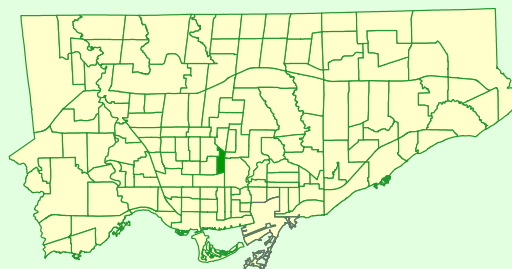


Keymap

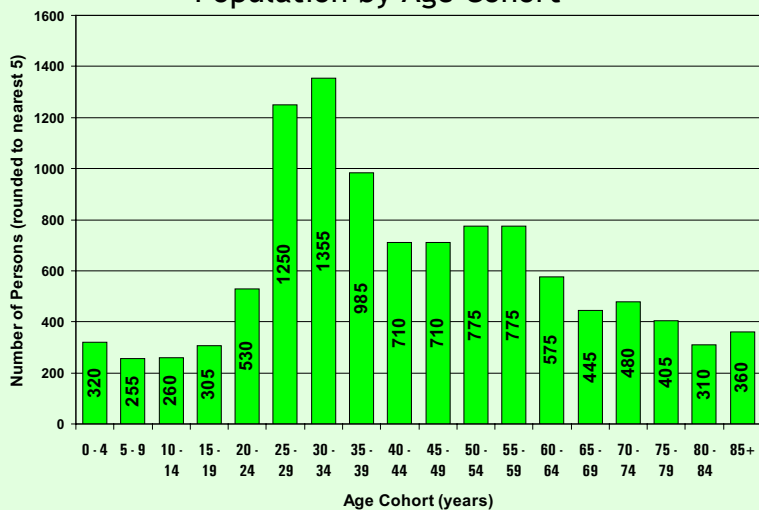


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

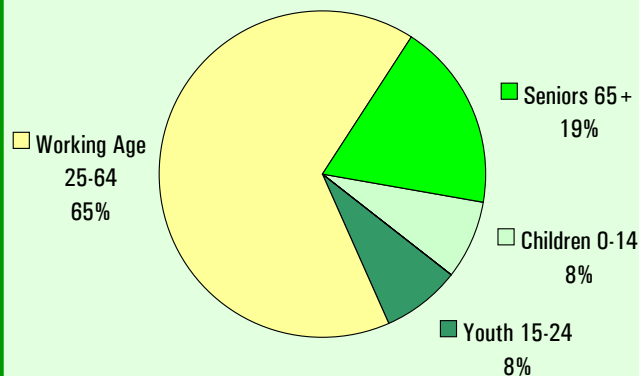
- % of Children (0-4): LOWER*
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER**
- % of Youth (15-24): LOWER*
- % of Seniors (65+): HIGHER*
- Dependency Ratio: LOWER* (35.6%)
- Total Population Change: HIGHER*

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



Age Group	1996		2001		% Change 1996-2001	Toronto 2001	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%
Total Population	10,200	100	10,770	100	5.6	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	770	7.5	835	7.8	8.4	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	770	7.5	835	7.8	8.4	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	6,840	67.1	7,135	66.2	4.3	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	1,815	17.8	2,000	18.6	10.2	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	4,545	44.6	4,765	44.2	4.8	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	155	1.5	165	1.5	6.5	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	130	1.3	125	1.2	-3.8	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	120	1.2	140	1.3	16.7	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	130	1.3	170	1.6	30.8	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	235	2.3	230	2.1	-2.1	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	615	6	510	4.7	-17.1	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	660	6.5	635	5.9	-3.8	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	430	4.2	490	4.5	14	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	325	3.2	315	2.9	-3.1	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	320	3.1	305	2.8	-4.7	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	330	3.2	330	3.1	0	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	250	2.5	350	3.2	40	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	205	2	240	2.2	17.1	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	210	2.1	180	1.7	-14.3	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	175	1.7	205	1.9	17.1	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	95	0.9	160	1.5	68.4	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	100	1	90	0.8	-10	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	70	0.7	115	1.1	64.3	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	5,660	55.5	6,005	55.8	6.1	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	160	1.6	155	1.4	-3.1	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	115	1.1	130	1.2	13	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	90	0.9	120	1.1	33.3	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	100	1	135	1.3	35	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	305	3	300	2.8	-1.6	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	770	7.5	740	6.9	-3.9	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	705	6.9	720	6.7	2.1	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	435	4.3	495	4.6	13.8	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	430	4.2	395	3.7	-8.1	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	425	4.2	405	3.8	-4.7	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	370	3.6	445	4.1	20.3	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	320	3.1	425	3.9	32.8	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	250	2.5	335	3.1	34	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	290	2.8	265	2.5	-8.6	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	240	2.4	275	2.6	14.6	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	235	2.3	245	2.3	4.3	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	205	2	220	2	7.3	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	195	1.9	245	2.3	25.6	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.