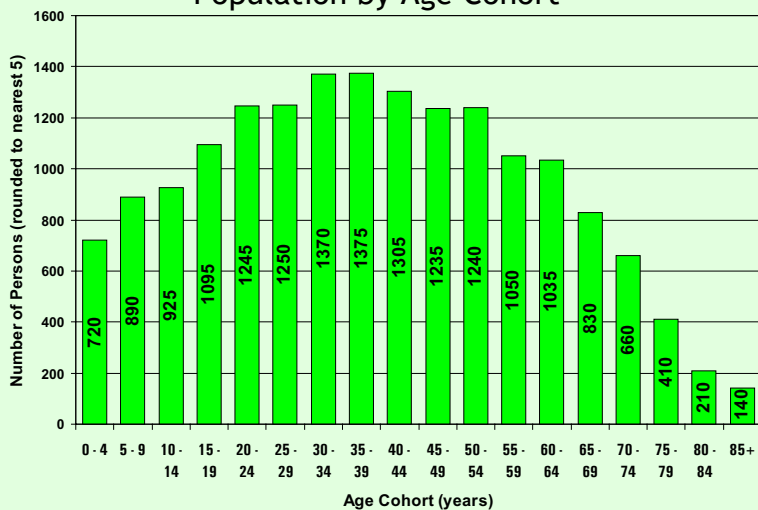


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

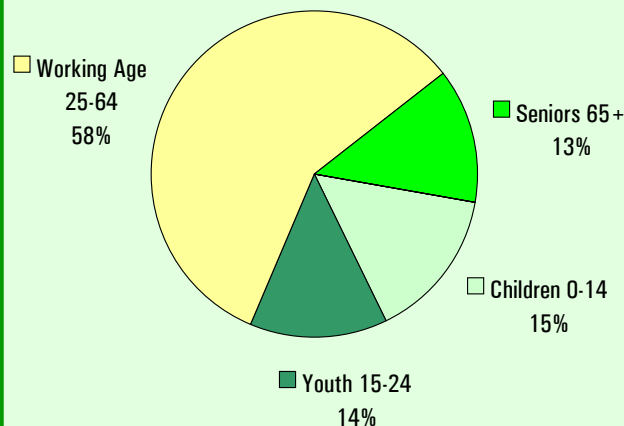
- % of Children (0-4): LOWER*
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER
- % of Youth (15-24): HIGHER
- % of Seniors (65+): SAME
- Dependency Ratio: LOWER (39.2%)
- Total Population Change: LOWER**

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	17,265	100	16,995	100	-1.6	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	2,780	16.1	2,535	14.9	-8.8	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	2,625	15.2	2,340	13.8	-10.9	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	9,960	57.7	9,860	58	-1	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	1,865	10.8	2,250	13.2	20.6	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	8,360	48.4	8,375	49.3	0.2	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	430	2.5	370	2.2	-14	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	470	2.7	475	2.8	1.1	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	555	3.2	500	2.9	-9.9	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	605	3.5	615	3.6	1.7	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	695	4	635	3.7	-8.6	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	730	4.2	635	3.7	-13	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	705	4.1	670	3.9	-5	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	585	3.4	695	4.1	18.8	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	560	3.2	600	3.5	7.1	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	600	3.5	570	3.4	-5	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	535	3.1	570	3.4	6.5	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	530	3.1	470	2.8	-11.3	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	475	2.8	490	2.9	3.2	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	400	2.3	405	2.4	1.3	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	240	1.4	340	2	41.7	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	120	0.7	180	1.1	50	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	70	0.4	105	0.6	50	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	35	0.2	45	0.3	28.6	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	8,895	51.5	8,620	50.7	-3.1	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	405	2.3	350	2.1	-13.6	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	435	2.5	415	2.4	-4.6	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	485	2.8	425	2.5	-12.4	68,265	2.8
F 15 -19 years	610	3.5	480	2.8	-21.3	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	715	4.1	610	3.6	-14.7	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	765	4.4	615	3.6	-19.6	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	670	3.9	700	4.1	4.5	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	655	3.8	680	4	3.8	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	690	4	705	4.1	2.2	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	740	4.3	665	3.9	-10.1	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	650	3.8	670	3.9	3.1	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	580	3.4	580	3.4	0	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	490	2.8	545	3.2	11.2	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	380	2.2	425	2.5	11.8	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	285	1.7	320	1.9	12.3	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	150	0.9	230	1.4	53.3	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	115	0.7	105	0.6	-8.7	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	70	0.4	95	0.6	35.7	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.