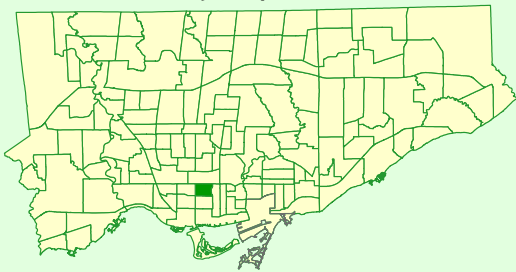


Keymap

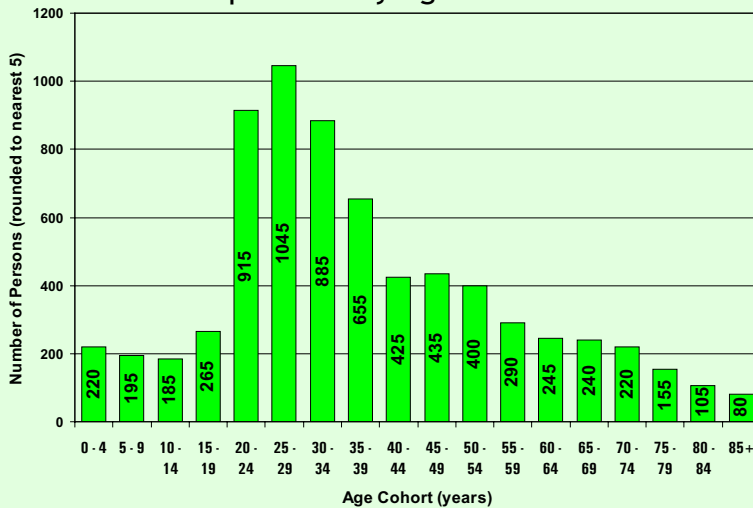


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

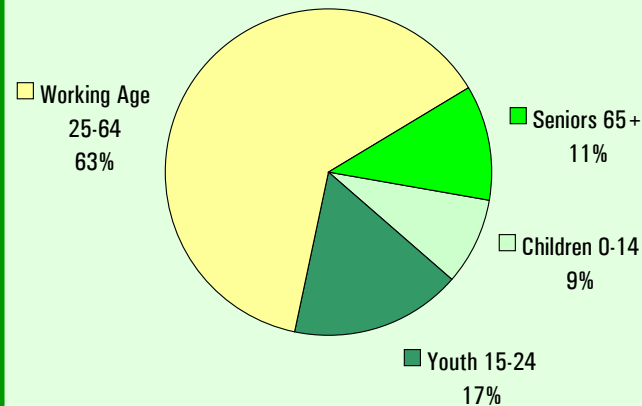
- % of Children (0-4): LOWER\*
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER\*\*
- % of Youth (15-24): HIGHER\*
- % of Seniors (65+): LOWER
- Dependency Ratio: LOWER\* (25.2%)
- Total Population Change: HIGHER\*\*

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



## Social Profile #1 - Age and Gender Neighbourhoods

Age Group	1996		2001		% Change 1996-2001	Toronto 2001	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%
Total Population	5,905	100	6,970	100	18	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	590	10	600	8.6	1.7	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	945	16	1,180	16.9	24.9	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	3,840	65	4,380	62.8	14.1	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	525	8.9	800	11.5	52.4	337,830	13.6
<b>Total - Males</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1,196,560</b>	<b>48.2</b>
M 0 - 4 years	105	1.8	105	1.5	0	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	105	1.8	120	1.7	14.3	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	100	1.7	115	1.6	15	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	100	1.7	130	1.9	30	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	365	6.2	430	6.2	17.8	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	500	8.5	545	7.8	9	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	390	6.6	455	6.5	16.7	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	275	4.7	360	5.2	30.9	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	200	3.4	240	3.4	20	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	170	2.9	215	3.1	26.5	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	135	2.3	185	2.7	37	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	120	2	135	1.9	12.5	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	140	2.4	105	1.5	-25	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	110	1.9	125	1.8	13.6	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	70	1.2	110	1.6	57.1	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	45	0.8	60	0.9	33.3	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	30	0.5	40	0.6	33.3	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	5	0.1	25	0.4	400	11,115	0.4
<b>Total - Females</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,285,000</b>	<b>51.8</b>
F 0 - 4 years	105	1.8	115	1.6	9.5	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	80	1.4	75	1.1	-6.3	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	95	1.6	70	1	-26.3	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	120	2	135	1.9	12.5	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	360	6.1	485	7	34.7	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	565	9.6	500	7.2	-11.5	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	315	5.3	430	6.2	36.5	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	230	3.9	295	4.2	28.3	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	200	3.4	185	2.7	-7.5	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	185	3.1	220	3.2	18.9	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	155	2.6	215	3.1	38.7	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	145	2.5	155	2.2	6.9	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	115	1.9	140	2	21.7	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	85	1.4	115	1.6	35.3	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	80	1.4	110	1.6	37.5	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	35	0.6	95	1.4	171.4	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	35	0.6	65	0.9	85.7	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	30	0.5	55	0.8	83.3	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.