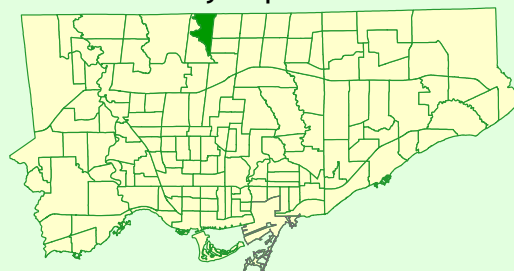


Keymap

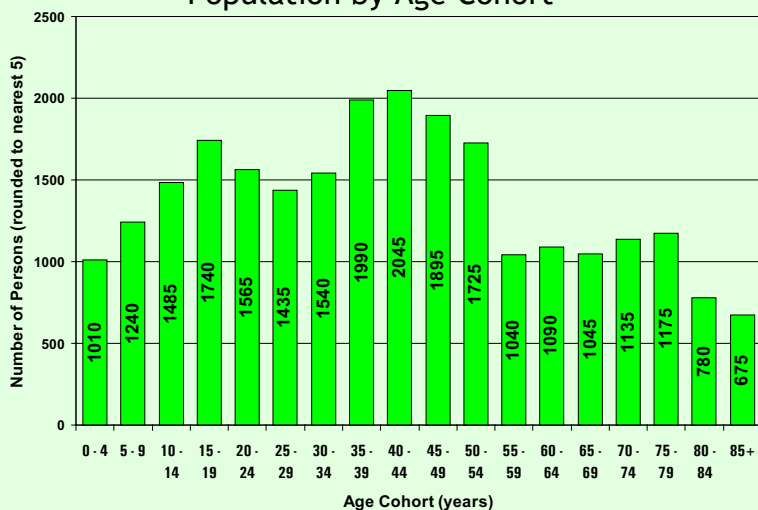


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

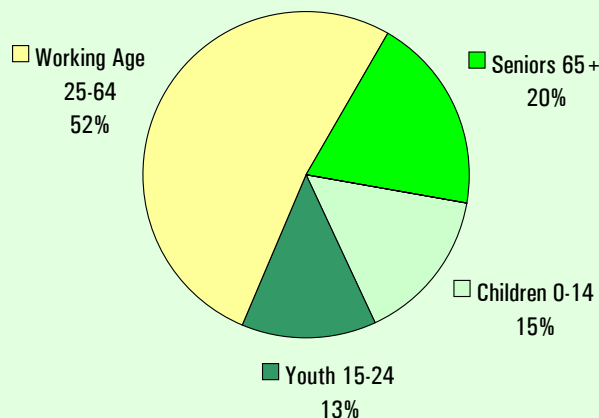
- % of Children (0-4): LOWER*
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER
- % of Youth (15-24): HIGHER
- % of Seniors (65+): HIGHER*
- Dependency Ratio: HIGHER (53.2%)
- Total Population Change: LOWER**

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	25,020	100	24,590	100	-1.7	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	4,275	17.1	3,735	15.2	-12.6	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	3,065	12.3	3,305	13.4	7.8	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	12,755	51	12,760	51.9	0	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	4,945	19.8	4,810	19.6	-2.7	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	11,730	46.9	11,605	47.2	-1.1	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	675	2.7	510	2.1	-24.4	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	715	2.9	660	2.7	-7.7	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	895	3.6	770	3.1	-14	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	850	3.4	930	3.8	9.4	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	755	3	800	3.3	6	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	730	2.9	720	2.9	-1.4	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	855	3.4	735	3	-14	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	895	3.6	955	3.9	6.7	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	935	3.7	985	4	5.3	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	960	3.8	920	3.7	-4.2	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	520	2.1	805	3.3	54.8	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	505	2	440	1.8	-12.9	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	455	1.8	480	2	5.5	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	515	2.1	430	1.7	-16.5	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	515	2.1	440	1.8	-14.6	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	445	1.8	435	1.8	-2.2	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	320	1.3	320	1.3	0	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	200	0.8	285	1.2	42.5	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	13,290	53.1	12,985	52.8	-2.3	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	610	2.4	500	2	-18	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	615	2.5	580	2.4	-5.7	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	765	3.1	715	2.9	-6.5	68,265	2.8
F 15 -19 years	775	3.1	810	3.3	4.5	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	685	2.7	765	3.1	11.7	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	830	3.3	715	2.9	-13.9	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	995	4	805	3.3	-19.1	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	1,025	4.1	1,035	4.2	1	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	1,085	4.3	1,060	4.3	-2.3	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	1,055	4.2	975	4	-7.6	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	670	2.7	920	3.7	37.3	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	605	2.4	600	2.4	-0.8	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	635	2.5	610	2.5	-3.9	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	740	3	615	2.5	-16.9	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	815	3.3	695	2.8	-14.7	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	640	2.6	740	3	15.6	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	480	1.9	460	1.9	-4.2	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	275	1.1	390	1.6	41.8	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.