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Toronto is the biggest city of Canada and its financial capital. This map shows the detailed scheme of Toronto streets, including major sites and natural objecsts. Zoom in or out, move the map's center by dragging your mouse or click the plus/minus buttons to zoom. Also check out the population, street view, things to do in Toronto and a satellite map of Toronto. The exact coordinates of Toronto, Canada for your GPS track: Latitude 43.655758 North,
Longitude 79.383804 West. Most populous city in Canada This article is about the capital of Ontario, Canada. For other uses, see Toronto (disambiguation). "City of Toronto" redirects here. For the city's government, see Municipal government of Toronto. City in Ontario, CanadaTorontoCity (single-tier)City of TorontoSkyline of Downtown Toronto and CN TowerOntario Legislative BuildingToronto Sign & City HallHumber Bay Arch BridgeCasa LomaRoyal Ontario MuseumScarborough Bluffs FlagCoat of
armsLogoEtymology: From the Mohawk word tkaronto ('tree in the water there'), the name of a channel between Lakes Simcoe and CouchichingNicknames: See listMotto: Diversity Our Strength[1][2][a]OpenStreetMapTorontoLocation of Toronto in OntarioShow map of OntarioTorontoToronto (Canada)Show map of CanadaCoordinates: 43°39′N 79°23′W / 43.65°N 79.38°W / 43.65; -79.38CountryCanadaProvinceOntarioRegionSouthern OntarioEstablishedAugust 27, 1793; 231 years ago (1793-08-27) (as
York)IncorporatedMarch 6, 1834; 191 years ago (1834-03-06) (as City of Toronto)Amalgamated into divisionJanuary 20, 1953; 72 years ago (1953-01-20) (as Metropolitan Toronto)AmalgamatedJanuary 1, 1998; 27 years ago (1998-01-01) (as current City of Toronto)CommunitiesEast YorkEtobicokeNorth YorkOld TorontoScarboroughYorkGovernment • TypeSingle-tier municipality with a mayor–council system • BodyToronto City Council • MayorOlivia Chow • Statutory Deputy MayorAusma MalikArea[4][5]
[6] • City631.10 km2 (243.67 sq mi) • Urban1,829.05 km2 (706.20 sq mi) • Metro5,902.75 km2 (2,279.06 sq mi)Elevation76.5 m (251.0 ft)Population (2021)[4][5][6] • City2,794,356 (1st) • Rank4th in North America1st in Canada • Density4,427.8/km2 (11,468/sq mi) • Metro6,202,225 (1st) • Region9,765,188DemonymTorontonianTime zoneUTC−05:00 (EST) • Summer (DST)UTC−04:00 (EDT)Postal code spanMArea codes416, 647, 437GDP (Toronto CMA)CA$473.7 billion (2021)[7]GDP per capita (Toronto
CMA)CA$73,176 (2021)Websitewww.toronto.ca Toronto is the most populous city in Canada and the capital city of the Canadian province of Ontario. With a population of 2,794,356 in 2021,[8] it is the fourth-most populous city in North America. The city is the anchor of the Golden Horseshoe, an urban agglomeration of 9,765,188 people (as of 2021) surrounding the western end of Lake Ontario,[9] while the Greater Toronto Area proper had a 2021 population of 6,712,341.[8] As of 2024, the census metropolitan area
had an estimated population of 7,106,379.[10] Toronto is an international centre of business, finance, arts, sports, and culture, and is recognized as one of the most multicultural and cosmopolitan cities in the world.[11][12][13][14] Indigenous peoples have travelled through and inhabited the Toronto area, located on a broad sloping plateau interspersed with rivers, deep ravines, and urban forest, for more than 10,000 years.[15] After the broadly disputed Toronto Purchase, when the Mississauga surrendered the area
to the British Crown,[16] the British established the town of York in 1793 and later designated it as the capital of Upper Canada.[17] During the War of 1812, the town was the site of the Battle of York and suffered heavy damage by American troops.[18] York was renamed and incorporated in 1834 as the city of Toronto. It was designated as the capital of the province of Ontario in 1867 during Canadian Confederation.[19] The city proper has since expanded past its original limits through both annexation and
amalgamation to its current area of 630.2 km2 (243.3 sq mi). The diverse population of Toronto reflects its current and historical role as an important destination for immigrants to Canada.[20][21] About half of its residents were born outside of Canada and over 200 ethnic origins are represented among its inhabitants.[22] While the majority of Torontonians speak English as their primary language, over 160 languages are spoken in the city.[23] The mayor of Toronto is elected by direct popular vote to serve as the
chief executive of the city. The Toronto City Council is a unicameral legislative body, comprising 25 councillors since the 2018 municipal election, representing geographical wards throughout the city.[24] Toronto is a prominent centre for music,[25] theatre,[26] motion picture production,[27] and television production,[28] and is home to the headquarters of Canada's major national broadcast networks and media outlets.[29] Its varied cultural institutions,[30] which include numerous museums and galleries, festivals
and public events, entertainment districts, national historic sites, and sports activities,[31] attract over 26 million visitors each year.[32][33] Toronto is known for its many skyscrapers and high-rise buildings,[34] in particular the CN Tower, the tallest freestanding structure on land outside of Asia.[35] The city is home to the Toronto Stock Exchange, the headquarters of Canada's five largest banks,[36] and the headquarters of many large Canadian and multinational corporations.[37] Its economy is highly diversified
with strengths in technology, design, financial services, life sciences, education, arts, fashion, aerospace, environmental innovation, food services, and tourism.[38][39][40] In 2022, a New York Times columnist listed Toronto as the third largest tech hub in North America, after the San Francisco Bay Area and New York. [41] Main article: Name of Toronto The word Toronto has been recorded with various spellings in French and English, including Tarento, Tarontha, Taronto, Toranto, Torento, Toronto, and Toronton.
[42] The most frequent early spelling, Taronto, referred to 'The Narrows', a channel of water through which Lake Simcoe discharges into Lake Couchiching where the Huron had planted tree saplings to corral fish. This narrows was called tkaronto by the Mohawk, meaning 'where there are trees standing in the water',[43][44][45] and was recorded as early as 1615 by Samuel de Champlain.[46] The word Toronto, meaning 'plenty', also appears in a 1632 French lexicon of the Huron language, which is also an
Iroquoian language.[47] It also appears on French maps referring to various locations, including Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe, and several rivers.[48] A portage route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron running through this point, known as the Toronto Carrying-Place Trail, led to widespread use of the name. The pronunciation of the city is broadly /təˈrɒntoʊ/ tə-RONT-oh, which locals pronounce [təˈɹɒnoʊ] or [ˈtɹɒnoʊ], leaving the second 't' silent.[49][50][51] Main article: History of Toronto For a chronological guide, see
Timeline of Toronto history. Main article: History of Toronto See also: Amalgamation of Toronto The site of Toronto lay at the entrance to one of the oldest routes to the northwest, a route known and used by the Huron, Iroquois, and Ojibwe. Archaeological sites show evidence of human occupation dating back thousands of years. The site was of strategic importance from the beginning of Ontario's recorded history.[52] In the 1660s, the Iroquois established two villages within what is today Toronto, Ganatsekwyagon
(Bead Hill) on the banks of the Rouge River and Teiaiagon on the banks of the Humber River. By 1701, the Mississaugas had displaced the Iroquois, who abandoned the Toronto area at the end of the Beaver Wars, with most returning to their homeland in present-day New York state.[53] French traders founded Fort Rouillé in 1750 (the current Exhibition grounds were later developed there), but abandoned it in 1759 during the Seven Years' War.[54] The British defeated the French and their indigenous allies in the
war, and the area became part of the British colony of Quebec in 1763. During the American Revolutionary War, an influx of British settlers arrived there as United Empire Loyalists fled for the British-controlled lands north of Lake Ontario. The Crown granted them land to compensate for their losses in the Thirteen Colonies. The new province of Upper Canada was being created and needed a capital. In 1787, the British Lord Dorchester arranged for the Toronto Purchase with the Mississaugas of the New Credit
First Nation, thereby securing more than a quarter of a million acres (1000 km2) of land in the Toronto area.[55] Dorchester intended the location to be named Toronto.[48] The first 25 years after the Toronto purchase were quiet, although "there were occasional independent fur traders" present in the area, with the usual complaints of debauchery and drunkenness.[52] In 1793, Governor John Graves Simcoe established the town of York on the Toronto Purchase lands, naming it after Prince Frederick, Duke of York
and Albany. Simcoe decided to move the Upper Canada capital from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) to York,[56] believing the new site would be less vulnerable to attack by the United States.[57] The York garrison was built at the entrance of the town's natural harbour, sheltered by a long sand-bar peninsula. The town's settlement formed at the harbour's eastern end behind the peninsula, near the present-day intersection of Parliament Street and Front Street (in the "Old Town" area). An American squadron
exchanging fire with Fort York during the Battle of York, 1813. The American landing is depicted to the west (left foreground). In 1813, as part of the War of 1812, the Battle of York ended in the town's capture and plunder by United States forces.[58] John Strachan negotiated the town's surrender. American soldiers destroyed much of the garrison and set fire to the parliament buildings during their five-day occupation. Because of the sacking of York, British troops retaliated later in the war with the burning of
Washington, D.C. York was incorporated as the City of Toronto on March 6, 1834, adopting the Indigenous name.[59] Reformist politician William Lyon Mackenzie became the first mayor of Toronto. Mackenzie would later lead the unsuccessful Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 against the British colonial government. Toronto's population of 9,000 included some African-American slaves,[citation needed] some of whom had been brought by the Loyalists, and Black Loyalists, whom the Crown had freed (most of the
latter were resettled in Nova Scotia). By 1834, refugee slaves from America's South were also immigrating to Toronto to gain freedom.[60] Slavery was banned outright in Upper Canada (and throughout the British Empire) in 1834.[61] Torontonians integrated people of colour into their society. In the 1840s, an eating house at Frederick and King Streets, a place of mercantile prosperity in the early city, was operated by a black man named Bloxom.[62] Toronto in 1854. The city was a major destination for immigrants
to Canada in the second half of the 19th century. As a major destination for immigrants to Canada, the city grew rapidly through the remainder of the 19th century. The first significant wave of immigrants were Irish, fleeing the Great Irish Famine; most of them were Catholic. By 1851, the Irish-born population had become the largest single ethnic group in the city. The Scottish and English population welcomed smaller numbers of Protestant Irish immigrants, some from what is now Northern Ireland, which gave the
Orange Order significant and long-lasting influence over Toronto society. Almost every mayor of Toronto was a member of the Orange Order between 1850 and 1950, and the city was sometimes referred to as the "Belfast of Canada" because of Orange influence in municipal politics and administration.[63] For brief periods, Toronto was twice the capital of the united Province of Canada: first from 1849 to 1851, following unrest in Montreal, and later from 1855 to 1859. After this date, Quebec was designated as the
capital until 1865 (two years before Canadian Confederation). Since then, the capital of Canada has remained Ottawa, Ontario.[64] The second Parliament of Upper Canada building on Front Street, 1856 Toronto became the capital of the province of Ontario after its official creation in 1867. The seat of government of the Ontario briefly returned to the same building that hosted the Third Parliament Building of Upper Canada, before moving to the Ontario Legislative Building at Queen's Park in 1893. Because of its
provincial capital status, the city was also the location of Government House, the residence of the viceregal representative of the Crown in right of Ontario. Long before the Royal Military College of Canada was established in 1876, supporters of the concept proposed military colleges in Canada. Staffed by British Regulars, adult male students underwent a three-month-long military course at the School of Military Instruction in Toronto. Established by Militia General Order in 1864, the school enabled officers of
militia or candidates for commission or promotion in the Militia to learn military duties, drill and discipline, to command a company at Battalion Drill, to drill a company at Company Drill, the internal economy of a company, and the duties of a company's officer.[65] The school was retained at Confederation, in 1867. In 1868, schools of cavalry and artillery instruction were formed in Toronto.[66] A group in front of a horse-drawn streetcar in front of Yorkville Town Hall 1870. A gas streetlamp is visible in the right
foreground. In the 19th century, the city built an extensive sewage system to improve sanitation, and streets were illuminated with gas lighting as a regular service.[citation needed] Long-distance railway lines were constructed, including a route completed in 1854 linking Toronto with the Upper Great Lakes. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Northern Railway of Canada joined in the building of the first Union Station in downtown. The advent of the railway dramatically increased the numbers of immigrants arriving,
commerce and industry, as had the Lake Ontario steamers and schooners entering port before. These enabled Toronto to become a major gateway linking the world to the interior of the North American continent. Expanding port and rail facilities brought in northern timber for export and imported Pennsylvania coal. Industry dominated the waterfront for the next 100 years. During the late 19th century, Toronto became the largest alcohol distillation (in particular, spirits) centre in North America. By the 1860s, the
Gooderham and Worts Distillery operations became the world's largest whisky factory.[citation needed] A preserved section of this once dominant local industry remains in the Distillery District. The harbour allowed access to grain and sugar imports used in processing. The Gooderham and Worts buildings, 1896 Horse-drawn streetcars gave way to electric streetcars in 1891 when the city granted the operation of the transit franchise to the Toronto Railway Company. The public transit system passed into public
ownership in 1921 as the Toronto Transportation Commission, later renamed the Toronto Transit Commission. The system now has the third-highest ridership of any city public transportation system in North America.[67] Ruins on Front Street after the Great Toronto Fire of 1904 The Great Toronto Fire of 1904 destroyed a large section of downtown Toronto. The fire destroyed more than 100 buildings.[68] The fire claimed one victim, John Croft, who was an explosive expert clearing the ruins from the fire.[69] It
caused CA$10,387,000 in damage (roughly CA$277,600,000 in 2020 terms).[70] The city received new European immigrant groups from the late 19th century into the early 20th century, particularly Germans, French, Italians, and Jews. They were soon followed by Russians, Poles, and other Eastern European nations, in addition to the Chinese entering from the West. Like the Irish before them, many of these migrants lived in overcrowded shanty-type slums, such as "the Ward", which was centred on Bay Street, now
the heart of the country's Financial District. As new migrants began to prosper, they moved to better housing in other areas, in what is now understood to be succession waves of settlement. Despite its fast-paced growth, by the 1920s, Toronto's population and economic importance in Canada remained second to the much longer established Montreal, Quebec. However, by 1934, the Toronto Stock Exchange had become the largest in the country. People in Toronto celebrating the Victory in Europe, May 1945 In 1954,
the City of Toronto and 12 surrounding municipalities were federated into a regional government known as Metropolitan Toronto.[71] The postwar boom had resulted in rapid suburban development. It was believed a coordinated land-use strategy and shared services would provide greater efficiency for the region. The metropolitan government began to manage services that crossed municipal boundaries, including highways, police services, water and public transit. In that year, a half-century after the Great Fire of
1904, disaster struck the city again when Hurricane Hazel brought intense winds and flash flooding. In the Toronto area, 81 people were killed, nearly 1,900 families were left homeless, and the hurricane caused more than CA$25 million in damage.[72] Flooded houses near the Humber River after Hurricane Hazel passed through Toronto, 1954 In 1967, the seven smallest municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto were merged with larger neighbours, resulting in a six-municipality configuration that included the former
city of Toronto and the surrounding municipalities of East York, Etobicoke, North York, Scarborough, and York.[73] In the decades after World War II, refugees from war-torn Europe and Chinese job-seekers arrived, as well as construction labourers, particularly from Italy and Portugal. Toronto's population grew to more than one million in 1951 when large-scale suburbanization began and doubled to two million by 1971. Following the elimination of racially based immigration policies by the late 1960s, Toronto
became a destination for immigrants from all over the world. By the 1980s, Toronto had surpassed Montreal as Canada's most populous city and chief economic hub. During this time, in part owing to the political uncertainty raised by the resurgence of the Quebec sovereignty movement, many national and multinational corporations moved their head offices from Montreal to Toronto and Western Canadian cities.[74] Construction of First Canadian Place, the operational headquarters of the Bank of Montreal, in 1975
On January 1, 1998, Toronto was greatly enlarged, not through traditional annexations, but as an amalgamation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and its six lower-tier constituent municipalities: East York, Etobicoke, North York, Scarborough, York, and the original city itself. They were dissolved by an act of the Government of Ontario and formed into a single-tier City of Toronto (colloquially dubbed the "megacity"), replacing all six governments. The merger was proposed as a cost-saving measure by the
Progressive Conservative provincial government under premier Mike Harris. The announcement touched off vociferous public objections. In March 1997, a referendum in all six municipalities produced a vote of more than 3:1 against amalgamation.[75] However, municipal governments in Canada are creatures of the provincial governments, and referendums have little to no legal effect. The Harris government could thus legally ignore the referendum results and did so in April when it tabled the City of Toronto Act.
Both opposition parties held a filibuster in the provincial legislature, proposing more than 12,000 amendments that allowed residents on streets of the proposed megacity to take part in public hearings on the merger and adding historical designations to the streets.[76] This only delayed the bill's inevitable passage, given the Progressive Conservatives' majority. North York mayor Mel Lastman became the first "megacity" mayor, and the 62nd mayor of Toronto, with his electoral victory.[77] Lastman gained national
attention after multiple snowstorms, including the January Blizzard of 1999, dumped 118 centimetres (46 in) of snow and effectively immobilized the city.[78][79] He called in the Canadian Army to aid snow removal by use of their equipment to augment police and emergency services. The move was ridiculed by some in other parts of the country, fuelled in part by what was perceived as a frivolous use of resources.[80][81] Crowds navigating Union Station during the Northeast blackout of 2003 The city attracted
international attention in 2003 when it became the centre of a major SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) outbreak. Public health attempts to prevent the disease from spreading elsewhere temporarily dampened the local economy.[82] From August 14 to 17, 2003, the city was hit by a massive blackout which affected millions of Torontonians (it also affected most of Southern Ontario and parts of the United States), stranding some hundreds of people in tall buildings, knocking out traffic lights and suspending
subway and streetcar service across the city during those aforementioned days.[83] On March 6, 2009, the city celebrated the 175th anniversary of its inception as the City of Toronto in 1834. Toronto hosted the 4th G20 summit during June 26–27, 2010. This included the largest security operation in Canadian history. Following large-scale protests and rioting, law enforcement arrested more than 1,000 people, the largest mass arrest in Canadian history.[84] Damage from a fallen tree after the December 2013 storm
complex passed through Toronto On July 8, 2013, severe flash flooding hit Toronto after an afternoon of slow-moving, intense thunderstorms. Toronto Hydro estimated 450,000 people were without power after the storm and Toronto Pearson International Airport reported 126 mm (5 in) of rain had fallen over five hours, more than during Hurricane Hazel.[85] Within six months, from December 20 to 22, 2013, Toronto was brought to a near halt by the worst ice storm in the city's history, rivalling the severity of the
1998 Ice Storm (which mainly affected southeastern Ontario, and Quebec). At the height of the storm, over 300,000 Toronto Hydro customers had no electricity or heating.[86] Toronto hosted WorldPride in June 2014,[87] and the Pan and Parapan American Games in 2015.[88] The city continues to grow and attract immigrants. A 2019 study by Toronto Metropolitan University (then known as Ryerson University) showed that Toronto was the fastest-growing city in North America. The city added 77,435 people
between July 2017 and July 2018. The Toronto metropolitan area was the second-fastest-growing metropolitan area in North America, adding 125,298 persons, compared with 131,767 in the Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington metroplex in Texas. The large growth in the Toronto metropolitan area is attributed to international migration to Toronto.[89] The COVID-19 pandemic in Canada first occurred in Toronto and was among the hotspots in the country.[90][91] Toronto was named as one of 16 cities in North America (and
one of two Canadian cities) to host matches for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.[92] Main article: Geography of Toronto Satellite image of Toronto and the surrounding area in 2018 Toronto covers an area of 630 square kilometres (243 sq mi),[93] with a maximum north–south distance of 21 kilometres (13 mi). It has a maximum east–west distance of 43 km (27 mi), and it has a 46-kilometre (29 mi) long waterfront shoreline, on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario. The Toronto Islands and Port Lands extend out into the
lake, allowing for a somewhat sheltered Toronto Harbour south of the downtown core.[94] An Outer Harbour was constructed southeast of downtown during the 1950s and 1960s, and it is now used for recreation. The city's limits are formed by Lake Ontario to the south, the western boundary of Marie Curtis Park, Etobicoke Creek, Eglinton Avenue and Highway 427 to the west, Steeles Avenue to the north and the Rouge River and the Scarborough–Pickering Townline to the east. Further information: Toronto ravine
system This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Leaside Bridge crossing the Don valley ravine in 2023. The Toronto ravine system and its waterways cut through the city's landscape. The city is mostly flat or gentle hills, and the land gently slopes upward away from the lake. The flat land is interrupted by the
Toronto ravine system, which is cut by numerous creeks and rivers of the Toronto waterway system, most notably the Humber River in the west end, the Don River east of downtown (these two rivers flanking and defining the Toronto Harbour), and the Rouge River at the city's eastern limits. Most of the ravines and valley lands in Toronto today are parklands and recreational trails are laid out along the ravines and valleys. The original town was laid out in a grid plan on the flat plain north of the harbour, and this plan
was extended outwards as the city grew. The width and depth of several of the ravines and valleys are such that several grid streets, such as Finch Avenue, Leslie Street, Lawrence Avenue, and St. Clair Avenue, terminate on one side of a ravine or valley and continue on the other side. Toronto has many bridges spanning the ravines. Large bridges such as the Prince Edward Viaduct were built to span broad river valleys. Despite its deep ravines, Toronto is not remarkably hilly, but its elevation does increase steadily
away from the lake. Elevation differences range from 76.5 metres (251 ft) above sea level at the Lake Ontario shore to 209 m (686 ft) above sea level near the York University grounds in the city's north end at the intersection of Keele Street and Steeles Avenue.[95] There are occasional hilly areas; in particular, midtown Toronto, as well as the Silverthorn and Fairbank neighbourhoods, have several sharply sloping hills. Lake Ontario remains occasionally visible from the peaks of these ridges as far north as Eglinton
Avenue, 7 to 8 kilometres (4.3 to 5.0 mi) inland. Topographical map of Toronto. The terrain increases steadily away from the shoreline. The other major geographical feature of Toronto is its escarpments. During the last ice age, the lower part of Toronto was beneath Glacial Lake Iroquois. Today, a series of escarpments mark the lake's former boundary, known as the "Iroquois Shoreline". The escarpments are most prominent from Victoria Park Avenue to the mouth of Highland Creek, where they form the
Scarborough Bluffs. Other observable sections include the area near St. Clair Avenue West between Bathurst Street and the Don River, and north of Davenport Road from Caledonia to Spadina Road; the Casa Loma grounds sit above this escarpment.[96] The geography of the lakeshore has dramatically changed since the first settlement of Toronto. Much of the land on the harbour's north shore is landfill, filled in during the late 19th century. Until then, the lakefront docks (then known as wharves) were set back
farther inland than today. Much of the adjacent Port Lands on the harbour's east side was a wetland filled in early in the 20th century.[97] The shoreline from the harbour west to the Humber River has been extended into the lake. Further west, landfill has been used to create extensions of land such as Humber Bay Park. View of the Toronto Islands, an island chain that bounds Toronto's Inner Harbour The Toronto Islands were a natural peninsula until a storm in 1858 severed their connection to the mainland,[98]
creating a channel to the harbour. The peninsula was formed by longshore drift taking the sediments deposited along the Scarborough Bluffs shore and transporting them to the Islands area. The other source of sediment for the Port Lands wetland and the peninsula was the deposition of the Don River, which carved a wide valley through the sedimentary land of Toronto and deposited it in the shallow harbour. The harbour and the channel of the Don River have been dredged numerous times for shipping. The lower
section of the Don River was straightened and channelled in the 19th century. The former mouth drained into a wetland; today, the Don River drains into the harbour through a concrete waterway, the Keating Channel. To mitigate flooding in the area, as well as to create parkland, a second more natural mouth was built to the south during the first half of the 2020s, thereby creating a new island, Ookwemin Minising. Main articles: History of neighbourhoods in Toronto and List of neighbourhoods in Toronto Map of
Toronto with major traffic routes. Also shown are the limits of six former municipalities, which form the current City of Toronto. Toronto encompasses an area formerly administered by several separate municipalities that were amalgamated over the years. Each developed a distinct history and identity over the years, and their names remain in common use among Torontonians. Former municipalities include East York, Etobicoke, Forest Hill, Mimico, North York, Parkdale, Scarborough, Swansea, Weston and York.
Throughout the city, there exist hundreds of small neighbourhoods and some larger neighbourhoods covering a few square kilometres.[citation needed] The many residential communities of Toronto express a character distinct from the skyscrapers in the commercial core. Victorian and Edwardian-era residential buildings can be found in enclaves such as Rosedale, Cabbagetown, The Annex, and Yorkville.[99] The Wychwood Park neighbourhood, historically significant for the architecture of its homes, and for being
one of Toronto's earliest planned communities, was designated as an Ontario Heritage Conservation district in 1985.[100] The Casa Loma neighbourhood is named after "Casa Loma", a castle built in 1911 by Sir Henry Pellat, complete with gardens, turrets, stables, an elevator, secret passages, and a bowling alley.[101] Spadina House is a 19th-century manor that is now a museum.[102] Victorian-era Bay-and-gable houses are a distinct architectural style of residence that is ubiquitous throughout the older
neighbourhoods of Toronto. The pre-amalgamation City of Toronto covers the downtown core and older neighbourhoods to the east, west, and north. It is the most densely populated part of the city. The Financial District contains the First Canadian Place, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Scotia Plaza, Royal Bank Plaza, Commerce Court and Brookfield Place. This area includes, among others, the neighbourhoods of St. James Town, Garden District, St. Lawrence, Corktown, and Church and Wellesley. From that point, the
Toronto skyline extends northward along Yonge Street.[citation needed] Old Toronto is also home to many historically wealthy residential enclaves, such as Yorkville, Rosedale, The Annex, Forest Hill, Lawrence Park, Lytton Park, Deer Park, Moore Park, and Casa Loma, most stretching away from downtown to the north.[citation needed] East and west of downtown, neighbourhoods such as Kensington Market, Chinatown, Leslieville, Cabbagetown and Riverdale are home to bustling commercial and cultural areas as
well as communities of artists with studio lofts, with many middle- and upper-class professionals.[citation needed] Other neighbourhoods in the central city retain an ethnic identity, including two smaller Chinatowns, the Greektown area, Little Italy, Portugal Village, and Little India, among others.[103] Crescent Town and the surrounding area from the air. Crescent Town was a post-World War II suburban neighbourhood developed in East York. The inner suburbs are contained within the former municipalities of York
and East York.[104] These are mature and traditionally working-class areas, consisting primarily of post–World War I small, single-family homes and small apartment blocks.[104] Neighbourhoods such as Crescent Town, Thorncliffe Park, Flemingdon Park, Weston, and Oakwood Village consist mainly of high-rise apartments, which are home to many new immigrant families. During the 2000s, many neighbourhoods became ethnically diverse and underwent gentrification due to increasing population and a housing
boom during the late 1990s and the early 21st century. The first neighbourhoods affected were Leaside and North Toronto, gradually progressing into the western neighbourhoods in York.[citation needed] In an attempt to curb suburban sprawl, many suburban neighbourhoods in Toronto encouraged high-density populations by mixing housing lots with apartment buildings far from the downtown core. The outer suburbs comprising the former municipalities of Etobicoke (west), Scarborough (east) and North York
(north) largely retain the grid plan laid before post-war development.[105] Sections were long established and quickly growing towns before the suburban housing boom began and the emergence of metropolitan government, existing towns or villages such as Mimico, Islington and New Toronto in Etobicoke; Willowdale, Newtonbrook and Downsview in North York; Agincourt, Wexford and West Hill in Scarborough where suburban development boomed around or between these and other towns beginning in the late
1940s. Upscale neighbourhoods were built, such as the Bridle Path in North York, the area surrounding the Scarborough Bluffs in Guildwood, and most of central Etobicoke, such as Humber Valley Village, and The Kingsway. One of the largest and earliest "planned communities" was Don Mills, parts of which were first built in the 1950s.[106] Phased development, mixing single-detached housing with higher-density apartment blocks, became more popular as a suburban model of development. During the late 20th
century, North York City Centre and Scarborough City Centre developed separate downtown districts outside Downtown Toronto after the former boroughs were promoted to cities.[107] High-rise development in these areas has given these former municipalities distinguishable skylines of their own, with high-density transit corridors serving them; some of these developments are also transit-oriented.[citation needed] The Distillery District holds the most extensive collection of preserved Victorian industrial
architecture in North America. In the 1800s, a thriving industrial area developed around Toronto Harbour and the lower Don River mouth, linked by rail and water to Canada and the United States. Examples included the Gooderham and Worts Distillery, Canadian Malting Company, the Toronto Rolling Mills, the Union Stockyards and the Davies pork processing facility (the inspiration for the "Hogtown" nickname).[108][109] This industrial area expanded west along the harbour and rail lines and was supplemented by
the infilling of the marshlands on the east side of the harbour to create the Port Lands. A garment industry developed along lower Spadina Avenue, the "Fashion District". Beginning in the late 19th century, industrial areas were set up on the outskirts, such as West Toronto / The Junction, where the Stockyards relocated in 1903.[110] The Great Fire of 1904 destroyed a large amount of industry in the downtown. Some companies moved west along King Street, and some moved as far west as Dufferin Street, where the
large Massey-Harris farm equipment manufacturing complex was located.[111] Over time, pockets of industrial land mostly followed rail lines and later highway corridors as the city grew outwards. This trend continues to this day; the largest factories and distribution warehouses are in the suburban environs of Peel and York Regions, but also within the current city: Etobicoke (concentrated around Pearson Airport), North York, and Scarborough.[citation needed] The West Don Lands is a former industrial site in
downtown Toronto that has undergone redevelopment. Many of Toronto's former industrial sites close to (or in) downtown have been redeveloped, including parts of the Toronto waterfront, the rail yards west of downtown, and Liberty Village, the Massey-Harris district and large-scale development is underway in the West Don Lands.[citation needed] The Gooderham & Worts Distillery produced spirits until 1990 and is preserved today as the "Distillery District", the largest and best-preserved collection of Victorian
industrial architecture in North America.[112] Some industry remains in the area, including the Redpath Sugar Refinery. Similar areas that retain their industrial character but are now largely residential are the Fashion District, Corktown, and parts of South Riverdale and Leslieville. Toronto still has some active older industrial areas, such as Brockton Village, Mimico and New Toronto. In the west end of Old Toronto and York, the Weston/Mount Dennis and The Junction areas still contain factories, meat-packing
facilities and rail yards close to medium-density residential. However, the Junction's Union Stockyards moved out of Toronto in 1994.[110] The brownfield industrial area of the Port Lands, on the east side of the harbour, is one area planned for redevelopment.[113] Formerly a marsh that was filled in to create industrial space, it was never intensely developed—its land unsuitable for large-scale development—because of flooding and unstable soil.[114] It still contains numerous industrial uses, such as the Portlands
Energy Centre power plant, port facilities, movie and television production studios, concrete processing facilities, and low-density industrial facilities. The Waterfront Toronto agency has developed plans for a naturalized mouth to the Don River and to create a flood barrier around the Don, making more of the land on the harbour suitable for higher-value residential and commercial development.[115] A former chemicals plant site along the Don River is slated to become a large commercial complex and transportation
hub.[116] Main article: Architecture of Toronto See also: List of oldest buildings and structures in Toronto and List of tallest buildings in Toronto The Rosalie Sharp Centre for Design, an extension of OCAD University's main building Toronto's buildings vary in design and age, with many structures dating back to the early 19th century, while other prominent buildings were just newly built in the first decade of the 21st century.[117] Lawrence Richards, a member of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of
Toronto, has said, "Toronto is a new, brash, rag-tag place—a big mix of periods and styles."[118] Bay-and-gable houses, mainly found in Old Toronto, are a distinct architectural feature of the city. Defining the Toronto skyline is the CN Tower, a telecommunications and tourism hub. Completed in 1976 at a height of 553.33 metres (1,815 ft 5 in), it was the world's tallest[119] freestanding structure until 2007 when it was surpassed by Burj Khalifa in Dubai.[120] Toronto is a city of high-rises and had 1,875 buildings
over 30 metres (98 ft) as of 2011.[121] Through the 1960s and 1970s, significant pieces of Toronto's architectural heritage were demolished to make way for redevelopment or parking. In contrast, since 2000, amid the Canadian property bubble, Toronto has experienced a condo construction boom and architectural revival, with several buildings opened by world-renowned architects. Daniel Libeskind's Royal Ontario Museum addition, Frank Gehry's remake of the Art Gallery of Ontario, and Will Alsop's distinctive
OCAD University expansion are among the city's new showpieces.[122] The mid-1800s Distillery District, on the eastern edge of downtown, has been redeveloped into a pedestrian-oriented arts, culture and entertainment neighbourhood.[123] This construction boom has some observers call the phenomenon the Manhattanization of Toronto after the densely built island borough of New York City.[124] Toronto skyline from Toronto Harbour looking north at dusk, in 2018 Toronto skyline from Riverdale looking west, in
2021 Further information: Geography of Toronto § Climate Toronto Climate chart (explanation) J F M A M J J A S O N D 65 0 −7 54 1 −6 53 5 −2 78 12 4 76 19 10 82 24 15 77 27 18 72 26 18 69 22 14 69 15 8 71 8 2 58 3 −3 Average max. and min. temperatures in °C Precipitation totals in mmSource: Environment Canada[125] Imperial conversion JFMAMJJASOND 2.5 31 20 2.1 33 21 2.1 41 29 3.1 53 39 3 66 50 3.2 76 60
3 81 65 2.8 79 64 2.7 72 57 2.7 58 46 2.8 47 36 2.3 37 27 Average max. and min. temperatures in °F Precipitation totals in inches The city of Toronto has a hot summer humid continental climate (Köppen: Dfa),[126] though was on the threshold of a warm summer humid continental climate (Dfb) until the 20th century due to the urban heat island but still found in the metropolitan region,[127] with warm, humid summers and cold winters. According to the classification applied by
Natural Resources Canada, the city of Toronto is in plant hardiness zone 7a. Some suburbs and nearby towns have lower zone ratings.[128][129] The city experiences four distinct seasons, with considerable variance in length.[130] As a result of the rapid passage of weather systems (such as high- and low-pressure systems), the weather is variable from day to day in all seasons.[130] Owing to urbanization and its proximity to water, Toronto has a fairly low diurnal temperature range. The denser urbanscape makes for
warmer nights year-round; the average nighttime temperature is about 3.0 °C (5.4 °F) warmer in the city than in rural areas in all months.[131] However, it can be noticeably cooler on many spring and early summer afternoons under the influence of a lake breeze, since Lake Ontario is cool relative to the air during these seasons.[131] These lake breezes mostly occur in summer, bringing relief on hot days.[131] Other low-scale maritime effects on the climate include lake-effect snow, fog, and delaying of spring- and
fall-like conditions, known as seasonal lag.[131] Winters are cold, with frequent snow.[132] During the winter months, temperatures are usually below 0 °C (32 °F).[132] Toronto winters sometimes feature cold snaps when maximum temperatures remain below −10 °C (14 °F), often made to feel colder by wind chill. Occasionally, they can drop below −25 °C (−13 °F).[132] Snowstorms, sometimes mixed with ice and rain, can disrupt work and travel schedules while accumulating snow can fall anytime from November
until mid-April. However, mild stretches also occur in most winters, melting accumulated snow. The summer months are characterized by very warm temperatures.[132] Daytime temperatures are usually above 20 °C (68 °F), and often rise above 30 °C (86 °F).[132] However, they can occasionally surpass 35 °C (95 °F) accompanied by high humidity. Spring and autumn are transitional seasons with generally mild or cool temperatures with alternating dry and wet periods.[131] Daytime temperatures average around
10 to 12 °C (50 to 54 °F) during these seasons.[132] Winters in Toronto are typically cold with frequent snowfall. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but summer is usually the wettest season, the bulk falling during thunderstorms. The average yearly precipitation is 822.7 mm (32.4 in), with an average annual snowfall of 121.5 cm (48 in).[133] Toronto experiences an average of 2,066 sunshine hours or 45 per cent of daylight hours, varying between a low of 28 per cent in December to 60 per
cent in July.[133] Climate change has affected Toronto, and as a consequence, the Toronto City Council declared a climate emergency, setting a net-zero carbon emissions target by 2040 through the TransformTO climate action plan.[134] The highest temperature ever recorded in Toronto was 40.6 °C (105 °F) on July 8, 9 and 10, 1936,[135] during the 1936 North American heat wave. The coldest temperature ever recorded was −32.8 °C (−27 °F) on January 10, 1859.[125] Climate data for Toronto (The Annex)WMO
ID: 71266; coordinates 43°40′N 79°24′W / 43.667°N 79.400°W / 43.667; -79.400 (Toronto (The Annex)); elevation: 112.5 m (369 ft); 1991–2020[b] normals, extremes 1840–present[c] Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high humidex 15.7 12.2 21.7 31.6 39.8 44.5 43.0 42.6 43.8 31.2 26.1 17.7 44.5 Record high °C (°F) 16.1(61.0) 19.1(66.4) 26.7(80.1) 32.2(90.0) 34.4(93.9) 36.7(98.1) 40.6(105.1) 38.9(102.0) 37.8(100.0) 30.8(87.4) 23.9(75.0) 19.9(67.8) 40.6(105.1) Mean daily maximum
°C (°F) −0.3(31.5) 0.6(33.1) 5.1(41.2) 11.7(53.1) 18.8(65.8) 24.2(75.6) 27.0(80.6) 26.1(79.0) 22.0(71.6) 14.6(58.3) 8.1(46.6) 2.6(36.7) 13.4(56.1) Daily mean °C (°F) −3.5(25.7) −2.7(27.1) 1.7(35.1) 7.8(46.0) 14.5(58.1) 19.8(67.6) 22.5(72.5) 21.9(71.4) 17.9(64.2) 11.2(52.2) 5.2(41.4) −0.1(31.8) 9.7(49.5) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) −6.7(19.9) −6.0(21.2) −1.8(28.8) 3.9(39.0) 10.0(50.0) 15.3(59.5) 18.1(64.6) 17.7(63.9) 13.8(56.8) 7.7(45.9) 2.3(36.1) −2.7(27.1) 6.0(42.8) Record low °C (°F) −32.8(−27.0) −31.7(−25.1)
−26.7(−16.1) −15.0(5.0) −3.9(25.0) −2.2(28.0) 3.9(39.0) 4.4(39.9) −2.2(28.0) −8.9(16.0) −20.6(−5.1) −30.0(−22.0) −32.8(−27.0) Record low wind chill −37 −34 −26 −17 −8 0 0 0 0 −8 −17 −34 −37 Average precipitation mm (inches) 64.6(2.54) 53.9(2.12) 52.8(2.08) 78.0(3.07) 76.4(3.01) 81.6(3.21) 76.5(3.01) 71.9(2.83) 69.4(2.73) 69.1(2.72) 70.8(2.79) 57.8(2.28) 822.7(32.39) Average rainfall mm (inches) 29.1(1.15) 29.7(1.17) 33.6(1.32) 61.1(2.41) 82.0(3.23) 70.9(2.79) 63.9(2.52) 81.1(3.19) 84.7(3.33) 64.3(2.53)
75.4(2.97) 38.2(1.50) 714.0(28.11) Average snowfall cm (inches) 37.2(14.6) 27.0(10.6) 19.8(7.8) 5.0(2.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.1(0.0) 8.3(3.3) 24.1(9.5) 121.5(47.8) Average precipitation days (≥ 0.2 mm) 16.3 12.8 13.0 13.1 13.4 12.1 11.7 9.5 10.2 11.4 13.0 13.7 150.2 Average rainy days (≥ 0.2 mm) 5.4 4.8 7.9 11.2 12.7 11.0 10.4 10.2 11.1 11.7 10.9 7.0 114.1 Average snowy days (≥ 0.2 cm) 12.0 8.7 6.5 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.08 3.1 8.4 40.9 Average relative humidity (%) (at 15:00 LST) 68.0 65.4
58.5 53.4 53.1 55.2 54.3 56.7 59.6 65.0 67.1 70.9 60.6 Mean monthly sunshine hours 85.9 111.3 161.0 180.0 227.7 259.6 279.6 245.6 194.4 154.3 88.9 78.1 2,066.3 Percentage possible sunshine 29.7 37.7 43.6 44.8 50.0 56.3 59.8 56.7 51.7 45.1 30.5 28.0 44.5 Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada[133][136] See also: List of Toronto parks This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be
challenged and removed. (July 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Rouge National Urban Park is a national park in Scarborough. Toronto has diverse public spaces, from city squares to public parks overlooking ravines. Nathan Phillips Square is the city's main square in downtown, contains the Toronto Sign,[137] and forms the entrance to City Hall. Yonge–Dundas Square, near City Hall, has also gained attention in recent years as one of the busiest gathering spots in the city. Other squares include
Harbourfront Square, on the Toronto waterfront, and the civic squares at the former city halls of the defunct Metropolitan Toronto, most notably Mel Lastman Square in North York. The Toronto Public Space Committee is an advocacy group concerned with the city's public spaces. In recent years, Nathan Phillips Square has been refurbished with new facilities, and the central waterfront along Queen's Quay West has been updated recently with a new street architecture and a new square next to Harbourfront Centre.
Nathan Phillips Square is the city's main square. The square includes a reflecting pool that is converted into an ice rink during the winter. In the winter, Nathan Phillips Square, Harbourfront Centre, and Mel Lastman Square feature popular rinks for public ice skating. Etobicoke's Colonel Sam Smith Trail opened in 2011 and is Toronto's first skating trail. Earl Bales Park offers outdoor skiing and snowboarding slopes with a chairlift, rental facilities, and lessons. Several parks have marked cross-country skiing trails.
There are many large downtown parks, which include Allan Gardens, Christie Pits, Grange Park, Little Norway Park, Moss Park, Queen's Park, Riverdale Park and Trinity Bellwoods Park. An almost-hidden park is the compact Cloud Gardens,[138] which has both open areas and a glassed-in greenhouse, near Queen Street and Yonge Street. South of downtown are two large parks on the waterfront: Tommy Thompson Park on the Leslie Street Spit, which has a nature preserve and is open on weekends, and the Toronto
Islands, accessible from downtown by ferry. James Gardens, a botanical garden operated by Toronto Parks, Forestry and Recreation Division Large parks in the outer areas managed by the city include High Park, Humber Bay Park, Centennial Park, Downsview Park, Guild Park and Gardens, Sunnybrook Park and Morningside Park.[139] Toronto also operates several public golf courses. Most ravine lands and river bank floodplains in Toronto are public parklands. After Hurricane Hazel in 1954, construction of
buildings on floodplains was outlawed, and private lands were bought for conservation. In 1999, Downsview Park, a former military base in North York, initiated an international design competition to realize its vision of creating Canada's first urban park. The winner, "Tree City", was announced in May 2000. Approximately 8,000 hectares (20,000 acres), or 12.5 per cent of Toronto's land base, is maintained parkland.[140] Morningside Park is the largest park managed by the city, which is 241.46 hectares (596.7
acres) in size.[140] In addition to public parks managed by the municipal government, parts of Rouge National Urban Park, the largest urban park in North America, is in the eastern portion of Toronto. Managed by Parks Canada, the national park is centred around the Rouge River and encompasses several municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area.[141] Main article: Demographics of Toronto Population history of TorontoYearPop.±%18349,252
— 184114,249+54.0%185130,776+116.0%186144,821+45.6%187156,092+25.1%188186,415+54.1%1891144,023+66.7%1901238,080+65.3%1911381,383+60.2%1921521,893+36.8%1931856,955+64.2%1941951,549+11.0%19511,176,622+23.7%19611,824,481+55.1%19712,089,729+14.5%19762,124,291+1.7%19812,137,395+0.6%19862,192,721+2.6%19912,275,771+3.8%19962,385,421+4.8%20012,481,494+4.0%20062,503,281+0.9%20112,615,060+4.5%20162,731,571+4.5%20212,794,356+2.3%Source:
[142][143][144][145][146][147] In the 2021 Census of Population conducted by Statistics Canada, Toronto had a population of 2,794,356 living in 1,160,892 of its 1,253,238 total private dwellings, a change of 2.3 per cent from its 2016 population of 2,731,571. With a land area of 631.1 km2 (243.7 sq mi), it had a population density of 4,427.8/km2 (11,467.8/sq mi) in 2021.[148] At the census metropolitan area (CMA) level in the 2021 census, the Toronto CMA had a population of 6,202,225 living in 2,262,473 of its
2,394,205 total private dwellings, a change of 4.6 per cent from its 2016 population of 5,928,040. With a land area of 5,902.75 km2 (2,279.06 sq mi), it had a population density of 1,050.7/km2 (2,721.4/sq mi) in 2021.[149] In 2016, persons aged 14 years and under made up 14.5 per cent of the population, and those aged 65 and over made up 15.6 per cent.[150] The median age was 39.3 years.[150] The city's gender population is 48 per cent male and 52 per cent female.[150] Women outnumber men in all age groups
15 and older.[150] The 2021 census reported that immigrants (individuals born outside Canada) comprise 1,286,145 persons or 46.6 per cent of the total population of Toronto. Of the total immigrant population, the top countries of origin were Philippines (132,980 persons or 10.3%), China (129,750 persons or 10.1%), India (102,155 persons or 7.9%), Sri Lanka (47,895 persons or 3.7%), Jamaica (42,655 persons or 3.3%), Italy (37,705 persons or 2.9%), Iran (37,185 persons or 2.9%), Hong Kong (36,855 persons or
2.9%), United Kingdom (35,585 persons or 2.8%), and Portugal (34,360 persons or 2.7%).[151] The city's foreign-born persons comprised 47 per cent of the population,[152] compared to 49.9 per cent in 2006.[153] According to the United Nations Development Programme, Toronto has the second-highest percentage of constant foreign-born population among world cities, after Miami, Florida. While Miami's foreign-born population has traditionally consisted primarily of Cubans and other Latin Americans, no single
nationality or culture dominates Toronto's immigrant population, placing it among the most diverse cities in the world.[153] In 2010, it was estimated over 100,000 immigrants arrived in the Greater Toronto Area each year.[154] In 2016, the three most commonly reported ethnic origins overall were Chinese (332,830 or 12.5 per cent), English (331,890 or 12.3 per cent) and Canadian (323,175 or 12.0 per cent).[152] Common regions of ethnic origin were European (47.9 per cent), Asian (including Middle-Eastern –
40.1 per cent), African (5.5 per cent), Latin/Central/South American (4.2 per cent), and North American aboriginal (1.2 per cent).[152] Population pyramid of Toronto from the 2021 Canadian census In 2016, 51.5 per cent of the residents of the city proper belonged to a visible minority group, compared to 49.1 per cent in 2011,[152][155] and 13.6 per cent in 1981.[156] The largest visible minority groups were South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan at 338,960 or 12.6 per cent), East Asian (Chinese at 332,830 or
12.5 per cent), and Black (239,850 or 8.9 per cent).[152] Visible minorities are projected to increase to 63 per cent of the city's population by 2031.[157] This diversity is reflected in Toronto's ethnic neighbourhoods, which include the Chinatowns, Corso Italia, Greektown, Kensington Market, Koreatown, Little India, Little Italy, Little Jamaica, Little Portugal and Roncesvalles (Polish community).[158] Panethnic groups in the City of Toronto (2001−2021) Panethnic group 2021[159] 2016 2011 2006 2001 Pop. % Pop. %
Pop. % Pop. % Pop. % European 1,201,075 43.5% 1,282,750 47.66% 1,292,365 50.17% 1,300,330 52.51% 1,394,310 56.75% South Asian 385,440 13.96% 338,965 12.59% 317,100 12.31% 298,370 12.05% 253,920 10.34% East Asian 351,625 12.73% 354,510 13.17% 327,930 12.73% 329,260 13.3% 301,060 12.25% Black 265,005 9.6% 239,850 8.91% 218,160 8.47% 208,555 8.42% 204,075 8.31% Southeast Asian 224,260 8.12% 194,360 7.22% 179,270 6.96% 140,050 5.66% 120,330 4.9% Middle Eastern 111,360
4.03% 96,355 3.58% 79,155 3.07% 65,240 2.63% 59,560 2.42% Latin American 92,455 3.35% 77,160 2.87% 71,205 2.76% 64,855 2.62% 54,350 2.21% Indigenous 22,925 0.83% 23,065 0.86% 19,265 0.75% 13,605 0.55% 11,370 0.46% Other/Multiracial 107,135 3.88% 84,650 3.14% 71,590 2.78% 56,295 2.27% 57,840 2.35% Total: Visible minority 1,537,280 55.7% 1,385,850 51.5% 1,264,410 49.1% 1,162,625 47% 1,062,505 42.8% Total responses 2,761,285 98.82% 2,691,665 98.54% 2,576,025 98.51% 2,476,565
98.93% 2,456,805 99.01% Total population 2,794,356 100% 2,731,571 100% 2,615,060 100% 2,503,281 100% 2,481,494 100% Note: Totals greater than 100% due to multiple origin responses According to the 2021 census, religious groups in Toronto included:[151] Christianity (1,274,450 persons or 46.2%) No religion and secular perspectives (845,615 persons or 30.6%) Islam (264,155 persons or 9.6%) Hinduism (171,980 persons or 6.2%) Judaism (99,390 persons or 3.6%) Buddhism (62,475 persons or 2.3%)
Sikhism (21,545 persons or 0.8%) Indigenous Spirituality (935 persons or