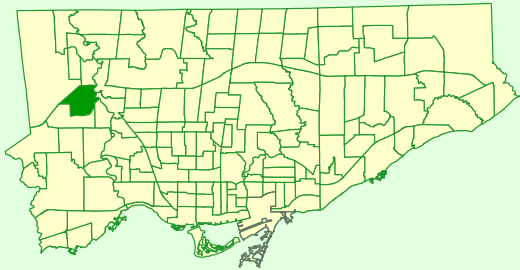




Keymap

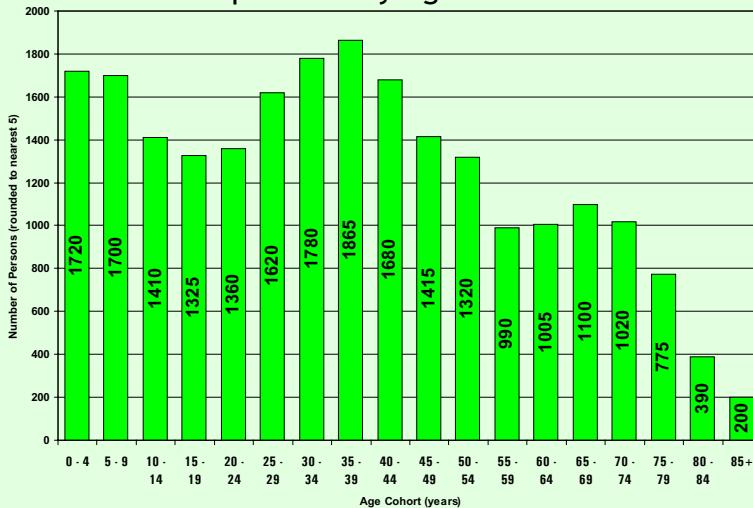


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

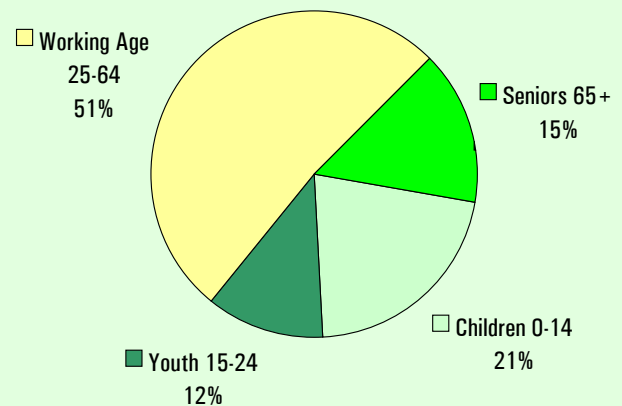
% of Children (0-4): HIGHER*
 % of Children (5-14): HIGHER
 % of Youth (15-24): LOWER
 % of Seniors (65+): HIGHER
 Dependency Ratio: HIGHER* (57.9%)
 Total Population Change: LOWER**

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	22,670	100	22,635	100	-0.2	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	4,995	22	4,830	21.3	-3.3	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	2,770	12.2	2,685	11.9	-3.1	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	11,825	52.2	11,675	51.6	-1.3	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	3,085	13.6	3,485	15.4	13	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	10,845	47.8	10,900	48.2	0.5	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	1,055	4.7	925	4.1	-12.3	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	810	3.6	905	4	11.7	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	685	3	700	3.1	2.2	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	665	2.9	690	3	3.8	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	730	3.2	665	2.9	-8.9	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	845	3.7	765	3.4	-9.5	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	955	4.2	820	3.6	-14.1	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	900	4	890	3.9	-1.1	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	680	3	865	3.8	27.2	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	620	2.7	665	2.9	7.3	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	500	2.2	610	2.7	22	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	480	2.1	465	2.1	-3.1	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	570	2.5	455	2	-20.2	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	515	2.3	500	2.2	-2.9	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	430	1.9	440	1.9	2.3	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	255	1.1	330	1.5	29.4	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	110	0.5	175	0.8	59.1	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	60	0.3	75	0.3	25	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	11,810	52.1	11,735	51.8	-0.6	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	945	4.2	795	3.5	-15.9	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	830	3.7	795	3.5	-4.2	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	670	3	710	3.1	6	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	595	2.6	635	2.8	6.7	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	780	3.4	695	3.1	-10.9	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	1,035	4.6	855	3.8	-17.4	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	1,035	4.6	960	4.2	-7.2	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	920	4.1	975	4.3	6	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	760	3.4	815	3.6	7.2	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	730	3.2	750	3.3	2.7	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	580	2.6	710	3.1	22.4	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	585	2.6	525	2.3	-10.3	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	630	2.8	550	2.4	-12.7	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	635	2.8	600	2.7	-5.5	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	525	2.3	580	2.6	10.5	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	295	1.3	445	2	50.8	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	165	0.7	215	0.9	30.3	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	95	0.4	125	0.6	31.6	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.