Albanian	15,375	7,695	7,680	22,375	11,180	
Armenian	15,225	7,275	7,950	18,435	8,860	
Balto-Slavic languages	300,880	140,300	160,580	473,565	221,450	2
Baltic languages	6,340	2,595	3,745	10,545	4,495	
Latvian	2,630	1,115	1,520	4,675	2,070	
Lithuanian	3,710	1,480	2,230	5,875	2,430	
Slavic languages	296,240	138,420	157,820	465,170	217,885	2
Belarusan	945	495	450	1,360	680	
Bosnian	4,355	2,110	2,250	9,915	4,905	
Bulgarian	8,055	3,940	4,120	10,410	5,060	
Croatian	23,785	11,605	12,180	46,580	22,880	
Czech	6,300	2,975	3,325	14,045	6,615	
Macedonian	16,730	8,025	8,700	21,505	10,365	


Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Polish	83,545	38,245	45,300	142,985	65,415	
Russian	111,165	51,675	59,485	138,735	64,355	
Serbian	27,390	13,560	13,830	53,250	26,725	
Serbo-Croatian	2,865	1,390	1,475	5,815	2,845	
Slovak	6,085	2,790	3,295	12,035	5,550	
Slovene (Slovenian)	4,450	2,010	2,440	7,935	3,550	
Ukrainian	38,030	17,050	20,980	54,615	24,125	
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	630	360	265	1,750	935	
Celtic languages	1,910	985	920	3,800	1,880	
Scottish Gaelic	650	325	320	1,480	720	
Welsh	235	115	125	685	300	
Celtic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	1,025	550	475	1,650	870	
Germanic languages	80,940	38,460	42,480	274,305	130,610	1
Afrikaans	4,255	2,095	2,160	7,360	3,625	
Danish	2,125	965	1,165	5,440	2,455	
Dutch	11,655	5,440	6,215	63,410	29,875	
Frisian	195	75	115	1,655	820	
German	55,040	26,285	28,755	189,035	90,730	
Icelandic	130	55	75	285	130	
Norwegian	960	460	500	2,140	975	
Swedish	2,570	1,165	1,410	5,125	2,345	
Vlaams (Flemish)	265	110	150	2,275	1,050	
Yiddish	6,510	3,200	3,305	7,175	3,535	
Germanic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	105	50	55	3,290	1,645	
Greek	60,400	29,665	30,735	80,690	40,105	
Indo-Iranian languages	765,115	386,165	378,955	915,765	463,175	4
Indo-Aryan languages	639,795	323,555	316,245	759,390	384,940	3
Bengali	48,410	24,580	23,830	59,685	30,420	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Gujarati	87,570	43,795	43,770	103,890	52,380	
Hindi	207,780	105,570	102,210	250,095	127,765	1
Kashmiri	475	240	235	600	300	
Konkani	4,995	2,265	2,730	5,490	2,515	
Marathi	8,630	4,460	4,170	10,360	5,380	
Nepali	6,385	3,155	3,235	10,245	5,115	
Oriya (Odia)	930	445	480	1,090	515	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	243,875	125,225	118,655	282,065	145,050	1
Sindhi	9,685	4,545	5,135	11,515	5,385	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	15,135	7,605	7,525	18,555	9,230	
Urdu	194,390	98,385	96,005	231,500	117,305	1
Iranian languages	130,695	65,170	65,520	163,490	81,710	
Kurdish	3,845	2,175	1,670	8,795	4,755	
Pashto	11,400	6,040	5,365	15,315	8,145	
Persian (Farsi)	119,790	59,470	60,320	145,465	72,275	
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	3,515	1,895	1,620	4,665	2,495	
Italic (Romance) languages	567,300	268,895	298,410	880,330	418,225	4
Catalan	315	165	150	515	275	
Italian	220,425	105,435	114,985	333,645	161,190	1
Portuguese	134,220	64,585	69,640	193,520	93,885	
Romanian	29,765	13,805	15,965	49,635	23,205	
Spanish	206,090	95,990	110,100	337,615	156,040	1
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	655	320	340	1,355	745	
Japanese	17,460	7,535	9,920	25,675	11,535	
Kartvelian languages	1,465	740	725	1,555	775	
Georgian	1,465	740	725	1,555	770	
Korean	62,350	29,150	33,205	79,175	36,930	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Mongolic languages	445	190	255	515	225	
Mongolian	445	190	255	515	225	
Niger-Congo languages	47,720	22,705	25,015	70,570	33,620	
Akan (Twi)	13,715	6,345	7,365	15,950	7,520	
Bamanankan	200	110	90	385	195	
Edo	1,890	825	1,070	2,130	930	
Ewe	520	270	250	880	435	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	485	245	240	700	320	
Ga	1,005	490	515	1,340	645	
Ganda	865	410	455	1,225	550	
Igbo	2,925	1,445	1,475	4,025	2,105	
Lingala	2,080	895	1,185	4,885	2,165	
Rundi (Kirundi)	535	255	285	2,555	1,080	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	695	295	400	2,220	885	
Shona	1,175	515	655	2,350	1,055	
Swahili	10,350	5,110	5,240	16,750	8,110	
Wolof	415	185	230	730	355	
Yoruba	7,935	3,980	3,960	10,495	5,345	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	6,340	2,935	3,405	11,210	5,255	
Nilo-Saharan languages	500	285	215	2,025	1,020	
Dinka	85	65	25	415	220	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	415	220	195	1,615	805	
Sign languages	5,980	2,555	3,425	18,865	7,645	
American Sign Language	3,505	1,325	2,175	10,220	3,695	
Quebec Sign Language	10	0	15	235	60	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	2,575	1,280	1,295	8,690	4,005	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Sino-Tibetan languages	581,165	272,700	308,470	689,145	324,575	3
Chinese languages	574,095	269,220	304,875	679,170	319,635	3
Cantonese	306,700	142,590	164,115	341,875	159,280	1
Hakka	7,185	3,150	4,035	7,865	3,445	
Mandarin	313,605	145,835	167,765	385,395	179,890	2
Min Dong	710	285	425	810	330	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	13,985	6,265	7,715	16,980	7,650	
Wu (Shanghainese)	6,885	3,200	3,685	8,305	3,860	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	11,470	5,200	6,270	16,455	7,710	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	135	75	60	185	95	
Tibeto-Burman languages	7,455	3,695	3,770	10,460	5,200	
Burmese	1,325	600	720	2,215	1,055	
Karenic languages	245	115	135	1,820	905	
Tibetan	5,465	2,725	2,740	5,695	2,845	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	500	290	210	1,245	645	
Tai-Kadai languages	5,070	2,155	2,915	11,120	4,945	
Lao	2,895	1,370	1,525	6,740	3,215	
Thai	2,450	915	1,535	5,195	2,065	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	30	10	20	30	10	
Turkic languages	24,680	12,835	11,845	33,335	17,310	
Azerbaijani	2,645	1,345	1,300	3,260	1,710	
Turkish	20,745	10,830	9,915	27,850	14,510	
Uyghur	490	225	265	700	350	
Uzbek	815	440	375	1,405	700	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	560	270	290	915	450	
Uralic languages	27,660	12,555	15,095	58,370	27,060	
Estonian	2,995	1,295	1,705	4,785	2,155	
Finnish	2,835	1,215	1,615	11,145	4,865	
Hungarian	21,890	10,070	11,830	42,545	20,070	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	2,300	1,195	1,105	3,675	1,950	
Citizenship						
Total - Citizenship for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁵	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Canadian citizens ⁴⁶	5,134,440	2,503,870	2,630,575	12,223,065	5,987,360	6,2
Canadian citizens aged under 18	1,102,940	565,995	536,940	2,546,075	1,305,820	1,2
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	4,031,505	1,937,875	2,093,635	9,676,990	4,681,540	4,9
Not Canadian citizens ⁴⁷	728,410	346,120	382,285	1,019,095	484,880	5
Immigrant status and period of immigration						
Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁸	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Non-immigrants ⁴⁹	3,020,405	1,511,930	1,508,475	9,188,815	4,555,270	4,6
Immigrants ⁵⁰	2,705,550	1,269,995	1,435,560	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,0
Before 1981	611,635	284,800	326,830	1,077,745	507,500	5
1981 to 1990	370,195	177,010	193,190	513,995	246,235	2
1991 to 2000	638,770	298,245	340,520	834,510	390,315	4
2001 to 2010	728,025	341,100	386,925	953,730	446,895	5
2001 to 2005	379,400	178,780	200,620	490,560	230,950	2
2006 to 2010	348,620	162,320	186,305	463,170	215,945	2

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
2011 to 2016 ⁵¹	356,930	168,835	188,095	472,170	223,715	2
Non-permanent residents ⁵²	136,895	68,065	68,830	201,200	102,305	
Age at immigration						
Total - Age at immigration for the immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵³	2,705,550	1,269,990	1,435,560	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,0
Under 5 years	225,470	112,150	113,325	369,955	184,255	1
5 to 14 years	449,875	226,440	223,440	685,085	345,865	3
15 to 24 years	588,860	261,700	327,155	855,475	381,025	4
25 to 44 years	1,154,390	541,415	612,980	1,579,500	741,340	8
45 years and over	286,960	128,295	158,665	362,130	162,180	1
Immigrants by selected place of birth 						
Total - Selected places of birth for the immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵⁴	2,705,550	1,269,990	1,435,560	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,0
Americas	409,865	181,700	228,165	598,950	265,930	3
Brazil	10,625	4,950	5,675	14,705	6,700	
Colombia	17,150	7,850	9,295	28,815	13,085	
El Salvador	11,110	5,535	5,580	20,920	10,165	
Guyana	69,025	30,505	38,515	79,745	35,325	
Haiti	2,590	1,225	1,370	10,195	4,410	
Jamaica	99,660	41,700	57,960	119,840	51,320	
Mexico	11,395	5,070	6,320	30,075	13,895	
Peru	8,095	3,600	4,500	10,550	4,660	
Trinidad and Tobago	43,135	19,035	24,095	52,810	23,515	
United States ⁵⁵	46,695	21,755	24,940	109,005	47,170	
Other places of birth in Americas	90,390	40,480	49,915	122,280	55,685	
Europe	617,555	291,735	325,815	1,144,295	546,250	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,630	4,760	4,875	21,300	10,655	
Croatia	12,010	5,760	6,250	27,330	13,495	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
France	6,890	3,220	3,670	13,385	6,310	
Germany	22,970	10,725	12,240	63,460	29,685	
Greece	27,885	13,595	14,290	36,575	18,225	
Hungary	11,925	5,380	6,540	22,085	10,495	
Ireland ⁵⁶	8,115	3,955	4,160	15,275	7,415	
Italy	103,620	50,525	53,090	157,815	78,510	
Netherlands	7,620	3,700	3,915	47,400	23,910	
Poland	57,450	25,810	31,640	96,000	43,155	
Portugal	71,045	34,235	36,810	103,025	50,240	
Romania	25,515	11,630	13,890	42,720	19,720	
Russian Federation	34,385	14,875	19,510	42,980	18,540	
Serbia ⁵⁷	13,080	6,355	6,725	23,695	11,610	
Ukraine	32,110	14,690	17,420	39,945	18,150	
United Kingdom ⁵⁸	99,165	47,375	51,790	264,125	125,730	1
Other places of birth in Europe	74,130	35,130	38,995	127,190	60,395	
Africa	152,755	73,585	79,165	226,770	109,585	1
Algeria	1,240	650	595	2,925	1,480	
Egypt	24,820	12,865	11,950	34,510	18,000	
Ethiopia	10,865	4,965	5,900	15,570	7,230	
Kenya	11,305	5,165	6,140	14,940	6,910	
Morocco	3,480	1,700	1,780	5,485	2,690	
Nigeria	16,400	8,135	8,260	20,630	10,285	
Somalia	10,850	4,350	6,500	16,970	6,845	
South Africa, Republic of	13,040	6,345	6,690	19,390	9,545	
Other places of birth in Africa	60,760	29,410	31,355	96,355	46,610	
Asia	1,518,125	719,445	798,680	1,869,805	886,570	9
Afghanistan	25,420	12,730	12,690	33,145	16,490	
Bangladesh	32,385	16,330	16,055	39,410	19,970	
China ⁵⁹	266,840	121,555	145,290	317,225	143,705	1
Hong Kong ⁶⁰	100,060	46,985	53,080	108,030	50,945	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
India	307,275	153,190	154,085	360,540	179,950	1
Iran ⁶¹	74,530	37,130	37,395	86,810	43,445	
Iraq	29,230	14,640	14,595	50,390	25,280	
Japan	5,880	1,905	3,975	8,145	2,550	
Korea, South ⁶²	45,700	21,285	24,420	57,085	26,660	
Lebanon	13,610	7,315	6,295	34,545	18,145	
Pakistan	119,085	60,120	58,960	142,265	71,925	
Philippines	192,265	78,690	113,570	231,760	93,730	1
Sri Lanka	101,550	49,580	51,965	109,855	53,640	
Syria ⁶³	10,830	5,430	5,400	22,680	11,405	
Taiwan	14,980	6,510	8,465	17,840	7,775	
Viet Nam	59,365	26,830	32,540	80,525	36,545	
Other places of birth in Asia	119,120	59,225	59,900	169,555	84,400	
Oceania and other places of birth ⁶⁴	7,260	3,525	3,730	12,330	6,330	
Recent immigrants by selected places of birth						
Total - Selected places of birth for the recent immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵⁴	356,930	168,835	188,095	472,170	223,720	2
Americas	40,810	19,490	21,320	60,700	29,005	
Brazil	2,595	1,225	1,370	3,180	1,505	
Colombia	2,610	1,220	1,385	4,520	2,005	
Cuba	1,200	535	660	1,950	910	
Haiti	865	415	450	2,575	1,140	
Jamaica	7,300	3,825	3,475	8,935	4,840	
Mexico	3,045	1,450	1,590	5,670	2,745	
United States ⁵⁵	8,075	4,090	3,990	14,635	7,225	
Venezuela ⁶⁵	1,880	875	1,005	2,460	1,120	
Other places of birth in Americas	13,250	5,845	7,395	16,775	7,510	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Europe	31,805	15,585	16,225	45,295	22,250	
France	1,400	675	725	2,010	1,025	
Germany	915	490	420	1,695	885	
Ireland ⁵⁶	1,490	935	560	1,900	1,185	
Moldova ⁶⁶	775	365	415	880	400	
Romania	1,490	590	900	2,425	995	
Russian Federation	3,935	1,430	2,505	4,905	1,790	
Ukraine	3,655	1,690	1,960	4,455	2,005	
United Kingdom ⁵⁸	3,990	2,385	1,605	7,780	4,515	
Other places of birth in Europe	14,150	7,020	7,135	19,245	9,450	
Africa	24,760	12,150	12,615	39,380	19,045	
Algeria	205	95	115	415	180	
Cameroon	805	355	450	1,390	640	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	565	250	315	1,835	845	
Côte d'Ivoire	290	135	150	605	245	
Egypt	5,975	3,105	2,870	8,220	4,290	
Eritrea	1,065	520	540	2,055	1,010	
Ethiopia	1,665	755	915	2,505	1,115	
Morocco	365	145	220	655	275	
Nigeria	4,805	2,340	2,460	5,910	2,895	
Somalia	1,155	555	600	2,065	965	
South Africa, Republic of	810	440	370	1,410	715	
Tunisia	125	90	40	310	155	
Other places of birth in Africa	6,950	3,375	3,575	12,010	5,715	
Asia	258,265	120,865	137,405	324,820	152,205	1
Afghanistan	4,615	2,315	2,300	5,785	2,845	
Bangladesh	6,870	3,400	3,465	8,180	4,055	
China ⁵⁹	49,815	22,155	27,660	58,840	26,025	
Hong Kong ⁶⁰	1,815	730	1,085	1,985	800	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
India	58,820	29,560	29,260	69,325	35,060	
Iran ⁶¹	18,635	9,020	9,620	21,225	10,300	
Iraq	8,270	4,125	4,150	14,645	7,315	
Israel	1,665	880	785	2,050	1,085	
Japan	965	265	700	1,385	370	
Korea, South ⁶²	4,885	2,215	2,665	6,320	2,855	
Lebanon	1,440	780	660	3,230	1,685	
Nepal	2,430	1,245	1,190	3,395	1,725	
Pakistan	21,750	10,650	11,100	25,435	12,425	
Philippines	43,590	17,995	25,595	53,190	21,740	
Saudi Arabia	2,135	1,085	1,045	3,140	1,615	
Sri Lanka	7,395	3,220	4,175	8,185	3,580	
Syria ⁶³	5,505	2,855	2,650	12,710	6,590	
Taiwan	760	300	460	1,015	435	
Turkey	2,055	1,145	910	2,590	1,440	
United Arab Emirates	3,375	1,695	1,680	4,290	2,230	
Viet Nam	2,690	1,060	1,625	3,885	1,520	
Other places of birth in Asia	8,780	4,155	4,625	13,995	6,505	
Oceania and other ⁶⁴	1,285	755	535	1,980	1,215	
Australia	1,005	615	390	1,535	965	
Other places of birth ⁶⁷	285	140	150	445	250	
Generation status						
Total - Generation status for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁶⁸	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,865	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
First generation ⁶⁹	2,874,265	1,354,410	1,519,860	4,122,840	1,953,095	2,1
Second generation ⁷⁰	1,676,530	844,955	831,575	3,049,835	1,525,300	1,5
Third generation or more ⁷¹	1,312,060	650,630	661,430	6,069,485	2,993,845	3,0
Admission category and applicant type						

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Admission category and applicant type for the immigrant population in private households who landed between 1980 and 2016 - 25% sample data ⁷²	2,129,485	1,002,290	1,127,200	2,825,480	1,331,730	1,4
Economic immigrants ⁷³	1,063,255	525,765	537,490	1,364,380	677,695	6
Principal applicants ⁷⁴	424,005	261,635	162,370	540,795	338,460	2
Secondary applicants ⁷⁵	639,250	264,130	375,115	823,580	339,240	4
Immigrants sponsored by family ⁷⁶	717,295	293,165	424,130	940,405	382,890	5
Refugees ⁷⁷	319,285	169,830	149,460	482,665	253,750	2
Other immigrants ⁷⁸	29,655	13,530	16,120	38,035	17,400	
Aboriginal population						
Total - Aboriginal identity for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁷⁹	5,862,855	2,849,995	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Aboriginal identity ⁸⁰	46,320	21,815	24,505	374,395	179,970	1
Single Aboriginal responses ⁸¹	43,735	20,505	23,230	361,125	173,685	1
First Nations (North American Indian) ⁸²	27,800	12,935	14,875	236,680	112,840	1
Métis	15,240	7,245	7,995	120,585	59,015	
Inuk (Inuit)	690	320	365	3,860	1,835	
Multiple Aboriginal responses ⁸³	1,130	530	595	5,730	2,680	
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ⁸⁴	1,455	780	670	7,540	3,615	
Non-Aboriginal identity	5,816,540	2,828,180	2,988,360	12,867,765	6,292,265	6,5
Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁸⁵	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Registered or Treaty Indian ⁸⁶	14,865	6,865	8,005	170,895	81,560	
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	5,847,985	2,843,125	3,004,860	13,071,265	6,390,680	6,6

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Aboriginal ancestry for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁸⁷	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁸⁸	7,435	3,410	4,020	112,875	54,840	
Single Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁸⁹	7,255	3,325	3,930	111,575	54,180	
First Nations (North American Indian) single ancestry ⁸²	5,765	2,610	3,155	97,430	47,130	
Métis single ancestry	1,375	665	715	12,925	6,490	
Inuit single ancestry	120	55	65	1,220	565	
Multiple Aboriginal ancestries (only) ⁹⁰	175	85	90	1,295	665	
First Nations (North American Indian) and Métis ancestries	125	65	60	1,055	545	
First Nations (North American Indian) and Inuit ancestries	25	10	10	145	70	
Métis and Inuit ancestries	15	0	15	65	25	
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries	20	15	0	30	20	
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹¹	66,540	31,435	35,105	405,425	192,320	2
Single Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹²	64,835	30,640	34,190	395,205	187,695	2
First Nations (North American Indian) and non-Aboriginal ancestries	49,115	23,300	25,815	276,920	130,810	1
Métis and non-Aboriginal ancestries	14,790	6,905	7,890	113,785	54,830	
Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	930	435	490	4,500	2,050	
Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹³	1,710	795	910	10,215	4,620	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and non-Aboriginal ancestries	1,445	655	785	9,305	4,205	
First Nations (North American Indian), Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	170	80	85	595	290	
Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	90	50	45	300	125	
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	0	10	0	15	0	
Non-Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁹⁴	5,788,885	2,815,145	2,973,735	12,723,865	6,225,080	6,4
Visible minority population						
Total - Visible minority for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁹⁵	5,862,855	2,849,990	3,012,860	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
Total visible minority population ⁹⁶	3,011,905	1,449,235	1,562,675	3,885,585	1,878,075	2,0
South Asian ⁹⁷	973,225	490,875	482,350	1,150,415	582,010	5
Chinese	631,050	300,215	330,830	754,550	359,230	3
Black	442,020	204,665	237,350	627,715	296,270	3
Filipino	254,475	108,655	145,825	311,675	132,440	1
Latin American	132,945	63,735	69,210	195,950	93,645	1
Arab	105,610	54,840	50,770	210,435	109,585	1
Southeast Asian ⁹⁸	83,535	39,210	44,335	133,855	63,255	
West Asian ⁹⁹	123,760	61,875	61,885	154,670	77,385	
Korean	69,670	33,180	36,485	88,935	42,445	
Japanese	20,655	8,970	11,685	30,830	13,595	
Visible minority, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹⁰⁰	77,780	36,315	41,465	97,970	46,105	
Multiple visible minorities ¹⁰¹	97,190	46,700	50,490	128,585	62,105	
Not a visible minority ¹⁰²	2,850,950	1,400,760	1,450,190	9,356,575	4,594,165	4,7
Ethnic origin population ⚠						

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Ethnic origin for the population in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁰³	5,862,855	2,849,995	3,012,865	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,7
North American Aboriginal origins	73,975	34,840	39,130	518,300	247,160	2
First Nations (North American Indian)	56,655	26,735	29,915	385,505	183,075	2
Inuit	1,360	645	710	6,870	3,150	
Métis	17,860	8,350	9,505	137,485	66,245	
Other North American origins	786,975	390,020	396,955	3,220,595	1,585,255	1,6
Acadian	4,215	2,085	2,125	16,580	8,135	
American	49,455	23,985	25,470	140,165	67,480	
Canadian	746,965	370,515	376,445	3,109,770	1,531,645	1,5
New Brunswicker	85	55	35	320	190	
Newfoundlander	3,280	1,675	1,605	10,850	5,520	
Nova Scotian	645	295	355	1,485	685	
Ontarian	645	370	275	2,165	1,085	
Québécois	1,570	780	785	5,390	2,730	
Other North American origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹⁰⁴	245	130	115	675	375	
European origins	2,760,845	1,345,375	1,415,470	8,151,470	3,978,900	4,1
British Isles origins	1,287,260	629,030	658,230	4,900,430	2,380,595	2,5
Channel Islander	445	235	210	1,120	530	
Cornish	205	105	95	755	370	
English	732,555	358,040	374,515	2,808,805	1,357,650	1,4
Irish	544,380	260,305	284,070	2,095,460	991,625	1,1
Manx	815	475	345	2,450	1,320	
Scottish	543,760	263,155	280,605	2,107,295	1,016,260	1,0
Welsh	56,210	26,940	29,275	198,475	94,555	1
British Isles origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹⁰⁵	107,900	51,560	56,340	323,185	152,525	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
French origins	248,150	117,595	130,555	1,350,520	643,360	7
Alsatian	355	140	215	1,235	495	
Breton	60	35	20	290	175	
Corsican	60	30	30	205	125	
French	247,790	117,430	130,360	1,349,255	642,790	7
Western European origins (except French origins)	396,070	192,485	203,585	1,766,975	864,010	9
Austrian	30,375	14,775	15,600	72,475	35,415	
Bavarian	155	65	85	450	225	
Belgian	9,770	4,540	5,230	57,890	28,460	
Dutch	98,890	47,530	51,360	527,750	259,585	2
Flemish	910	430	475	4,005	2,005	
Frisian	400	230	165	2,705	1,400	
German	271,815	132,610	139,205	1,189,670	579,315	6
Luxembourger	305	145	155	915	500	
Swiss	14,705	7,290	7,415	59,835	29,395	
Western European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). 106	530	260	275	1,095	560	
Northern European origins (except British Isles origins)	69,205	33,340	35,865	266,085	127,885	1
Danish	15,455	7,630	7,825	53,555	26,355	
Finnish	16,385	7,650	8,735	76,755	36,955	
Icelandic	3,985	2,005	1,985	13,215	6,325	
Norwegian	16,390	8,040	8,345	59,335	28,350	
Swedish	18,590	8,565	10,020	71,035	32,705	
Northern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). 107	3,515	1,665	1,845	12,540	6,400	
Eastern European origins	596,425	284,470	311,955	1,339,610	644,610	6
Bulgarian	11,220	5,545	5,675	16,750	8,230	
Byelorussian	8,240	4,040	4,205	11,690	5,645	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Czech	16,630	8,030	8,600	42,340	20,815	
Czechoslovakian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹⁰⁸	4,755	2,275	2,480	14,810	6,820	
Estonian	7,655	3,580	4,075	15,075	7,255	
Hungarian	59,720	29,025	30,690	163,500	79,850	
Latvian	9,660	4,505	5,155	18,095	8,615	
Lithuanian	19,520	9,380	10,140	35,100	16,965	
Moldovan	3,020	1,545	1,475	3,905	1,910	
Polish	237,245	113,300	123,940	523,490	251,575	2
Romanian	50,515	24,070	26,445	98,235	46,825	
Russian	139,910	65,150	74,760	220,850	103,650	1
Slovak	14,580	7,040	7,540	40,535	19,645	
Ukrainian	144,330	69,230	75,105	376,440	181,725	1
Eastern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹⁰⁹	7,290	3,405	3,885	10,330	4,940	
Southern European origins	988,415	488,295	500,120	1,772,160	880,335	8
Albanian	17,685	8,940	8,745	25,980	13,085	
Bosnian	6,485	3,150	3,335	14,680	7,255	
Catalan	160	105	60	285	180	
Croatian	37,460	18,715	18,745	82,220	41,350	
Cypriot	2,620	1,295	1,325	4,400	2,170	
Greek	99,145	49,730	49,410	148,555	74,830	
Italian	484,365	241,940	242,420	931,805	467,100	4
Kosovar	485	255	225	1,305	655	
Macedonian	28,315	14,150	14,165	39,440	19,820	
Maltese	19,440	9,580	9,860	35,255	17,525	
Montenegrin	1,465	700	770	2,545	1,295	
Portuguese	210,425	102,945	107,480	324,930	160,970	1
Serbian	33,055	16,630	16,425	66,835	34,035	
Sicilian	1,575	790	780	4,190	2,090	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Slovenian	13,135	6,605	6,530	26,485	13,215	
Spanish	106,690	49,790	56,895	171,145	78,880	
Yugoslavian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹⁰	6,775	3,280	3,495	20,245	9,785	
Southern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹¹	510	210	300	965	425	
Other European origins	72,270	36,185	36,085	105,865	53,050	
Basque	815	400	415	1,585	805	
Jewish	59,195	29,745	29,450	77,280	38,860	
Roma (Gypsy)	1,220	575	645	2,295	1,050	
Slavic, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹²	980	525	455	2,065	1,110	
Other European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹³	10,520	5,160	5,360	23,290	11,540	
Caribbean origins	346,530	157,300	189,230	462,600	213,660	2
Antiguan	2,430	1,075	1,355	3,275	1,480	
Bahamian	1,255	635	615	2,305	1,190	
Barbadian	18,395	8,370	10,030	26,625	12,375	
Bermudan	1,000	470	540	2,010	925	
Carib	1,795	640	1,150	2,295	855	
Cuban	9,290	4,200	5,090	14,490	6,625	
Dominican	6,365	3,035	3,335	9,180	4,420	
Grenadian	12,380	5,330	7,050	14,690	6,420	
Guadeloupean	40	10	30	70	20	
Haitian	5,150	2,425	2,715	17,715	8,085	
Jamaican	200,330	91,035	109,295	257,060	119,100	1
Kittitian/Nevisian	1,855	875	985	2,260	1,090	
Martinican	160	50	105	195	65	
Montserratan	440	210	230	620	300	
Puerto Rican	750	400	360	1,495	755	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
St. Lucian	5,405	2,355	3,045	7,170	3,195	
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	44,300	20,370	23,925	59,560	27,850	
Vincentian/Grenadinian	10,290	4,345	5,950	12,155	5,250	
West Indian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹⁴	46,300	20,555	25,740	56,865	25,380	
Caribbean origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁵	13,305	5,940	7,365	16,970	7,770	
Latin, Central and South American origins	213,985	100,945	113,030	322,210	153,045	1
Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	7,115	3,305	3,810	10,795	5,040	
Arawak	710	315	395	1,055	470	
Argentinian	8,415	4,075	4,335	11,460	5,620	
Belizean	355	170	185	810	395	
Bolivian	1,325	660	665	1,885	935	
Brazilian	13,065	6,295	6,780	18,395	8,760	
Chilean	10,435	5,010	5,425	14,625	7,015	
Colombian	24,875	11,890	12,985	40,820	19,345	
Costa Rican	1,770	905	865	2,790	1,380	
Ecuadorian	17,930	8,495	9,440	20,385	9,650	
Guatemalan	5,915	2,850	3,065	10,040	4,870	
Guyanese	57,985	26,585	31,405	73,360	34,050	
Hispanic	3,655	1,780	1,875	5,805	2,790	
Honduran	1,750	810	940	3,360	1,590	
Maya	1,135	555	575	2,500	1,285	
Mexican	19,785	9,185	10,600	43,120	20,735	
Nicaraguan	3,655	1,765	1,890	7,100	3,440	
Panamanian	1,805	775	1,030	2,475	1,125	
Paraguayan	305	140	160	600	280	
Peruvian	10,665	4,935	5,725	14,780	6,985	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Salvadorean	15,130	7,480	7,650	27,595	13,530	
Uruguayan	3,450	1,770	1,680	4,200	2,150	
Venezuelan	8,260	3,780	4,480	11,750	5,320	
Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁶	9,255	4,505	4,745	14,095	6,745	
African origins	266,640	130,030	136,610	414,095	203,260	2
Central and West African origins	58,830	29,030	29,800	85,735	42,745	
Akan	700	395	305	965	540	
Angolan	1,030	490	535	1,635	815	
Ashanti	1,070	545	525	1,205	620	
Beninese	370	190	180	555	280	
Burkinabe	100	45	55	415	190	
Cameroonian	2,535	1,250	1,285	4,700	2,330	
Chadian	185	95	90	645	320	
Congolese	3,985	1,895	2,085	10,425	4,960	
Edo	935	490	445	1,025	545	
Ewe	160	90	70	180	95	
Gabonese	45	10	35	170	80	
Gambian	545	255	295	630	305	
Ghanaian	20,465	9,735	10,730	24,850	12,060	
Guinean	680	335	340	1,105	550	
Ibo	1,495	775	720	1,940	1,035	
Ivorian	615	285	330	1,350	600	
Liberian	335	140	200	770	365	
Malian	260	140	125	490	250	
Malinké	220	105	120	345	160	
Nigerian	19,330	9,790	9,545	26,560	13,620	
Peulh	60	40	20	135	80	
Senegalese	535	280	255	1,000	500	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Sierra Leonean	815	400	415	1,175	585	
Togolese	315	205	105	670	370	
Wolof	45	25	25	80	45	
Yoruba	2,925	1,545	1,375	4,055	2,155	
Central and West African origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁷	2,895	1,415	1,480	4,745	2,340	
North African origins	53,740	27,655	26,090	86,665	44,970	
Algerian	1,700	835	870	4,065	2,035	
Berber	680	365	315	1,845	985	
Coptic	1,815	935	885	2,305	1,185	
Dinka	35	25	10	205	110	
Egyptian	36,340	18,715	17,625	52,845	27,465	
Libyan	1,275	685	600	3,785	2,015	
Maure	235	130	105	290	160	
Moroccan	8,595	4,440	4,160	12,305	6,310	
Sudanese	3,735	1,825	1,915	8,975	4,600	
Tunisian	1,085	580	505	2,295	1,210	
North African origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁸	840	450	390	1,755	920	
Southern and East African origins	80,285	38,330	41,955	128,910	61,680	
Afrikaner	340	175	170	560	285	
Amhara	500	240	260	720	360	
Bantu, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹⁹	305	170	135	870	455	
Burundian	710	385	325	3,105	1,465	
Djiboutian	205	95	115	1,035	460	
Eritrean	7,625	3,685	3,940	11,870	5,740	
Ethiopian	15,990	7,670	8,325	22,560	10,755	
Harari	460	250	210	475	255	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kenyan	3,960	1,830	2,130	5,860	2,780	
Malagasy	180	75	100	430	200	
Mauritian	2,820	1,465	1,355	3,600	1,830	
Oromo	830	370	460	1,290	610	
Rwandan	1,105	490	620	3,215	1,380	
Seychellois	165	65	95	350	140	
Somali	25,550	11,820	13,740	40,995	19,200	
South African	11,950	6,010	5,940	19,760	9,790	
Tanzanian	1,850	925	920	2,610	1,300	
Tigrian	410	210	200	770	395	
Ugandan	2,010	980	1,030	2,950	1,445	
Zambian	385	195	190	805	410	
Zimbabwean	1,760	815	945	3,425	1,595	
Zulu	205	100	110	440	225	
Southern and East African origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁰	5,470	2,415	3,055	8,475	3,900	
Other African origins	77,575	36,805	40,775	119,670	57,245	
Black, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²¹	10,975	4,750	6,220	17,380	7,720	
Other African origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²²	67,415	32,440	34,975	103,560	50,150	
Asian origins	2,437,365	1,181,245	1,256,120	3,100,450	1,506,795	1,5
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins	330,340	167,015	163,330	523,340	265,615	2
Afghan	41,735	20,950	20,780	54,535	27,255	
Arab, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²³	23,205	12,005	11,195	44,705	23,345	
Armenian	21,710	10,545	11,165	29,675	14,570	
Assyrian	7,705	3,955	3,745	12,075	6,140	
Azerbaijani	3,340	1,620	1,720	4,105	1,995	
Georgian	2,390	1,220	1,165	2,815	1,415	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Hazara	515	280	235	680	390	
Iranian	97,110	48,770	48,345	117,065	58,995	
Iraqi	29,045	14,570	14,480	50,460	25,420	
Israeli	14,490	7,510	6,975	17,080	8,890	
Jordanian	5,325	2,865	2,460	9,660	5,110	
Kazakh	975	445	530	1,325	610	
Kurd	4,355	2,330	2,025	9,210	4,880	
Kuwaiti	375	215	160	1,510	795	
Kyrgyz	245	85	160	340	130	
Lebanese	29,750	15,125	14,625	86,245	43,700	
Palestinian	15,555	8,380	7,170	28,480	15,215	
Pashtun	2,145	1,180	965	3,010	1,635	
Saudi Arabian	1,655	865	785	3,660	1,975	
Syrian	16,150	7,855	8,300	31,440	15,570	
Tajik	1,425	670	755	1,850	880	
Tatar	1,785	760	1,025	2,135	930	
Turk	23,085	11,685	11,405	34,165	17,340	
Turkmen	405	205	200	695	345	
Uighur	545	255	290	755	385	
Uzbek	1,745	870	880	2,400	1,155	
Yemeni	2,530	1,205	1,325	4,225	2,065	
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁴	10,180	5,245	4,930	16,270	8,395	
South Asian origins	995,125	499,465	495,660	1,182,845	595,480	5
Bangladeshi	23,400	11,960	11,435	29,195	14,965	
Bengali	12,515	6,390	6,125	15,235	7,795	
Bhutanese	150	80	65	1,450	710	
East Indian	643,370	322,810	320,555	774,500	390,015	3
Goan	4,040	1,880	2,160	4,775	2,245	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Gujarati	4,980	2,575	2,400	5,915	3,055	
Kashmiri	1,345	690	650	1,795	900	
Nepali	5,395	2,645	2,745	8,150	4,070	
Pakistani	122,950	62,455	60,490	149,060	75,860	
Punjabi	47,760	24,560	23,205	55,455	28,580	
Sinhalese	4,030	1,970	2,055	5,195	2,545	
Sri Lankan	114,400	55,790	58,615	124,270	60,685	
Tamil	40,115	20,345	19,775	42,760	21,705	
South Asian origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁵	49,895	25,275	24,620	58,705	29,705	
East and Southeast Asian origins	1,134,050	525,470	608,580	1,422,890	659,650	7
Burmese	2,165	970	1,195	4,420	2,105	
Cambodian (Khmer)	6,430	2,970	3,460	14,655	6,810	
Chinese	700,705	332,650	368,055	849,345	403,280	4
Filipino	274,670	118,265	156,405	337,760	144,830	1
Hmong	55	25	30	650	340	
Indonesian	6,120	2,825	3,290	9,325	4,305	
Japanese	28,045	12,350	15,695	41,620	18,530	
Karen	265	115	145	1,645	830	
Korean	73,385	34,950	38,445	93,420	44,585	
Laotian	4,205	2,080	2,125	9,875	4,865	
Malaysian	5,625	2,660	2,960	7,310	3,370	
Mongolian	1,940	885	1,060	2,940	1,390	
Singaporean	1,070	480	590	1,260	565	
Taiwanese	7,975	3,625	4,350	10,060	4,595	
Thai	3,390	1,275	2,115	6,865	2,725	
Tibetan	6,015	3,015	3,000	6,365	3,175	
Vietnamese	73,740	34,880	38,865	107,640	51,350	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁶	3,400	1,675	1,725	4,375	2,165	
Other Asian origins	10,705	5,285	5,420	13,430	6,575	
Other Asian origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁷	10,710	5,285	5,420	13,430	6,575	
Oceania origins	9,705	4,915	4,785	20,680	10,435	
Australian	5,925	3,095	2,830	13,315	6,780	
New Zealander	1,945	1,030	915	4,250	2,255	
Pacific Islands origins	2,045	935	1,110	3,490	1,625	
Fijian	1,185	495	690	1,610	665	
Hawaiian	225	115	115	470	235	
Maori	200	105	90	485	255	
Polynesian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²⁸	115	45	70	275	115	
Samoan	90	45	50	225	140	
Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁹	340	160	180	555	265	
Household characteristics						
Total - Private households by tenure - 25% sample data ¹³⁰	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
Owner	1,420,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,601,825	... (not applicable)	...
Renter	715,540	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,559,720	... (not applicable)	...
Band housing	10	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,635	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Occupied private dwellings by condominium status - 25% sample data ¹³¹	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	...
Condominium	445,650	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	680,495	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Not condominium	1,690,260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,488,680	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of bedrooms - 25% sample data ¹³²	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
No bedrooms	24,165	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	33,950	... (not applicable)	.
1 bedroom	384,275	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	699,980	... (not applicable)	.
2 bedrooms	452,930	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,122,145	... (not applicable)	.
3 bedrooms	627,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,876,905	... (not applicable)	.
4 or more bedrooms	647,170	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,436,185	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of rooms - 25% sample data ¹³³	2,135,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	.
1 to 4 rooms	751,950	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,369,660	... (not applicable)	.
5 rooms	290,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	718,020	... (not applicable)	.
6 rooms	278,975	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	770,730	... (not applicable)	.
7 rooms	249,710	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	713,595	... (not applicable)	.
8 or more rooms	565,055	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,597,165	... (not applicable)	.
Average number of rooms per dwelling	5.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	6.3	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Private households by number of persons per room - 25% sample data 134	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
One person or fewer per room	2,042,675	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,046,810	... (not applicable)	.
More than 1 person per room	93,235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	122,360	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Private households by housing suitability - 25% sample data 135	2,135,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Suitable	1,930,485	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,858,170	... (not applicable)	.
Not suitable	205,420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	311,005	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Occupied private dwellings by period of construction - 25% sample data 136	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
1960 or before	437,615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,293,135	... (not applicable)	.
1961 to 1980	566,970	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,449,585	... (not applicable)	.
1981 to 1990	300,455	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	709,135	... (not applicable)	.
1991 to 2000	268,320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	622,565	... (not applicable)	.
2001 to 2005	198,705	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	396,130	... (not applicable)	.
2006 to 2010	185,715	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	368,235	... (not applicable)	.
2011 to 2016 137	178,125	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	330,390	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition - 25% sample data ¹³⁸	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
Only regular maintenance or minor repairs needed	2,019,695	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,851,335	... (not applicable)	.
Major repairs needed	116,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	317,840	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Private households by number of household maintainers - 25% sample data ¹³⁹	2,135,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	.
1 household maintainer	1,205,800	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,962,065	... (not applicable)	.
2 household maintainers	841,650	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,059,710	... (not applicable)	.
3 or more household maintainers	88,460	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	147,400	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Private households by age of primary household maintainers - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁰	2,135,905	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.
15 to 24 years	48,555	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	135,835	... (not applicable)	.
25 to 34 years	296,125	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	681,685	... (not applicable)	.
35 to 44 years	406,810	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	880,070	... (not applicable)	.
45 to 54 years	497,290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,113,885	... (not applicable)	.
55 to 64 years	414,985	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,047,185	... (not applicable)	.
65 to 74 years	264,505	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	738,445	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
75 to 84 years	149,385	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	414,210	... (not applicable)	.
85 years and over	58,260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	157,860	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Owner and tenant households with household total income greater than zero, in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings by shelter-cost-to-income ratio - 25% sample data ¹⁴¹	2,130,850	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,106,290	... (not applicable)	.
Spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs	1,418,495	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,694,385	... (not applicable)	.
Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs	712,350	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,411,900	... (not applicable)	.
30% to less than 100%	589,435	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,208,010	... (not applicable)	.
Total - Owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data	1,418,695	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,557,485	... (not applicable)	.
% of owner households with a mortgage ¹⁴²	63.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	61.0	... (not applicable)	.
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ¹⁴¹	26.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	19.8	... (not applicable)	.
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,655	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,299	... (not applicable)	.
Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,755	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,463	... (not applicable)	.
Median value of dwellings (\$) ¹⁴⁴	647,648	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	400,496	... (not applicable)	.
Average value of dwellings (\$) ¹⁴⁴	734,924	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	506,409	... (not applicable)	.

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data	715,420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,554,940	... (not applicable)	.
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ¹⁴⁵	14.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15.0	... (not applicable)	.
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ¹⁴¹	46.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	45.7	... (not applicable)	.
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,207	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,045	... (not applicable)	.
Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,264	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,109	... (not applicable)	.
Highest certificate, diploma or degree						
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁶	4,879,095	2,345,195	2,533,900	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
No certificate, diploma or degree	794,735	377,800	416,930	1,935,355	961,690	9
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate ¹⁴⁷	1,262,345	621,135	641,215	3,026,100	1,485,320	1,5
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,822,010	1,346,255	1,475,755	6,076,985	2,895,745	3,1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	216,485	144,375	72,110	664,180	471,055	1
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁸	116,425	69,165	47,260	324,370	199,510	1
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁹	100,065	75,215	24,850	339,810	271,545	
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	844,670	369,815	474,855	2,298,715	981,785	1,3
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	134,705	60,270	74,435	242,005	107,065	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	1,626,155	771,800	854,355	2,872,085	1,335,845	1,5
Bachelor's degree	1,075,760	494,850	580,905	1,911,530	854,135	1,0
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	107,255	49,015	58,245	189,370	83,670	1
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	44,785	22,370	22,420	79,760	42,295	
Master's degree	350,785	176,595	174,185	593,645	294,180	2
Earned doctorate ¹⁵⁰	47,570	28,965	18,600	97,790	61,560	
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁶	3,288,690	1,578,640	1,710,055	7,229,120	3,498,620	3,7
No certificate, diploma or degree	316,395	160,105	156,295	752,995	404,770	3
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate ¹⁴⁷	718,855	360,435	358,420	1,768,955	895,020	8
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,253,435	1,058,095	1,195,340	4,707,165	2,198,830	2,5
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	147,990	97,935	50,050	446,390	315,975	1
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁸	79,985	47,200	32,785	218,980	134,685	
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁹	68,005	50,740	17,270	227,410	181,290	
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	660,375	288,290	372,080	1,782,530	762,505	1,0
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	101,090	44,915	56,180	170,925	75,935	
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	1,343,990	626,960	717,030	2,307,320	1,044,420	1,2

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Bachelor's degree	876,470	399,455	477,015	1,519,850	668,450	8
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	87,155	38,320	48,835	148,960	62,370	
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	36,605	17,060	19,545	63,790	30,895	
Master's degree	306,310	150,595	155,715	500,415	239,160	2
Earned doctorate ¹⁵⁰	37,445	21,525	15,920	74,310	43,545	
Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016						
Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵¹	4,879,095	2,345,190	2,533,900	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵²	2,057,085	998,935	1,058,145	4,961,455	2,447,010	2,5
Education	143,825	29,335	114,490	349,745	79,245	2
13. Education	143,825	29,335	114,490	349,750	79,245	2
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	138,915	62,540	76,375	246,075	109,955	1
10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services	18,065	13,420	4,645	38,745	28,735	
50. Visual and performing arts	120,850	49,120	71,735	207,325	81,220	1
Humanities	190,960	67,430	123,535	359,560	133,350	2
16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics	22,465	4,895	17,570	37,900	8,170	
23. English language and literature/letters	53,980	15,275	38,705	98,440	28,290	
24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	57,545	19,230	38,315	95,345	32,940	
30A Interdisciplinary humanities ¹⁵³	925	420	505	2,165	805	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
38. Philosophy and religious studies	12,380	6,900	5,485	24,255	13,425	
39. Theology and religious vocations	10,235	6,460	3,765	28,175	17,120	
54. History	26,685	13,230	13,455	57,295	30,015	
55. French language and literature/letters	6,750	1,015	5,735	15,990	2,590	
Social and behavioural sciences and law	404,445	141,120	263,325	810,410	269,735	5
05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	5,520	1,040	4,480	10,765	2,210	
09. Communication, journalism and related programs	44,435	17,305	27,130	81,500	31,825	
19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	57,210	5,340	51,870	141,750	11,775	1
22. Legal professions and studies	69,375	26,940	42,430	128,860	45,275	
30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences ¹⁵⁴	6,765	1,550	5,220	16,210	3,400	
42. Psychology	56,380	13,470	42,905	122,545	29,640	
45. Social sciences	164,760	75,470	89,290	308,775	145,620	1
Business, management and public administration	683,170	305,955	377,210	1,279,665	527,085	7
30.16 Accounting and computer science	1,380	525	855	2,725	895	
44. Public administration and social service professions	41,330	8,545	32,785	108,935	21,405	
52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	640,460	296,885	343,575	1,168,005	504,780	6
Physical and life sciences and technologies	135,195	63,275	71,920	253,905	124,050	1
26. Biological and biomedical sciences	56,780	22,320	34,460	110,950	45,120	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
30.01 Biological and physical sciences	33,525	14,700	18,820	54,745	24,800	
30C Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences ¹⁵⁵	2,425	770	1,655	3,830	1,190	
40. Physical sciences	37,715	23,855	13,860	72,355	48,145	
41. Science technologies/technicians	4,745	1,620	3,125	12,025	4,795	
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	167,300	108,360	58,945	290,045	185,310	1
11. Computer and information sciences and support services	129,355	88,860	40,490	220,550	150,765	
25. Library science	5,930	975	4,950	15,220	2,450	
27. Mathematics and statistics	29,330	16,665	12,665	49,025	28,515	
30D Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences ¹⁵⁶	2,690	1,845	840	5,235	3,580	
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	483,705	417,195	66,510	1,173,030	1,055,050	1
04. Architecture and related services	30,785	19,780	11,000	51,845	34,590	
14. Engineering	209,840	167,090	42,755	334,085	271,010	
15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	82,390	74,000	8,390	237,775	214,500	
30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	105	25	75	160	30	
46. Construction trades	62,875	61,525	1,345	198,790	194,555	
47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	64,895	63,235	1,660	225,860	220,545	
48. Precision production	32,825	31,545	1,280	124,515	119,820	
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	31,395	16,880	14,510	106,895	67,015	
01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	18,615	10,510	8,105	66,035	41,790	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
03. Natural resources and conservation	12,775	6,370	6,410	40,860	25,230	
Health and related fields	329,520	79,140	250,380	865,970	173,780	6
31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	27,935	14,250	13,685	75,715	37,005	
51. Health professions and related programs	289,225	58,445	230,780	767,680	124,280	6
60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	12,370	6,450	5,920	22,575	12,490	
Personal, protective and transportation services	113,240	54,930	58,315	340,285	170,915	1
12. Personal and culinary services	69,505	21,485	48,025	183,925	49,390	1
28. Military science, leadership and operational art	400	355	45	2,135	1,815	
29. Military technologies and applied sciences	545	510	30	2,610	2,385	
43. Security and protective services	27,635	19,200	8,440	98,325	68,625	
49. Transportation and materials moving	15,155	13,380	1,775	53,290	48,695	
Other	335	95	235	1,405	260	
30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	335	100	235	1,405	255	
Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵¹	3,288,690	1,578,640	1,710,050	7,229,120	3,498,625	3,7
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵²	1,035,250	520,540	514,710	2,521,950	1,299,790	1,2
Education	105,195	20,910	84,285	243,635	52,670	1
13. Education	105,195	20,910	84,285	243,635	52,670	1

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	111,390	50,080	61,305	192,630	85,175	1
10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services	13,840	10,300	3,535	28,705	21,070	
50. Visual and performing arts	97,550	39,775	57,770	163,925	64,105	
Humanities	148,140	50,890	97,255	266,665	95,805	1
16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics	17,660	3,540	14,120	29,210	5,775	
23. English language and literature/letters	41,970	11,575	30,395	73,110	20,225	
24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	45,505	14,730	30,775	72,145	24,330	
30A Interdisciplinary humanities ¹⁵³	740	345	390	1,665	615	
38. Philosophy and religious studies	9,615	5,405	4,205	17,755	9,925	
39. Theology and religious vocations	7,505	4,705	2,800	19,390	11,790	
54. History	20,195	9,940	10,250	42,315	21,735	
55. French language and literature/letters	4,965	635	4,325	11,075	1,415	
Social and behavioural sciences and law	328,240	111,705	216,530	648,285	207,200	4
05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	4,530	880	3,645	8,630	1,785	
09. Communication, journalism and related programs	36,715	14,295	22,425	67,115	26,015	
19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	44,120	3,755	40,370	111,550	8,405	1
22. Legal professions and studies	58,950	20,950	38,000	108,895	34,250	
30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences ¹⁵⁴	5,295	1,275	4,020	12,875	2,705	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
42. Psychology	44,300	10,030	34,270	93,770	21,045	
45. Social sciences	134,325	60,520	73,810	245,445	113,000	1
Business, management and public administration	564,595	248,210	316,390	1,026,975	414,425	6
30.16 Accounting and computer science	1,160	430	735	2,225	715	
44. Public administration and social service professions	33,415	6,830	26,585	88,130	16,590	
52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	530,015	240,955	289,060	936,620	397,120	5
Physical and life sciences and technologies	103,055	46,585	56,475	190,235	88,535	1
26. Biological and biomedical sciences	43,415	16,535	26,875	84,580	33,150	
30.01 Biological and physical sciences	25,865	11,000	14,865	41,255	18,020	
30C Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences ¹⁵⁵	1,995	655	1,335	3,135	975	
40. Physical sciences	28,260	17,290	10,970	52,490	33,175	
41. Science technologies/technicians	3,535	1,110	2,430	8,775	3,215	
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	148,790	96,820	51,970	252,275	162,360	
11. Computer and information sciences and support services	118,355	81,355	37,000	198,775	136,120	
25. Library science	4,220	735	3,485	10,755	1,765	
27. Mathematics and statistics	23,830	13,135	10,700	38,160	21,440	
30D Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences ¹⁵⁶	2,380	1,595	790	4,580	3,030	
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	373,050	316,715	56,335	878,300	779,075	
04. Architecture and related services	25,325	15,870	9,455	42,115	27,365	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
14. Engineering	171,640	134,400	37,240	266,040	211,240	
15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	61,555	55,085	6,465	178,830	160,160	
30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	95	20	75	140	25	
46. Construction trades	45,310	44,305	1,000	141,515	138,160	
47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	47,060	45,880	1,170	162,855	158,770	
48. Precision production	22,075	21,155	915	86,805	83,355	
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	24,915	12,845	12,070	82,775	49,710	
01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	14,535	7,740	6,800	50,160	30,065	
03. Natural resources and conservation	10,375	5,105	5,270	32,615	19,650	
Health and related fields	260,215	62,080	198,135	664,880	133,665	5
31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	21,080	10,715	10,365	58,160	27,950	
51. Health professions and related programs	229,345	46,565	182,780	589,085	96,720	4
60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	9,790	4,795	4,990	17,640	8,990	
Personal, protective and transportation services	85,575	41,185	44,390	259,400	129,985	1
12. Personal and culinary services	52,095	15,715	36,385	137,250	36,225	1
28. Military science, leadership and operational art	285	245	40	1,685	1,405	
29. Military technologies and applied sciences	255	240	15	1,415	1,270	
43. Security and protective services	20,920	14,315	6,605	77,190	52,840	
49. Transportation and materials moving	12,015	10,670	1,345	41,855	38,245	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Other	285	80	205	1,125	220	
30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	285	75	210	1,125	225	
Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada						
Total - Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵⁷	4,879,095	2,345,195	2,533,905	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,057,080	998,935	1,058,145	4,961,460	2,447,010	2,5
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵⁸	2,822,010	1,346,255	1,475,760	6,076,985	2,895,745	3,1
Location of study inside Canada	1,913,405	904,105	1,009,300	4,786,950	2,261,260	2,5
Same as province or territory of residence	1,765,910	831,915	934,000	4,414,485	2,081,525	2,3
Different than province or territory of residence	147,495	72,195	75,305	372,470	179,735	1
Location of study outside Canada ¹⁵⁹	908,605	442,150	466,460	1,290,035	634,485	6
United States ¹⁶⁰	83,885	46,165	37,725	167,260	89,350	
Philippines	96,085	33,600	62,485	115,410	39,750	
India	142,155	71,730	70,420	169,340	85,500	
United Kingdom ¹⁶¹	59,990	33,500	26,490	115,690	66,215	
China ¹⁶²	78,940	37,355	41,580	98,415	46,230	
France	6,680	3,625	3,055	10,775	5,800	
Other	440,875	216,165	224,710	613,145	301,635	3

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵⁷	3,288,690	1,578,635	1,710,055	7,229,120	3,498,620	3,7
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	1,035,250	520,540	514,715	2,521,955	1,299,795	1,2
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵⁸	2,253,435	1,058,100	1,195,340	4,707,170	2,198,830	2,5
Location of study inside Canada	1,525,890	713,690	812,200	3,713,145	1,728,610	1,9
Same as province or territory of residence	1,408,565	656,055	752,510	3,432,015	1,593,170	1,8
Different than province or territory of residence	117,325	57,635	59,690	281,130	135,440	1
Location of study outside Canada ¹⁵⁹	727,550	344,405	383,140	994,025	470,225	5
United States ¹⁶⁰	66,805	35,720	31,085	127,005	65,045	
Philippines	81,210	27,965	53,245	97,230	32,925	
India	122,145	59,885	62,265	143,205	70,040	
United Kingdom ¹⁶¹	37,190	20,385	16,805	62,325	34,315	
China ¹⁶²	66,635	31,040	35,595	82,020	37,900	
France	5,615	3,030	2,590	8,705	4,630	
Other	347,945	166,390	181,555	473,530	225,365	2
Labour force status						
Total - Population aged 15 years and over by Labour force status - 25% sample data ¹⁶³	4,879,095	2,345,190	2,533,900	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
In the labour force	3,234,350	1,670,030	1,564,315	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,4
Employed	2,984,990	1,546,745	1,438,250	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,1
Unemployed	249,360	123,290	126,070	529,525	275,370	2
Not in the labour force	1,644,740	675,160	969,585	3,896,765	1,653,130	2,2
Participation rate	66.3	71.2	61.7	64.7	69.1	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Employment rate	61.2	66.0	56.8	59.9	63.9	
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.4	8.1	7.4	7.5	
Work activity during the reference year						
Total population aged 15 years and over by work activity during the reference year - 25% sample data ¹⁶⁴	4,879,095	2,345,190	2,533,905	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,6
Did not work ¹⁶⁵	1,592,740	654,475	938,270	3,696,235	1,561,475	2,1
Worked	3,286,350	1,690,715	1,595,635	7,342,205	3,781,280	3,5
Worked full year, full time ¹⁶⁶	1,694,705	941,950	752,765	3,837,565	2,148,635	1,6
Worked part year and/or part time ¹⁶⁷	1,591,645	748,775	842,875	3,504,645	1,632,645	1,8
Average weeks worked in reference year	42.6	43.3	41.9	42.9	43.4	
Class of worker						
Total labour force aged 15 years and over by class of worker - 25% sample data ¹⁶⁸	3,234,350	1,670,035	1,564,320	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,4
Class of worker - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	90,210	41,705	48,505	171,050	81,735	
All classes of workers ¹⁷⁰	3,144,140	1,628,325	1,515,815	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,3
Employee	2,744,970	1,368,035	1,376,935	6,146,035	3,084,740	3,0
Self-employed ¹⁷¹	399,170	260,290	138,885	824,595	523,145	3
Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016						
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 - 25% sample data ¹⁷²	3,234,355	1,670,030	1,564,320	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,4
Occupation - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	90,215	41,710	48,505	171,045	81,735	
All occupations ¹⁷⁰	3,144,140	1,628,325	1,515,815	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,3
0 Management occupations	376,890	228,640	148,255	790,880	483,240	3
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	576,955	203,575	373,375	1,124,770	357,215	7

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	269,965	206,395	63,570	516,110	399,195	1
3 Health occupations	173,475	41,565	131,915	447,045	90,495	3
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	357,990	109,080	248,905	831,340	265,075	5
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	127,395	62,535	64,855	225,720	104,445	1
6 Sales and service occupations	735,270	338,725	396,550	1,632,085	709,375	9
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	351,740	327,065	24,675	927,820	866,870	
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	24,245	19,360	4,885	113,405	88,150	
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	150,215	91,390	58,825	361,455	243,835	1
Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012						
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 - 25% sample data ¹⁷³	3,234,350	1,670,035	1,564,315	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,4
Industry - NAICS2012 - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	90,210	41,710	48,505	171,050	81,730	
All industry categories ¹⁷⁰	3,144,140	1,628,320	1,515,815	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,3
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9,410	5,515	3,890	102,070	67,005	
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4,500	3,110	1,395	32,340	27,920	
22 Utilities	15,860	10,905	4,955	50,820	38,195	
23 Construction	191,430	166,670	24,750	476,835	419,600	
31-33 Manufacturing	285,825	188,490	97,335	683,335	482,800	2
41 Wholesale trade	143,725	88,880	54,845	270,745	178,945	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
44-45 Retail trade	338,675	161,855	176,820	783,540	367,175	4
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	168,165	123,115	45,050	329,240	242,045	
51 Information and cultural industries	106,940	61,970	44,970	176,715	101,045	
52 Finance and insurance	247,475	118,710	128,760	380,765	169,590	2
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	82,665	44,590	38,075	144,275	77,385	
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	339,305	191,155	148,150	567,825	316,685	2
55 Management of companies and enterprises	8,680	3,615	5,065	12,365	5,290	
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	162,185	89,190	72,995	338,640	190,210	1
61 Educational services	229,025	70,820	158,200	528,470	163,680	3
62 Health care and social assistance	287,975	58,110	229,865	754,555	134,270	6
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	63,745	33,560	30,185	147,425	75,330	
72 Accommodation and food services	204,315	93,560	110,760	478,070	201,260	2
81 Other services (except public administration)	134,570	56,235	78,335	296,960	133,220	1
91 Public administration	119,675	58,255	61,415	415,635	216,250	1
Place of work status						
Total - Place of work status for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁴	2,984,990	1,546,745	1,438,245	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,1
Worked at home	218,365	111,020	107,345	480,290	242,495	2
Worked outside Canada	19,580	13,225	6,350	39,145	25,995	
No fixed workplace address	346,205	246,815	99,395	736,715	536,140	2
Worked at usual place	2,400,845	1,175,685	1,225,160	5,355,995	2,609,620	2,7

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Commuting destination ⚠						
Total - Commuting destination for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work - 25% sample data	2,400,850	1,175,685	1,225,160	5,356,000	2,609,625	2,7
Commute within census subdivision (CSD) of residence	1,353,665	614,770	738,890	3,109,070	1,418,260	1,6
Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) within census division (CD) of residence	243,620	119,725	123,890	857,565	419,960	4
Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) and census division (CD) within province or territory of residence	798,155	437,940	360,215	1,350,375	749,770	6
Commute to a different province or territory	5,410	3,250	2,160	38,990	21,630	
Main mode of commuting						
Total - Main mode of commuting for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁵	2,747,050	1,422,500	1,324,550	6,092,710	3,145,765	2,9
Car, truck, van - as a driver	1,714,795	982,905	731,890	4,375,215	2,392,270	1,9
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	154,360	56,295	98,065	372,480	151,880	2
Public transit	667,255	281,110	386,145	888,920	376,690	5
Walked	144,135	64,380	79,750	320,015	143,885	1
Bicycle	39,320	24,920	14,395	75,460	50,200	
Other method	27,190	12,890	14,300	60,620	30,835	
Commuting duration						

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Commuting duration for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁶	2,747,050	1,422,500	1,324,550	6,092,715	3,145,765	2,9
Less than 15 minutes	391,400	177,910	213,490	1,463,845	675,540	7
15 to 29 minutes	783,980	398,445	385,535	1,964,690	991,525	9
30 to 44 minutes	726,575	394,790	331,790	1,295,375	706,155	5
45 to 59 minutes	372,095	198,325	173,770	612,415	336,090	2
60 minutes and over	473,000	253,030	219,970	756,385	436,455	3
Time leaving for work						
Total - Time leaving for work for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁷	2,747,055	1,422,500	1,324,555	6,092,715	3,145,765	2,9
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	158,945	113,980	44,970	413,515	296,265	1
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	416,640	250,560	166,080	1,039,255	640,810	3
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	699,920	339,560	360,360	1,571,230	778,100	7
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	649,740	299,940	349,800	1,354,870	577,565	7
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	404,420	192,285	212,135	740,330	328,410	4
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	417,380	226,175	191,205	973,515	524,620	4
Language used most often at work						
Total - Language used most often at work for the population in private households aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015 - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁸	3,404,195	1,747,775	1,656,415	7,579,085	3,895,880	3,6
Single responses	3,323,390	1,708,945	1,614,450	7,434,675	3,828,665	3,6
Official languages	3,230,665	1,659,815	1,570,850	7,319,360	3,767,405	3,5
English	3,218,730	1,656,605	1,562,120	7,225,210	3,732,550	3,4
French	11,940	3,210	8,725	94,145	34,850	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Non-official languages	92,725	49,125	43,600	115,320	61,255	
Aboriginal languages	10	0	10	1,485	765	
Algonquian languages	0	0	10	1,420	745	
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	
Cree-Montagnais languages	0	0	10	370	220	
Atikamekw	0	0	0	0	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	0	0	
Moose Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Naskapi	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Plains Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Swampy Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Woods Cree	10	0	0	0	0	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	360	215	
Eastern Algonquian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Malecite	0	0	0	0	0	
Mi'kmaq	0	0	0	0	0	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	0	0	0	1,050	525	
Algonquin	0	0	0	0	0	
Ojibway	0	0	10	495	235	
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	545	290	
Ottawa (Odawa)	0	0	0	10	0	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	0	0	
Dene	0	0	0	0	0	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	0	0	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	0	0	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	0	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	0	0	0	25	0	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuktitut	0	0	0	25	10	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	25	10	
Cayuga	0	0	0	10	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Mohawk	0	0	0	20	10	
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	10	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	10	0	
Non-Aboriginal languages	92,715	49,125	43,590	113,835	60,490	
Afro-Asiatic languages	1,865	1,065	805	3,305	1,995	
Berber languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kabyle	0	0	0	0	0	
Berber languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Cushitic languages	100	45	60	125	45	
Bilen	0	0	0	0	0	
Oromo	15	10	0	15	10	
Somali	85	30	55	110	35	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Semitic languages	1,755	1,020	735	3,175	1,955	
Amharic	55	20	35	75	30	
Arabic	1,165	760	405	2,430	1,605	
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	110	75	30	145	110	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	0	10	0	35	20	
Harari	0	0	0	0	0	
Hebrew	360	115	245	395	140	
Maltese	25	15	0	20	15	
Tigrigna	45	25	20	60	30	
Semitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	10	0	10	10	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	10	0	0	
Austro-Asiatic languages	1,780	740	1,045	2,575	1,065	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Khmer (Cambodian)	45	30	25	95	50	
Vietnamese	1,735	715	1,025	2,480	1,015	
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	0	0	
Austronesian languages	1,105	415	690	1,280	495	
Bikol	0	0	0	0	0	
Cebuano	20	10	15	25	10	
Fijian	0	0	0	0	0	
Hiligaynon	15	0	10	10	10	
Ilocano	35	15	20	40	20	
Malagasy	0	0	0	0	0	
Malay	40	15	20	55	20	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	0	0	0	0	0	
Pangasinan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	990	370	615	1,145	435	
Waray-Waray	0	0	0	0	0	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	10	10	0	
Creole languages	25	20	10	60	35	
Haitian Creole	0	0	0	15	0	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	20	15	10	50	25	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	0	10	10	
Dravidian languages	1,910	905	1,000	1,980	945	
Kannada	10	0	0	10	0	
Malayalam	55	30	30	75	45	
Tamil	1,815	870	945	1,870	900	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Telugu	35	0	25	35	10	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Hmong-Mien languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Indo-European languages	27,005	14,870	12,135	38,960	21,375	
Albanian	210	125	85	275	170	
Armenian	140	65	70	145	75	
Balto-Slavic languages	5,315	2,575	2,745	6,655	3,165	
Baltic languages	55	20	30	70	25	
Latvian	10	10	10	20	10	
Lithuanian	45	15	30	45	20	
Slavic languages	5,260	2,550	2,710	6,595	3,135	
Belarusan	0	0	0	0	0	
Bosnian	45	30	10	100	55	
Bulgarian	115	75	40	120	85	
Croatian	95	55	35	155	100	
Czech	15	10	10	25	20	
Macedonian	80	35	40	85	35	
Polish	1,490	800	690	1,925	960	
Russian	2,515	1,095	1,415	2,905	1,240	
Serbian	160	110	55	390	240	
Serbo-Croatian	20	10	0	20	10	
Slovak	45	30	15	55	40	
Slovene (Slovenian)	10	0	10	15	0	
Ukrainian	680	290	390	780	320	
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	0	10	10	
Celtic languages	0	0	0	15	10	
Scottish Gaelic	0	0	0	10	0	
Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Celtic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	10	
Germanic languages	380	145	230	6,905	3,655	
Afrikaans	0	0	0	0	0	
Danish	20	0	10	30	15	
Dutch	60	40	25	790	425	
Frisian	0	0	0	25	20	
German	240	70	165	5,690	3,005	
Icelandic	10	0	0	0	10	
Norwegian	10	10	0	30	10	
Swedish	20	10	15	55	15	
Vlaams (Flemish)	10	10	0	10	10	
Yiddish	20	10	10	20	0	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	240	155	
Greek	340	190	155	405	240	
Indo-Iranian languages	10,855	6,035	4,815	11,880	6,560	
Indo-Aryan languages	8,405	4,500	3,905	9,205	4,900	
Bengali	300	145	155	335	160	
Gujarati	615	210	405	730	255	
Hindi	740	355	385	800	380	
Kashmiri	0	0	0	0	0	
Konkani	0	10	0	0	0	
Marathi	30	10	15	30	10	
Nepali	60	20	35	80	30	
Oriya (Odia)	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	5,635	3,250	2,385	6,025	3,480	
Sindhi	20	10	15	20	10	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	20	15	10	30	15	
Urdu	985	480	505	1,150	555	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Iranian languages	2,445	1,535	910	2,660	1,655	
Kurdish	85	75	10	105	95	
Pashto	10	10	10	20	10	
Persian (Farsi)	2,350	1,460	890	2,530	1,555	
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	0	
Italic (Romance) languages	9,760	5,730	4,030	12,680	7,505	
Catalan	10	0	0	10	0	
Italian	775	415	355	945	505	
Portuguese	5,070	3,365	1,705	5,815	3,865	
Romanian	245	105	140	300	140	
Spanish	3,660	1,840	1,820	5,590	2,985	
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	10	
Japanese	775	250	520	1,010	360	
Kartvelian languages	10	10	10	15	0	
Georgian	10	10	10	15	0	
Korean	4,265	2,155	2,105	4,945	2,505	
Mongolic languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Mongolian	0	0	0	0	0	
Niger-Congo languages	70	35	35	120	55	
Akan (Twi)	15	0	15	20	0	
Bamanankan	0	0	0	0	0	
Edo	0	0	0	0	0	
Ewe	0	0	0	0	0	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	0	0	0	0	0	
Ga	0	0	0	0	10	
Ganda	20	15	10	25	15	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Igbo	0	0	0	10	0	
Lingala	0	0	0	0	0	
Rundi (Kirundi)	0	0	0	0	0	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	0	0	0	15	0	
Shona	0	0	0	0	0	
Swahili	0	10	0	20	10	
Wolof	0	0	0	10	0	
Yoruba	0	0	10	10	0	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	15	10	0	20	20	
Nilo-Saharan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Dinka	0	0	0	0	0	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Sign languages	350	140	210	810	295	
American Sign Language	245	80	170	575	170	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	10	0	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	110	65	45	225	130	
Sino-Tibetan languages	52,745	28,050	24,695	57,620	30,735	
Chinese languages	52,700	28,020	24,675	57,535	30,690	
Cantonese	25,335	13,205	12,130	26,955	14,190	
Hakka	35	10	25	30	10	
Mandarin	26,135	14,210	11,930	29,090	15,730	
Min Dong	25	15	10	30	15	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	220	145	75	250	155	
Wu (Shanghainese)	30	20	10	35	20	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	910	420	490	1,145	565	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tibeto-Burman languages	50	30	20	90	50	
Burmese	10	0	0	10	10	
Karenic languages	0	0	0	30	10	
Tibetan	40	25	15	45	30	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tai-Kadai languages	70	30	40	235	95	
Lao	10	0	10	80	40	
Thai	65	30	30	160	55	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	0	0	
Turkic languages	415	285	130	465	315	
Azerbaijani	10	10	0	15	15	
Turkish	400	270	130	440	295	
Uyghur	0	10	0	10	10	
Uzbek	0	0	0	10	0	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Uralic languages	305	140	165	420	205	
Estonian	50	15	35	45	10	
Finnish	45	10	35	75	25	
Hungarian	220	125	95	295	165	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	10	10	0	
Multiple responses	80,805	38,835	41,970	144,405	67,215	

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
English and French	16,405	6,285	10,115	63,665	26,760	
English and non-official language	63,155	31,990	31,165	78,240	39,330	
French and non-official language	85	45	40	175	75	
English, French and non-official language	1,160	510	645	2,325	1,055	
Other language used regularly at work						
Total - Other language(s) used regularly at work for the population in private households aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015 - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁹	3,404,200	1,747,780	1,656,420	7,579,080	3,895,880	3,6
None	3,137,830	1,614,155	1,523,680	6,975,415	3,605,485	3,3
English	44,560	21,510	23,050	109,150	48,930	
French	47,885	20,415	27,475	260,050	118,655	1
Non-official language	169,430	89,575	79,855	226,490	119,130	1
Aboriginal	155	50	105	5,970	2,480	
Non-Aboriginal	169,270	89,525	79,750	220,520	116,650	1
English and French	85	45	45	245	100	
English and non-official language	1,225	585	640	1,620	780	
French and non-official language	3,160	1,480	1,675	6,080	2,780	
English, French and non-official language	25	20	0	35	25	
Mobility status - Place of residence 1 year ago						
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago - 25% sample data ¹⁸⁰	5,802,555	2,819,345	2,983,215	13,106,990	6,403,470	6,7
Non-movers	5,070,300	2,459,065	2,611,235	11,475,985	5,603,290	5,8
Movers	732,260	360,275	371,980	1,631,005	800,180	8
Non-migrants	433,235	212,190	221,040	941,380	460,170	4
Migrants	299,025	148,080	150,940	689,625	340,015	3
Internal migrants	194,570	96,145	98,430	535,180	263,055	2

Characteristic	Toronto Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Intraprovincial migrants	168,510	83,115	85,395	467,890	229,080	2
Interprovincial migrants	26,065	13,030	13,030	67,290	33,980	
External migrants	104,455	51,940	52,515	154,445	76,955	
Mobility status - Place of residence 5 years ago						
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago - 25% sample data ¹⁸¹	5,553,650	2,691,730	2,861,915	12,546,040	6,116,715	6,4
Non-movers	3,411,530	1,646,850	1,764,680	7,887,825	3,845,945	4,0
Movers	2,142,120	1,044,880	1,097,235	4,658,215	2,270,770	2,3
Non-migrants	1,174,140	570,770	603,370	2,545,875	1,238,055	1,3
Migrants	967,975	474,110	493,860	2,112,340	1,032,710	1,0
Internal migrants	577,355	282,680	294,680	1,562,375	761,630	8
Intraprovincial migrants	510,305	250,225	260,080	1,380,900	672,540	7
Interprovincial migrants	67,050	32,450	34,600	181,480	89,090	
External migrants	390,620	191,435	199,185	549,965	271,080	2

Data quality: Toronto [Census metropolitan area], Ontario

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 3.1%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 4.2%

Data quality: Ontario [Province]

- Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.
- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 3.7%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 4.6%

Symbol(s):

... not applicable

Note(s):

- 1 2016 and 2011 population

Statistics Canada is committed to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. As part of this commitment, some population counts of geographic areas are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality.

The adjustment to counts of the total population for any dissemination block is controlled to ensure that the population counts for dissemination areas will always be within 5 of the actual values. The adjustment has no impact on the population counts of census divisions and large census subdivisions.
- 2 Total private dwellings

'Private dwelling' refers to 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 or group of persons.

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Private dwelling](#).
- 3 Private dwellings occupied by usual residents

'Private dwelling occupied by usual residents' refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2016.
- 4 Total - Age groups and average age of the population - 100% data

For data on the population by single years of age, refer to the table titled 'Age (in single years) and average age' in the census data tables.
- 5 Total - Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data

'Structural type' refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.
- 6 Other attached dwelling

The category 'Other attached-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.
- 7 Movable dwelling

The category 'Movable dwelling' includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars.
- 8 Total - Private households by household size - 100% data

Household size refers to the number of persons in a private household.
- 9 Total - Population aged 15 years and over by marital status - 100% data

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Marital status](#).

- 10 Total - Census families in private households by family size - 100% data

Census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Census family structure](#).
- 11 Total number of census families in private households - 100% data

'Census family structure' refers to the combination of relatives that comprise a census family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners and children.
- 12 Total - Private households by household type - 100% data

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Household type](#).
- 13 One-census-family households - Without children in a census family

The household includes a single couple (without children). Other persons related or unrelated to the couple may also be present.
- 14 One-census-family households - With children in a census family

The household includes either a couple with children or a lone parent and his or her children. Other persons related or unrelated to the census family may also be present.
- 15 Total - Knowledge of official languages for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both languages or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.
- 16 Total - First official language spoken for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

First official language spoken is specified within the framework of the Official Languages Act. It refers to the first official language (i.e. (that is), English or French) spoken by the person.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

17 Official language minority

The official language minority population of Quebec includes all individuals with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French. The official language minority population of the country overall and of every province and territory other than Quebec includes individuals with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French.

18 Total - Mother tongue for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

19 Total - Language spoken most often at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

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.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

20

Total - Other language(s) spoken regularly at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Other language(s) spoken regularly at home refers to the languages, if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language or languages he or she speaks most often at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

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Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations;
- statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal

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- 23 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.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 24 Full-year full-time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) and full year (49 weeks and over per year) in 2015. For more information, see variable work activity in 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.
- 25 Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median.
- Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).
- 26 Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group.
- Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).
- 27 Composition of total income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 28 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.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 29 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.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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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.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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

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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;
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32 After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

33 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.

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- 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.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal

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Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations;
- statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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.

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- 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.

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39 Calculation includes persons not in economic families without income (with an income of zero).

40

Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations;
- statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal

- 41 Calculation includes persons not in economic families without income (with an income of zero).
- 42 Economic family after-tax income decile group - The economic family income decile group provides a rough ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households.
- Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the population in private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10% of the population. The decile cut-points are the levels of adjusted after-tax family income that define the 10 groups.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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Low-income status - The income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

The low-income concepts are not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 4.2 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of 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-AT. 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.

Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs, after tax refers to an income threshold, 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. These thresholds are presented in Table 4.3 Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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.

Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line

- 44 'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.
- 'Knowledge of non-official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys, depending on the objectives of the survey.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- This is a total population count. The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.
- n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
- n.o.s. = not otherwise specified
- 45 'Citizenship' refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.
- For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 46 'Canadian citizens' includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country.
- 47 'Not Canadian citizens' includes persons who are not citizens of Canada. They may be citizens of one or more other countries. Persons who are stateless are included in this category.
- 48 Immigrant status refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.
- Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 49 'Non-immigrants' includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

- 50 'Immigrants' includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- 51 Includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- 52 'Non-permanent residents' 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.
- 53 'Age at immigration' refers to the age at which an immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.
- '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. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrant' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 54 'Recent immigrant' refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 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.
- The places of birth selected are the most frequently reported by recent immigrants at the Canada level.
- 'Place of birth' refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth. In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.
- For more information on immigration and place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 55 The official name of United States is United States of America.
- 56 Ireland is also referred to as Republic of Ireland.

- 57 Serbia excludes Kosovo.
- 58 The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
- 59 China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.
- 60 The full name of Hong Kong is the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.
- 61 The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 62 The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.
- 63 The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.
- 64 The category 'Oceania and other' includes places of birth in Oceania and responses not included elsewhere, such as 'born at sea.'
- 65 The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- 66 The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.
- 67 The category 'Other places of birth' includes other places of birth in Oceania and responses not included elsewhere, such as 'born at sea.'
- 68 Generation status refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

For more information on generation status variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).
- 69 '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.
- 70 '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.
- 71 'Third generation or more' includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

- 72 '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.
- 'Applicant type' refers to whether an immigrant was identified as the principal applicant, the spouse or the dependant on the application for permanent residence.
- '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. In the 2016 Census of Population, data on admission category and applicant type are available for immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1980 and May 10, 2016.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 73 'Economic immigrants' 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 and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.
- 74 'Principal applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the principal applicant on the application for permanent residence.
- 75 'Secondary applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the married spouse, the common-law or conjugal partner or the dependant of the principal applicant on the application for permanent residence.
- 76 'Immigrants sponsored by family' 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, grand-parent, child or other relative of this sponsor. The terms 'family class' or 'family reunification' are sometimes used to refer to this category.
- 77 'Refugees' includes 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 Refugee Agency, another designated referral organization or private sponsors.

- 78 'Other immigrants' includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status under a program that does not fall under the economic immigrants, the immigrants sponsored by family or the refugee categories.
- 79 Aboriginal identity refers to whether the person identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016* and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 80 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
- 81 'Single Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are in only one Aboriginal group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 82 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For additional information, refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 83 'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 84 'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere' includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

- 85 Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016* and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 86 'Registered or Treaty Indian Status' includes persons who are a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.
- 87 Aboriginal ancestry refers to whether a person has ancestry associated with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and Inuit. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors, an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population.
- For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016* and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 88 'Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 89 'Single Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have only one of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 90 'Multiple Aboriginal ancestries (only)' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 91 'Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuit ancestry, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.

- 92 'Single Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 93 'Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 94 'Non-Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have non-Aboriginal ancestry only.
- 95 Visible minority refers to whether a person 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 and Japanese.

For more information on the Visible minority variable, including information on its classification, the questions from which it is derived, data quality and its comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 96 The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'
- 97 For example, 'East Indian,' 'Pakistani,' 'Sri Lankan', etc.
- 98 For example, 'Vietnamese,' 'Cambodian,' 'Laotian,' 'Thai,' etc.
- 99 For example, 'Afghan,' 'Iranian,' etc.
- 100 The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes persons with a write-in response such as 'Guyanese,' 'West Indian,' 'Tibetan,' 'Polynesian,' 'Pacific Islander,' etc.
- 101 Includes persons who gave more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in responses, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'
- 102 Includes persons who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal group question (Question 18), as well as persons who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.
- 103 This is a total population estimate. The sum of the ethnic groups in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ethnic origin in the census.

'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data, refer to the *Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.

- 104 Includes general responses indicating North American origins (e.g., 'North American') as well as more specific responses indicating North American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maritimer').
- 105 Includes general responses indicating British Isles origins (e.g., 'British,' 'United Kingdom') as well as more specific responses indicating British Isles origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Celtic').
- 106 Includes general responses indicating Western European origins (e.g., 'Western European') as well as more specific responses indicating Western European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Liechtensteiner').
- 107 Includes general responses indicating Northern European origins (e.g., 'Northern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Northern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Faroese,' 'Scandinavian').
- 108 Includes responses of 'Czechoslovakian,' not otherwise specified.
- 109 Includes general responses indicating Eastern European origins (e.g., 'Eastern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Eastern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baltic').
- 110 Includes responses of 'Yugoslavian,' not otherwise specified.
- 111 Includes general responses indicating Southern European origins (e.g., 'Southern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Gibraltarian').
- 112 Includes responses of 'Slavic,' not otherwise specified.
- 113 Includes general responses indicating Other European origins (e.g., 'European') as well as more specific responses indicating European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Central European').
- 114 Includes responses of 'West Indian,' not otherwise specified.
- 115 Includes general responses indicating Caribbean origins (e.g., 'Antilles,' 'Caribbean') as well as more specific responses indicating Caribbean origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Aruban').
- 116 Includes general responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins (e.g., 'South American') as well as more specific responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Surinamese').
- 117 Includes general responses indicating Central or West African origins (e.g., 'West African') as well as more specific responses indicating Central or West African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Luba,' 'Mossi').

- 118 Includes general responses indicating North African origins (e.g., 'North African') as well as more specific responses indicating North African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maghreb').
- 119 Includes responses of 'Bantu,' not otherwise specified.
- 120 Includes general responses indicating Southern or East African origins (e.g., 'East African') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern or East African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Hutu,' 'Shona').
- 121 Includes responses of 'Black,' not otherwise specified.
- 122 Includes general responses indicating Other African origins (e.g., 'African') as well as more specific responses indicating Other African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Saharan').
- 123 Includes responses of 'Arab,' not otherwise specified.
- 124 Includes general responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins (e.g., 'West Asian,' 'Middle Eastern') as well as more specific responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baloch,' 'Circassian').
- 125 Includes general responses indicating South Asian origins (e.g., 'South Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating South Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Telugu').
- 126 Includes general responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins (e.g., 'Southeast Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Bruneian').
- 127 Includes general responses indicating Other Asian origins (e.g., 'Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating Other Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Eurasian').
- 128 Includes responses of 'Polynesian,' not otherwise specified.
- 129 Includes general responses indicating Pacific Islands origins (e.g., 'Pacific Islander') as well as more specific responses indicating Pacific Islands origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Tahitian').

- 130 Tenure - Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, band housing, has been created and is included in the classification of tenure.
- 131 Condominium status - Refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.
- 132 Bedrooms - Refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.
- 133 Rooms - Refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year-round living. The number of rooms of a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms of a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements).
- 134 Persons per room - Refers to an indicator of the level of crowding in a private dwelling. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling.
- 135 Housing suitability - 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 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.
- 136 Period of construction - Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed. This refers to the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.

- 137 Includes data up to May 10, 2016.
- 138 Dwelling condition - Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodelling or additions.
- 139 Number of household maintainers - Refers to the number of persons of the same household who have been identified as household maintainers.
- A household maintainer is a person residing in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities. Where a number of people may contribute to the payments, more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments, the first person listed is selected by default.
- 140 Primary household maintainer - The first person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities for the dwelling. When more than one member of the household contributes to the payments, the first person listed is chosen as the primary household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments, the first person listed is selected by default.
- The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which they are listed on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by their spouse or common-law partner and then by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by each person.
- 141 Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.
- Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households living in owned or rented dwellings who reported a total household income greater than zero.
- Private households living in band housing, located on an agricultural operation that is operated by a member of the household, and households who reported a zero or negative total household income are excluded.
- The relatively high shelter-costs-to-household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2016, while household total income is reported for the year 2015. As well, for some households, the 2015 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.
- For more information on household total income or shelter costs, refer to the Census Dictionary: Total income and Shelter cost.
- 142 Presence of mortgage payments - Refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

- 143 Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling.
- Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.
- 144 Value (owner estimated) of private dwelling - Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.
- In the context of 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.
- 145 Subsidized housing - Refers to whether the dwelling is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.
- 146 Highest certificate, diploma or degree is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.'
- This variable 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 general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a 'master's degree' necessarily have a 'certificate or diploma above bachelor level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.
- This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.
- Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree', available in the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.
- 147 'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' includes only people who have this as their highest educational qualification. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- 148 'Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' includes trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres and similar institutions.

- 149 'Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' also includes Journeyperson's designations.
- 150 'Earned doctorate' refers to persons who have completed a doctorate degree awarded by a university. This includes, for example, Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.). It does not include honorary doctorates.
- 151 'Field of study' refers to the discipline or area of learning/training associated with a particular course or programme of study.
- This variable refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016.
- This 'Major field of study' variable can be used either independently or in conjunction with the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable. When the latter is used with 'Major field of study,' it should be noted that different fields of study will be more common for different types of postsecondary qualifications. At the detailed program level, some programs are only offered by certain types of institutions.
- There was an explicit instruction in the questionnaire which instructed respondents to be as specific as possible in indicating a subfield or subcategory of specialization within a broad discipline or area of training.
- This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.
- This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2016 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant, with the hierarchy of the primary groupings and two-digit series. When a primary grouping contains more than one subseries from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies,' these subseries are grouped together. An exception is made for '30.01 Biological and physical sciences' due to its large size. For more information on the CIP classification, see the [Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2016](#).
- For information on collection, classification and data quality for this variable, refer to the [Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#), Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.
- Certain series and their subcomponents are not used when coding major field of study for the census. These are series 21, 32 to 37 and 53, which represent non-credit and personal improvement fields of study.
- 152 'No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes persons who have not completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; or a university certificate, diploma or degree.
- 153 'Interdisciplinary humanities' includes '30.13 Medieval and renaissance studies,' '30.21 Holocaust and related studies,' '30.22 Classical and ancient studies' and '30.29 Maritime studies.'

154 'Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences' includes '30.05 Peace studies and conflict resolution,' '30.10 Biopsychology,' '30.11 Gerontology,' '30.14 Museology/museum studies,' '30.15 Science, technology and society,' '30.17 Behavioural sciences,' '30.20 International/global studies,' '30.23 Intercultural/multicultural and diversity studies,' '30.25 Cognitive science,' '30.26 Cultural studies/critical theory and analysis,' '30.28 Dispute resolution,' '30.31 Human computer interaction' and '30.33 Sustainability studies.'

155 'Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences' includes '30.18 Natural sciences,' '30.19 Nutrition sciences,' '30.27 Human biology' and '30.32 Marine sciences.'

156 'Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences' includes '30.06 Systems science and theory,' '30.08 Mathematics and computer science' and '30.30 Computational science.'

157 'Location of study' refers to either:

- the province, territory or country of the institution from which a person obtained a certificate, diploma or degree, or;
- the province, territory or country of the institution that a person attended during a specified reference period, or for a specific level of education.

In both cases, location of study refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time he or she obtained the qualification or was attending the institution. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of study.

This is a summary variable that indicates whether the 'Location of study' of the person's highest certificate, diploma or degree was the same province or territory where the person lived at the time of the 2016 Census of Population, a different Canadian province or territory, or outside Canada. This variable is derived from 'Location of study' and 'Province or territory of current residence.' It only applies to individuals who had completed a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

'Location of study outside Canada' may be further sub-classified using the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI). When using the SCCAI for this sub-classification, the class 'Canada' is not used.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

For information on collection, classification and data quality for 'Location of study compared with province or territory of residence,' refer to the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

158 'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma,' 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.

159 Refers to all locations of study outside Canada, including the six locations outside Canada most often reported at the national level. These will not necessarily be the top six countries for other geographies.

160 The official name of United States is United States of America.

- 161 The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
- 162 China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.
- 163 Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.
Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.
In the past, this variable was called Labour force activity.
- 164 Refers to the number of weeks in which a person aged 15 years and over worked for pay or in self-employment in 2015 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).
- 165 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2015 and persons who worked in 2016, but not in 2015.
- 166 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year (49 weeks and over) and mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in 2015.
- 167 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year mostly part time or part year mostly full time or part year mostly part time in 2015. Part year is less than 49 weeks and part time is less than 30 hours per week.
- 168 Class of worker refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over is an employee or is self-employed.
- 169 Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
- 170 Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2015 or 2016.
- 171 Includes persons aged 15 years and over with or without an incorporated business with paid help or without paid help, as well as unpaid family workers.
- 172 Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the NOC 2016.
- 173 Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the NAICS 2012.

- 174 Classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).
- 175 The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. Sometimes, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.
- 176 Refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel between his or her place of residence and his or her place of work.
- 177 Refers to the time of day at which a person usually leaves home to go to their place of work.
- 178 Language used most often at work refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as 'used most often at work' if the languages are used equally often.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified
- Refers to the language used most often at work, as reported on May 10, 2016 by the individuals aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015.
- 179 Other language(s) used regularly at work refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the language or languages he or she uses most often at work.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 180 Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants, who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

181 Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants, who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2017. *Toronto [Census metropolitan area], Ontario and Ontario [Province]* (table). *Census Profile*. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. (number) 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed July 25, 2019).

Date modified:

2019-06-21

TAB 3

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada[Home](#) → [Census Program](#) → [Data products, 2016 Census](#) → [Census Profile, 2016 Census](#)→ [Search results for "hamilton"](#)→ [Hamilton \[Census metropolitan area\], Ontario and Ontario \[Province\]](#)

Census Profile, 2016 Census

Hamilton [Census metropolitan area], Ontario and Ontario [Province]

Topic: ☒ Counts ☐ Rates

Related data ▼

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Population and dwellings						
Population, 2016 ¹	747,545	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	13,448,494	... (not applicable)	6,888,390
Population, 2011 ¹	721,053	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	12,851,821	... (not applicable)	6,559,390
Population percentage change, 2011 to 2016	3.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total private dwellings ²	306,034	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,598,391	... (not applicable)	2,850,100
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,174	... (not applicable)	2,700,000
Population density per square kilometre	544.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Land area in square kilometres	1,371.89	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	908,699.33	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Age characteristics						
Total - Age groups and average age of the population - 100% data ⁴	747,545	363,800	383,745	13,448,495	6,559,390	6,888,390
0 to 14 years	122,535	63,115	59,425	2,207,970	1,131,615	1,076,355

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
0 to 4 years	39,020	20,080	18,945	697,360	357,300	340,060
5 to 9 years	41,495	21,320	20,170	756,085	387,320	368,765
10 to 14 years	42,025	21,715	20,310	754,530	387,000	367,530
15 to 64 years	491,520	241,915	249,605	8,988,865	4,412,115	4,576,750
15 to 19 years	44,430	22,900	21,530	811,670	416,730	394,940
20 to 24 years	48,350	24,905	23,445	894,390	457,815	436,575
25 to 29 years	46,315	23,155	23,160	874,350	436,345	438,005
30 to 34 years	46,850	22,925	23,920	864,765	420,800	443,965
35 to 39 years	45,915	22,220	23,695	842,485	402,900	439,585
40 to 44 years	47,590	22,950	24,640	871,875	418,465	453,410
45 to 49 years	51,650	25,080	26,565	937,385	453,105	484,280
50 to 54 years	58,460	28,560	29,895	1,056,345	517,170	539,175
55 to 59 years	55,230	27,015	28,215	989,460	482,280	507,180
60 to 64 years	46,725	22,195	24,530	846,145	406,505	439,640
65 years and over	133,490	58,770	74,720	2,251,655	1,015,655	1,236,000
65 to 69 years	41,200	19,250	21,945	737,745	352,475	385,270
70 to 74 years	30,585	14,285	16,290	528,645	250,455	278,190
75 to 79 years	23,470	10,585	12,885	393,010	179,810	213,200
80 to 84 years	18,105	7,600	10,505	291,185	126,825	164,360
85 years and over	20,135	7,050	13,090	301,075	106,090	194,985
85 to 89 years	12,560	4,810	7,750	188,470	73,045	115,425
90 to 94 years	6,020	1,870	4,145	88,390	27,400	60,990
95 to 99 years	1,385	335	1,050	21,210	5,150	16,060
100 years and over	180	30	145	3,005	495	2,510
Total - Distribution (%) of the population by broad age groups - 100% data	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 to 14 years	16.4	17.3	15.5	16.4	17.3	
15 to 64 years	65.8	66.5	65.0	66.8	67.3	
65 years and over	17.9	16.2	19.5	16.7	15.5	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
85 years and over	2.7	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.6	
Average age of the population	41.6	40.3	42.7	41.0	40.0	
Median age of the population	42.1	40.6	43.4	41.3	40.2	
Household and dwelling characteristics						
Total - Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data ⁵	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Single-detached house	165,055	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,807,380	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	45,395	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	886,705	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Other attached dwelling ⁶	82,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,460,200	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Semi-detached house	9,830	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	289,975	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Row house	40,025	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	460,425	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Apartment or flat in a duplex	7,675	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	176,080	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	24,355	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	522,810	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Other single-attached house	590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,910	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Movable dwelling ⁷	425	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,890	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Private households by household size - 100% data ⁸	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	.. applic
1 person	79,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,300	... (not applicable)	.. applic

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
2 persons	96,050	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,693,525	... (not applicable)	..
3 persons	46,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	834,260	... (not applicable)	..
4 persons	45,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	796,320	... (not applicable)	..
5 or more persons	25,715	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	503,775	... (not applicable)	..
Number of persons in private households	734,885	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	13,242,160	... (not applicable)	..
Average household size	2.5	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.6	... (not applicable)	..
Marital status						
Total - Marital status for the population aged 15 years and over - 100% data ⁹	625,010	300,685	324,320	11,240,525	5,427,775	5,812,750
Married or living common law	354,180	176,970	177,210	6,438,085	3,219,290	3,218,795
Married	303,005	151,420	151,585	5,531,930	2,764,275	2,767,655
Living common law	51,180	25,555	25,625	906,155	455,015	451,140
Not married and not living common law	270,830	123,715	147,115	4,802,440	2,208,485	2,593,955
Never married	172,635	92,780	79,860	3,182,785	1,689,180	1,493,605
Separated	19,730	8,255	11,480	328,675	138,140	190,535
Divorced	39,345	14,850	24,495	653,835	252,900	400,935
Widowed	39,115	7,835	31,285	637,150	128,265	508,885
Family characteristics						
Total - Census families in private households by family size - 100% data ¹⁰	210,825	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,782,540	... (not applicable)	..
2 persons	101,305	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,815,000	... (not applicable)	..

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
3 persons	46,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	844,545	... (not applicable)	...
4 persons	44,400	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	792,435	... (not applicable)	...
5 or more persons	18,380	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	330,560	... (not applicable)	...
Average size of census families	2.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.9	... (not applicable)	...
Total number of census families in private households - 100% data ¹¹	210,825	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,782,545	... (not applicable)	...
Total couple families	173,355	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,137,570	... (not applicable)	...
Married couples	147,785	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,684,735	... (not applicable)	...
Common-law couples	25,575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	452,840	... (not applicable)	...
Total lone-parent families by sex of parent	37,470	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	644,975	... (not applicable)	...
Female parent	30,090	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	518,480	... (not applicable)	...
Male parent	7,380	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	126,495	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Couple census families in private households - 100% data	173,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,137,565	... (not applicable)	...
Couples without children	78,835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,428,575	... (not applicable)	...
Couples with children	94,525	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,708,995	... (not applicable)	...
1 child	35,815	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	658,305	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
2 children	41,330	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	738,710	... (not applicable)	.. applic
3 or more children	17,375	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	311,975	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Lone-parent census families in private households - 100% data	37,475	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	644,975	... (not applicable)	.. applic
1 child	22,470	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	386,425	... (not applicable)	.. applic
2 children	10,935	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	186,240	... (not applicable)	.. applic
3 or more children	4,070	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,310	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Persons not in census families in private households - 100% data	116,265	53,165	63,100	2,139,825	990,525	1,14
Household type						
Total - Private households by household type - 100% data ¹²	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.. applic
One-census-family households	198,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,481,885	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Without children in a census family ¹³	73,970	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,311,575	... (not applicable)	.. applic
With children in a census family ¹⁴	124,385	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,170,315	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Multiple-census-family households	6,100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	145,615	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Non-census-family households	88,890	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,541,665	... (not applicable)	.. applic
One-person households	79,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,305	... (not applicable)	.. applic

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Two-or-more person non-census-family households	9,410	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	200,365	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Knowledge of official languages ⚠						
Total - Knowledge of official languages for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁵	738,710	360,215	378,495	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,80
English only	678,540	334,815	343,720	11,455,500	5,689,830	5,76
French only	475	200	275	40,040	17,340	2
English and French	48,305	20,640	27,665	1,490,390	665,850	82
Neither English nor French	11,385	4,550	6,840	326,935	130,850	15
First official language spoken ⚠						
Total - First official language spoken for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁶	738,705	360,210	378,495	13,312,865	6,503,880	6,80
English	714,695	349,825	364,875	12,394,325	6,095,970	6,25
French	10,000	4,570	5,425	504,130	236,875	26
English and French	2,845	1,385	1,460	92,940	42,910	5
Neither English nor French	11,170	4,430	6,735	321,480	128,125	15
Official language minority (number) ¹⁷	11,420	5,260	6,155	550,600	258,330	25
Official language minority (percentage) ¹⁷	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.1	4.0	
Mother tongue ⚠						
Total - Mother tongue for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁸	738,710	360,210	378,495	13,312,870	6,503,875	6,80
Single responses	723,500	352,820	370,680	12,946,960	6,327,630	6,67
Official languages	565,490	277,740	287,750	9,393,040	4,637,520	4,75
English	555,555	273,225	282,330	8,902,320	4,406,210	4,45
French	9,935	4,515	5,420	490,715	231,310	25
Non-official languages	158,010	75,085	82,930	3,553,920	1,690,110	1,86

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Aboriginal languages	85	40	40	22,765	10,815	
Algonquian languages	40	15	25	21,235	10,175	
Blackfoot	5	0	0	10	5	
Cree-Montagnais languages	5	0	5	5,080	2,485	
Atikamekw	0	0	0	5	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	5	5	
Moose Cree	0	0	0	85	40	
Naskapi	0	0	0	10	5	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	55	25	
Plains Cree	0	0	0	35	5	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	5	0	
Swampy Cree	0	0	0	355	135	
Woods Cree	0	0	0	15	10	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	5	0	5	4,500	2,255	
Eastern Algonquian languages	5	5	5	90	40	
Malecite	0	0	0	10	5	
Mi'kmaq	0	5	5	85	35	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	25	10	15	16,025	7,620	
Algonquin	0	0	0	65	30	
Ojibway	20	5	15	9,505	4,515	
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	6,310	3,015	
Ottawa (Odawa)	5	0	0	145	65	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	30	20	
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	60	20	
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	55	20	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	5	0	0	5	0	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	5	0	
Dene	0	0	0	20	10	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	5	5	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	10	0	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	5	5	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	5	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	5	
Inuit languages	0	0	0	475	165	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	5	5	
Inuktitut	0	0	0	425	145	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	5	0	0	45	20	
Iroquoian languages	25	15	10	710	300	
Cayuga	15	10	5	40	20	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Mohawk	10	5	5	590	255	
Oneida	0	0	0	55	15	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	5	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	0	25	15	
Salish languages	0	0	0	5	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	5	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	10	5	
Dakota	0	0	0	5	5	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	5	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	5	5	
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	5	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	5	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	5	5	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	15	5	5	235	130	
Non-Aboriginal languages	157,930	75,040	82,890	3,531,160	1,679,300	1,851,860
Afro-Asiatic languages	15,405	7,880	7,520	253,830	127,720	126,110
Berber languages	25	20	10	725	405	320
Kabyle	0	0	0	425	225	200
Berber languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	25	20	10	305	180	125
Cushitic languages	1,070	500	570	24,605	10,730	13,875
Bilen	0	0	0	250	140	110
Oromo	55	30	25	1,445	720	725
Somali	1,015	475	540	22,680	9,755	12,925
Cushitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	225	115	110
Semitic languages	14,250	7,340	6,915	227,985	116,320	111,665
Amharic	215	105	115	10,720	4,960	5,760
Arabic	10,850	5,655	5,195	171,370	88,400	82,970
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	2,285	1,125	1,165	14,555	7,135	7,420
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	245	125	120	4,795	2,365	2,430
Harari	5	5	5	1,030	485	545
Hebrew	180	100	80	11,575	6,220	5,355
Maltese	195	95	100	5,175	2,575	2,600
Tigrigna	135	65	70	7,345	3,470	3,875
Semitic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	135	60	75	1,435	705	730
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	50	25	30	520	265	255

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Austro-Asiatic languages	4,380	2,030	2,350	78,125	35,880	42
Khmer (Cambodian)	840	385	460	7,355	3,330	
Vietnamese	3,540	1,645	1,895	70,690	32,520	30
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	85	30	
Austronesian languages	6,600	2,550	4,050	194,380	76,060	17
Bikol	25	10	15	595	260	
Cebuano	250	105	145	6,545	2,500	
Fijian	5	5	5	80	45	
Hiligaynon	60	15	40	2,750	1,030	
Ilocano	390	165	225	11,285	4,430	
Malagasy	0	0	0	100	45	
Malay	150	50	105	5,760	2,520	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	60	30	30	1,505	670	
Pangasinan	5	5	5	535	215	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	5,575	2,135	3,435	163,415	63,665	9
Waray-Waray	10	0	5	405	140	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	70	30	45	1,400	550	
Creole languages	325	155	170	11,255	5,095	
Haitian Creole	30	10	15	630	290	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	185	85	95	8,025	3,580	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	120	60	55	2,605	1,225	
Dravidian languages	1,725	840	885	148,605	73,530	7
Kannada	80	40	35	2,670	1,365	
Malayalam	810	395	415	17,140	8,795	


Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Tamil	665	310	355	117,630	57,310	6
Telugu	165	85	75	10,820	5,895	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	5	340	165	
Hmong-Mien languages	0	0	0	525	250	
Indo-European languages	109,170	52,120	57,050	2,024,365	980,200	1,04
Albanian	1,445	725	715	19,045	9,535	
Armenian	365	185	180	15,070	7,305	
Balto-Slavic languages	33,085	15,190	17,890	410,725	188,695	22
Baltic languages	910	375	540	9,080	3,785	
Latvian	370	150	220	3,910	1,650	
Lithuanian	540	220	320	5,175	2,135	
Slavic languages	32,175	14,820	17,350	401,645	184,915	27
Belarusan	10	0	5	515	230	
Bosnian	1,040	520	520	6,370	3,125	
Bulgarian	255	115	145	9,095	4,355	
Croatian	5,760	2,800	2,960	31,875	15,460	7
Czech	1,205	535	670	10,670	4,930	
Macedonian	645	310	330	15,635	7,470	
Polish	9,995	4,410	5,585	121,075	54,675	6
Russian	2,370	1,020	1,350	101,100	45,630	5
Serbian	6,490	3,230	3,260	41,740	20,585	2
Serbo-Croatian	490	235	255	4,875	2,310	
Slovak	690	300	390	10,280	4,710	
Slovene (Slovenian)	745	335	415	6,740	2,995	
Ukrainian	2,355	945	1,410	40,375	17,760	2
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	125	70	60	1,310	670	
Celtic languages	60	25	35	1,110	505	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Scottish Gaelic	30	10	15	450	210	
Welsh	25	10	15	435	180	
Celtic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	5	0	5	225	120	
Germanic languages	10,920	4,855	6,060	200,640	94,475	10
Afrikaans	215	105	115	2,295	1,125	
Danish	295	130	160	4,265	2,010	
Dutch	4,300	1,950	2,350	51,720	24,875	2
Frisian	95	45	45	1,240	630	
German	5,705	2,475	3,230	131,525	61,520	7
Icelandic	25	10	10	210	100	
Norwegian	40	15	25	940	405	
Swedish	110	55	60	2,395	1,040	
Vlaams (Flemish)	85	40	45	2,150	925	
Yiddish	45	30	15	3,735	1,765	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	5	0	5	170	80	
Greek	2,070	1,065	1,000	55,415	27,305	1
Indo-Iranian languages	21,575	10,930	10,645	707,845	357,350	35
Indo-Aryan languages	16,750	8,510	8,235	565,600	285,720	27
Bengali	1,340	675	670	46,810	23,615	2
Gujarati	1,950	1,045	900	76,675	38,740	3
Hindi	1,495	795	695	58,735	29,805	2
Kashmiri	15	5	10	345	170	
Konkani	70	35	35	2,510	1,195	
Marathi	105	55	50	5,490	2,805	
Nepali	230	120	105	7,870	3,915	
Oriya (Odia)	10	5	5	715	380	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	6,435	3,235	3,200	197,060	100,160	5
Sindhi	140	80	65	6,840	3,225	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	350	165	180	10,165	4,925	5,240
Urdu	4,615	2,295	2,315	152,385	76,795	75,590
Iranian languages	4,725	2,355	2,365	139,675	70,270	69,405
Kurdish	1,060	555	500	6,665	3,615	3,050
Pashto	360	180	180	10,950	5,630	5,320
Persian (Farsi)	3,305	1,615	1,685	122,070	61,025	61,045
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	100	60	40	2,565	1,350	1,215
Italic (Romance) languages	39,660	19,140	20,520	614,525	295,030	319,495
Catalan	20	5	10	285	150	135
Italian	17,680	8,575	9,110	231,040	112,440	118,600
Portuguese	8,945	4,425	4,515	150,000	72,280	77,720
Romanian	2,405	1,140	1,265	41,755	19,565	22,190
Spanish	10,585	4,980	5,610	191,025	90,390	100,635
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	30	15	10	420	200	220
Japanese	410	135	275	13,260	4,590	8,670
Kartvelian languages	20	5	15	1,200	635	565
Georgian	20	5	10	1,200	635	565
Korean	2,195	995	1,200	69,775	32,035	37,740
Mongolic languages	0	0	0	405	180	225
Mongolian	0	0	0	405	180	225
Niger-Congo languages	1,595	720	870	35,760	16,705	19,055
Akan (Twi)	260	115	140	9,695	4,510	5,185
Bamanankan	0	0	0	140	60	80
Edo	20	10	15	1,140	475	665
Ewe	35	10	20	560	270	290
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	10	0	5	365	180	185

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Ga	30	15	20	600	275	
Ganda	35	20	15	760	360	
Igbo	75	35	40	2,090	1,080	
Lingala	25	10	15	850	365	
Rundi (Kirundi)	60	25	35	1,430	640	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	75	35	40	1,330	545	
Shona	205	85	115	1,455	660	
Swahili	340	150	190	5,525	2,540	
Wolof	5	0	0	290	145	
Yoruba	110	65	50	4,365	2,260	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	310	135	175	5,155	2,345	
Nilo-Saharan languages	145	70	65	1,610	810	
Dinka	10	10	5	345	170	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	130	70	65	1,260	635	
Sign languages	155	75	80	3,030	1,570	
American Sign Language	60	30	35	1,305	640	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	20	10	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	95	50	50	1,700	925	
Sino-Tibetan languages	10,670	5,085	5,590	611,795	284,865	3%
Chinese languages	10,310	4,895	5,420	602,610	280,340	3%
Cantonese	3,570	1,675	1,895	275,315	128,090	14%
Hakka	50	20	30	6,985	3,140	
Mandarin	5,930	2,830	3,105	283,735	132,275	15%
Min Dong	5	0	5	855	405	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	250	125	125	13,545	6,240	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Wu (Shanghainese)	95	45	50	6,300	2,825	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	410	200	210	15,645	7,235	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	5	5	0	240	120	
Tibeto-Burman languages	360	185	170	9,185	4,520	
Burmese	85	40	45	1,640	775	
Karenic languages	250	135	120	1,730	865	
Tibetan	0	5	0	5,115	2,530	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	15	10	5	700	345	
Tai-Kadai languages	580	255	320	8,485	3,535	
Lao	340	165	175	5,190	2,480	
Thai	240	95	145	3,270	1,045	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	5	25	10	
Turkic languages	995	510	485	22,615	11,745	
Azerbaijani	50	25	25	1,990	1,070	
Turkish	895	460	430	18,415	9,610	
Uyghur	5	0	5	515	255	
Uzbek	5	0	0	1,055	515	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	40	15	20	640	295	
Uralic languages	3,495	1,565	1,925	50,670	23,095	
Estonian	225	95	125	4,205	1,810	
Finnish	180	70	105	9,720	4,140	
Hungarian	3,090	1,400	1,695	36,740	17,150	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	75	45	30	1,475	780	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Multiple responses	15,205	7,390	7,820	365,910	176,250	189,660
English and French	1,700	810	890	54,045	25,165	28,880
English and non-official language	12,665	6,190	6,475	288,285	140,345	147,940
French and non-official language	500	240	260	12,565	5,735	6,830
English, French and non-official language	340	150	190	11,010	5,000	6,010
Language spoken most often at home 						
Total - Language spoken most often at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ¹⁹	738,705	360,215	378,495	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,808,990
Single responses	705,190	344,035	361,150	12,522,045	6,123,955	6,398,090
Official languages	633,730	310,075	323,650	10,605,725	5,214,425	5,391,300
English	630,380	308,540	321,840	10,328,680	5,084,885	5,243,800
French	3,350	1,540	1,815	277,045	129,540	147,505
Non-official languages	71,455	33,955	37,495	1,916,315	909,530	1,006,785
Aboriginal languages	25	10	15	9,210	4,600	4,610
Algonquian languages	10	5	10	8,685	4,370	4,315
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree-Montagnais languages	5	5	5	2,370	1,205	1,165
Atikamekw	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	5	5	0
Moose Cree	0	0	0	10	10	0
Naskapi	0	0	0	10	5	5
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	20	10	10
Plains Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swampy Cree	0	0	0	105	50	55
Woods Cree	0	0	0	5	5	0

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	2,220	1,135	
Eastern Algonquian languages	0	0	0	5	5	
Malecite	0	0	0	0	0	
Mi'kmaq	0	0	0	5	5	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	5	0	5	6,305	3,155	
Algonquin	0	0	0	5	0	
Ojibway	10	0	5	3,315	1,695	
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	2,905	1,420	
Ottawa (Odawa)	5	0	0	75	40	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	5	0	
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	20	10	
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	15	10	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	0	5	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	0	0	
Dene	0	0	0	5	0	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	0	0	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	5	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	5	5	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	0	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	5	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	0	0	5	160	60	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuktitut	0	0	0	140	60	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	15	5	
Iroquoian languages	10	0	5	210	90	
Cayuga	5	0	5	5	5	
Mohawk	5	0	0	185	80	
Oneida	0	0	0	20	5	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	0	5	5	
Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	5	0	
Dakota	0	0	0	5	5	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	5	0	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	5	0	0	120	55	
Non-Aboriginal languages	71,430	33,945	37,485	1,907,105	904,930	1,002,175
Afro-Asiatic languages	9,040	4,495	4,540	138,460	66,865	71,595
Berber languages	10	5	5	345	175	170
Kabyle	0	0	0	255	125	130
Berber languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	5	5	90	50	40
Cushitic languages	710	325	385	14,460	6,100	8,360
Bilen	5	0	0	170	80	90
Oromo	30	15	20	805	380	425

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Somali	675	310	365	13,370	5,590	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	110	50	
Semitic languages	8,285	4,145	4,135	123,410	60,475	6
Amharic	70	35	40	5,625	2,540	
Arabic	6,345	3,185	3,160	94,195	46,505	4
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	1,450	720	730	9,515	4,595	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	155	80	70	2,915	1,410	
Harari	0	0	0	555	250	
Hebrew	80	40	45	4,850	2,505	
Maltese	30	15	10	1,090	505	
Tigrigna	70	35	30	3,920	1,805	
Semitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	90	45	45	755	360	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	30	15	15	245	115	
Austro-Asiatic languages	2,730	1,275	1,455	50,245	23,105	2
Khmer (Cambodian)	460	200	260	3,770	1,650	
Vietnamese	2,270	1,075	1,190	46,435	21,435	2
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	40	20	
Austronesian languages	2,810	1,245	1,570	85,370	36,525	4
Bikol	0	0	5	90	35	
Cebuano	100	55	50	2,325	1,020	
Fijian	0	0	0	15	10	
Hiligaynon	15	5	5	910	385	
Ilocano	170	80	95	4,100	1,780	
Malagasy	0	0	0	35	15	
Malay	40	20	20	1,810	860	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	15	5	5	445	200	
Pangasinan	5	0	0	90	40	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	2,460	1,075	1,385	75,070	31,965	4
Waray-Waray	0	0	0	90	35	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	10	5	5	380	175	
Creole languages	105	40	65	5,325	2,355	
Haitian Creole	15	5	10	355	165	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	65	25	40	3,995	1,735	
Creole languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	25	5	15	975	455	
Dravidian languages	850	400	450	96,250	46,575	4
Kannada	25	10	10	1,060	540	
Malayalam	390	185	205	8,760	4,460	
Tamil	345	155	190	80,600	38,460	4
Telugu	95	50	45	5,705	3,050	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	125	55	
Hmong-Mien languages	0	0	0	200	95	
Indo-European languages	44,485	21,010	23,475	978,300	469,640	50
Albanian	735	355	380	9,190	4,580	
Armenian	140	65	75	8,630	4,065	
Balto-Slavic languages	13,595	6,420	7,170	192,945	90,585	10
Baltic languages	225	85	135	2,305	950	
Latvian	90	35	55	860	350	
Lithuanian	135	55	75	1,440	600	
Slavic languages	13,370	6,330	7,035	190,645	89,635	10
Belarusan	0	0	0	175	80	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Bosnian	575	290	280	3,220	1,595	
Bulgarian	110	55	60	4,830	2,350	
Croatian	2,165	1,010	1,150	11,125	5,275	
Czech	515	245	270	3,070	1,480	
Macedonian	230	100	125	6,255	2,965	
Polish	4,010	1,830	2,175	52,555	24,510	2
Russian	1,310	625	690	63,570	29,655	3
Serbian	3,320	1,650	1,675	23,175	11,335	1
Serbo-Croatian	200	105	95	1,925	920	
Slovak	175	80	90	3,520	1,680	
Slovene (Slovenian)	185	85	105	1,465	645	
Ukrainian	540	240	300	15,415	6,995	
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	30	15	15	355	160	
Celtic languages	5	0	0	120	65	
Scottish Gaelic	5	5	0	60	30	
Welsh	0	0	0	30	10	
Celtic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	35	20	
Germanic languages	960	445	515	44,515	21,630	2
Afrikaans	90	45	50	755	365	
Danish	10	5	5	280	135	
Dutch	190	95	100	4,450	2,145	
Frisian	5	5	5	90	45	
German	630	280	350	37,255	18,140	1
Icelandic	10	5	5	45	20	
Norwegian	0	0	0	70	30	
Swedish	15	10	5	385	190	
Vlaams (Flemish)	5	0	5	145	60	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Yiddish	0	0	0	370	190	
Germanic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	655	315	
Greek	735	355	380	21,700	10,160	
Indo-Iranian languages	12,740	6,325	6,420	435,835	215,755	22
Indo-Aryan languages	9,960	4,975	4,985	344,050	171,125	17
Bengali	850	420	435	29,590	14,595	
Gujarati	1,080	555	525	45,445	22,410	2
Hindi	690	375	315	28,960	14,485	
Kashmiri	0	0	0	65	30	
Konkani	15	10	10	540	260	
Marathi	30	15	15	2,420	1,230	
Nepali	195	105	90	5,640	2,815	
Oriya (Odia)	0	5	5	325	160	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	4,150	2,060	2,090	132,135	66,410	6
Sindhi	60	35	25	2,880	1,320	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	155	80	80	4,595	2,250	
Urdu	2,725	1,330	1,395	91,450	45,160	4
Iranian languages	2,705	1,300	1,410	90,730	44,090	4
Kurdish	565	285	280	3,675	1,900	
Pashto	210	105	110	6,750	3,360	
Persian (Farsi)	1,935	915	1,015	80,305	38,830	4
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	70	40	25	1,050	540	
Italic (Romance) languages	15,580	7,045	8,530	265,375	122,790	14
Catalan	10	0	5	135	60	
Italian	5,100	2,085	3,015	72,960	31,195	4
Portuguese	3,540	1,680	1,860	67,415	32,065	3
Romanian	1,100	525	575	19,920	9,380	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Spanish	5,830	2,755	3,075	104,820	50,035	5
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	5	0	0	110	50	
Japanese	110	40	65	6,040	2,590	
Kartvelian languages	10	5	5	770	420	
Georgian	10	5	5	775	420	
Korean	1,470	675	795	48,540	22,685	2
Mongolic languages	0	0	0	225	115	
Mongolian	0	0	0	230	120	
Niger-Congo languages	535	230	305	12,120	5,400	
Akan (Twi)	85	35	50	4,415	1,915	
Bamanankan	0	0	0	25	15	
Edo	5	0	0	305	120	
Ewe	10	0	5	135	60	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	0	0	5	110	55	
Ga	5	0	5	175	80	
Ganda	5	0	5	195	85	
Igbo	15	10	10	540	265	
Lingala	20	15	15	225	100	
Rundi (Kirundi)	20	15	5	475	230	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	20	10	10	420	160	
Shona	80	30	50	455	210	
Swahili	185	80	100	2,085	925	
Wolof	5	0	0	130	65	
Yoruba	30	10	15	1,300	625	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	50	15	35	1,120	500	
Nilo-Saharan languages	40	20	20	550	260	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Dinka	5	0	0	120	60	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	40	15	20	425	195	
Sign languages	260	145	115	4,425	2,485	
American Sign Language	85	40	40	1,605	830	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	25	15	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	180	100	75	2,795	1,640	
Sino-Tibetan languages	7,110	3,475	3,635	448,200	210,560	23
Chinese languages	6,840	3,330	3,505	441,615	207,305	23
Cantonese	2,145	1,005	1,140	198,745	91,545	10
Hakka	20	10	10	2,870	1,305	
Mandarin	4,245	2,100	2,145	220,535	105,360	17
Min Dong	0	0	0	265	115	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	100	55	45	5,775	2,635	
Wu (Shanghainese)	50	30	25	3,690	1,735	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	285	140	145	9,630	4,565	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	100	45	
Tibeto-Burman languages	270	140	130	6,580	3,250	
Burmese	60	30	35	1,010	480	
Karenic languages	190	100	90	1,360	685	
Tibetan	0	0	0	3,875	1,925	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	15	5	5	335	165	
Tai-Kadai languages	330	165	165	3,865	1,845	
Lao	185	95	90	2,535	1,220	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Thai	145	75	70	1,315	615	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	10	5	
Turkic languages	505	255	250	12,435	6,200	
Azerbaijani	15	10	10	770	385	
Turkish	470	235	240	10,545	5,245	
Uyghur	0	0	0	290	150	
Uzbek	0	0	0	585	290	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	15	10	5	250	130	
Uralic languages	1,015	460	560	15,330	6,990	
Estonian	35	15	20	790	290	
Finnish	20	15	10	1,835	780	
Hungarian	960	430	530	12,700	5,915	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	30	15	15	465	245	
Multiple responses	33,520	16,175	17,340	790,825	379,925	4
English and French	1,200	550	650	45,655	20,895	2
English and non-official language	31,530	15,260	16,270	719,595	347,730	31
French and non-official language	190	85	95	6,725	2,930	
English, French and non-official language	605	280	325	18,855	8,365	
Other language spoken regularly at home ⚠						
Total - Other language(s) spoken regularly at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data ²⁰	738,705	360,215	378,495	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,80
None	648,775	317,705	331,070	11,071,665	5,436,665	5,60

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
English	31,890	15,605	16,285	896,170	437,015	459,155
French	6,485	2,695	3,785	243,970	108,390	135,580
Non-official language	50,155	23,545	26,610	1,056,960	501,315	555,645
Aboriginal	100	50	50	14,315	6,580	7,735
Non-Aboriginal	50,055	23,495	26,555	1,042,645	494,735	547,910
English and French	255	110	145	8,150	3,755	4,395
English and non-official language	565	295	270	19,105	9,370	9,735
French and non-official language	585	255	330	16,435	7,165	9,270
English, French and non-official language	5	5	0	415	205	210
Income of individuals in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ²¹	612,630	295,875	316,760	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,695,590
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	588,170	284,100	304,065	10,556,935	5,115,460	5,441,475
Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	35,319	42,190	29,872	33,539	39,889	27,649
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	588,315	284,120	304,195	10,559,805	5,115,825	5,443,980
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	32,073	37,669	27,549	30,641	35,753	25,529
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	527,460	259,865	267,595	9,391,800	4,650,130	4,741,670
Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	33,812	41,463	27,417	32,871	39,831	25,821

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	424,155	187,730	236,425	7,632,575	3,402,810	4,22
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	5,098	2,831	6,184	4,206	2,034	
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	435,315	224,710	210,605	7,790,680	3,998,335	3,79
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	35,224	41,138	30,390	33,946	39,490	2
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²²	612,630	295,870	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,69
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	588,510	284,115	304,395	10,556,925	5,114,340	5,44
Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	48,455	57,703	39,824	47,915	56,780	3
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	588,670	284,150	304,520	10,559,935	5,114,725	5,44
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	39,870	46,280	33,888	39,318	45,443	3
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	527,550	259,740	267,810	9,391,645	4,649,230	4,74
Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	47,806	57,883	38,033	47,890	57,511	3
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	423,980	187,905	236,070	7,632,220	3,402,745	4,22

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	7,775	7,236	8,203	7,346	6,763	
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	435,315	224,545	210,775	7,790,680	3,995,700	3,795
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	47,478	55,245	39,202	47,369	55,263	3
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²³	612,630	295,865	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,693
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample data ²⁴	210,785	117,205	93,585	3,737,385	2,082,480	1,655
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁵	56,997	63,118	50,808	55,121	60,345	4
Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁶	69,223	77,895	58,363	68,628	76,536	5
Composition of total income in 2015 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 100% data ²⁷	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Market income (%) ²⁸	88.4	91.7	84.0	88.9	92.1	
Employment income (%) ²⁹	72.5	75.8	67.9	72.9	76.0	
Government transfers (%) ³⁰	11.6	8.3	16.0	11.1	7.9	
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³¹	612,635	295,875	316,755	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,695
Without total income	24,465	11,770	12,690	481,500	227,390	25
With total income	588,165	284,100	304,065	10,556,940	5,115,460	5,470

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Percentage with total income	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.6	95.7	
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	81,500	35,765	45,735	1,615,790	711,105	90
\$10,000 to \$19,999	96,625	38,040	58,585	1,829,355	742,710	1,08
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80,420	32,230	48,185	1,410,760	589,975	82
\$30,000 to \$39,999	65,390	29,525	35,870	1,147,510	519,550	62
\$40,000 to \$49,999	58,425	27,560	30,865	1,021,880	489,595	53
\$50,000 to \$59,999	46,785	23,795	22,990	809,115	415,950	38
\$60,000 to \$69,999	36,835	20,115	16,720	630,635	348,525	28
\$70,000 to \$79,999	27,950	16,255	11,695	479,890	277,725	20
\$80,000 to \$89,999	22,220	13,155	9,060	378,185	222,095	15
\$90,000 to \$99,999	19,580	10,940	8,640	324,810	181,815	14
\$100,000 and over	52,430	36,715	15,710	909,005	616,420	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	34,675	23,450	11,225	600,995	394,410	20
\$150,000 and over	17,755	13,265	4,490	308,010	222,010	8
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³²	612,630	295,875	316,755	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,68
Without after-tax income	24,315	11,755	12,565	478,635	227,025	25
With after-tax income	588,315	284,120	304,195	10,559,805	5,115,825	5,44
Percentage with after-tax income	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.7	95.8	
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	83,970	36,325	47,645	1,659,280	722,040	93
\$10,000 to \$19,999	100,900	39,815	61,090	1,906,875	777,330	1,12
\$20,000 to \$29,999	92,725	38,020	54,710	1,623,230	690,290	93
\$30,000 to \$39,999	79,055	36,545	42,515	1,377,100	642,645	73
\$40,000 to \$49,999	67,075	33,490	33,580	1,166,040	585,490	58
\$50,000 to \$59,999	49,185	26,970	22,220	845,305	464,610	38
\$60,000 to \$69,999	35,185	20,695	14,490	604,005	354,015	24
\$70,000 to \$79,999	27,755	16,070	11,690	465,485	268,140	19
\$80,000 and over	52,460	36,200	16,260	912,490	611,260	30

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$80,000 to \$89,999	17,530	11,030	6,500	299,315	183,410	115,905
\$90,000 to \$99,999	9,850	6,785	3,065	174,110	116,330	57,780
\$100,000 and over	25,080	18,385	6,695	439,070	311,525	127,545
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³³	612,630	295,875	316,755	11,038,440	5,342,850	5,695,590
Without employment income	177,320	71,165	106,150	3,247,760	1,344,515	1,903,245
With employment income	435,315	224,710	210,605	7,790,680	3,998,335	3,792,345
Percentage with employment income	71.1	75.9	66.5	70.6	74.8	67.2
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	63,445	33,815	29,625	1,094,860	546,920	547,940
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34,060	15,065	18,995	635,305	281,135	354,170
\$10,000 to \$19,999	54,710	24,005	30,705	1,027,910	464,445	563,465
\$20,000 to \$29,999	44,220	19,290	24,930	827,805	372,185	455,620
\$30,000 to \$39,999	41,315	18,040	23,265	767,840	351,925	415,915
\$40,000 to \$49,999	38,635	17,985	20,650	709,775	341,320	368,455
\$50,000 to \$59,999	33,860	17,605	16,260	588,220	310,155	278,065
\$60,000 to \$69,999	26,950	15,180	11,770	465,670	263,430	202,240
\$70,000 to \$79,999	21,590	12,930	8,655	369,085	218,570	150,515
\$80,000 and over	76,530	50,780	25,755	1,304,210	848,245	455,965
\$80,000 to \$89,999	17,950	10,755	7,190	307,660	182,660	125,000
\$90,000 to \$99,999	17,115	9,460	7,650	280,530	156,440	124,090
\$100,000 and over	41,470	30,565	10,910	716,015	509,140	206,875
Income of households in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data ³⁴	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	75,464	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	74,287	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	66,100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	65,285	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	79,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,300	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	36,460	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	36,900	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	32,898	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	33,219	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	213,865	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,827,875	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	94,697	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	90,967	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	82,080	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79,528	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data ³⁵	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
Average total income of households in 2015 (\$)	97,211	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	97,856	... (not applicable)	...
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	80,008	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	80,322	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	79,445	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,341,115	... (not applicable)	...
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	46,788	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	49,571	... (not applicable)	...
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	39,103	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	40,830	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	213,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,828,060	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	115,938	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	114,773	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	95,201	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	94,157	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ³⁶	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Under \$5,000	3,835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	86,720	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	70,245	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7,570	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	134,395	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10,000	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	185,245	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	200,770	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$25,000 to \$29,999	10,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	189,450	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$30,000 to \$34,999	11,315	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	202,580	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$35,000 to \$39,999	12,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	207,180	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$40,000 to \$44,999	11,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	206,605	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$45,000 to \$49,999	11,360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	202,015	... (not applicable)	.. applic

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$50,000 to \$59,999	22,055	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	388,820	... (not applicable)	..
\$60,000 to \$69,999	20,275	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	363,580	... (not applicable)	..
\$70,000 to \$79,999	18,555	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	335,770	... (not applicable)	..
\$80,000 to \$89,999	17,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	309,105	... (not applicable)	..
\$90,000 to \$99,999	16,145	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	282,740	... (not applicable)	..
\$100,000 and over	105,105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,803,955	... (not applicable)	..
\$100,000 to \$124,999	32,060	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	560,090	... (not applicable)	..
\$125,000 to \$149,999	22,895	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	394,570	... (not applicable)	..
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26,985	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	449,885	... (not applicable)	..
\$200,000 and over	23,165	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	399,410	... (not applicable)	..
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ³²	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	..
Under \$5,000	4,100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	92,220	... (not applicable)	..
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71,480	... (not applicable)	..
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	136,550	... (not applicable)	..
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10,435	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	192,920	... (not applicable)	..


Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	222,605	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12,090	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	211,440	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$30,000 to \$34,999	13,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	232,755	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$35,000 to \$39,999	14,010	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	244,335	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$40,000 to \$44,999	14,020	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	247,645	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$45,000 to \$49,999	13,710	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	241,965	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$50,000 to \$59,999	25,915	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	463,170	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$60,000 to \$69,999	23,475	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	422,695	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$70,000 to \$79,999	21,815	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	388,720	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$80,000 to \$89,999	19,525	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	342,330	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$90,000 to \$99,999	16,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290,720	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$100,000 and over	79,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,367,630	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$100,000 to \$124,999	31,200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	539,915	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$125,000 to \$149,999	19,800	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	334,420	... (not applicable)	.. applic
\$150,000 and over	28,635	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	493,295	... (not applicable)	.. applic

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Income of economic families in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 100% data ³⁷	207,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,689,580	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	94,976	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	91,089	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	82,243	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79,531	... (not applicable)	...
Average family size of economic families	3.1	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.1	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	72,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,280,890	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	83,353	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	81,459	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	72,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71,237	... (not applicable)	...
Average family size of couple economic families without children or other relatives	2.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.0	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 100% data	95,095	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,716,115	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	122,837	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	115,381	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	104,200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	99,205	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Average family size of couple economic families with children	4.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.1	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	34,675	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	584,180	... (not applicable)	...
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	56,174	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	54,363	... (not applicable)	...
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	51,710	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	50,317	... (not applicable)	...
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.7	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data ³⁸	207,415	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,689,080	... (not applicable)	...
Average total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	116,411	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	115,328	... (not applicable)	...
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	95,434	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	94,410	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	72,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,280,580	... (not applicable)	...
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	104,668	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	104,425	... (not applicable)	...
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	85,581	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	84,952	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	95,195	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,717,295	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	143,619	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	140,590	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	116,456	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	114,144	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	34,575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	581,945	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	67,978	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	67,748	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	59,202	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	58,742	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 100% data ²¹	100,940	47,135	53,810	1,818,815	867,175	95
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	33,190	35,230	31,760	32,097	33,925	3
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	30,291	31,709	29,311	29,417	30,678	2
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁰	100,670	46,860	53,815	1,814,575	864,020	95
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	43,417	45,628	41,492	44,298	46,765	4
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	36,511	37,652	35,518	36,874	38,228	3

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data ⁴²	734,880	358,810	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,205	6,769,955
In the bottom half of the distribution	329,290	155,415	173,875	6,335,170	3,016,275	3,318,895
In the bottom decile	65,735	31,700	34,035	1,346,645	651,310	695,335
In the second decile	64,240	28,380	35,860	1,280,675	581,380	699,295
In the third decile	64,540	30,075	34,460	1,237,415	583,840	653,575
In the fourth decile	65,990	31,600	34,385	1,223,510	589,740	633,770
In the fifth decile	68,785	33,660	35,130	1,246,925	610,000	636,925
In the top half of the distribution	405,595	203,395	202,200	6,906,990	3,455,930	3,451,060
In the sixth decile	72,380	35,740	36,645	1,279,095	629,635	649,460
In the seventh decile	77,720	38,530	39,185	1,321,220	655,840	665,380
In the eighth decile	82,210	41,165	41,045	1,382,795	691,630	691,165
In the ninth decile	88,645	44,740	43,905	1,464,415	736,030	728,385
In the top decile	84,645	43,220	41,420	1,459,465	742,795	716,670
Low income in 2015						
Total - Low-income status in 2015 for the population in private households to whom low-income concepts are applicable - 100% data ⁴³	734,880	358,810	376,075	13,184,055	6,442,930	6,741,125
0 to 17 years	148,245	76,325	71,920	2,656,535	1,361,905	1,294,630
0 to 5 years	46,970	24,130	22,840	835,000	428,025	406,975
18 to 64 years	462,310	226,510	235,805	8,418,960	4,110,615	4,308,345
65 years and over	124,325	55,975	68,350	2,108,560	970,405	1,138,155
In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)	95,755	44,055	51,700	1,898,975	886,530	1,012,445
0 to 17 years	26,035	13,315	12,720	489,905	251,830	238,075
0 to 5 years	8,825	4,470	4,355	165,140	84,825	80,315
18 to 64 years	57,010	26,350	30,660	1,155,315	538,535	616,780
65 years and over	12,710	4,395	8,315	253,755	96,170	157,585

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)	13.0	12.3	13.7	14.4	13.8	
0 to 17 years (%)	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.4	18.5	
0 to 5 years (%)	18.8	18.5	19.1	19.8	19.8	
18 to 64 years (%)	12.3	11.6	13.0	13.7	13.1	
65 years and over (%)	10.2	7.9	12.2	12.0	9.9	
In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)	76,295	36,140	40,155	1,298,590	627,935	671
0 to 17 years	19,410	9,930	9,480	304,390	156,575	142
0 to 5 years	6,675	3,390	3,285	102,750	52,810	42
18 to 64 years	48,830	23,480	25,345	887,640	430,545	485
65 years and over	8,060	2,730	5,330	106,555	40,815	60
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	
0 to 17 years (%)	13.1	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.5	
0 to 5 years (%)	14.2	14.0	14.4	12.3	12.3	
18 to 64 years (%)	10.6	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.5	
65 years and over (%)	6.5	4.9	7.8	5.1	4.2	
Knowledge of languages 						
Total - Knowledge of languages for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁴	734,880	358,810	376,070	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769
Official languages	723,570	354,310	369,265	12,918,075	6,342,930	6,576
English	723,025	354,035	368,985	12,879,045	6,326,225	6,551
French	48,575	21,015	27,555	1,521,020	677,505	844
Non-official languages	196,360	93,535	102,825	4,431,270	2,115,510	2,338
Aboriginal languages	225	110	115	33,855	15,815	18
Algonquian languages	95	55	40	30,630	14,505	17
Blackfoot	0	0	0	15	15	0
Cree-Montagnais languages	25	10	15	6,560	3,160	0

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Atikamekw	0	0	0	10	0	
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	10	0	
Moose Cree	0	0	0	145	70	
Naskapi	0	0	0	25	10	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	65	25	
Plains Cree	0	0	0	105	50	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Swampy Cree	10	0	10	605	255	
Woods Cree	0	0	0	45	25	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	10	0	10	5,620	2,760	
Eastern Algonquian languages	10	0	0	180	95	
Malecite	0	0	0	20	20	
Mi'kmaq	10	10	0	160	75	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	60	40	25	23,980	11,285	
Algonquin	0	0	0	205	95	
Ojibway	60	35	25	16,220	7,600	
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	7,515	3,585	
Ottawa (Odawa)	0	0	0	200	105	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	85	40	
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	85	25	
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	80	25	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	10	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	10	0	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	10	0	
Dene	0	0	0	45	20	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	10	0	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	10	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	0	0	
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	10	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	10	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	10	0	10	840	320	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	10	0	
Inuktitut	10	0	10	730	285	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	105	35	
Iroquoian languages	115	55	55	1,940	810	
Cayuga	40	15	25	120	35	
Mohawk	95	50	40	1,625	710	
Oneida	0	0	0	180	55	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	50	25	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	10	180	65	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Salish languages	0	0	0	10	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	10	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	40	10	
Dakota	0	0	0	20	10	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	10	0	
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	10	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	10	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	10	10	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	10	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	210	100	
Non-Aboriginal languages	196,140	93,430	102,715	4,397,690	2,099,820	2,297,870

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Afro-Asiatic languages	19,345	9,890	9,455	362,645	183,050	17
Berber languages	45	20	20	925	505	
Kabyle	10	0	0	530	280	
Berber languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	40	15	25	390	225	
Cushitic languages	1,205	495	715	34,160	15,155	
Bilen	0	0	0	355	200	
Oromo	90	40	55	2,075	905	
Somali	1,115	455	660	31,535	13,925	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	370	170	
Semitic languages	18,190	9,410	8,780	330,315	168,750	16
Amharic	295	155	135	16,010	7,565	
Arabic	14,860	7,700	7,165	246,015	127,015	1
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	2,850	1,425	1,430	17,825	8,775	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	350	180	165	6,185	3,045	
Harari	0	0	0	1,310	660	
Hebrew	775	415	360	43,255	22,165	2
Maltese	325	160	165	7,020	3,455	
Tigrigna	140	60	80	9,385	4,320	
Semitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	90	40	45	1,985	1,010	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	70	35	30	1,125	535	
Austro-Asiatic languages	5,085	2,375	2,715	99,830	46,210	5
Khmer (Cambodian)	1,050	460	590	10,045	4,490	
Vietnamese	4,080	1,935	2,145	90,265	41,965	4
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	60	10	
Austronesian languages	8,560	3,390	5,170	249,435	98,295	15

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Bikol	25	15	10	755	340	
Cebuano	280	90	185	9,475	3,650	
Fijian	45	20	15	110	40	
Hiligaynon	75	30	45	3,110	1,205	
Ilocano	565	225	345	15,235	5,940	
Malagasy	0	0	0	215	115	
Malay	290	125	165	9,780	4,500	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	55	20	35	1,935	855	
Pangasinan	20	10	15	565	245	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	7,970	3,160	4,815	232,935	91,110	14
Waray-Waray	10	0	10	410	125	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	80	25	50	1,785	755	
Creole languages	835	405	430	30,260	13,525	✓
Haitian Creole	85	30	55	1,430	605	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	315	155	160	19,375	8,480	✓
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	435	215	220	9,685	4,525	
Dravidian languages	2,345	1,135	1,215	196,315	97,975	9
Kannada	135	75	60	5,775	2,930	
Malayalam	1,130	535	590	22,880	11,535	✓
Tamil	1,020	485	535	157,700	77,975	7
Telugu	220	130	90	16,315	8,925	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	495	250	
Hmong-Mien languages	0	0	0	545	265	
Indo-European languages	137,705	65,840	71,870	2,608,060	1,265,535	1,34
Albanian	1,785	890	895	22,375	11,180	✓

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Armenian	475	250	230	18,435	8,860	
Balto-Slavic languages	39,040	18,320	20,725	473,565	221,450	25
Baltic languages	1,125	475	660	10,545	4,495	
Latvian	455	195	260	4,675	2,070	
Lithuanian	675	280	400	5,875	2,430	
Slavic languages	38,000	17,890	20,110	465,170	217,885	24
Belarusan	35	10	25	1,360	680	
Bosnian	1,540	795	740	9,915	4,905	
Bulgarian	195	80	115	10,410	5,060	
Croatian	8,510	4,190	4,320	46,580	22,880	2
Czech	1,630	745	885	14,045	6,615	
Macedonian	945	435	505	21,505	10,365	
Polish	11,995	5,320	6,675	142,985	65,415	7
Russian	3,700	1,770	1,930	138,735	64,355	7
Serbian	7,510	3,825	3,690	53,250	26,725	2
Serbo-Croatian	505	255	250	5,815	2,845	
Slovak	835	380	455	12,035	5,550	
Slovene (Slovenian)	900	395	505	7,935	3,550	
Ukrainian	3,140	1,280	1,860	54,615	24,125	3
Slavic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	225	130	90	1,750	935	
Celtic languages	210	95	125	3,800	1,880	
Scottish Gaelic	80	40	40	1,480	720	
Welsh	45	25	25	685	300	
Celtic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	85	30	60	1,650	870	
Germanic languages	14,985	6,720	8,270	274,305	130,610	14
Afrikaans	600	270	330	7,360	3,625	
Danish	365	145	220	5,440	2,455	
Dutch	4,880	2,260	2,620	63,410	29,875	3

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Frisian	160	80	80	1,655	820	
German	8,925	3,980	4,945	189,035	90,730	9
Icelandic	15	10	0	285	130	
Norwegian	85	30	60	2,140	975	
Swedish	300	145	155	5,125	2,345	
Vlaams (Flemish)	85	40	45	2,275	1,050	
Yiddish	60	20	40	7,175	3,535	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	10	10	0	3,290	1,645	
Greek	2,935	1,580	1,360	80,690	40,105	4
Indo-Iranian languages	27,375	13,720	13,655	915,765	463,175	48
Indo-Aryan languages	22,090	11,065	11,025	759,390	384,940	37
Bengali	1,780	870	905	59,685	30,420	2
Gujarati	2,530	1,300	1,235	103,890	52,380	5
Hindi	6,525	3,290	3,240	250,095	127,765	12
Kashmiri	25	10	15	600	300	
Konkani	85	35	50	5,490	2,515	
Marathi	220	135	85	10,360	5,380	
Nepali	205	110	95	10,245	5,115	
Oriya (Odia)	20	10	10	1,090	515	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	9,270	4,730	4,540	282,065	145,050	13
Sindhi	290	125	165	11,515	5,385	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	455	230	225	18,555	9,230	
Urdu	7,080	3,540	3,540	231,500	117,305	17
Iranian languages	5,525	2,770	2,755	163,490	81,710	8
Kurdish	1,625	840	780	8,795	4,755	
Pashto	410	225	185	15,315	8,145	
Persian (Farsi)	3,725	1,840	1,890	145,465	72,275	7

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	170	95	80	4,665	2,495	
Italic (Romance) languages	54,115	25,780	28,340	880,330	418,225	46
Catalan	25	10	15	515	275	
Italian	24,305	11,675	12,635	333,645	161,190	17
Portuguese	11,530	5,680	5,845	193,520	93,885	9
Romanian	2,770	1,305	1,465	49,635	23,205	2
Spanish	17,135	7,895	9,235	337,615	156,040	18
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	95	65	35	1,355	745	
Japanese	890	440	455	25,675	11,535	1
Kartvelian languages	10	0	0	1,555	775	
Georgian	0	0	10	1,555	770	
Korean	2,670	1,185	1,485	79,175	36,930	4
Mongolic languages	0	0	0	515	225	
Mongolian	0	0	0	515	225	
Niger-Congo languages	3,170	1,485	1,685	70,570	33,620	3
Akan (Twi)	520	245	275	15,950	7,520	
Bamanankan	0	0	0	385	195	
Edo	25	0	25	2,130	930	
Ewe	60	20	35	880	435	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	20	10	15	700	320	
Ga	60	20	40	1,340	645	
Ganda	45	25	25	1,225	550	
Igbo	215	145	70	4,025	2,105	
Lingala	375	175	200	4,885	2,165	
Rundi (Kirundi)	70	25	40	2,555	1,080	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	200	95	110	2,220	885	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Shona	365	160	205	2,350	1,055	
Swahili	800	350	445	16,750	8,110	
Wolof	25	10	15	730	355	
Yoruba	240	120	120	10,495	5,345	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	615	285	325	11,210	5,255	
Nilo-Saharan languages	290	145	145	2,025	1,020	
Dinka	25	10	15	415	220	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	265	130	135	1,615	805	
Sign languages	1,090	480	610	18,865	7,645	
American Sign Language	535	170	365	10,220	3,695	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	235	60	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	565	305	255	8,690	4,005	
Sino-Tibetan languages	11,985	5,725	6,260	689,145	324,575	36
Chinese languages	11,555	5,490	6,065	679,170	319,635	35
Cantonese	4,475	2,070	2,400	341,875	159,280	18
Hakka	65	25	35	7,865	3,445	
Mandarin	7,370	3,505	3,860	385,395	179,890	20
Min Dong	20	10	10	810	330	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	330	150	185	16,980	7,650	
Wu (Shanghainese)	175	85	90	8,305	3,860	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	485	230	260	16,455	7,710	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	10	185	95	
Tibeto-Burman languages	425	235	195	10,460	5,200	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Burmese	80	45	30	2,215	1,055	
Karenic languages	360	185	175	1,820	905	
Tibetan	0	0	0	5,695	2,845	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	20	15	0	1,245	645	
Tai-Kadai languages	915	440	480	11,120	4,945	
Lao	570	280	290	6,740	3,215	
Thai	455	205	250	5,195	2,065	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	0	30	10	
Turkic languages	1,385	695	690	33,335	17,310	
Azerbaijani	95	45	50	3,260	1,710	
Turkish	1,265	630	630	27,850	14,510	
Uyghur	15	0	10	700	350	
Uzbek	10	10	0	1,405	700	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	30	25	10	915	450	
Uralic languages	4,090	1,885	2,210	58,370	27,060	
Estonian	295	145	150	4,785	2,155	
Finnish	220	90	130	11,145	4,865	
Hungarian	3,585	1,650	1,935	42,545	20,070	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	280	165	115	3,675	1,950	
Citizenship						
Total - Citizenship for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁵	734,880	358,805	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,770
Canadian citizens ⁴⁶	694,750	339,885	354,860	12,223,065	5,987,360	6,235

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Canadian citizens aged under 18	142,075	73,205	68,875	2,546,075	1,305,820	1,240,255
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	552,675	266,685	285,985	9,676,990	4,681,540	4,995,450
Not Canadian citizens ⁴⁷	40,135	18,920	21,215	1,019,095	484,880	534,215
Immigrant status and period of immigration						
Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁸	734,880	358,805	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Non-immigrants ⁴⁹	550,505	271,840	278,665	9,188,815	4,555,270	4,633,545
Immigrants ⁵⁰	177,070	83,125	93,945	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,037,480
Before 1981	70,410	32,840	37,570	1,077,745	507,500	570,245
1981 to 1990	22,015	10,655	11,355	513,995	246,235	267,760
1991 to 2000	31,040	14,670	16,375	834,510	390,315	444,195
2001 to 2010	36,185	16,705	19,475	953,730	446,895	506,835
2001 to 2005	17,900	8,285	9,620	490,560	230,950	259,610
2006 to 2010	18,280	8,425	9,860	463,170	215,945	247,225
2011 to 2016 ⁵¹	17,420	8,255	9,165	472,170	223,715	248,455
Non-permanent residents ⁵²	7,305	3,840	3,465	201,200	102,305	98,895
Age at immigration						
Total - Age at immigration for the immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵³	177,070	83,125	93,945	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,037,480
Under 5 years	20,445	9,970	10,470	369,955	184,255	185,700
5 to 14 years	36,175	18,135	18,035	685,085	345,865	339,220
15 to 24 years	42,165	18,575	23,590	855,475	381,025	474,450
25 to 44 years	66,435	31,140	35,300	1,579,500	741,340	838,160
45 years and over	11,855	5,305	6,550	362,130	162,180	199,950
Immigrants by selected place of birth 						

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Selected places of birth for the immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵⁴	177,070	83,125	93,945	3,852,145	1,814,665	2,037,480
Americas	23,380	10,310	13,070	598,950	265,930	333,020
Brazil	560	245	320	14,705	6,700	8,005
Colombia	2,200	1,055	1,150	28,815	13,085	15,730
El Salvador	1,710	830	875	20,920	10,165	10,755
Guyana	1,610	670	940	79,745	35,325	44,420
Haiti	225	115	110	10,195	4,410	5,785
Jamaica	3,505	1,575	1,935	119,840	51,320	68,520
Mexico	885	400	490	30,075	13,895	16,180
Peru	390	170	220	10,550	4,660	5,890
Trinidad and Tobago	1,810	765	1,045	52,810	23,515	29,295
United States ⁵⁵	5,700	2,310	3,390	109,005	47,170	61,835
Other places of birth in Americas	4,780	2,175	2,605	122,280	55,685	66,595
Europe	87,360	41,400	45,965	1,144,295	546,250	598,045
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,095	1,575	1,525	21,300	10,655	10,645
Croatia	5,615	2,805	2,815	27,330	13,495	13,835
France	625	305	320	13,385	6,310	7,075
Germany	4,390	1,890	2,500	63,460	29,685	33,775
Greece	1,625	885	740	36,575	18,225	18,350
Hungary	1,900	895	1,005	22,085	10,495	11,590
Ireland ⁵⁶	1,130	515	615	15,275	7,415	7,860
Italy	12,010	5,925	6,085	157,815	78,510	79,305
Netherlands	4,020	2,015	2,005	47,400	23,910	23,490
Poland	7,890	3,520	4,370	96,000	43,155	52,845
Portugal	6,630	3,315	3,315	103,025	50,240	52,785
Romania	2,425	1,095	1,335	42,720	19,720	23,000
Russian Federation	1,115	490	630	42,980	18,540	24,440

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Serbia ⁵⁷	2,205	1,040	1,165	23,695	11,610	12,085
Ukraine	1,185	505	675	39,945	18,150	21,795
United Kingdom ⁵⁸	23,930	11,040	12,890	264,125	125,730	138,395
Other places of birth in Europe	7,570	3,580	3,990	127,190	60,395	66,795
Africa	10,145	4,935	5,210	226,770	109,585	117,185
Algeria	110	60	55	2,925	1,480	1,445
Egypt	1,630	870	760	34,510	18,000	16,510
Ethiopia	385	175	215	15,570	7,230	8,340
Kenya	685	315	370	14,940	6,910	8,030
Morocco	205	120	85	5,485	2,690	2,795
Nigeria	490	240	250	20,630	10,285	10,345
Somalia	605	220	385	16,970	6,845	10,125
South Africa, Republic of	1,255	575	685	19,390	9,545	9,845
Other places of birth in Africa	4,780	2,370	2,410	96,355	46,610	49,745
Asia	55,495	26,140	29,350	1,869,805	886,570	983,235
Afghanistan	1,155	560	600	33,145	16,490	16,655
Bangladesh	1,105	540	565	39,410	19,970	19,440
China ⁵⁹	5,600	2,480	3,125	317,225	143,705	173,520
Hong Kong ⁶⁰	920	430	495	108,030	50,945	57,085
India	9,885	4,815	5,075	360,540	179,950	180,590
Iran ⁶¹	1,805	885	920	86,810	43,445	43,365
Iraq	5,350	2,685	2,665	50,390	25,280	25,110
Japan	265	90	175	8,145	2,550	5,595
Korea, South ⁶²	1,905	835	1,070	57,085	26,660	30,425
Lebanon	1,215	575	635	34,545	18,145	16,400
Pakistan	4,590	2,280	2,315	142,265	71,925	70,340
Philippines	7,835	3,155	4,685	231,760	93,730	138,030
Sri Lanka	900	445	455	109,855	53,640	56,215
Syria ⁶³	2,020	1,045	975	22,680	11,405	11,275

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Taiwan	340	155	185	17,840	7,775	1
Viet Nam	3,160	1,455	1,705	80,525	36,545	4
Other places of birth in Asia	7,445	3,730	3,715	169,555	84,400	8
Oceania and other places of birth ⁶⁴	695	340	360	12,330	6,330	

Recent immigrants by selected places of birth

Total - Selected places of birth for the recent immigrant population in private households - 25% sample data ⁵⁴	17,420	8,255	9,165	472,170	223,720	24
Americas	2,725	1,390	1,335	60,700	29,005	3
Brazil	100	40	60	3,180	1,505	
Colombia	390	190	200	4,520	2,005	
Cuba	170	90	85	1,950	910	
Haiti	90	45	45	2,575	1,140	
Jamaica	350	210	140	8,935	4,840	
Mexico	175	75	95	5,670	2,745	
United States ⁵⁵	725	385	345	14,635	7,225	
Venezuela ⁶⁵	80	30	50	2,460	1,120	
Other places of birth in Americas	645	315	330	16,775	7,510	
Europe	2,760	1,340	1,415	45,295	22,250	2
France	85	45	45	2,010	1,025	
Germany	90	55	35	1,695	885	
Ireland ⁵⁶	115	75	35	1,900	1,185	
Moldova ⁶⁶	15	10	10	880	400	
Romania	180	65	110	2,425	995	
Russian Federation	205	85	125	4,905	1,790	
Ukraine	125	35	95	4,455	2,005	
United Kingdom ⁵⁸	680	360	325	7,780	4,515	
Other places of birth in Europe	1,250	615	640	19,245	9,450	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Africa	2,125	955	1,170	39,380	19,045	2
Algeria	20	0	15	415	180	
Cameroon	60	30	30	1,390	640	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	160	95	65	1,835	845	
Côte d'Ivoire	15	10	10	605	245	
Egypt	460	235	225	8,220	4,290	
Eritrea	60	20	40	2,055	1,010	
Ethiopia	90	40	55	2,505	1,115	
Morocco	30	20	10	655	275	
Nigeria	115	50	70	5,910	2,895	
Somalia	160	65	95	2,065	965	
South Africa, Republic of	80	40	40	1,410	715	
Tunisia	30	10	15	310	155	
Other places of birth in Africa	850	345	510	12,010	5,715	
Asia	9,755	4,540	5,215	324,820	152,205	17
Afghanistan	155	75	80	5,785	2,845	
Bangladesh	140	65	70	8,180	4,055	
China ⁵⁹	900	355	545	58,840	26,025	3
Hong Kong ⁶⁰	15	10	15	1,985	800	
India	1,495	720	775	69,325	35,060	3
Iran ⁶¹	390	195	200	21,225	10,300	1
Iraq	1,235	615	620	14,645	7,315	
Israel	90	40	55	2,050	1,085	
Japan	35	10	30	1,385	370	
Korea, South ⁶²	215	85	135	6,320	2,855	
Lebanon	195	90	105	3,230	1,685	
Nepal	50	15	30	3,395	1,725	
Pakistan	775	360	415	25,435	12,425	1
Philippines	1,575	640	935	53,190	21,740	3

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Saudi Arabia	70	30	40	3,140	1,615	
Sri Lanka	65	25	35	8,185	3,580	
Syria ⁶³	1,315	710	605	12,710	6,590	
Taiwan	0	0	10	1,015	435	
Turkey	85	45	40	2,590	1,440	
United Arab Emirates	155	100	60	4,290	2,230	
Viet Nam	145	60	80	3,885	1,520	
Other places of birth in Asia	640	300	340	13,995	6,505	
Oceania and other ⁶⁴	65	25	35	1,980	1,215	
Australia	40	15	25	1,535	965	
Other places of birth ⁶⁷	20	15	0	445	250	
Generation status						
Total - Generation status for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁶⁸	734,880	358,805	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,770,000
First generation ⁶⁹	187,490	88,640	98,850	4,122,840	1,953,095	2,169,745
Second generation ⁷⁰	187,435	92,695	94,740	3,049,835	1,525,300	1,524,535
Third generation or more ⁷¹	359,950	177,475	182,485	6,069,485	2,993,845	3,075,640
Admission category and applicant type						
Total - Admission category and applicant type for the immigrant population in private households who landed between 1980 and 2016 - 25% sample data ⁷²	108,805	51,330	57,470	2,825,480	1,331,730	1,493,750
Economic immigrants ⁷³	45,925	22,595	23,325	1,364,380	677,695	686,685
Principal applicants ⁷⁴	17,355	11,025	6,335	540,795	338,460	202,335
Secondary applicants ⁷⁵	28,565	11,575	16,990	823,580	339,240	484,340
Immigrants sponsored by family ⁷⁶	33,285	13,490	19,790	940,405	382,890	557,515
Refugees ⁷⁷	28,030	14,515	13,515	482,665	253,750	228,915
Other immigrants ⁷⁸	1,565	725	840	38,035	17,400	20,635
Aboriginal population						

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Aboriginal identity for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁷⁹	734,880	358,810	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Aboriginal identity ⁸⁰	14,440	6,960	7,480	374,395	179,970	194,425
Single Aboriginal responses ⁸¹	13,820	6,650	7,170	361,125	173,685	187,440
First Nations (North American Indian) ⁸²	9,695	4,670	5,020	236,680	112,840	123,840
Métis	3,960	1,915	2,050	120,585	59,015	61,570
Inuk (Inuit)	165	65	100	3,860	1,835	2,025
Multiple Aboriginal responses ⁸³	240	120	125	5,730	2,680	3,050
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ⁸⁴	385	190	185	7,540	3,615	3,925
Non-Aboriginal identity	720,440	351,850	368,590	12,867,765	6,292,265	6,575,500
Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁸⁵	734,885	358,810	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Registered or Treaty Indian ⁸⁶	5,145	2,460	2,680	170,895	81,560	89,335
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	729,735	356,345	373,385	13,071,265	6,390,680	6,680,585
Total - Aboriginal ancestry for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁸⁷	734,885	358,810	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁸⁸	2,710	1,330	1,380	112,875	54,840	58,035
Single Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁸⁹	2,675	1,315	1,355	111,575	54,180	57,395
First Nations (North American Indian) single ancestry ⁸²	2,280	1,110	1,165	97,430	47,130	50,300
Métis single ancestry	365	200	170	12,925	6,490	6,435
Inuit single ancestry	30	10	20	1,220	565	655
Multiple Aboriginal ancestries (only) ⁹⁰	40	15	25	1,295	665	630
First Nations (North American Indian) and Métis ancestries	30	15	20	1,055	545	510

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
First Nations (North American Indian) and Inuit ancestries	0	0	0	145	70	
Métis and Inuit ancestries	0	0	0	65	25	
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries	0	0	0	30	20	
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹¹	19,230	9,195	10,035	405,425	192,320	2'
Single Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹²	18,865	9,040	9,820	395,205	187,695	20
First Nations (North American Indian) and non-Aboriginal ancestries	14,740	7,125	7,615	276,920	130,810	14
Métis and non-Aboriginal ancestries	3,900	1,840	2,060	113,785	54,830	5
Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	230	80	150	4,500	2,050	
Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries ⁹³	370	155	215	10,215	4,620	
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and non-Aboriginal ancestries	320	130	195	9,305	4,205	
First Nations (North American Indian), Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	30	25	10	595	290	
Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	10	10	10	300	125	
First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal ancestries	0	0	10	15	0	
Non-Aboriginal ancestry (only) ⁹⁴	712,940	348,280	364,660	12,723,865	6,225,080	6,48
Visible minority population						
Total - Visible minority for the population in private households - 25% sample data ⁹⁵	734,880	358,805	376,070	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,76

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total visible minority population ⁹⁶	130,305	63,190	67,110	3,885,585	1,878,075	2,007,510
South Asian ⁹⁷	31,155	15,490	15,670	1,150,415	582,010	568,405
Chinese	13,790	6,580	7,210	754,550	359,230	395,320
Black	24,275	11,940	12,330	627,715	296,270	331,445
Filipino	10,935	4,660	6,275	311,675	132,440	179,235
Latin American	10,910	5,135	5,780	195,950	93,645	102,305
Arab	12,825	6,795	6,025	210,435	109,585	100,850
Southeast Asian ⁹⁸	7,445	3,545	3,905	133,855	63,255	70,600
West Asian ⁹⁹	5,885	2,970	2,915	154,670	77,385	77,285
Korean	3,245	1,535	1,715	88,935	42,445	46,490
Japanese	1,590	695	900	30,830	13,595	17,235
Visible minority, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹⁰⁰	3,390	1,605	1,785	97,970	46,105	51,865
Multiple visible minorities ¹⁰¹	4,865	2,245	2,615	128,585	62,105	66,480
Not a visible minority ¹⁰²	604,570	295,610	308,960	9,356,575	4,594,165	4,762,410
Ethnic origin population ⚠						
Total - Ethnic origin for the population in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁰³	734,880	358,810	376,075	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
North American Aboriginal origins	21,945	10,525	11,415	518,300	247,160	271,140
First Nations (North American Indian)	17,410	8,395	9,015	385,505	183,075	202,430
Inuit	315	115	195	6,870	3,150	3,720
Métis	4,630	2,180	2,445	137,485	66,245	71,240
Other North American origins	182,010	89,770	92,240	3,220,595	1,585,255	1,635,340
Acadian	1,105	600	505	16,580	8,135	8,445
American	8,975	4,325	4,650	140,165	67,480	72,685
Canadian	175,145	86,410	88,735	3,109,770	1,531,645	1,578,125
New Brunswicker	35	20	15	320	190	130

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Newfoundlander	485	190	290	10,850	5,520	
Nova Scotian	100	40	60	1,485	685	
Ontarian	80	35	50	2,165	1,085	
Québécois	155	75	80	5,390	2,730	
Other North American origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>104</u>	60	30	25	675	375	
European origins	544,645	265,295	279,350	8,151,470	3,978,900	4,17
British Isles origins	332,655	160,920	171,735	4,900,430	2,380,595	2,5
Channel Islander	115	50	65	1,120	530	
Cornish	50	15	40	755	370	
English	194,995	93,985	101,020	2,808,805	1,357,650	1,4
Irish	130,185	61,485	68,700	2,095,460	991,625	1,1
Manx	175	85	95	2,450	1,320	
Scottish	144,840	69,410	75,435	2,107,295	1,016,260	1,0
Welsh	15,060	7,090	7,970	198,475	94,555	1
British Isles origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>105</u>	22,785	10,540	12,245	323,185	152,525	17
French origins	62,630	29,705	32,920	1,350,520	643,360	7
Alsatian	65	25	40	1,235	495	
Breton	10	10	0	290	175	
Corsican	10	0	10	205	125	
French	62,560	29,675	32,885	1,349,255	642,790	7
Western European origins (except French origins)	113,730	55,925	57,805	1,766,975	864,010	9
Austrian	5,155	2,495	2,660	72,475	35,415	3
Bavarian	60	40	20	450	225	
Belgian	2,525	1,325	1,195	57,890	28,460	2
Dutch	40,490	20,140	20,345	527,750	259,585	2
Flemish	210	135	80	4,005	2,005	
Frisian	185	110	75	2,705	1,400	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
German	72,050	35,080	36,965	1,189,670	579,315	610,355
Luxembourger	30	15	15	915	500	415
Swiss	2,405	1,125	1,275	59,835	29,395	30,440
Western European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>106</u>	70	30	40	1,095	560	535
Northern European origins (except British Isles origins)	13,775	6,470	7,305	266,085	127,885	138,200
Danish	3,630	1,695	1,935	53,555	26,355	27,200
Finnish	2,720	1,345	1,375	76,755	36,955	39,800
Icelandic	625	315	310	13,215	6,325	6,890
Norwegian	2,885	1,295	1,590	59,335	28,350	30,985
Swedish	4,015	1,835	2,180	71,035	32,705	38,330
Northern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>107</u>	755	375	380	12,540	6,400	6,140
Eastern European origins	98,035	47,145	50,890	1,339,610	644,610	695,000
Bulgarian	715	335	380	16,750	8,230	8,520
Byelorussian	355	115	240	11,690	5,645	6,045
Czech	3,555	1,800	1,755	42,340	20,815	21,525
Czechoslovakian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) <u>108</u>	1,360	570	790	14,810	6,820	7,990
Estonian	990	470	520	15,075	7,255	7,820
Hungarian	15,365	7,415	7,950	163,500	79,850	83,650
Latvian	1,350	685	665	18,095	8,615	9,480
Lithuanian	2,805	1,290	1,515	35,100	16,965	18,135
Moldovan	65	35	30	3,905	1,910	1,995
Polish	40,735	19,575	21,160	523,490	251,575	271,915
Romanian	6,095	2,860	3,235	98,235	46,825	51,410
Russian	8,705	4,155	4,550	220,850	103,650	117,200
Slovak	3,055	1,550	1,510	40,535	19,645	20,890

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Ukrainian	28,640	13,800	14,845	376,440	181,725	194,715
Eastern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>109</u>	405	180	235	10,330	4,940	5,390
Southern European origins	143,595	71,990	71,605	1,772,160	880,335	891,825
Albanian	1,905	945	960	25,980	13,085	12,895
Bosnian	2,385	1,165	1,220	14,680	7,255	7,425
Catalan	25	20	10	285	180	105
Croatian	13,655	6,915	6,740	82,220	41,350	40,870
Cypriot	175	80	90	4,400	2,170	2,230
Greek	6,940	3,655	3,285	148,555	74,830	73,725
Italian	79,725	40,110	39,615	931,805	467,100	464,705
Kosovar	305	150	155	1,305	655	650
Macedonian	1,815	940	870	39,440	19,820	19,620
Maltese	1,820	910	910	35,255	17,525	17,730
Montenegrin	240	145	95	2,545	1,295	1,250
Portuguese	21,275	10,780	10,495	324,930	160,970	163,960
Serbian	9,530	4,990	4,540	66,835	34,035	32,800
Sicilian	680	290	385	4,190	2,090	2,100
Slovenian	2,810	1,395	1,410	26,485	13,215	13,270
Spanish	9,390	4,200	5,185	171,145	78,880	92,265
Yugoslavian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) <u>110</u>	1,740	910	830	20,245	9,785	10,460
Southern European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). <u>111</u>	90	50	40	965	425	540
Other European origins	3,660	1,790	1,870	105,865	53,050	52,815
Basque	65	45	15	1,585	805	780
Jewish	2,005	940	1,060	77,280	38,860	38,420
Roma (Gypsy)	315	150	160	2,295	1,050	1,245

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Slavic, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹²	195	110	85	2,065	1,110	
Other European origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹³	1,140	570	570	23,290	11,540	
Caribbean origins	16,770	8,010	8,760	462,600	213,660	24
Antiguan	70	35	40	3,275	1,480	
Bahamian	140	50	80	2,305	1,190	
Barbadian	935	440	495	26,625	12,375	
Bermudan	135	70	65	2,010	925	
Carib	30	15	15	2,295	855	
Cuban	1,065	490	575	14,490	6,625	
Dominican	485	245	240	9,180	4,420	
Grenadian	500	230	270	14,690	6,420	
Guadeloupean	0	0	0	70	20	
Haitian	405	185	215	17,715	8,085	
Jamaican	9,670	4,585	5,085	257,060	119,100	13
Kittitian/Nevisian	60	40	20	2,260	1,090	
Martinican	0	0	0	195	65	
Montserratian	10	0	10	620	300	
Puerto Rican	50	25	30	1,495	755	
St. Lucian	140	80	65	7,170	3,195	
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	2,435	1,185	1,255	59,560	27,850	3
Vincentian/Grenadinian	275	145	130	12,155	5,250	
West Indian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹⁴	1,435	610	825	56,865	25,380	3
Caribbean origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁵	515	245	275	16,970	7,770	
Latin, Central and South American origins	15,630	7,415	8,210	322,210	153,045	16
Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)	540	255	280	10,795	5,040	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Arawak	75	30	50	1,055	470	
Argentinian	505	270	235	11,460	5,620	
Belizean	35	15	20	810	395	
Bolivian	75	50	30	1,885	935	
Brazilian	745	315	430	18,395	8,760	
Chilean	685	315	365	14,625	7,015	
Colombian	2,970	1,435	1,540	40,820	19,345	2
Costa Rican	120	50	70	2,790	1,380	
Ecuadorian	395	200	190	20,385	9,650	1
Guatemalan	895	430	465	10,040	4,870	
Guyanese	2,380	1,185	1,200	73,360	34,050	3
Hispanic	270	115	150	5,805	2,790	
Honduran	280	110	170	3,360	1,590	
Maya	160	65	95	2,500	1,285	
Mexican	1,905	915	990	43,120	20,735	2
Nicaraguan	350	150	200	7,100	3,440	
Panamanian	90	40	50	2,475	1,125	
Paraguayan	25	10	20	600	280	
Peruvian	565	290	275	14,780	6,985	
Salvadorean	2,345	1,155	1,190	27,595	13,530	1
Uruguayan	120	65	55	4,200	2,150	
Venezuelan	445	180	265	11,750	5,320	
Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁶	785	345	440	14,095	6,745	
African origins	18,590	9,240	9,350	414,095	203,260	2
Central and West African origins	3,755	1,900	1,855	85,735	42,745	4
Akan	40	15	25	965	540	
Angolan	150	70	80	1,635	815	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Ashanti	40	25	15	1,205	620	
Beninese	20	0	20	555	280	
Burkinabe	20	15	10	415	190	
Cameroonian	180	100	80	4,700	2,330	
Chadian	275	125	150	645	320	
Congolese	755	380	375	10,425	4,960	
Edo	10	0	10	1,025	545	
Ewe	0	0	0	180	95	
Gabonese	0	0	0	170	80	
Gambian	10	0	10	630	305	
Ghanaian	1,030	525	505	24,850	12,060	
Guinean	60	25	35	1,105	550	
Ibo	70	55	20	1,940	1,035	
Ivorian	40	15	25	1,350	600	
Liberian	55	30	25	770	365	
Malian	0	0	10	490	250	
Malinké	0	0	0	345	160	
Nigerian	980	535	445	26,560	13,620	
Peulh	0	0	0	135	80	
Senegalese	35	10	30	1,000	500	
Sierra Leonean	65	35	30	1,175	585	
Togolese	20	10	15	670	370	
Wolof	0	0	0	80	45	
Yoruba	35	10	20	4,055	2,155	
Central and West African origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁷	160	55	110	4,745	2,340	
North African origins	4,125	2,215	1,910	86,665	44,970	
Algerian	210	115	95	4,065	2,035	
Berber	75	35	40	1,845	985	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Coptic	65	45	20	2,305	1,185	
Dinka	35	20	15	205	110	
Egyptian	2,490	1,335	1,160	52,845	27,465	2
Libyan	140	80	60	3,785	2,015	
Maure	0	0	0	290	160	
Moroccan	375	210	165	12,305	6,310	
Sudanese	705	395	315	8,975	4,600	
Tunisian	140	65	75	2,295	1,210	
North African origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹¹⁸	100	40	55	1,755	920	
Southern and East African origins	5,400	2,555	2,850	128,910	61,680	6
Afrikaner	20	10	15	560	285	
Amhara	40	20	20	720	360	
Bantu, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹¹⁹	85	45	40	870	455	
Burundian	85	40	50	3,105	1,465	
Djiboutian	10	10	0	1,035	460	
Eritrean	195	80	110	11,870	5,740	
Ethiopian	495	240	260	22,560	10,755	
Harari	0	0	0	475	255	
Kenyan	350	155	195	5,860	2,780	
Malagasy	0	0	0	430	200	
Mauritian	90	40	50	3,600	1,830	
Oromo	60	40	20	1,290	610	
Rwandan	295	145	150	3,215	1,380	
Seychellois	15	0	10	350	140	
Somali	1,270	540	730	40,995	19,200	2
South African	1,385	655	730	19,760	9,790	
Tanzanian	135	50	85	2,610	1,300	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Tigrian	0	0	0	770	395	
Ugandan	140	75	60	2,950	1,445	
Zambian	110	50	55	805	410	
Zimbabwean	455	215	235	3,425	1,595	
Zulu	100	55	40	440	225	
Southern and East African origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁰	360	180	175	8,475	3,900	
Other African origins	5,620	2,690	2,925	119,670	57,245	6
Black, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²¹	835	390	440	17,380	7,720	2
Other African origins, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere). ¹²²	4,835	2,330	2,500	103,560	50,150	5
Asian origins	99,210	47,960	51,245	3,100,450	1,506,795	1,58
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins	26,280	13,305	12,975	523,340	265,615	25
Afghan	1,790	880	910	54,535	27,255	2
Arab, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²³	3,145	1,645	1,495	44,705	23,345	2
Armenian	1,355	695	660	29,675	14,570	1
Assyrian	2,150	1,070	1,080	12,075	6,140	
Azerbaijani	100	45	55	4,105	1,995	
Georgian	40	15	20	2,815	1,415	
Hazara	45	35	10	680	390	
Iranian	2,955	1,500	1,455	117,065	58,995	5
Iraqi	3,890	1,980	1,915	50,460	25,420	2
Israeli	420	230	190	17,080	8,890	
Jordanian	660	335	325	9,660	5,110	
Kazakh	60	25	35	1,325	610	
Kurd	1,525	765	760	9,210	4,880	
Kuwaiti	10	0	0	1,510	795	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kyrgyz	0	0	0	340	130	
Lebanese	2,995	1,410	1,580	86,245	43,700	4
Palestinian	2,185	1,150	1,035	28,480	15,215	1
Pashtun	110	55	55	3,010	1,635	
Saudi Arabian	135	70	65	3,660	1,975	
Syrian	2,045	1,050	1,000	31,440	15,570	1
Tajik	15	10	10	1,850	880	
Tatar	30	15	15	2,135	930	
Turk	1,795	880	910	34,165	17,340	1
Turkmen	20	15	0	695	345	
Uighur	15	0	0	755	385	
Uzbek	20	10	10	2,400	1,155	
Yemeni	300	155	145	4,225	2,065	
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁴	750	350	405	16,270	8,395	
South Asian origins	32,725	16,245	16,480	1,182,845	595,480	58
Bangladeshi	935	455	485	29,195	14,965	1
Bengali	435	235	200	15,235	7,795	
Bhutanese	15	0	10	1,450	710	
East Indian	23,390	11,655	11,735	774,500	390,015	38
Goan	130	55	75	4,775	2,245	
Gujarati	130	45	80	5,915	3,055	
Kashmiri	110	45	65	1,795	900	
Nepali	185	100	85	8,150	4,070	
Pakistani	5,040	2,520	2,530	149,060	75,860	7
Punjabi	1,765	880	880	55,455	28,580	2
Sinhalese	200	105	95	5,195	2,545	
Sri Lankan	1,235	555	680	124,270	60,685	6
Tamil	170	85	85	42,760	21,705	2

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
South Asian origins, <u>n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).</u> ¹²⁵	1,275	645	635	58,705	29,705	2
East and Southeast Asian origins	41,175	18,915	22,255	1,422,890	659,650	76
Burmese	105	45	65	4,420	2,105	
Cambodian (Khmer)	1,490	705	785	14,655	6,810	
Chinese	17,415	8,160	9,255	849,345	403,280	42
Filipino	11,920	5,175	6,755	337,760	144,830	19
Hmong	0	0	0	650	340	
Indonesian	290	105	190	9,325	4,305	
Japanese	2,180	1,000	1,180	41,620	18,530	2
Karen	380	205	180	1,645	830	
Korean	3,305	1,580	1,730	93,420	44,585	2
Laotian	850	380	470	9,875	4,865	
Malaysian	245	100	145	7,310	3,370	
Mongolian	80	40	45	2,940	1,390	
Singaporean	20	10	15	1,260	565	
Taiwanese	225	100	120	10,060	4,595	
Thai	570	245	325	6,865	2,725	
Tibetan	0	0	0	6,365	3,175	
Vietnamese	4,855	2,335	2,525	107,640	51,350	5
East and Southeast Asian origins, <u>n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).</u> ¹²⁶	165	80	80	4,375	2,165	
Other Asian origins	535	235	305	13,430	6,575	
Other Asian origins, <u>n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).</u> ¹²⁷	535	235	300	13,430	6,575	
Oceania origins	1,305	650	660	20,680	10,435	2
Australian	805	395	405	13,315	6,780	
New Zealander	245	135	110	4,250	2,255	
Pacific Islands origins	290	135	155	3,490	1,625	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Fijian	110	40	70	1,610	665	
Hawaiian	35	15	15	470	235	
Maori	60	25	30	485	255	
Polynesian, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified) ¹²⁸	0	10	0	275	115	
Samoan	35	30	0	225	140	
Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere). ¹²⁹	55	10	40	555	265	
Household characteristics						
Total - Private households by tenure - 25% sample data ¹³⁰	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Owner	206,485	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,601,825	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Renter	86,860	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,559,720	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Band housing	0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,635	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Occupied private dwellings by condominium status - 25% sample data ¹³¹	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Condominium	38,235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	680,495	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Not condominium	255,110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,488,680	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of bedrooms - 25% sample data ¹³²	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	.. applic
No bedrooms	1,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	33,950	... (not applicable)	.. applic
1 bedroom	37,390	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	699,980	... (not applicable)	.. applic

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
2 bedrooms	61,600	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,122,145	... (not applicable)	...
3 bedrooms	118,355	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,876,905	... (not applicable)	...
4 or more bedrooms	74,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,436,185	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of rooms - 25% sample data ¹³³	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	...
1 to 4 rooms	67,435	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,369,660	... (not applicable)	...
5 rooms	40,695	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	718,020	... (not applicable)	...
6 rooms	45,425	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	770,730	... (not applicable)	...
7 rooms	43,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	713,595	... (not applicable)	...
8 or more rooms	96,305	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,597,165	... (not applicable)	...
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.5	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	6.3	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Private households by number of persons per room - 25% sample data ¹³⁴	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
One person or fewer per room	289,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,046,810	... (not applicable)	...
More than 1 person per room	3,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	122,360	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Private households by housing suitability - 25% sample data ¹³⁵	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Suitable	280,115	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,858,170	... (not applicable)	...
Not suitable	13,230	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	311,005	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Occupied private dwellings by period of construction - 25% sample data ¹³⁶	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
1960 or before	87,620	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,293,135	... (not applicable)	...
1961 to 1980	88,520	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,449,585	... (not applicable)	...
1981 to 1990	35,925	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	709,135	... (not applicable)	...
1991 to 2000	31,920	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	622,565	... (not applicable)	...
2001 to 2005	17,970	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	396,130	... (not applicable)	...
2006 to 2010	16,600	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	368,235	... (not applicable)	...
2011 to 2016 ¹³⁷	14,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	330,390	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition - 25% sample data ¹³⁸	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	...
Only regular maintenance or minor repairs needed	274,975	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,851,335	... (not applicable)	...
Major repairs needed	18,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	317,840	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Private households by number of household maintainers - 25% sample data ¹³⁹	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,170	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
1 household maintainer	168,675	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,962,065	... (not applicable)	..
2 household maintainers	117,830	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,059,710	... (not applicable)	..
3 or more household maintainers	6,845	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	147,400	... (not applicable)	..
Total - Private households by age of primary household maintainers - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁰	293,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,169,175	... (not applicable)	..
15 to 24 years	5,955	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	135,835	... (not applicable)	..
25 to 34 years	36,630	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	681,685	... (not applicable)	..
35 to 44 years	48,815	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	880,070	... (not applicable)	..
45 to 54 years	62,090	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,113,885	... (not applicable)	..
55 to 64 years	59,375	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,047,185	... (not applicable)	..
65 to 74 years	43,375	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	738,445	... (not applicable)	..
75 to 84 years	26,210	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	414,210	... (not applicable)	..
85 years and over	10,895	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	157,860	... (not applicable)	..
Total - Owner and tenant households with household total income greater than zero, in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings by shelter-cost-to-income ratio - 25% sample data ¹⁴¹	292,370	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,106,290	... (not applicable)	..

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs	218,615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,694,385	... (not applicable)	...
Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs	73,760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,411,900	... (not applicable)	...
30% to less than 100%	64,880	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,208,010	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data	205,780	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,557,485	... (not applicable)	...
% of owner households with a mortgage ¹⁴²	60.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	61.0	... (not applicable)	...
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ¹⁴¹	16.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	19.8	... (not applicable)	...
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,294	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,299	... (not applicable)	...
Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,422	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,463	... (not applicable)	...
Median value of dwellings (\$) ¹⁴⁴	421,420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	400,496	... (not applicable)	...
Average value of dwellings (\$) ¹⁴⁴	485,415	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	506,409	... (not applicable)	...
Total - Tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data	86,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,554,940	... (not applicable)	...
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ¹⁴⁵	14.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15.0	... (not applicable)	...
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ¹⁴¹	45.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	45.7	... (not applicable)	...
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	948	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,045	... (not applicable)	...

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ¹⁴³	1,024	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,109	... (not applicable)	.. applic
Highest certificate, diploma or degree						
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁶	612,635	295,870	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
No certificate, diploma or degree	109,085	54,270	54,815	1,935,355	961,690	973,665
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate ¹⁴⁷	170,595	83,495	87,100	3,026,100	1,485,320	1,540,780
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	332,950	158,100	174,850	6,076,985	2,895,745	3,181,240
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	39,815	28,065	11,750	664,180	471,055	193,125
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁸	18,555	11,060	7,500	324,370	199,510	124,860
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁹	21,260	17,010	4,255	339,810	271,545	68,265
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	140,095	60,180	79,915	2,298,715	981,785	1,316,930
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	11,960	5,310	6,650	242,005	107,065	134,940
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	141,080	64,550	76,530	2,872,085	1,335,845	1,536,240
Bachelor's degree	95,275	41,980	53,295	1,911,530	854,135	1,057,395
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	9,295	4,035	5,260	189,370	83,670	105,700
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	4,570	2,445	2,130	79,760	42,295	37,465
Master's degree	26,690	12,785	13,910	593,645	294,180	299,465

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Earned doctorate ¹⁵⁰	5,240	3,305	1,935	97,790	61,560	36,230
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁴⁶	395,885	192,025	203,855	7,229,120	3,498,620	3,730,500
No certificate, diploma or degree	40,835	22,425	18,405	752,995	404,770	348,225
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate ¹⁴⁷	98,750	50,600	48,145	1,768,955	895,020	873,935
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	256,300	118,995	137,300	4,707,165	2,198,830	2,508,335
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	26,360	18,575	7,785	446,390	315,975	130,415
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁸	12,490	7,480	5,010	218,980	134,685	84,295
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification ¹⁴⁹	13,875	11,095	2,780	227,410	181,290	46,120
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	109,075	47,075	62,000	1,782,530	762,505	1,020,025
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	8,285	3,670	4,615	170,925	75,935	94,990
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	112,580	49,680	62,905	2,307,320	1,044,420	1,262,900
Bachelor's degree	75,410	32,415	43,000	1,519,850	668,450	851,400
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	7,285	2,950	4,335	148,960	62,370	86,590
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	3,725	1,830	1,895	63,790	30,895	32,895
Master's degree	22,115	10,130	11,985	500,415	239,160	261,255
Earned doctorate ¹⁵⁰	4,050	2,355	1,700	74,310	43,545	30,765
Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016						

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵¹	612,630	295,870	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵²	279,680	137,770	141,915	4,961,455	2,447,010	2,514,445
Education	20,455	4,985	15,470	349,745	79,245	270,500
13. Education	20,460	4,990	15,470	349,750	79,245	270,505
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	13,330	6,170	7,160	246,075	109,955	136,120
10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services	2,465	1,810	660	38,745	28,735	10,010
50. Visual and performing arts	10,860	4,360	6,505	207,325	81,220	126,105
Humanities	19,545	7,475	12,075	359,560	133,350	226,210
16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics	1,715	310	1,405	37,900	8,170	29,730
23. English language and literature/letters	5,295	1,575	3,720	98,440	28,290	70,150
24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	4,740	1,750	2,995	95,345	32,940	62,405
30A Interdisciplinary humanities ¹⁵³	105	40	60	2,165	805	1,360
38. Philosophy and religious studies	1,440	820	620	24,255	13,425	10,830
39. Theology and religious vocations	1,590	935	660	28,175	17,120	11,055
54. History	3,610	1,900	1,715	57,295	30,015	27,280
55. French language and literature/letters	1,045	140	905	15,990	2,590	13,400
Social and behavioural sciences and law	42,875	14,130	28,745	810,410	269,735	540,675

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	325	70	260	10,765	2,210	
09. Communication, journalism and related programs	4,645	1,970	2,670	81,500	31,825	4
19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	7,650	485	7,165	141,750	11,775	12
22. Legal professions and studies	5,515	1,735	3,780	128,860	45,275	8
30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences ¹⁵⁴	985	160	825	16,210	3,400	1
42. Psychology	6,120	1,555	4,565	122,545	29,640	9
45. Social sciences	17,635	8,150	9,480	308,775	145,620	16
Business, management and public administration	66,125	27,415	38,710	1,279,665	527,085	75
30.16 Accounting and computer science	105	15	90	2,725	895	
44. Public administration and social service professions	5,680	935	4,745	108,935	21,405	8
52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	60,340	26,460	33,875	1,168,005	504,780	66
Physical and life sciences and technologies	14,080	7,170	6,910	253,905	124,050	12
26. Biological and biomedical sciences	6,065	2,590	3,470	110,950	45,120	6
30.01 Biological and physical sciences	2,810	1,240	1,570	54,745	24,800	2
30C Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences ¹⁵⁵	170	55	120	3,830	1,190	
40. Physical sciences	4,275	3,020	1,255	72,355	48,145	2
41. Science technologies/technicians	760	270	495	12,025	4,795	
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	12,170	7,620	4,550	290,045	185,310	10

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
11. Computer and information sciences and support services	9,035	6,095	2,940	220,550	150,765	6
25. Library science	860	95	765	15,220	2,450	1
27. Mathematics and statistics	2,040	1,270	770	49,025	28,515	2
30D Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences ¹⁵⁶	235	160	70	5,235	3,580	
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	66,450	60,815	5,640	1,173,030	1,055,050	11
04. Architecture and related services	3,000	2,230	775	51,845	34,590	1
14. Engineering	14,105	11,760	2,345	334,085	271,010	6
15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	15,930	14,185	1,745	237,775	214,500	2
30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	10	0	0	160	30	
46. Construction trades	12,080	11,835	250	198,790	194,555	
47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	12,890	12,650	240	225,860	220,545	
48. Precision production	8,440	8,155	280	124,515	119,820	
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	4,870	2,875	1,990	106,895	67,015	3
01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	3,225	1,860	1,365	66,035	41,790	2
03. Natural resources and conservation	1,640	1,020	625	40,860	25,230	1
Health and related fields	53,495	10,075	43,420	865,970	173,780	69
31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	5,145	2,435	2,710	75,715	37,005	3
51. Health professions and related programs	46,810	6,810	39,995	767,680	124,280	64
60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	1,540	830	715	22,575	12,490	1

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Personal, protective and transportation services	19,480	9,360	10,120	340,285	170,915	169,370
12. Personal and culinary services	10,895	2,645	8,250	183,925	49,390	134,535
28. Military science, leadership and operational art	90	65	30	2,135	1,815	320
29. Military technologies and applied sciences	85	80	10	2,610	2,385	225
43. Security and protective services	5,730	4,075	1,650	98,325	68,625	29,700
49. Transportation and materials moving	2,680	2,490	190	53,290	48,695	4,595
Other	70	0	60	1,405	260	1,145
30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	70	10	60	1,405	255	1,150
Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵¹	395,885	192,025	203,860	7,229,120	3,498,625	3,730,495
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵²	139,585	73,030	66,555	2,521,950	1,299,790	1,222,160
Education	14,525	3,450	11,080	243,635	52,670	190,965
13. Education	14,520	3,445	11,075	243,635	52,670	190,965
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	10,310	4,755	5,555	192,630	85,175	107,455
10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services	1,780	1,300	475	28,705	21,070	7,635
50. Visual and performing arts	8,530	3,450	5,080	163,925	64,105	99,820
Humanities	14,565	5,350	9,215	266,665	95,805	170,860

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics	1,370	250	1,115	29,210	5,775	2
23. English language and literature/letters	3,925	1,125	2,795	73,110	20,225	5
24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	3,535	1,265	2,270	72,145	24,330	4
30A Interdisciplinary humanities ¹⁵³	90	30	60	1,665	615	
38. Philosophy and religious studies	1,025	580	445	17,755	9,925	
39. Theology and religious vocations	1,130	635	495	19,390	11,790	
54. History	2,690	1,375	1,320	42,315	21,735	2
55. French language and literature/letters	805	90	715	11,075	1,415	
Social and behavioural sciences and law	34,215	10,895	23,320	648,285	207,200	44
05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	270	50	215	8,630	1,785	
09. Communication, journalism and related programs	3,955	1,635	2,320	67,115	26,015	4
19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	5,885	330	5,555	111,550	8,405	10
22. Legal professions and studies	4,680	1,300	3,380	108,895	34,250	7
30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences ¹⁵⁴	805	130	675	12,875	2,705	1
42. Psychology	4,770	1,145	3,630	93,770	21,045	7
45. Social sciences	13,850	6,305	7,550	245,445	113,000	13
Business, management and public administration	52,260	21,270	30,990	1,026,975	414,425	61
30.16 Accounting and computer science	95	10	80	2,225	715	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
44. Public administration and social service professions	4,655	755	3,900	88,130	16,590	71,540
52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	47,515	20,505	27,010	936,620	397,120	539,500
Physical and life sciences and technologies	10,655	5,105	5,555	190,235	88,535	101,700
26. Biological and biomedical sciences	4,720	1,920	2,800	84,580	33,150	51,430
30.01 Biological and physical sciences	2,095	900	1,195	41,255	18,020	23,235
30C Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences ¹⁵⁵	135	45	95	3,135	975	2,160
40. Physical sciences	3,140	2,060	1,075	52,490	33,175	19,315
41. Science technologies/technicians	565	170	400	8,775	3,215	5,560
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	10,445	6,665	3,775	252,275	162,360	89,915
11. Computer and information sciences and support services	8,145	5,535	2,605	198,775	136,120	62,655
25. Library science	555	65	490	10,755	1,765	8,990
27. Mathematics and statistics	1,555	935	615	38,160	21,440	16,720
30D Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences ¹⁵⁶	190	130	60	4,580	3,030	1,550
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	49,040	44,300	4,745	878,300	779,075	99,225
04. Architecture and related services	2,420	1,790	630	42,115	27,365	14,750
14. Engineering	10,820	8,745	2,075	266,040	211,240	54,800
15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	12,035	10,580	1,460	178,830	160,160	18,670
30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	10	0	10	140	25	115


Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
46. Construction trades	8,320	8,110	215	141,515	138,160	
47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	9,625	9,465	160	162,855	158,770	
48. Precision production	5,815	5,610	205	86,805	83,355	
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,860	2,185	1,675	82,775	49,710	3
01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	2,505	1,360	1,140	50,160	30,065	2
03. Natural resources and conservation	1,355	820	535	32,615	19,650	1
Health and related fields	41,360	7,865	33,500	664,880	133,665	53
31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	4,130	1,945	2,185	58,160	27,950	3
51. Health professions and related programs	35,975	5,290	30,680	589,085	96,720	49
60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	1,255	620	635	17,640	8,990	
Personal, protective and transportation services	14,995	7,155	7,840	259,400	129,985	12
12. Personal and culinary services	8,190	1,905	6,290	137,250	36,225	10
28. Military science, leadership and operational art	60	40	20	1,685	1,405	
29. Military technologies and applied sciences	50	45	10	1,415	1,270	
43. Security and protective services	4,600	3,220	1,375	77,190	52,840	2
49. Transportation and materials moving	2,095	1,945	150	41,855	38,245	
Other	65	10	55	1,125	220	
30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	65	10	55	1,125	225	
Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada						

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Total - Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵⁷	612,630	295,870	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	279,685	137,770	141,915	4,961,460	2,447,010	2,514,450
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵⁸	332,950	158,095	174,850	6,076,985	2,895,745	3,181,240
Location of study inside Canada	279,305	131,480	147,830	4,786,950	2,261,260	2,525,690
Same as province or territory of residence	263,820	124,035	139,785	4,414,485	2,081,525	2,332,960
Different than province or territory of residence	15,485	7,445	8,045	372,470	179,735	192,735
Location of study outside Canada ¹⁵⁹	53,640	26,625	27,020	1,290,035	634,485	655,550
United States ¹⁶⁰	9,405	4,695	4,715	167,260	89,350	77,910
Philippines	3,405	1,150	2,260	115,410	39,750	75,660
India	4,350	2,140	2,215	169,340	85,500	83,840
United Kingdom ¹⁶¹	7,585	4,350	3,235	115,690	66,215	49,475
China ¹⁶²	2,100	930	1,175	98,415	46,230	52,185
France	310	165	155	10,775	5,800	4,975
Other	26,475	13,200	13,270	613,145	301,635	311,510
Total - Location of study compared with province or territory of residence with countries outside Canada for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁵⁷	395,885	192,025	203,860	7,229,120	3,498,620	3,730,500
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	139,585	73,030	66,555	2,521,955	1,299,795	1,222,160
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ¹⁵⁸	256,305	118,995	137,300	4,707,170	2,198,830	2,508,340

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Location of study inside Canada	217,455	100,745	116,715	3,713,145	1,728,610	1,984,535
Same as province or territory of residence	206,320	95,400	110,920	3,432,015	1,593,170	1,838,845
Different than province or territory of residence	11,140	5,345	5,790	281,130	135,440	145,690
Location of study outside Canada ¹⁵⁹	38,845	18,250	20,590	994,025	470,225	523,800
United States ¹⁶⁰	7,370	3,510	3,860	127,005	65,045	61,960
Philippines	2,835	945	1,885	97,230	32,925	64,305
India	3,465	1,645	1,820	143,205	70,040	73,165
United Kingdom ¹⁶¹	3,280	1,760	1,515	62,325	34,315	28,010
China ¹⁶²	1,715	735	980	82,020	37,900	44,120
France	270	140	135	8,705	4,630	4,075
Other	19,905	9,520	10,390	473,530	225,365	248,165
Labour force status						
Total - Population aged 15 years and over by Labour force status - 25% sample data ¹⁶³	612,630	295,865	316,760	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
In the labour force	395,005	203,310	191,695	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,050
Employed	369,070	189,390	179,685	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,197,895
Unemployed	25,935	13,920	12,015	529,525	275,370	254,155
Not in the labour force	217,630	92,565	125,065	3,896,765	1,653,130	2,243,635
Participation rate	64.5	68.7	60.5	64.7	69.1	60.3
Employment rate	60.2	64.0	56.7	59.9	63.9	53.7
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	6.3	7.4	7.5	6.6
Work activity during the reference year						
Total population aged 15 years and over by work activity during the reference year - 25% sample data ¹⁶⁴	612,635	295,870	316,765	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
Did not work ¹⁶⁵	205,510	87,260	118,250	3,696,235	1,561,475	2,134,760

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Worked	407,120	208,605	198,515	7,342,205	3,781,280	3,560,925
Worked full year, full time ¹⁶⁶	215,720	120,610	95,115	3,837,565	2,148,635	1,688,930
Worked part year and/or part time ¹⁶⁷	191,395	87,995	103,400	3,504,645	1,632,645	1,872,000
Average weeks worked in reference year	43.2	43.7	42.8	42.9	43.4	
Class of worker						
Total labour force aged 15 years and over by class of worker - 25% sample data ¹⁶⁸	395,005	203,305	191,695	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,050
Class of worker - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	8,250	4,130	4,120	171,050	81,735	89,315
All classes of workers ¹⁷⁰	386,760	199,180	187,580	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,362,735
Employee	345,435	173,340	172,095	6,146,035	3,084,740	3,061,295
Self-employed ¹⁷¹	41,325	25,835	15,490	824,595	523,145	301,450
Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016						
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 - 25% sample data ¹⁷²	395,010	203,305	191,700	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,050
Occupation - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	8,245	4,130	4,120	171,045	81,735	89,310
All occupations ¹⁷⁰	386,760	199,180	187,580	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,362,735
0 Management occupations	44,395	27,375	17,015	790,880	483,240	307,640
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	58,035	17,655	40,380	1,124,770	357,215	767,555
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	24,585	19,680	4,905	516,110	399,195	116,915
3 Health occupations	29,160	5,680	23,480	447,045	90,495	356,550
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	47,655	15,160	32,495	831,340	265,075	566,265
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	11,585	5,340	6,245	225,720	104,445	121,275

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
6 Sales and service occupations	92,675	39,150	53,530	1,632,085	709,375	926,710
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	52,050	48,990	3,060	927,820	866,870	61,950
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	6,145	4,665	1,480	113,405	88,150	25,255
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	20,470	15,470	5,000	361,455	243,835	117,620
Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012						
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 - 25% sample data ¹⁷³	395,005	203,310	191,700	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,050
Industry - NAICS2012 - not applicable ¹⁶⁹	8,245	4,125	4,120	171,050	81,730	89,320
All industry categories ¹⁷⁰	386,760	199,180	187,580	6,970,625	3,607,890	3,362,735
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,525	2,100	1,430	102,070	67,005	35,065
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	530	440	90	32,340	27,920	4,420
22 Utilities	2,060	1,545	515	50,820	38,195	12,625
23 Construction	26,720	23,270	3,455	476,835	419,600	57,235
31-33 Manufacturing	44,845	34,170	10,675	683,335	482,800	200,535
41 Wholesale trade	17,970	12,255	5,715	270,745	178,945	91,800
44-45 Retail trade	46,045	21,110	24,935	783,540	367,175	416,365
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	15,845	11,555	4,290	329,240	242,045	87,195
51 Information and cultural industries	8,530	4,960	3,570	176,715	101,045	75,670
52 Finance and insurance	18,210	7,810	10,400	380,765	169,590	211,175

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	7,430	3,780	3,650	144,275	77,385	66,890
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	25,945	14,415	11,535	567,825	316,685	251,140
55 Management of companies and enterprises	805	370	435	12,365	5,290	7,075
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	18,830	10,970	7,860	338,640	190,210	148,430
61 Educational services	34,260	10,785	23,475	528,470	163,680	364,790
62 Health care and social assistance	48,605	8,620	39,985	754,555	134,270	620,285
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,030	3,735	3,300	147,425	75,330	72,095
72 Accommodation and food services	25,505	10,280	15,220	478,070	201,260	276,810
81 Other services (except public administration)	16,060	7,435	8,630	296,960	133,220	163,740
91 Public administration	18,000	9,565	8,430	415,635	216,250	199,385
Place of work status						
Total - Place of work status for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁴	369,070	189,385	179,680	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,197,895
Worked at home	25,040	12,280	12,760	480,290	242,495	237,795
Worked outside Canada	1,510	1,085	430	39,145	25,995	13,150
No fixed workplace address	39,415	28,565	10,850	736,715	536,140	200,575
Worked at usual place	303,105	147,460	155,645	5,355,995	2,609,620	2,746,375
Commuting destination 						
Total - Commuting destination for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work - 25% sample data	303,105	147,460	155,640	5,356,000	2,609,625	2,746,375

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Commute within census subdivision (CSD) of residence	178,385	78,580	99,800	3,109,070	1,418,260	1,690,810
Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) within census division (CD) of residence	15,700	7,335	8,365	857,565	419,960	437,605
Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) and census division (CD) within province or territory of residence	108,335	61,170	47,170	1,350,375	749,770	600,605
Commute to a different province or territory	685	375	305	38,990	21,630	17,360
Main mode of commuting						
Total - Main mode of commuting for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁵	342,515	176,025	166,495	6,092,710	3,145,765	2,946,945
Car, truck, van - as a driver	265,075	141,460	123,620	4,375,215	2,392,270	1,982,945
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	23,110	10,295	12,820	372,480	151,880	220,600
Public transit	33,710	14,525	19,180	888,920	376,690	512,230
Walked	14,580	6,185	8,390	320,015	143,885	176,130
Bicycle	3,020	2,115	900	75,460	50,200	25,260
Other method	3,020	1,435	1,585	60,620	30,835	29,785
Commuting duration						
Total - Commuting duration for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁶	342,515	176,025	166,495	6,092,715	3,145,765	2,946,950
Less than 15 minutes	78,045	34,725	43,325	1,463,845	675,540	788,305
15 to 29 minutes	125,300	60,680	64,620	1,964,690	991,525	973,165
30 to 44 minutes	66,410	36,295	30,115	1,295,375	706,155	589,220
45 to 59 minutes	30,720	18,180	12,545	612,415	336,090	276,325

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
60 minutes and over	42,030	26,150	15,880	756,385	436,455	319,930
Time leaving for work						
Total - Time leaving for work for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁷	342,520	176,020	166,495	6,092,715	3,145,765	2,946,950
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	27,700	20,810	6,885	413,515	296,265	117,250
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	61,305	38,115	23,190	1,039,255	640,810	398,445
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	87,680	42,620	45,060	1,571,230	778,100	793,130
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	71,910	28,645	43,270	1,354,870	577,565	777,305
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	37,595	15,585	22,010	740,330	328,410	411,920
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	56,335	30,250	26,080	973,515	524,620	448,895
Language used most often at work						
Total - Language used most often at work for the population in private households aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015 - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁸	419,385	214,690	204,695	7,579,085	3,895,880	3,683,205
Single responses	415,815	213,050	202,765	7,434,675	3,828,665	3,606,010
Official languages	413,690	211,870	201,815	7,319,360	3,767,405	3,551,955
English	412,060	211,475	200,585	7,225,210	3,732,550	3,492,660
French	1,630	395	1,230	94,145	34,850	59,295
Non-official languages	2,125	1,180	950	115,320	61,255	54,065
Aboriginal languages	0	0	0	1,485	765	720
Algonquian languages	0	0	0	1,420	745	675
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree-Montagnais languages	0	0	0	370	220	150
Atikamekw	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Naskapi	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Plains Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Swampy Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Woods Cree	0	0	0	0	0	
Cree, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	360	215	
Eastern Algonquian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Malecite	0	0	0	0	0	
Mi'kmaq	0	0	0	0	0	
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	0	0	0	1,050	525	
Algonquin	0	0	0	0	0	
Ojibway	0	0	0	495	235	
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	545	290	
Ottawa (Odawa)	0	0	0	10	0	
Algonquian languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	
Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	
Chilcotin	0	0	0	0	0	
Dene	0	0	0	0	0	
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	0	0	
Gwich'in	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	0	0	
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	
Slavey, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	0	0	0	25	0	
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuktitut	0	0	0	25	10	
Inuit languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	25	10	
Cayuga	0	0	0	10	0	
Mohawk	0	0	0	20	10	
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	10	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	10	0	
Non-Aboriginal languages	2,130	1,180	950	113,835	60,490	5
Afro-Asiatic languages	150	90	55	3,305	1,995	
Berber languages	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Kabye	0	0	0	0	0	
Berber languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Cushitic languages	0	0	0	125	45	
Bilen	0	0	0	0	0	
Oromo	0	0	0	15	10	
Somali	0	0	0	110	35	
Cushitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Semitic languages	145	90	55	3,175	1,955	
Amharic	10	0	0	75	30	
Arabic	130	85	45	2,430	1,605	
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	10	0	0	145	110	
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	0	0	0	35	20	
Harari	0	0	0	0	0	
Hebrew	0	0	0	395	140	
Maltese	0	0	0	20	15	
Tigrigna	0	0	0	60	30	
Semitic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	10	
Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Austro-Asiatic languages	135	55	80	2,575	1,065	
Khmer (Cambodian)	0	0	10	95	50	
Vietnamese	135	55	75	2,480	1,015	
Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	0	0	
Austronesian languages	40	20	15	1,280	495	
Bikol	0	0	0	0	0	
Cebuano	0	0	0	25	10	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Fijian	0	0	0	0	0	
Hiligaynon	0	0	0	10	10	
Ilocano	0	0	0	40	20	
Malagasy	0	0	0	0	0	
Malay	0	0	0	55	20	
Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)	0	0	0	0	0	
Pangasinan	0	0	0	0	0	
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	35	25	15	1,145	435	
Waray-Waray	0	0	0	0	0	
Austronesian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	0	
Creole languages	0	0	0	60	35	
Haitian Creole	0	0	0	15	0	
Creole, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	0	0	0	50	25	
Creole languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	10	
Dravidian languages	10	0	0	1,980	945	
Kannada	0	0	0	10	0	
Malayalam	0	0	0	75	45	
Tamil	0	0	0	1,870	900	
Telugu	0	0	0	35	10	
Dravidian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Hmong-Mien languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Indo-European languages	1,095	605	490	38,960	21,375	
Albanian	35	25	15	275	170	
Armenian	0	0	0	145	75	
Balto-Slavic languages	355	205	155	6,655	3,165	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Baltic languages	10	10	0	70	25	
Latvian	10	10	0	20	10	
Lithuanian	0	0	0	45	20	
Slavic languages	350	200	150	6,595	3,135	
Belarusan	0	0	0	0	0	
Bosnian	40	15	20	100	55	
Bulgarian	10	10	0	120	85	
Croatian	45	35	10	155	100	
Czech	0	0	0	25	20	
Macedonian	0	0	0	85	35	
Polish	105	45	60	1,925	960	
Russian	35	15	20	2,905	1,240	
Serbian	95	65	25	390	240	
Serbo-Croatian	0	0	0	20	10	
Slovak	10	0	0	55	40	
Slovene (Slovenian)	0	0	0	15	0	
Ukrainian	10	10	10	780	320	
Slavic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	10	
Celtic languages	0	0	0	15	10	
Scottish Gaelic	0	0	0	10	0	
Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	
Celtic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	10	
Germanic languages	25	10	15	6,905	3,655	
Afrikaans	0	0	0	0	0	
Danish	0	0	0	30	15	
Dutch	15	10	10	790	425	
Frisian	0	0	0	25	20	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
German	10	0	0	5,690	3,005	
Icelandic	0	0	0	0	10	
Norwegian	0	0	0	30	10	
Swedish	0	0	10	55	15	
Vlaams (Flemish)	0	0	0	10	10	
Yiddish	0	0	0	20	0	
Germanic languages, n.i.e. (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	240	155	
Greek	0	10	0	405	240	
Indo-Iranian languages	255	145	115	11,880	6,560	
Indo-Aryan languages	220	120	100	9,205	4,900	
Bengali	0	10	0	335	160	
Gujarati	25	15	10	730	255	
Hindi	10	0	10	800	380	
Kashmiri	0	0	0	0	0	
Konkani	0	0	0	0	0	
Marathi	0	0	0	30	10	
Nepali	0	0	10	80	30	
Oriya (Odia)	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjabi (Panjabi)	120	65	50	6,025	3,480	
Sindhi	0	0	0	20	10	
Sinhala (Sinhalese)	0	0	0	30	15	
Urdu	50	30	25	1,150	555	
Iranian languages	30	20	10	2,660	1,655	
Kurdish	0	0	0	105	95	
Pashto	0	0	0	20	10	
Persian (Farsi)	35	20	10	2,530	1,555	
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	10	0	0	10	0	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Italic (Romance) languages	410	210	195	12,680	7,505	
Catalan	0	0	0	10	0	
Italian	25	10	20	945	505	
Portuguese	170	120	55	5,815	3,865	
Romanian	10	0	0	300	140	
Spanish	205	80	125	5,590	2,985	
Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	10	
Japanese	50	35	15	1,010	360	
Kartvelian languages	0	0	0	15	0	
Georgian	0	0	0	15	0	
Korean	115	50	65	4,945	2,505	
Mongolic languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Mongolian	0	0	0	0	0	
Niger-Congo languages	10	10	0	120	55	
Akan (Twi)	0	0	0	20	0	
Bamanankan	0	0	0	0	0	
Edo	0	0	0	0	0	
Ewe	0	0	0	0	0	
Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Fulfulde)	0	0	0	0	0	
Ga	0	0	0	0	10	
Ganda	0	0	0	25	15	
Igbo	0	0	0	10	0	
Lingala	0	0	0	0	0	
Rundi (Kirundi)	0	0	0	0	0	
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	0	0	0	15	0	
Shona	0	0	0	0	0	
Swahili	0	0	0	20	10	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Wolof	0	0	0	10	0	
Yoruba	0	0	0	10	0	
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	20	20	
Nilo-Saharan languages	0	0	0	0	0	
Dinka	0	0	0	0	0	
Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Sign languages	30	10	25	810	295	
American Sign Language	25	0	25	575	170	
Quebec Sign Language	0	0	0	10	0	
Sign languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	10	10	0	225	130	
Sino-Tibetan languages	490	300	195	57,620	30,735	2
Chinese languages	470	285	185	57,535	30,690	2
Cantonese	195	135	60	26,955	14,190	✓
Hakka	0	0	0	30	10	
Mandarin	260	145	115	29,090	15,730	✓
Min Dong	0	0	0	30	15	
Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)	0	0	0	250	155	
Wu (Shanghainese)	0	0	0	35	20	
Chinese, n.o.s. (Not otherwise specified)	20	10	10	1,145	565	
Chinese languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tibeto-Burman languages	20	10	10	90	50	
Burmese	0	0	0	10	10	
Karenic languages	15	10	10	30	10	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Tibetan	0	0	0	45	30	
Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Tai-Kadai languages	15	10	10	235	95	
Lao	0	0	0	80	40	
Thai	15	0	10	160	55	
Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere)	0	0	0	0	0	
Turkic languages	0	0	0	465	315	
Azerbaijani	0	0	0	15	15	
Turkish	0	0	0	440	295	
Uyghur	0	0	0	10	10	
Uzbek	0	0	0	10	0	
Turkic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Uralic languages	0	0	0	420	205	
Estonian	0	0	0	45	10	
Finnish	0	0	0	75	25	
Hungarian	0	0	0	295	165	
Uralic languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	0	0	
Other languages, n.i.e (Not included elsewhere).	0	0	0	10	0	
Multiple responses	3,570	1,635	1,935	144,405	67,215	7
English and French	1,100	395	700	63,665	26,760	3
English and non-official language	2,425	1,225	1,200	78,240	39,330	3
French and non-official language	0	0	0	175	75	
English, French and non-official language	50	20	30	2,325	1,055	

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Other language used regularly at work						
Total - Other language(s) used regularly at work for the population in private households aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015 - 25% sample data ¹⁷⁹	419,385	214,685	204,700	7,579,080	3,895,880	3,683,200
None	404,135	207,620	196,515	6,975,415	3,605,485	3,369,930
English	2,050	760	1,290	109,150	48,930	60,220
French	5,160	2,010	3,150	260,050	118,655	141,395
Non-official language	7,755	4,150	3,600	226,490	119,130	107,360
Aboriginal	20	10	15	5,970	2,480	3,490
Non-Aboriginal	7,730	4,145	3,590	220,520	116,650	103,870
English and French	10	0	0	245	100	145
English and non-official language	20	10	10	1,620	780	840
French and non-official language	260	130	130	6,080	2,780	3,300
English, French and non-official language	0	0	0	35	25	10
Mobility status - Place of residence 1 year ago						
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago - 25% sample data ¹⁸⁰	727,270	354,905	372,360	13,106,990	6,403,470	6,703,520
Non-movers	643,270	313,465	329,810	11,475,985	5,603,290	5,872,695
Movers	83,995	41,440	42,555	1,631,005	800,180	830,825
Non-migrants	50,575	24,850	25,725	941,380	460,170	481,210
Migrants	33,420	16,595	16,825	689,625	340,015	349,610
Internal migrants	27,410	13,430	13,980	535,180	263,055	272,125
Intraprovincial migrants	25,080	12,220	12,860	467,890	229,080	238,810
Interprovincial migrants	2,330	1,215	1,115	67,290	33,980	33,310
External migrants	6,010	3,160	2,850	154,445	76,955	77,490
Mobility status - Place of residence 5 years ago						
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago - 25% sample data ¹⁸¹	695,960	338,820	357,145	12,546,040	6,116,715	6,429,325

Characteristic	Hamilton Ontario [Census metropolitan area]			Ontario [Province]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F
	Counts (unless otherwise specified)					
Non-movers	447,425	217,875	229,550	7,887,825	3,845,945	4,041,880
Movers	248,535	120,945	127,595	4,658,215	2,270,770	2,387,445
Non-migrants	144,510	70,290	74,220	2,545,875	1,238,055	1,307,820
Migrants	104,025	50,650	53,375	2,112,340	1,032,710	1,079,630
Internal migrants	84,060	40,635	43,425	1,562,375	761,630	800,745
Intraprovincial migrants	77,490	37,465	40,030	1,380,900	672,540	708,360
Interprovincial migrants	6,570	3,170	3,395	181,480	89,090	92,390
External migrants	19,965	10,015	9,950	549,965	271,080	278,885

Data quality: Hamilton [Census metropolitan area], Ontario

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 3.5%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 4.5%

Data quality: Ontario [Province]

- Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.
- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 3.7%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 4.6%

Symbol(s):

... not applicable

Note(s):

- 1 2016 and 2011 population

Statistics Canada is committed to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. As part of this commitment, some population counts of geographic areas are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality.

The adjustment to counts of the total population for any dissemination block is controlled to ensure that the population counts for dissemination areas will always be within 5 of the actual values. The adjustment has no impact on the population counts of census divisions and large census subdivisions.
- 2 Total private dwellings

'Private dwelling' refers to 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 or group of persons.

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Private dwelling](#).
- 3 Private dwellings occupied by usual residents

'Private dwelling occupied by usual residents' refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2016.
- 4 Total - Age groups and average age of the population - 100% data

For data on the population by single years of age, refer to the table titled 'Age (in single years) and average age' in the census data tables.
- 5 Total - Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data

'Structural type' refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.
- 6 Other attached dwelling

The category 'Other attached-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.
- 7 Movable dwelling

The category 'Movable dwelling' includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars.
- 8 Total - Private households by household size - 100% data

Household size refers to the number of persons in a private household.
- 9 Total - Population aged 15 years and over by marital status - 100% data

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Marital status](#).

- 10 Total - Census families in private households by family size - 100% data

Census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Census family structure](#).
- 11 Total number of census families in private households - 100% data

'Census family structure' refers to the combination of relatives that comprise a census family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners and children.
- 12 Total - Private households by household type - 100% data

For more information, refer to the [Census Dictionary: Household type](#).
- 13 One-census-family households - Without children in a census family

The household includes a single couple (without children). Other persons related or unrelated to the couple may also be present.
- 14 One-census-family households - With children in a census family

The household includes either a couple with children or a lone parent and his or her children. Other persons related or unrelated to the census family may also be present.
- 15 Total - Knowledge of official languages for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both languages or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.
- 16 Total - First official language spoken for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

First official language spoken is specified within the framework of the Official Languages Act. It refers to the first official language (i.e. (that is), English or French) spoken by the person.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

17 Official language minority

The official language minority population of Quebec includes all individuals with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French. The official language minority population of the country overall and of every province and territory other than Quebec includes individuals with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French.

18 Total - Mother tongue for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

19 Total - Language spoken most often at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

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.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

20

Total - Other language(s) spoken regularly at home for the total population excluding institutional residents - 100% data

Other language(s) spoken regularly at home refers to the languages, if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language or languages he or she speaks most often at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

Total population excluding institutional residents refers to the total population excluding persons who live in institutional collective dwellings.

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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;
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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.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal

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- 23 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.
For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 24 Full-year full-time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) and full year (49 weeks and over per year) in 2015. For more information, see variable work activity in 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.
- 25 Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median.
Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).
- 26 Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group.
Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).
- 27 Composition of total income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.
For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 28 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.
For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 29 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.
For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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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.

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- 32 After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 33 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.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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39 Calculation includes persons not in economic families without income (with an income of zero).

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41 Calculation includes persons not in economic families without income (with an income of zero).

42 Economic family after-tax income decile group - The economic family income decile group provides a rough ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households.

Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the population in private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10% of the population. The decile cut-points are the levels of adjusted after-tax family income that define the 10 groups.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

Low-income status - The income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

The low-income concepts are not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 4.2 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of 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-AT. 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.

Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs, after tax refers to an income threshold, 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. These thresholds are presented in Table 4.3 Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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.

Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below

- 44 'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.
- 'Knowledge of non-official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys, depending on the objectives of the survey.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- This is a total population count. The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.
- n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
- n.o.s. = not otherwise specified
- 45 'Citizenship' refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.
- For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 46 'Canadian citizens' includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country.
- 47 'Not Canadian citizens' includes persons who are not citizens of Canada. They may be citizens of one or more other countries. Persons who are stateless are included in this category.
- 48 Immigrant status refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.
- Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 49 'Non-immigrants' includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

- 50 'Immigrants' includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- 51 Includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- 52 'Non-permanent residents' 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.
- 53 'Age at immigration' refers to the age at which an immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.
- '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. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrant' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 54 'Recent immigrant' refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 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.
- The places of birth selected are the most frequently reported by recent immigrants at the Canada level.
- 'Place of birth' refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth. In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.
- For more information on immigration and place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 55 The official name of United States is United States of America.
- 56 Ireland is also referred to as Republic of Ireland.

- 57 Serbia excludes Kosovo.
- 58 The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
- 59 China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.
- 60 The full name of Hong Kong is the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.
- 61 The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 62 The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.
- 63 The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.
- 64 The category 'Oceania and other' includes places of birth in Oceania and responses not included elsewhere, such as 'born at sea.'
- 65 The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- 66 The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.
- 67 The category 'Other places of birth' includes other places of birth in Oceania and responses not included elsewhere, such as 'born at sea.'
- 68 Generation status refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

For more information on generation status variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 69 '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.
- 70 '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.
- 71 'Third generation or more' includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

- 72 '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.
- 'Applicant type' refers to whether an immigrant was identified as the principal applicant, the spouse or the dependant on the application for permanent residence.
- '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. In the 2016 Census of Population, data on admission category and applicant type are available for immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1980 and May 10, 2016.
- For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 73 'Economic immigrants' 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 and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.
- 74 'Principal applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the principal applicant on the application for permanent residence.
- 75 'Secondary applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the married spouse, the common-law or conjugal partner or the dependant of the principal applicant on the application for permanent residence.
- 76 'Immigrants sponsored by family' 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, grand-parent, child or other relative of this sponsor. The terms 'family class' or 'family reunification' are sometimes used to refer to this category.
- 77 'Refugees' includes 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 Refugee Agency, another designated referral organization or private sponsors.

- 78 'Other immigrants' includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status under a program that does not fall under the economic immigrants, the immigrants sponsored by family or the refugee categories.
- 79 Aboriginal identity refers to whether the person identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016* and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 80 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
- 81 'Single Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are in only one Aboriginal group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 82 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For additional information, refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 83 'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 84 'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere' includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

- 85 Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [*Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*](#) and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 86 'Registered or Treaty Indian Status' includes persons who are a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.
- 87 Aboriginal ancestry refers to whether a person has ancestry associated with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and Inuit. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors, an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.
- Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population.
- For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the [*Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*](#) and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 88 'Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 89 'Single Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have only one of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 90 'Multiple Aboriginal ancestries (only)' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 91 'Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuit ancestry, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.

- 92 'Single Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 93 'Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit ancestries, as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.
- 94 'Non-Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have non-Aboriginal ancestry only.
- 95 Visible minority refers to whether a person 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 and Japanese.
For more information on the Visible minority variable, including information on its classification, the questions from which it is derived, data quality and its comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the *Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.
- 96 The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'
- 97 For example, 'East Indian,' 'Pakistani,' 'Sri Lankan', etc.
- 98 For example, 'Vietnamese,' 'Cambodian,' 'Laotian,' 'Thai,' etc.
- 99 For example, 'Afghan,' 'Iranian,' etc.
- 100 The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes persons with a write-in response such as 'Guyanese,' 'West Indian,' 'Tibetan,' 'Polynesian,' 'Pacific Islander,' etc.
- 101 Includes persons who gave more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in responses, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'
- 102 Includes persons who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal group question (Question 18), as well as persons who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.
- 103 This is a total population estimate. The sum of the ethnic groups in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ethnic origin in the census.

'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data, refer to the *Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.

- 104 Includes general responses indicating North American origins (e.g., 'North American') as well as more specific responses indicating North American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maritimer').
- 105 Includes general responses indicating British Isles origins (e.g., 'British,' 'United Kingdom') as well as more specific responses indicating British Isles origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Celtic').
- 106 Includes general responses indicating Western European origins (e.g., 'Western European') as well as more specific responses indicating Western European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Liechtensteiner').
- 107 Includes general responses indicating Northern European origins (e.g., 'Northern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Northern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Faroese,' 'Scandinavian').
- 108 Includes responses of 'Czechoslovakian,' not otherwise specified.
- 109 Includes general responses indicating Eastern European origins (e.g., 'Eastern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Eastern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baltic').
- 110 Includes responses of 'Yugoslavian,' not otherwise specified.
- 111 Includes general responses indicating Southern European origins (e.g., 'Southern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Gibraltarian').
- 112 Includes responses of 'Slavic,' not otherwise specified.
- 113 Includes general responses indicating Other European origins (e.g., 'European') as well as more specific responses indicating European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Central European').
- 114 Includes responses of 'West Indian,' not otherwise specified.
- 115 Includes general responses indicating Caribbean origins (e.g., 'Antilles,' 'Caribbean') as well as more specific responses indicating Caribbean origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Aruban').
- 116 Includes general responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins (e.g., 'South American') as well as more specific responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Surinamese').
- 117 Includes general responses indicating Central or West African origins (e.g., 'West African') as well as more specific responses indicating Central or West African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Luba,' 'Mossi').

- 118 Includes general responses indicating North African origins (e.g., 'North African') as well as more specific responses indicating North African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maghreb').
- 119 Includes responses of 'Bantu,' not otherwise specified.
- 120 Includes general responses indicating Southern or East African origins (e.g., 'East African') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern or East African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Hutu,' 'Shona').
- 121 Includes responses of 'Black,' not otherwise specified.
- 122 Includes general responses indicating Other African origins (e.g., 'African') as well as more specific responses indicating Other African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Saharan').
- 123 Includes responses of 'Arab,' not otherwise specified.
- 124 Includes general responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins (e.g., 'West Asian,' 'Middle Eastern') as well as more specific responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baloch,' 'Circassian').
- 125 Includes general responses indicating South Asian origins (e.g., 'South Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating South Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Telugu').
- 126 Includes general responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins (e.g., 'Southeast Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Bruneian').
- 127 Includes general responses indicating Other Asian origins (e.g., 'Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating Other Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Eurasian').
- 128 Includes responses of 'Polynesian,' not otherwise specified.
- 129 Includes general responses indicating Pacific Islands origins (e.g., 'Pacific Islander') as well as more specific responses indicating Pacific Islands origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Tahitian').

- 130 Tenure - Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, band housing, has been created and is included in the classification of tenure.
- 131 Condominium status - Refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.
- 132 Bedrooms - Refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.
- 133 Rooms - Refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year-round living. The number of rooms of a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms of a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements).
- 134 Persons per room - Refers to an indicator of the level of crowding in a private dwelling. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling.
- 135 Housing suitability - 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 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.

- 136 Period of construction - Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed. This refers to the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.
- 137 Includes data up to May 10, 2016.
- 138 Dwelling condition - Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodelling or additions.
- 139 Number of household maintainers - Refers to the number of persons of the same household who have been identified as household maintainers.
- A household maintainer is a person residing in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities. Where a number of people may contribute to the payments, more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments, the first person listed is selected by default.
- 140 Primary household maintainer - The first person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities for the dwelling. When more than one member of the household contributes to the payments, the first person listed is chosen as the primary household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments, the first person listed is selected by default.
- The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which they are listed on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by their spouse or common-law partner and then by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by each person.
- 141 Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.
- Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households living in owned or rented dwellings who reported a total household income greater than zero.
- Private households living in band housing, located on an agricultural operation that is operated by a member of the household, and households who reported a zero or negative total household income are excluded.
- The relatively high shelter-costs-to-household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2016, while household total income is reported for the year 2015. As well, for some households, the 2015 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.
- For more information on household total income or shelter costs, refer to the Census Dictionary: Total income and Shelter cost.
- 142 Presence of mortgage payments - Refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

- 143 Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling.
- Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.
- 144 Value (owner estimated) of private dwelling - Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.
- In the context of 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.
- 145 Subsidized housing - Refers to whether the dwelling is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.
- 146 Highest certificate, diploma or degree is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.'
- This variable 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 general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a 'master's degree' necessarily have a 'certificate or diploma above bachelor level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.
- This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.
- Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree', available in the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.
- 147 'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' includes only people who have this as their highest educational qualification. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

- 148 'Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' includes trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres and similar institutions.
- 149 'Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' also includes Journeyperson's designations.
- 150 'Earned doctorate' refers to persons who have completed a doctorate degree awarded by a university. This includes, for example, Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.). It does not include honorary doctorates.
- 151 'Field of study' refers to the discipline or area of learning/training associated with a particular course or programme of study.
- This variable refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016.
- This 'Major field of study' variable can be used either independently or in conjunction with the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable. When the latter is used with 'Major field of study,' it should be noted that different fields of study will be more common for different types of postsecondary qualifications. At the detailed program level, some programs are only offered by certain types of institutions.
- There was an explicit instruction in the questionnaire which instructed respondents to be as specific as possible in indicating a subfield or subcategory of specialization within a broad discipline or area of training.
- This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.
- This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2016 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant, with the hierarchy of the primary groupings and two-digit series. When a primary grouping contains more than one subseries from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies,' these subseries are grouped together. An exception is made for '30.01 Biological and physical sciences' due to its large size. For more information on the CIP classification, see the [Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2016](#).
- For information on collection, classification and data quality for this variable, refer to the [Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#), Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.
- Certain series and their subcomponents are not used when coding major field of study for the census. These are series 21, 32 to 37 and 53, which represent non-credit and personal improvement fields of study.
- 152 'No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes persons who have not completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; or a university certificate, diploma or degree.
- 153 'Interdisciplinary humanities' includes '30.13 Medieval and renaissance studies,' '30.21 Holocaust and related studies,' '30.22 Classical and ancient studies' and '30.29 Maritime studies.'

154 'Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences' includes '30.05 Peace studies and conflict resolution,' '30.10 Biopsychology,' '30.11 Gerontology,' '30.14 Museology/museum studies,' '30.15 Science, technology and society,' '30.17 Behavioural sciences,' '30.20 International/global studies,' '30.23 Intercultural/multicultural and diversity studies,' '30.25 Cognitive science,' '30.26 Cultural studies/critical theory and analysis,' '30.28 Dispute resolution,' '30.31 Human computer interaction' and '30.33 Sustainability studies.'

155 'Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences' includes '30.18 Natural sciences,' '30.19 Nutrition sciences,' '30.27 Human biology' and '30.32 Marine sciences.'

156 'Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences' includes '30.06 Systems science and theory,' '30.08 Mathematics and computer science' and '30.30 Computational science.'

157 'Location of study' refers to either:

- the province, territory or country of the institution from which a person obtained a certificate, diploma or degree, or;
- the province, territory or country of the institution that a person attended during a specified reference period, or for a specific level of education.

In both cases, location of study refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time he or she obtained the qualification or was attending the institution. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of study.

This is a summary variable that indicates whether the 'Location of study' of the person's highest certificate, diploma or degree was the same province or territory where the person lived at the time of the 2016 Census of Population, a different Canadian province or territory, or outside Canada. This variable is derived from 'Location of study' and 'Province or territory of current residence.' It only applies to individuals who had completed a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

'Location of study outside Canada' may be further sub-classified using the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI). When using the SCCAI for this sub-classification, the class 'Canada' is not used.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

For information on collection, classification and data quality for 'Location of study compared with province or territory of residence,' refer to the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

158 'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma,' 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.

159 Refers to all locations of study outside Canada, including the six locations outside Canada most often reported at the national level. These will not necessarily be the top six countries for other geographies.

- 160 The official name of United States is United States of America.
- 161 The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
- 162 China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.
- 163 Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.
Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.
In the past, this variable was called Labour force activity.
- 164 Refers to the number of weeks in which a person aged 15 years and over worked for pay or in self-employment in 2015 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).
- 165 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2015 and persons who worked in 2016, but not in 2015.
- 166 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year (49 weeks and over) and mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in 2015.
- 167 Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year mostly part time or part year mostly full time or part year mostly part time in 2015. Part year is less than 49 weeks and part time is less than 30 hours per week.
- 168 Class of worker refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over is an employee or is self-employed.
- 169 Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
- 170 Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2015 or 2016.
- 171 Includes persons aged 15 years and over with or without an incorporated business with paid help or without paid help, as well as unpaid family workers.
- 172 Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the NOC 2016.

- 173 Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the NAICS 2012.
- 174 Classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).
- 175 The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. Sometimes, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.
- 176 Refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel between his or her place of residence and his or her place of work.
- 177 Refers to the time of day at which a person usually leaves home to go to their place of work.
- 178 Language used most often at work refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as 'used most often at work' if the languages are used equally often.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).
- n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified
- Refers to the language used most often at work, as reported on May 10, 2016 by the individuals aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015.
- 179 Other language(s) used regularly at work refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the language or languages he or she uses most often at work.
- For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the [Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#).

- 180 Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants, who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.
- 181 Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants, who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

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