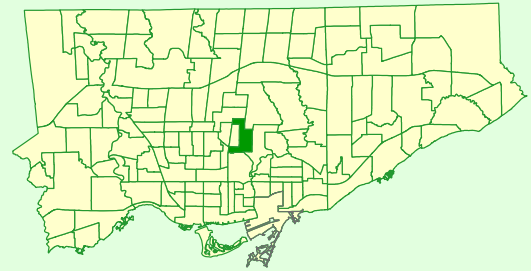


Keymap

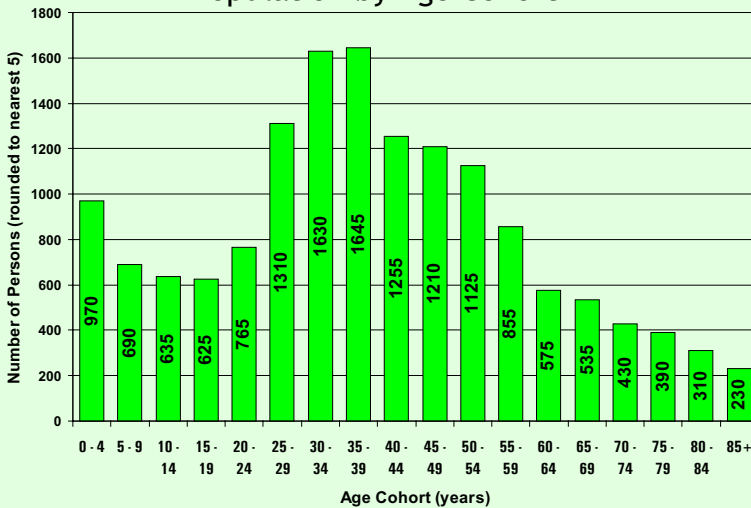


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

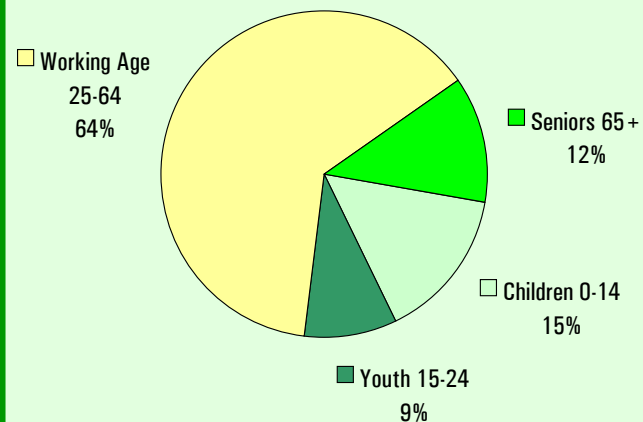
- % of Children (0-4): HIGHER
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER*
- % of Youth (15-24): LOWER*
- % of Seniors (65+): LOWER
- Dependency Ratio: LOWER (38.1%)
- Total Population Change: HIGHER

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	14,510	100	15,210	100	4.8	2,481,560	100
Children 0-14	2,050	14.1	2,295	15.1	12	433,645	17.5
Youth 15-24	1,220	8.4	1,390	9.1	13.9	308,660	12.4
Working Age 25-64	9,225	63.6	9,605	63.1	4.1	1,401,495	56.5
Seniors 65+	2,015	13.9	1,895	12.5	-6	337,830	13.6
Total - Males	6,500	44.8	6,910	45.4	6.3	1,196,560	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	470	3.2	480	3.2	2.1	73,420	3
M 5 - 9 years	330	2.3	350	2.3	6.1	77,110	3.1
M 10 - 14 years	285	2	325	2.1	14	72,380	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	250	1.7	320	2.1	28	73,610	3
M 20 - 24 years	325	2.2	380	2.5	16.9	80,820	3.3
M 25 - 29 years	650	4.5	580	3.8	-10.8	94,190	3.8
M 30 - 34 years	840	5.8	750	4.9	-10.7	105,560	4.3
M 35 - 39 years	620	4.3	775	5.1	25	113,240	4.6
M 40 - 44 years	540	3.7	595	3.9	10.2	99,925	4
M 45 - 49 years	545	3.8	515	3.4	-5.5	85,160	3.4
M 50 - 54 years	435	3	510	3.4	17.2	75,570	3
M 55 - 59 years	275	1.9	390	2.6	41.8	55,825	2.2
M 60 - 64 years	270	1.9	250	1.6	-7.4	47,555	1.9
M 65 - 69 years	205	1.4	230	1.5	12.2	44,735	1.8
M 70 - 74 years	155	1.1	175	1.2	12.9	39,685	1.6
M 75 - 79 years	130	0.9	130	0.9	0	30,010	1.2
M 80 - 84 years	100	0.7	85	0.6	-15	16,810	0.7
M 85 years and over	65	0.4	65	0.4	0	11,115	0.4
Total - Females	8,010	55.2	8,300	54.6	3.6	1,285,000	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	405	2.8	490	3.2	21	69,985	2.8
F 5 - 9 years	285	2	340	2.2	19.3	72,485	2.9
F 10 - 14 years	275	1.9	310	2	12.7	68,265	2.8
F 15 - 19 years	250	1.7	305	2	22	69,790	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	395	2.7	385	2.5	-2.5	84,440	3.4
F 25 - 29 years	780	5.4	730	4.8	-6.4	102,305	4.1
F 30 - 34 years	940	6.5	880	5.8	-6.4	111,025	4.5
F 35 - 39 years	785	5.4	870	5.7	10.8	112,965	4.6
F 40 - 44 years	700	4.8	660	4.3	-5.7	103,805	4.2
F 45 - 49 years	665	4.6	695	4.6	4.5	93,170	3.8
F 50 - 54 years	525	3.6	615	4	17.1	83,470	3.4
F 55 - 59 years	335	2.3	465	3.1	38.8	62,180	2.5
F 60 - 64 years	320	2.2	325	2.1	1.6	55,550	2.2
F 65 - 69 years	275	1.9	305	2	10.9	51,735	2.1
F 70 - 74 years	330	2.3	255	1.7	-22.7	49,120	2
F 75 - 79 years	305	2.1	260	1.7	-14.8	43,085	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	265	1.8	225	1.5	-15.1	26,550	1.1
F 85 years and over	185	1.3	165	1.1	-10.8	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.