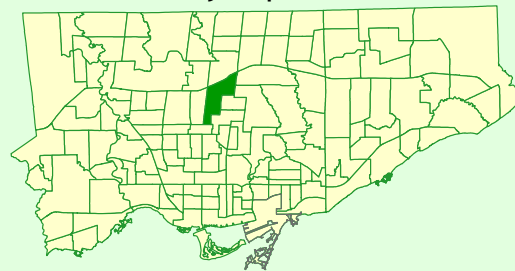




Keymap

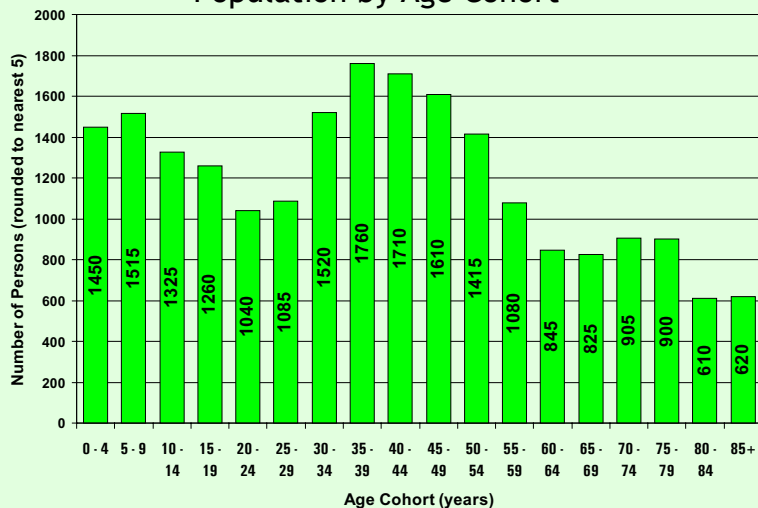


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

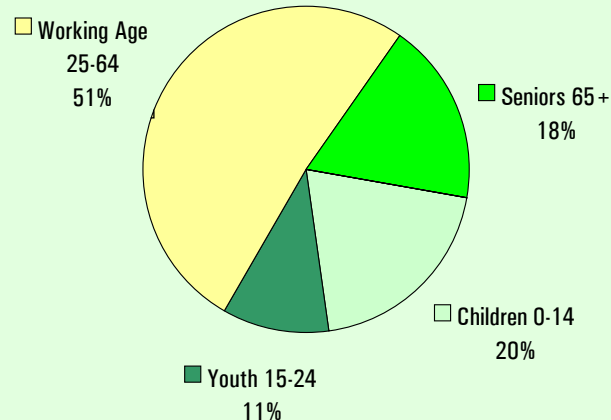
- % of Children (0-4): HIGHER
- % of Children (5-14): HIGHER
- % of Youth (15-24): LOWER
- % of Seniors (65+): HIGHER*
- Dependency Ratio: HIGHER* (61.2%)
- Total Population Change: HIGHER**

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



2001

Bedford Park-Nortown Social Profile #1 - Age and Gender Neighbourhoods

Age Group	1996		2001		% Change 1996-2001	Toronto 2001	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%
Total Population	20,110	100	21,475	100	6.8	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	3,865	19.2	4,290	20	11	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	1,885	9.4	2,300	10.7	22	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	10,465	52	11,025	51.3	5.4	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	3,930	19.5	3,860	18	-1.8	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	9,230	45.9	9,800	45.6	6.2	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	790	3.9	725	3.4	-8.2	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	660	3.3	805	3.7	22	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	540	2.7	660	3.1	22.2	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	475	2.4	565	2.6	18.9	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	435	2.2	515	2.4	18.4	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	620	3.1	470	2.2	-24.2	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	770	3.8	645	3	-16.2	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	785	3.9	835	3.9	6.4	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	690	3.4	805	3.7	16.7	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	670	3.3	730	3.4	9	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	505	2.5	665	3.1	31.7	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	410	2	485	2.3	18.3	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	380	1.9	390	1.8	2.6	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	405	2	360	1.7	-11.1	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	395	2	375	1.7	-5.1	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	305	1.5	340	1.6	11.5	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	230	1.1	220	1	-4.3	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	180	0.9	210	1	16.7	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	10,875	54.1	11,675	54.4	7.4	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	695	3.5	725	3.4	4.3	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	605	3	710	3.3	17.4	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	575	2.9	665	3.1	15.7	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	510	2.5	695	3.2	36.3	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	465	2.3	525	2.4	12.9	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	730	3.6	615	2.9	-15.8	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	885	4.4	875	4.1	-1.1	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	895	4.5	925	4.3	3.4	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	865	4.3	905	4.2	4.6	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	745	3.7	880	4.1	18.1	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	585	2.9	750	3.5	28.2	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	480	2.4	595	2.8	24	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	450	2.2	455	2.1	1.1	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	560	2.8	465	2.2	-17	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	600	3	530	2.5	-11.7	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	485	2.4	560	2.6	15.5	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	415	2.1	390	1.8	-6	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	355	1.8	410	1.9	15.5	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.