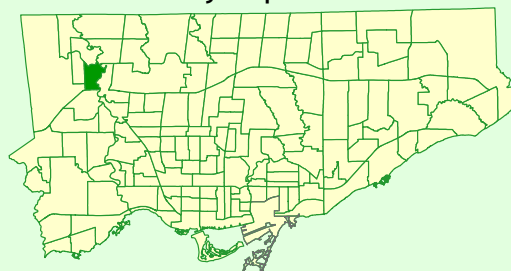




Keymap



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

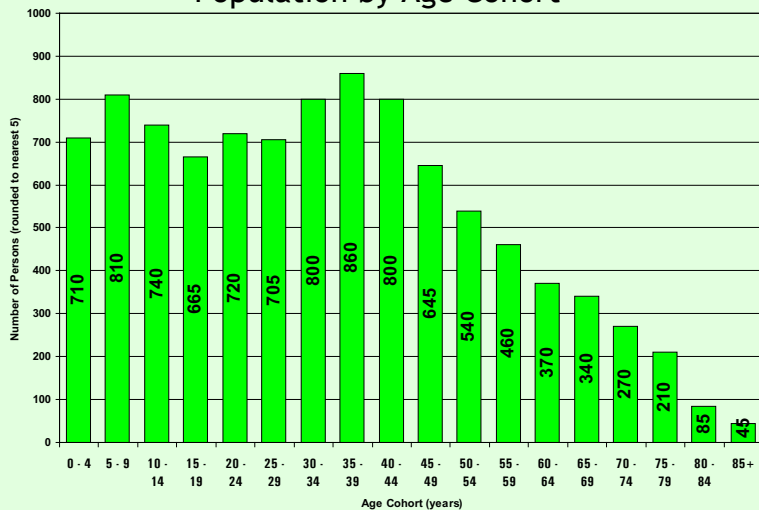
% of Seniors (65+): LOWER*

Dependency Ratio: HIGHER (48.9%)

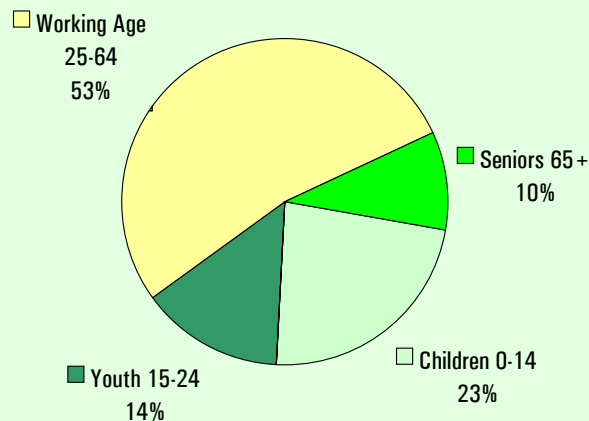
Total Population Change: LOWER**

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	10,270	100	9,755	100	-5	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	2,555	24.9	2,260	23.2	-11.5	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	1,535	14.9	1,385	14.2	-9.8	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	5,380	52.4	5,180	53.1	-3.7	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	805	7.8	950	9.7	18	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	4,990	48.6	4,740	48.6	-5	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	520	5.1	355	3.6	-31.7	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	465	4.5	420	4.3	-9.7	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	335	3.3	395	4	17.9	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	380	3.7	335	3.4	-11.8	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	375	3.7	355	3.6	-5.3	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	440	4.3	320	3.3	-27.3	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	485	4.7	375	3.8	-22.7	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	470	4.6	425	4.4	-9.6	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	305	3	400	4.1	31.1	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	255	2.5	290	3	13.7	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	220	2.1	245	2.5	11.4	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	190	1.9	230	2.4	21.1	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	185	1.8	180	1.8	-2.7	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	150	1.5	170	1.7	13.3	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	110	1.1	110	1.1	0	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	65	0.6	85	0.9	30.8	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	20	0.2	40	0.4	100	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	15	0.1	15	0.2	0	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	5,270	51.3	5,015	51.4	-4.8	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	485	4.7	355	3.6	-26.8	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	390	3.8	390	4	0	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	360	3.5	345	3.5	-4.2	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	375	3.7	330	3.4	-12	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	405	3.9	365	3.7	-9.9	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	510	5	385	3.9	-24.5	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	485	4.7	425	4.4	-12.4	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	470	4.6	435	4.5	-7.4	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	375	3.7	400	4.1	6.7	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	305	3	355	3.6	16.4	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	230	2.2	295	3	28.3	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	235	2.3	230	2.4	-2.1	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	220	2.1	190	1.9	-13.6	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	185	1.8	170	1.7	-8.1	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	145	1.4	160	1.6	10.3	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	55	0.5	125	1.3	127.3	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	35	0.3	45	0.5	28.6	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	25	0.2	30	0.3	20	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.