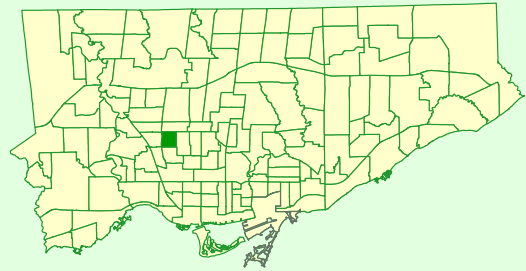




Keymap

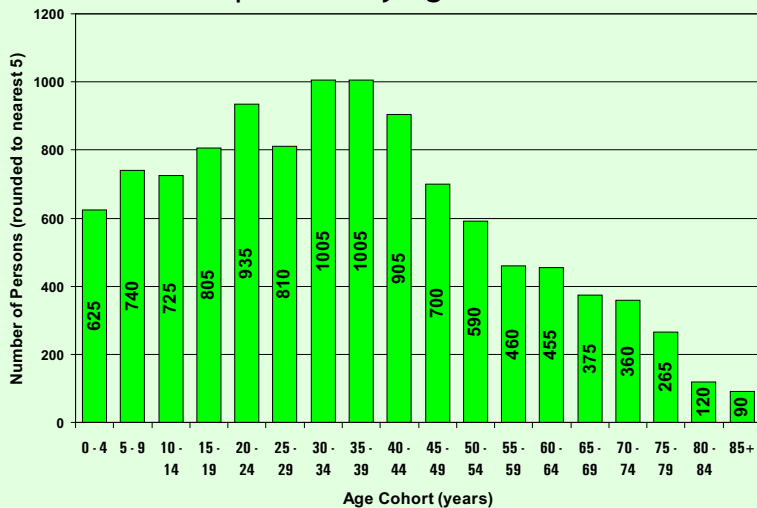


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

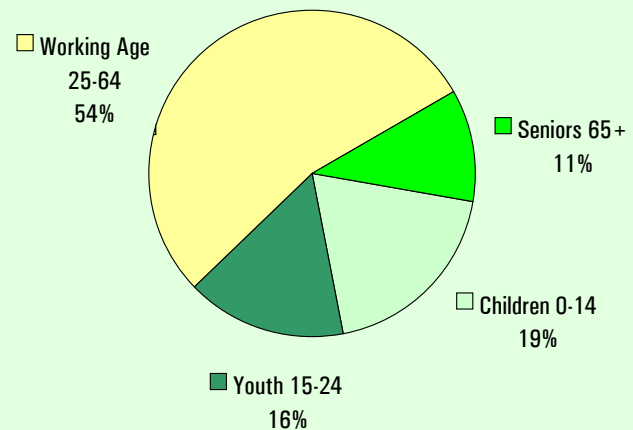
% of Children (0-4): SAME  
 % of Children (5-14): HIGHER  
 % of Youth (15-24): HIGHER\*  
 % of Seniors (65+): LOWER  
 Dependency Ratio: LOWER (43.0%)  
 Total Population Change: LOWER

One star represents differences of 20% to <50% and two stars, 50% or more. Dependency ratio is the number of children and seniors as a percentage of the working population (15-64).

Population by Age Cohort



Population by Age Group



Age Group	1996		2001		% Change 1996-2001	Toronto 2001	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%
Total Population	10,640	100	10,995	100	3.3	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	2,265	21.3	2,090	19	-7.7	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	1,535	14.4	1,740	15.8	13.4	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	5,680	53.4	5,930	53.9	4.4	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	1,195	11.2	1,210	11	1.3	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	5,200	48.9	5,375	48.9	3.4	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	410	3.9	325	3	-20.7	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	370	3.5	390	3.5	5.4	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	350	3.3	350	3.2	0	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	385	3.6	385	3.5	0	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	365	3.4	460	4.2	26	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	475	4.5	375	3.4	-21.1	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	500	4.7	485	4.4	-3	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	470	4.4	500	4.5	6.4	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	380	3.6	445	4	17.1	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	280	2.6	365	3.3	30.4	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	235	2.2	285	2.6	21.3	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	250	2.3	225	2	-10	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	200	1.9	230	2.1	15	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	210	2	170	1.5	-19	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	170	1.6	165	1.5	-2.9	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	80	0.8	130	1.2	62.5	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	55	0.5	55	0.5	0	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	35	0.3	25	0.2	-28.6	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	5,440	51.1	5,620	51.1	3.3	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	415	3.9	300	2.7	-27.7	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	345	3.2	350	3.2	1.4	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	375	3.5	375	3.4	0	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	345	3.2	420	3.8	21.7	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	440	4.1	475	4.3	8	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	520	4.9	435	4	-16.3	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	515	4.8	520	4.7	1	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	480	4.5	505	4.6	5.2	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	345	3.2	460	4.2	33.3	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	300	2.8	335	3	11.7	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	240	2.3	305	2.8	27.1	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	235	2.2	235	2.1	0	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	255	2.4	225	2	-11.8	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	215	2	205	1.9	-4.7	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	185	1.7	195	1.8	5.4	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	115	1.1	135	1.2	17.4	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	75	0.7	65	0.6	-13.3	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	55	0.5	65	0.6	18.2	24,985	1

These profiles were developed to help government and community agencies with their local planning, by providing socio-economic data at a meaningful geographic area. Not all people define "neighbourhoods" the same way. For the purposes of statistical reporting however, these neighbourhoods were defined based on Statistics Canada census tracts. Census tracts include several city blocks and have on average about 4,000 people. Most service agencies have service areas that are defined by main streets, former municipal boundaries, or natural boundaries such as rivers. These service areas include several census tracts. It is not uncommon for service areas of community agencies to overlap. Choices about neighbourhood boundaries were made to make the data in the profiles useful to as many users as possible, and are not intended to be statements or judgements about where a neighbourhood starts or ends. The boundaries for these neighbourhoods were developed using the following criteria:

- 1) originally based on a Urban Development Services Residential Communities map, based on planning areas in former municipalities, and existing Public Health neighbourhood planning areas;
- 2) no neighbourhood be comprised of a single census tract;
- 3) minimum neighbourhood population of at least 7,000-10,000;
- 4) where census tracts were combined to meet criteria 2 or 3 above, they were joined with the most similar adjacent area according to % of the population living in low income households;
- 5) respecting existing boundaries such as service boundaries of community agencies, natural boundaries (rivers), and man-made boundaries (streets, highways, etc.);
- 6) maintaining neighbourhood areas small enough for service organizations to combine them to fit within their service area; and
- 7) the final number of neighbourhood areas be "manageable" for the purposes of data presentation and reporting.