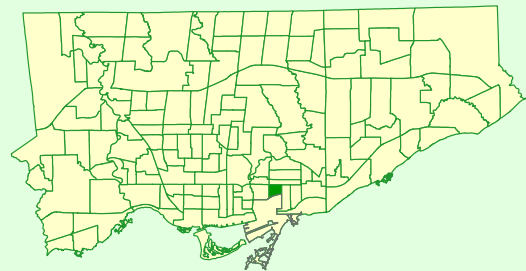




Keymap

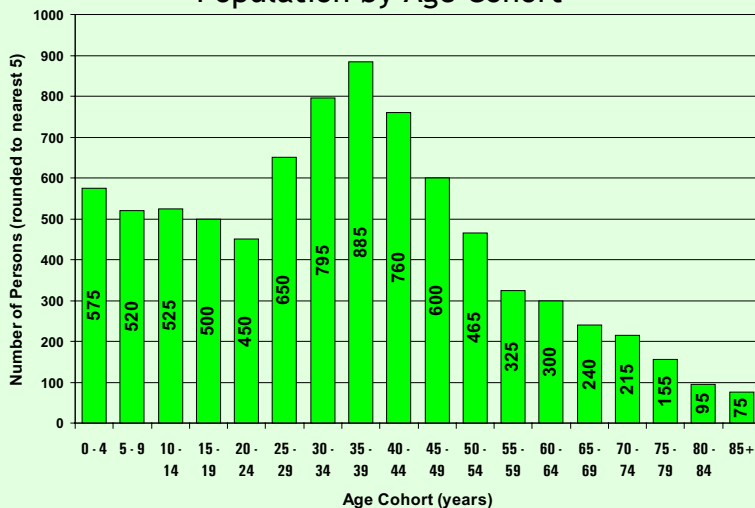


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

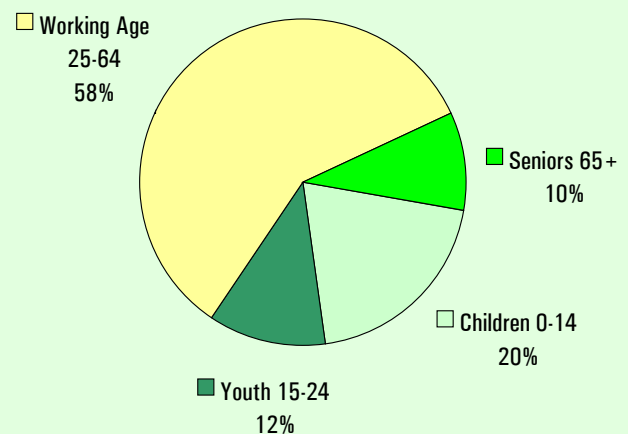
- % of Children (0-4): HIGHER*
- % of Children (5-14): HIGHER
- % of Youth (15-24): SAME
- % of Seniors (65+): LOWER*
- Dependency Ratio: LOWER (41.9%)
- Total Population Change: LOWER**

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	8,260	100	8,135	100	-1.5	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	1,660	20.1	1,620	19.9	-2.4	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	1,040	12.6	950	11.7	-8.7	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	4,725	57.2	4,780	58.8	1.2	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	830	10	780	9.6	-6	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	4,070	49.3	3,915	48.1	-3.8	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	325	3.9	285	3.5	-12.3	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	285	3.5	265	3.3	-7	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	260	3.1	280	3.4	7.7	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	250	3	265	3.3	6	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	305	3.7	220	2.7	-27.9	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	345	4.2	320	3.9	-7.2	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	460	5.6	350	4.3	-23.9	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	440	5.3	435	5.3	-1.1	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	315	3.8	370	4.5	17.5	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	270	3.3	280	3.4	3.7	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	165	2	210	2.6	27.3	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	165	2	150	1.8	-9.1	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	150	1.8	150	1.8	0	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	135	1.6	120	1.5	-11.1	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	95	1.2	100	1.2	5.3	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	50	0.6	70	0.9	40	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	35	0.4	35	0.4	0	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	15	0.2	15	0.2	0	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	4,190	50.7	4,220	51.9	0.7	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	290	3.5	290	3.6	0	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	265	3.2	255	3.1	-3.8	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	235	2.8	245	3	4.3	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	215	2.6	235	2.9	9.3	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	270	3.3	230	2.8	-14.8	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	360	4.4	330	4.1	-8.3	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	470	5.7	445	5.5	-5.3	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	450	5.4	450	5.5	0	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	345	4.2	390	4.8	13	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	300	3.6	320	3.9	6.7	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	200	2.4	255	3.1	27.5	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	155	1.9	175	2.2	12.9	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	135	1.6	150	1.8	11.1	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	145	1.8	120	1.5	-17.2	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	120	1.5	115	1.4	-4.2	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	100	1.2	85	1	-15	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	80	1	60	0.7	-25	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	55	0.7	60	0.7	9.1	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.