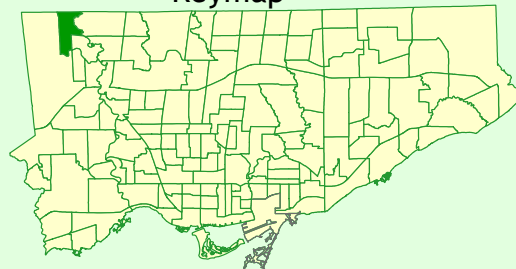


Keymap

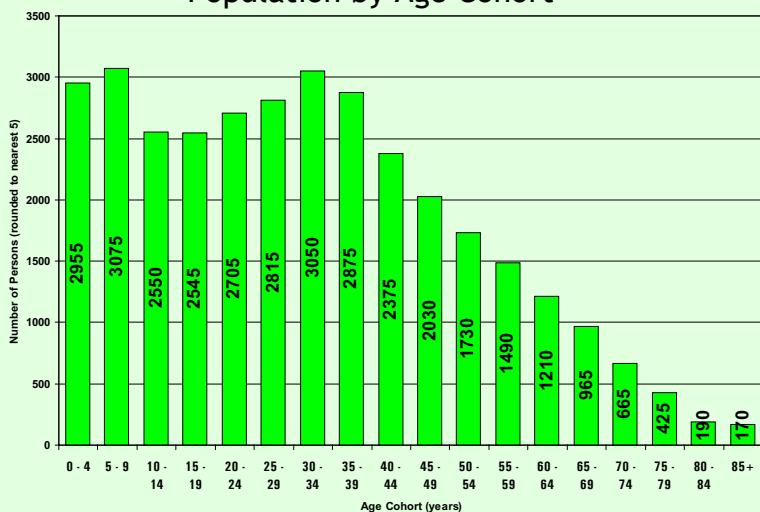


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

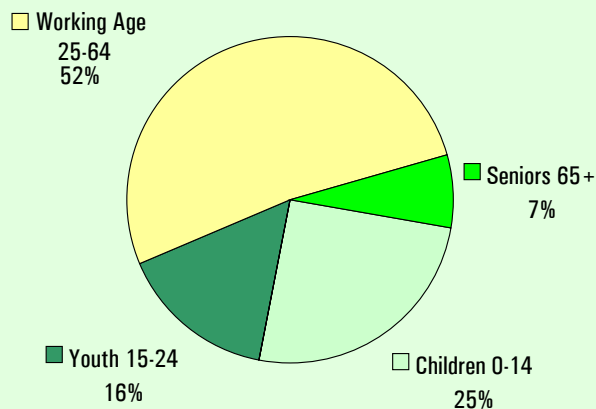
- % of Children (0-4): HIGHER\*\*
- % of Children (5-14): HIGHER\*
- % of Youth (15-24): HIGHER\*
- % of Seniors (65+): LOWER\*
- Dependency Ratio: HIGHER (48.2%)
- Total Population Change: LOWER\*

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	33,060	100	33,775	100	2.2	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	8,510	25.7	8,580	25.4	0.8	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	5,340	16.2	5,250	15.5	-1.7	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	17,210	52.1	17,575	52	2.1	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	1,995	6	2,415	7.2	21.1	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	16,190	49	16,645	49.3	2.8	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	1,705	5.2	1,520	4.5	-10.9	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	1,405	4.2	1,555	4.6	10.7	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	1,290	3.9	1,335	4	3.5	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	1,280	3.9	1,305	3.9	2	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	1,350	4.1	1,310	3.9	-3	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	1,515	4.6	1,370	4.1	-9.6	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	1,570	4.7	1,455	4.3	-7.3	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	1,350	4.1	1,395	4.1	3.3	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	1,035	3.1	1,210	3.6	16.9	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	900	2.7	975	2.9	8.3	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	735	2.2	820	2.4	11.6	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	620	1.9	695	2.1	12.1	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	540	1.6	555	1.6	2.8	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	420	1.3	465	1.4	10.7	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	245	0.7	355	1.1	44.9	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	125	0.4	190	0.6	52	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	70	0.2	75	0.2	7.1	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	45	0.1	55	0.2	22.2	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	16,865	51	17,130	50.7	1.6	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	1,605	4.9	1,435	4.2	-10.6	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	1,310	4	1,520	4.5	16	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	1,195	3.6	1,215	3.6	1.7	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	1,275	3.9	1,240	3.7	-2.7	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	1,435	4.3	1,395	4.1	-2.8	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	1,705	5.2	1,445	4.3	-15.2	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	1,675	5.1	1,595	4.7	-4.8	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	1,330	4	1,480	4.4	11.3	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	1,115	3.4	1,165	3.4	4.5	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	985	3	1,055	3.1	7.1	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	875	2.6	910	2.7	4	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	695	2.1	795	2.4	14.4	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	565	1.7	655	1.9	15.9	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	400	1.2	500	1.5	25	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	305	0.9	310	0.9	1.6	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	170	0.5	235	0.7	38.2	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	105	0.3	115	0.3	9.5	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	110	0.3	115	0.3	4.5	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.