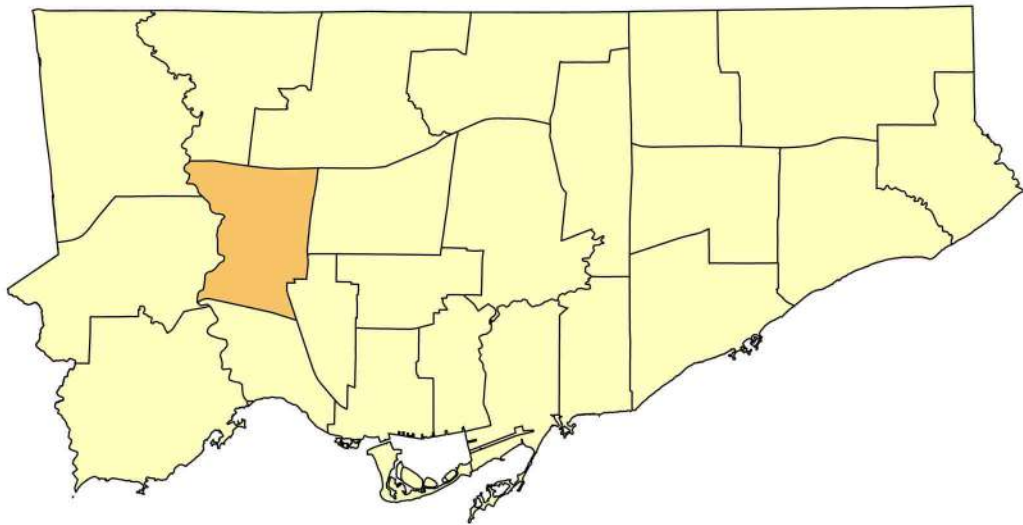


Socio-demographic profile of York South-Weston Toronto



Produced by
Social Planning Toronto, 2010

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II. York South-Weston by the Numbers

2006 Population: 114,458 ↓ .1%
 2001 Population: 114,539

Figure 1. Gender and Age Distribution

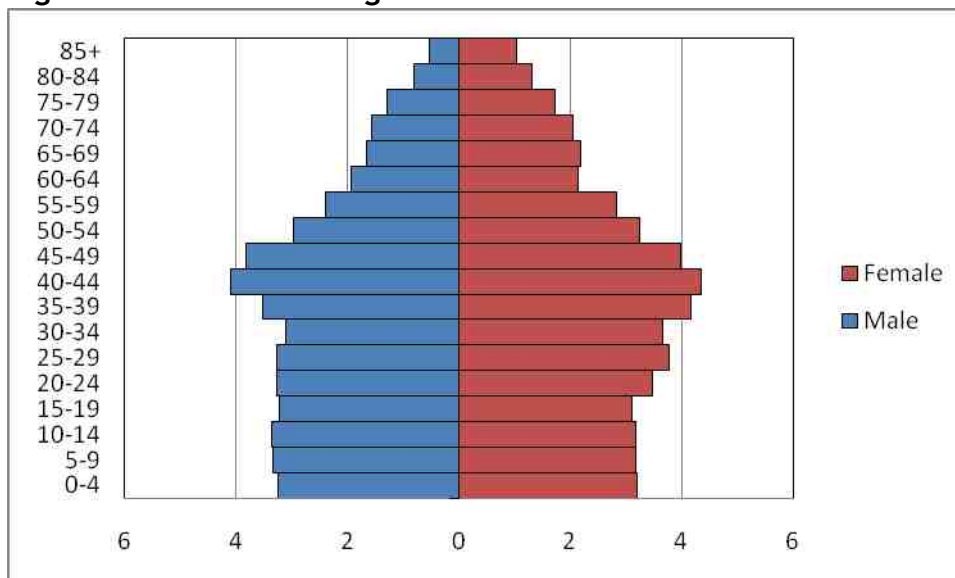
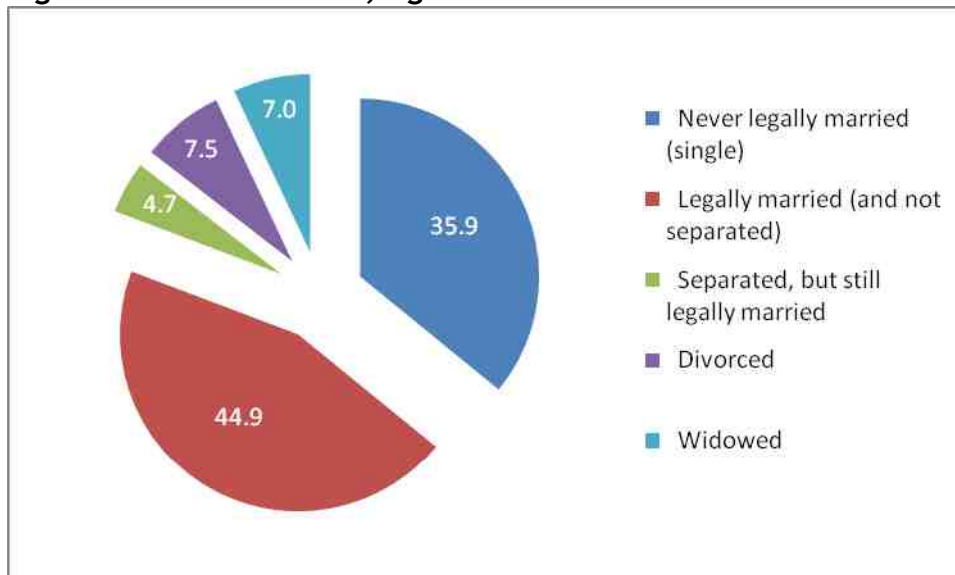


Figure 2. Marital Status, Aged 15 and Over

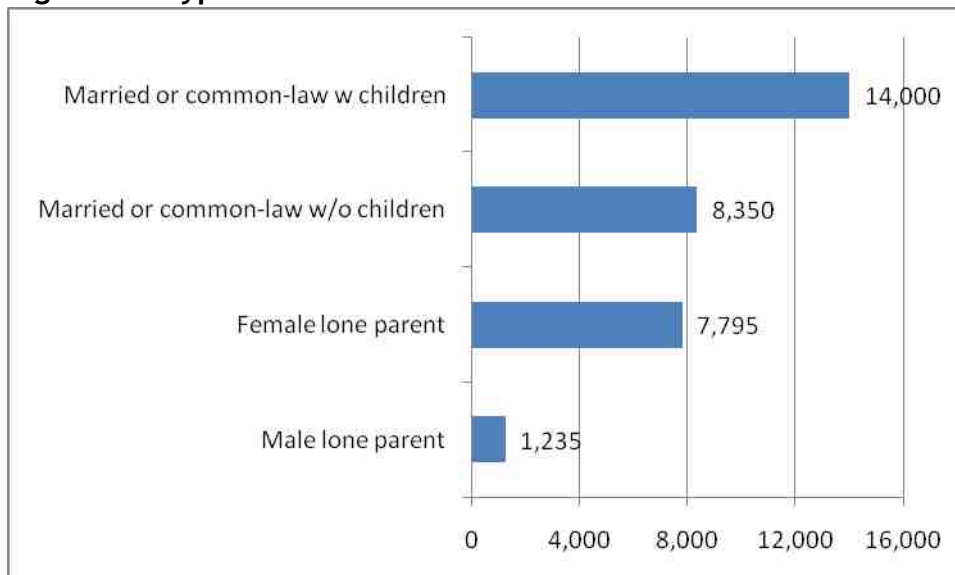


In a common-law relationship: 4,990

A census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

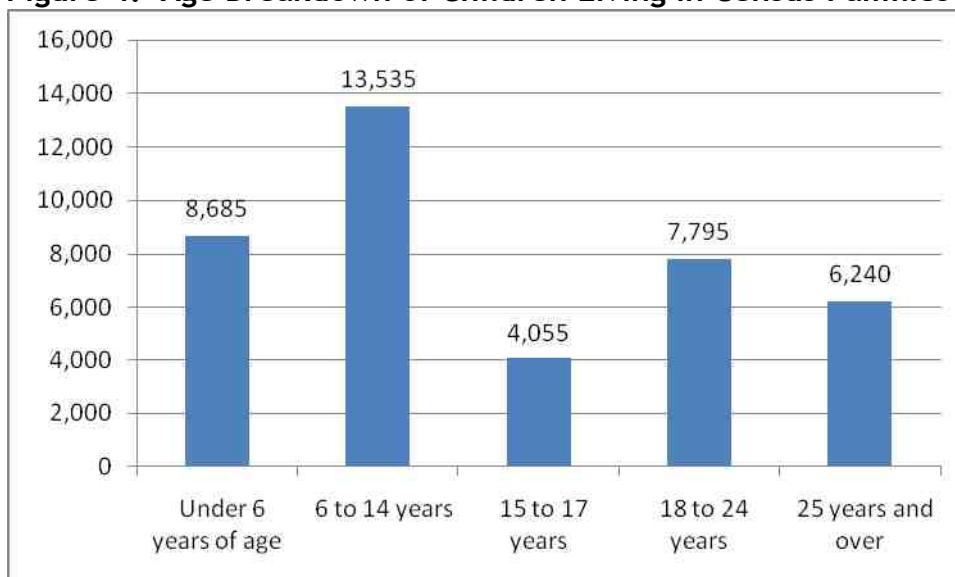
There are 31,380 census families in York South-Weston.

Figure 3. Types of Census Families



Note: Children include those 18 years and over.

Figure 4. Age Breakdown of Children Living in Census Families



Number of persons not in census families: 19,060

Figure 5. Living Arrangements of Persons Not in Census Families

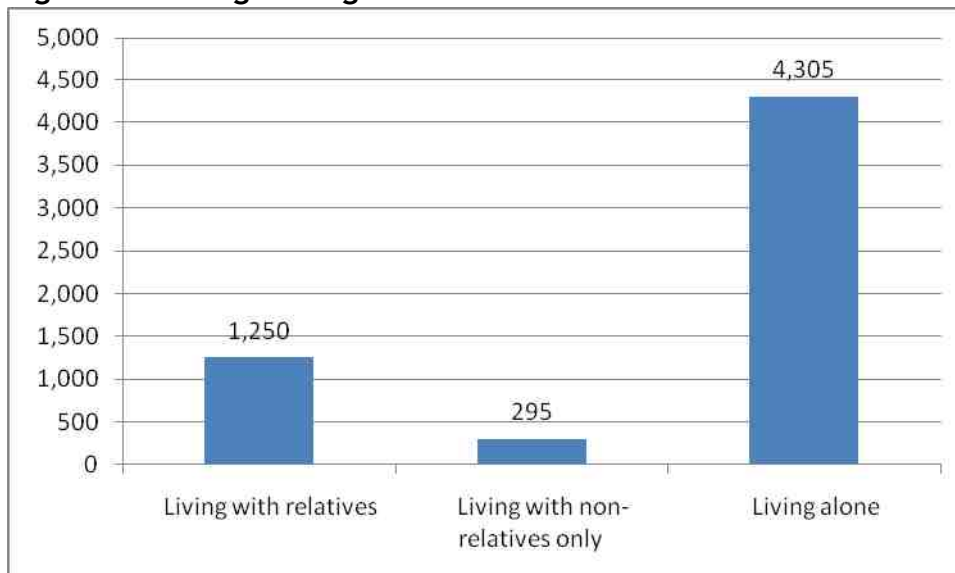


Figure 6. Housing Tenure of Occupied Private Dwellings

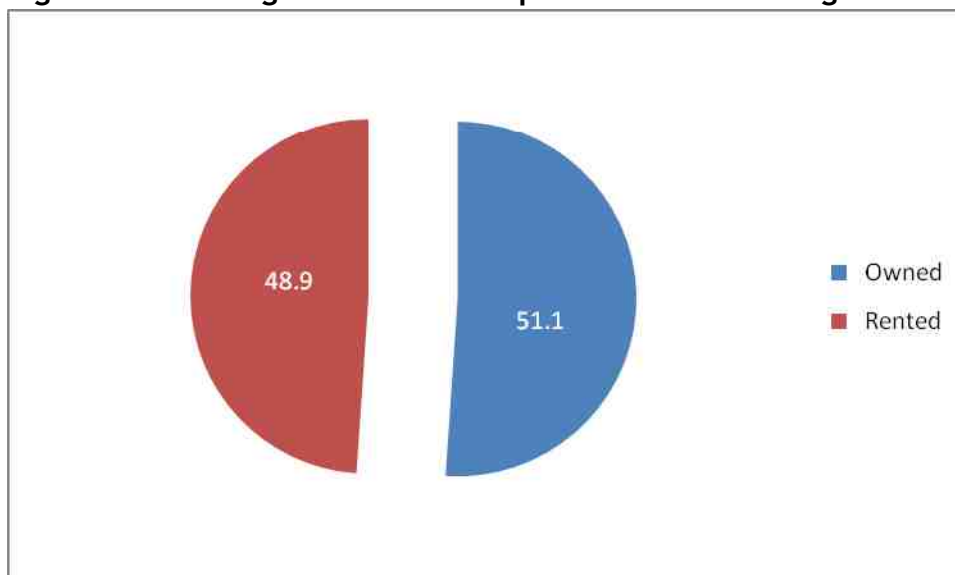
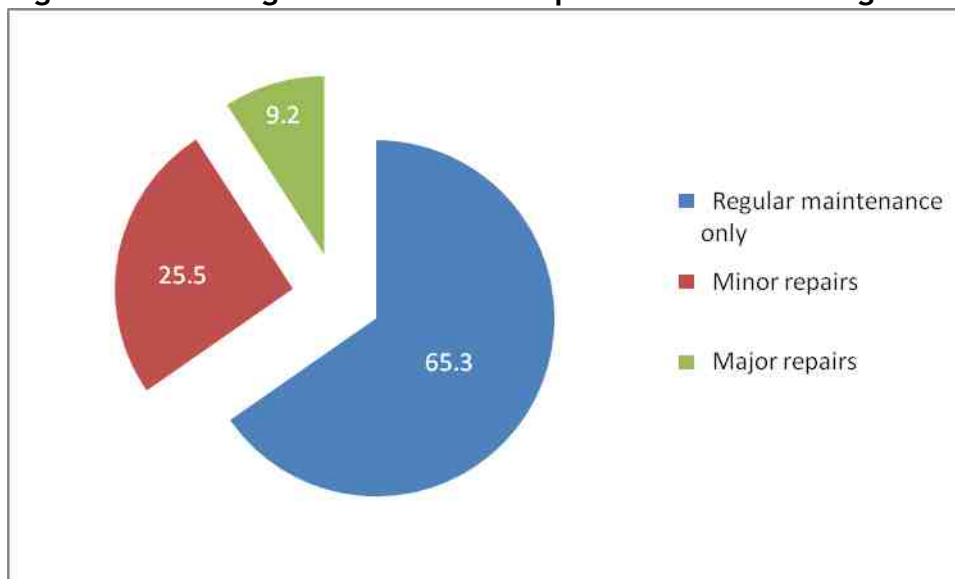


Figure 7. Housing Condition of Occupied Private Dwellings



2005 average gross rent: \$796

2005 average gross rent for one-family household without additional individuals: \$849

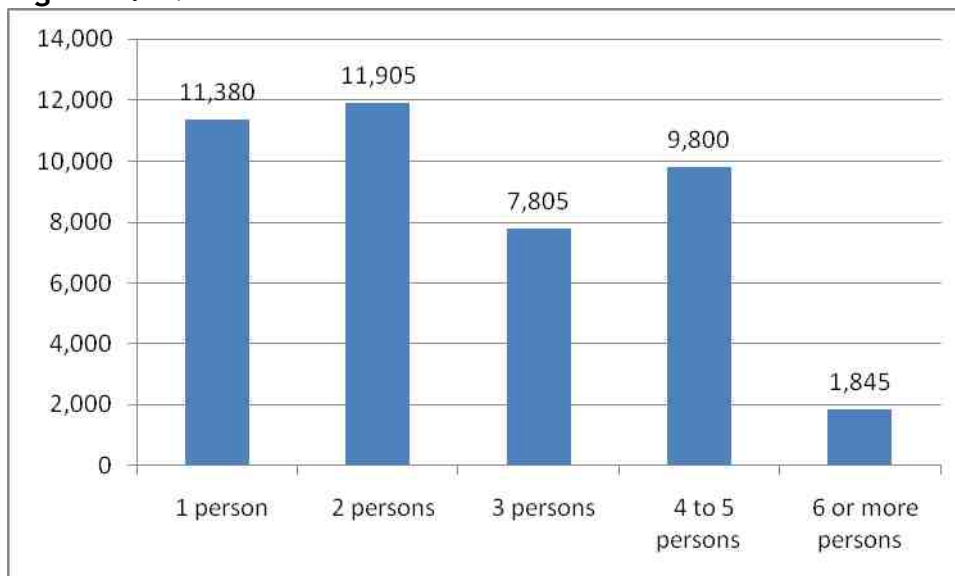
Tenant-occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent: 10,055 (48.1)

2005 average value of owned-occupied private dwellings: \$317,700

2005 average owner major payments: \$1,137

2005 average owned major payments for one-family household without additional individuals: \$1,177

Figure 8. Number of Persons In Private Households



Average number of persons in private households: 2.6

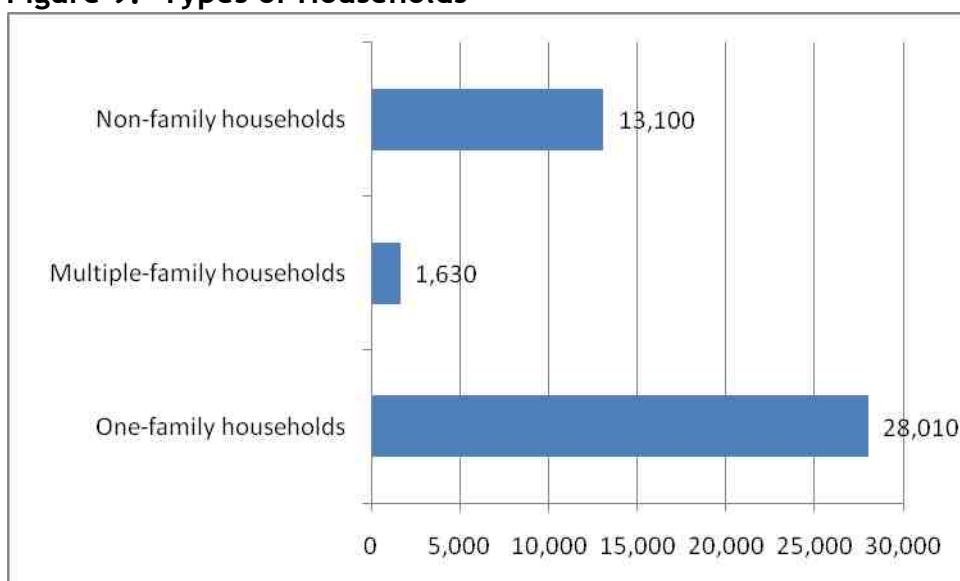
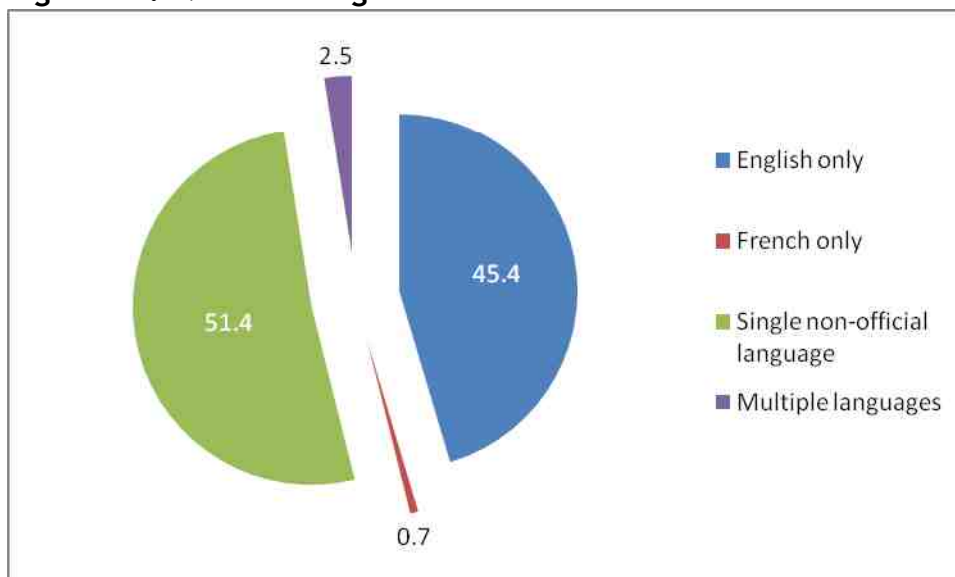
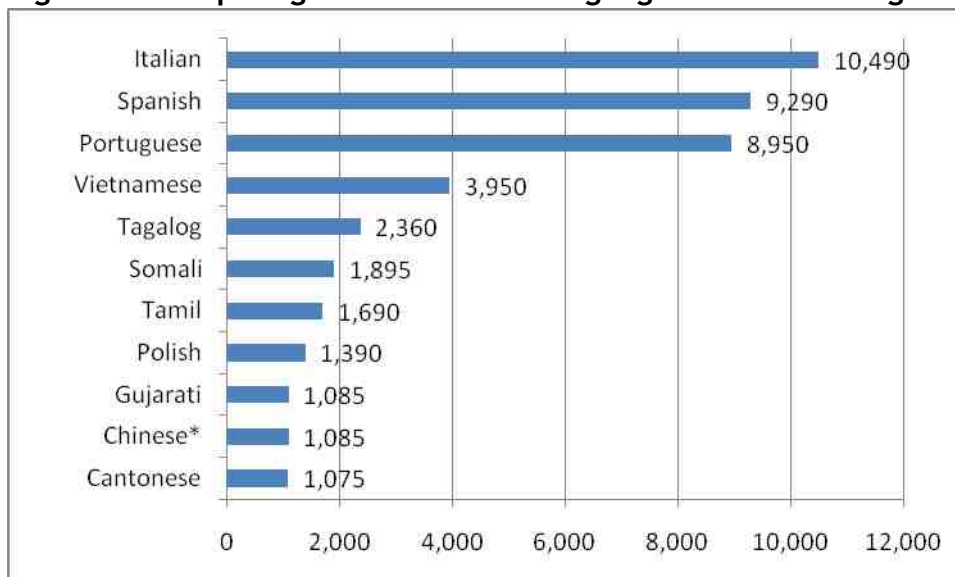
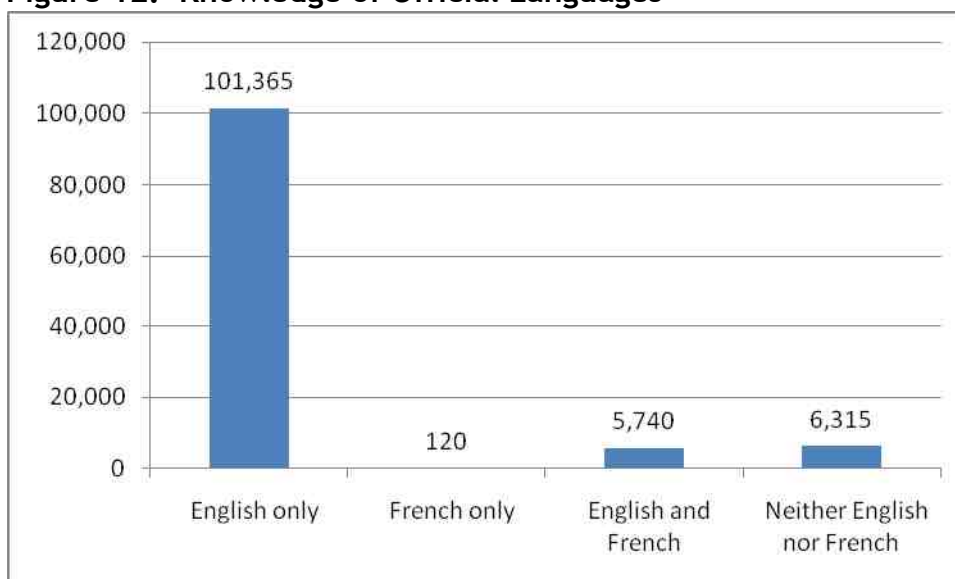
Figure 9. Types of Households**Figure 10. Mother Tongue**

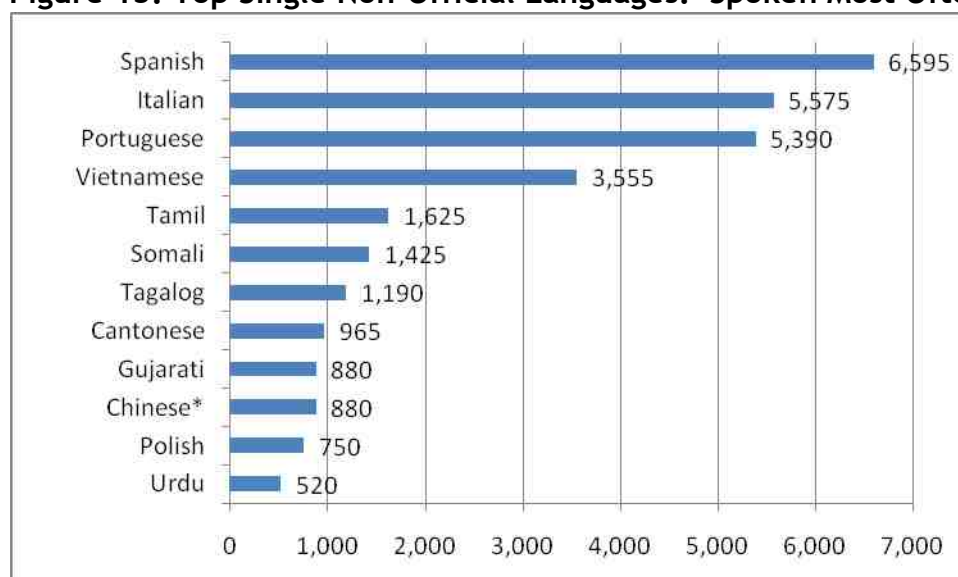
Figure 11. Top Single Non-Official Languages - Mother Tongue

* includes all Chinese languages/dialects except for Cantonese, Mandarin and Taiwanese

Figure 12. Knowledge of Official Languages

Number of people who speak English only most often at home: 70,445 (62.1)
 Number of people who speak French only most often at home: 295 (.3)
 Number of people who speak a single non-official language most often at home: 37,615 (33.1)
 Number of people who speak multiple languages most often at home: 5,180 (4.6)

Figure 13. Top Single Non-Official Languages: Spoken Most Often at Home



* includes all Chinese languages/dialects except for Cantonese, Mandarin and Taiwanese

Statistics Canada refers to one-year and five-year mobility status. Mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one (or five) year(s) earlier. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility status (1 year ago or 5 years ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called **migration status**.

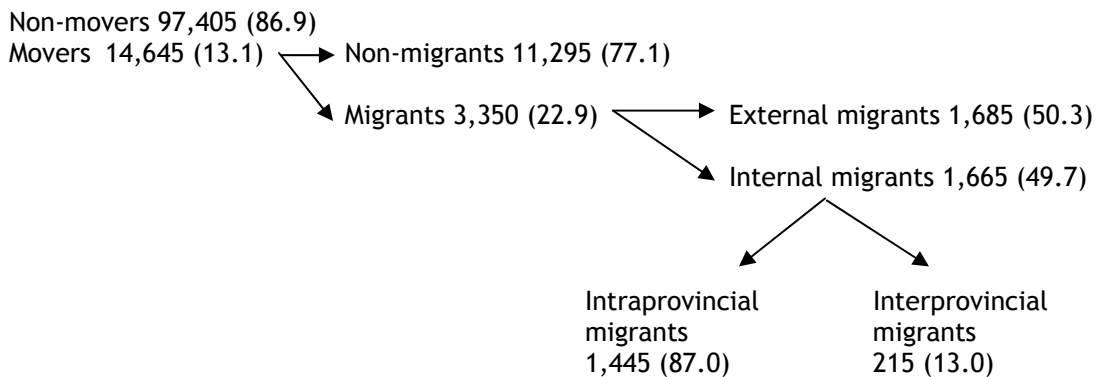
Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one (or five) year(s) earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one (or five) year(s) earlier.

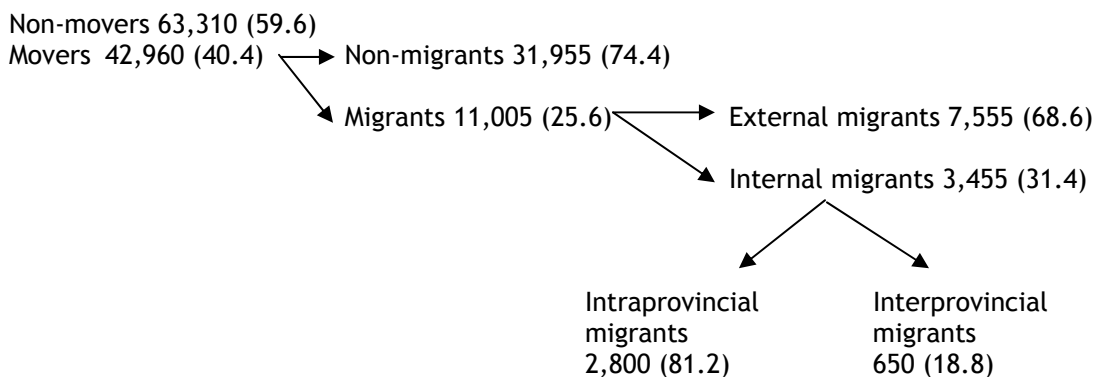
Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD)(e.g. city of Toronto) as the one they lived in one (or five) year(s) earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one (or five) year(s) earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada one (or five) year(s) earlier (**external migrants**).

One-year mobility status:



Five-year mobility status:



Number of people who are Canadian citizens: 95,505 (84.1)

Number of people who are not Canadian citizens: 18,030 (15.9)

Number of people who are immigrants: 61,425 (55.2)

Number of people who are not immigrants: 49,880 (44.8)

Figure 14. Region of Birth of Immigrant Population

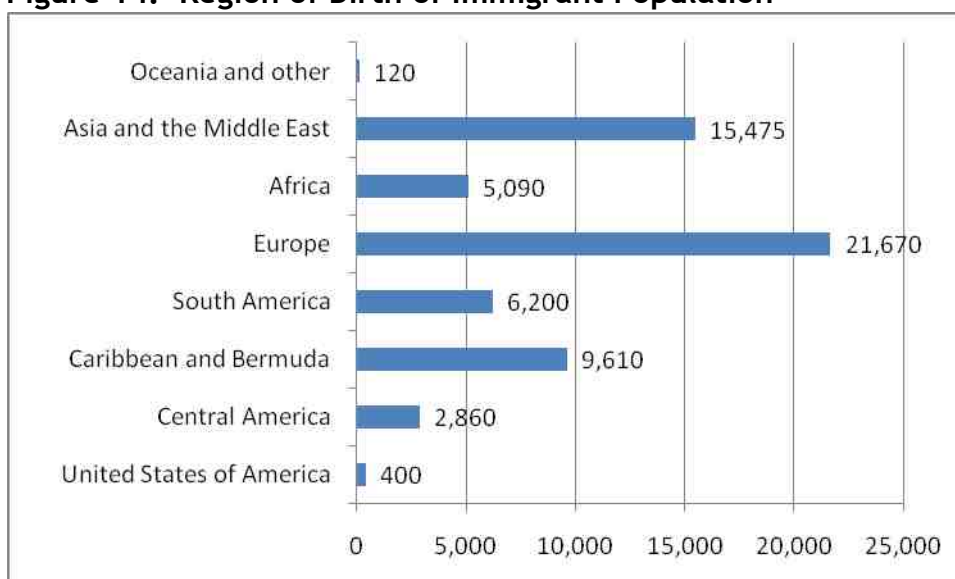


Figure 15. Top Countries of Birth of Immigrant Population

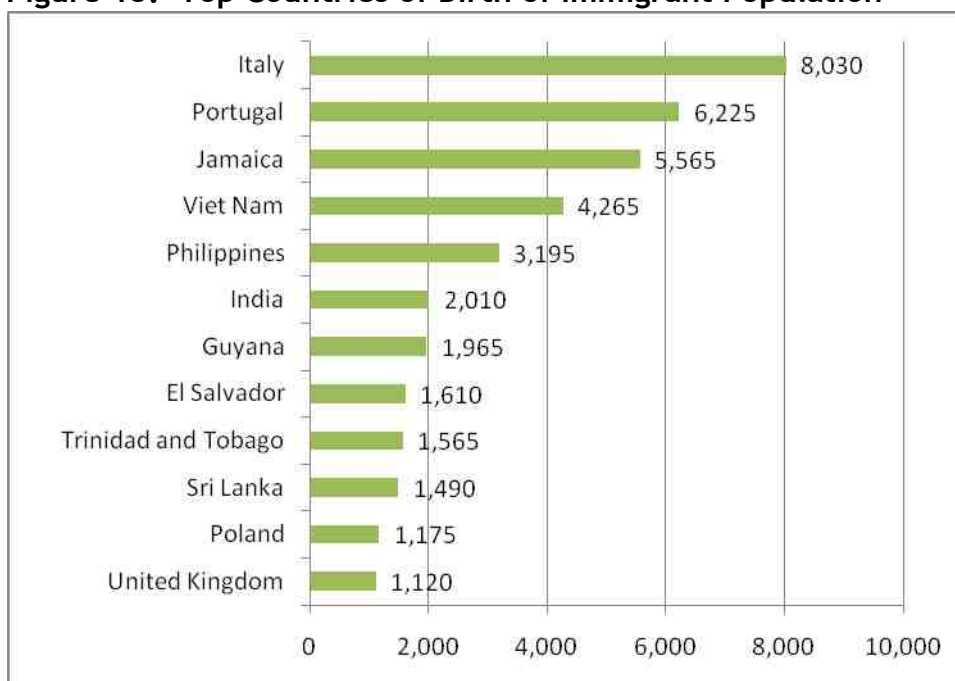


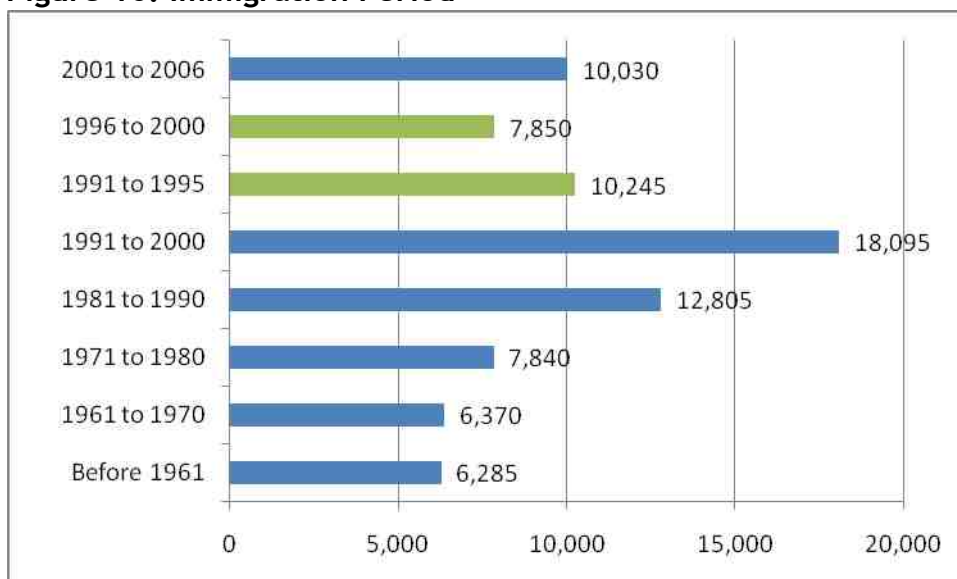
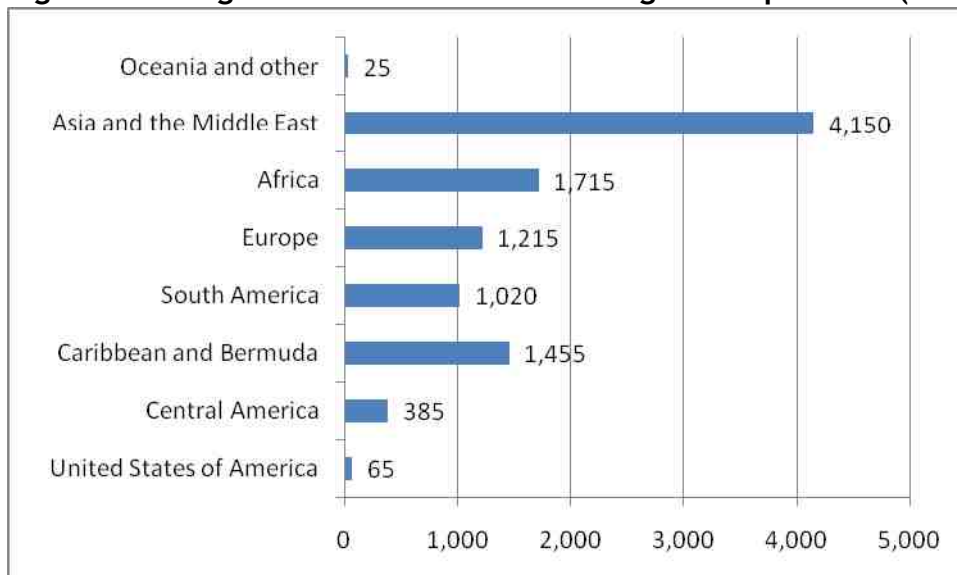
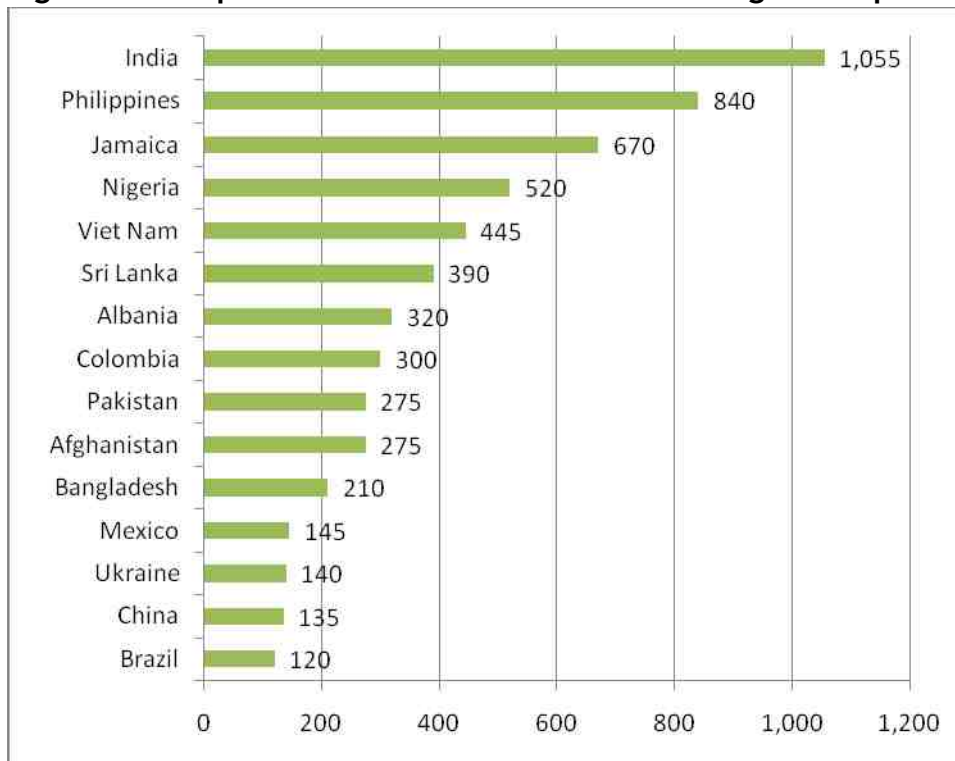
Figure 16. Immigration Period**Figure 17. Region of Birth of Recent Immigrant Population (2001-06)**

Figure 18. Top Countries of Birth of Recent Immigrant Population (2001-06)

Population with Aboriginal identity: 890 (<1%)

Population with Aboriginal ancestry: 1,310 (1.2%)

Note the Census is thought to greatly underestimate the size of the urban Aboriginal population in Toronto.

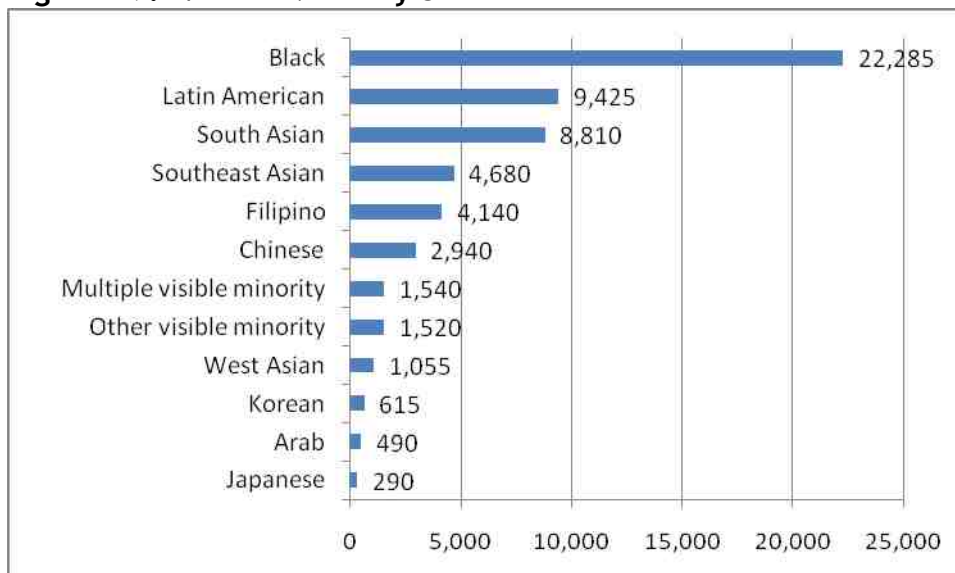
Figure 19. Visible Minority Status

Figure 20. Occupational Breakdown by Gender for Population Aged 15 and Over

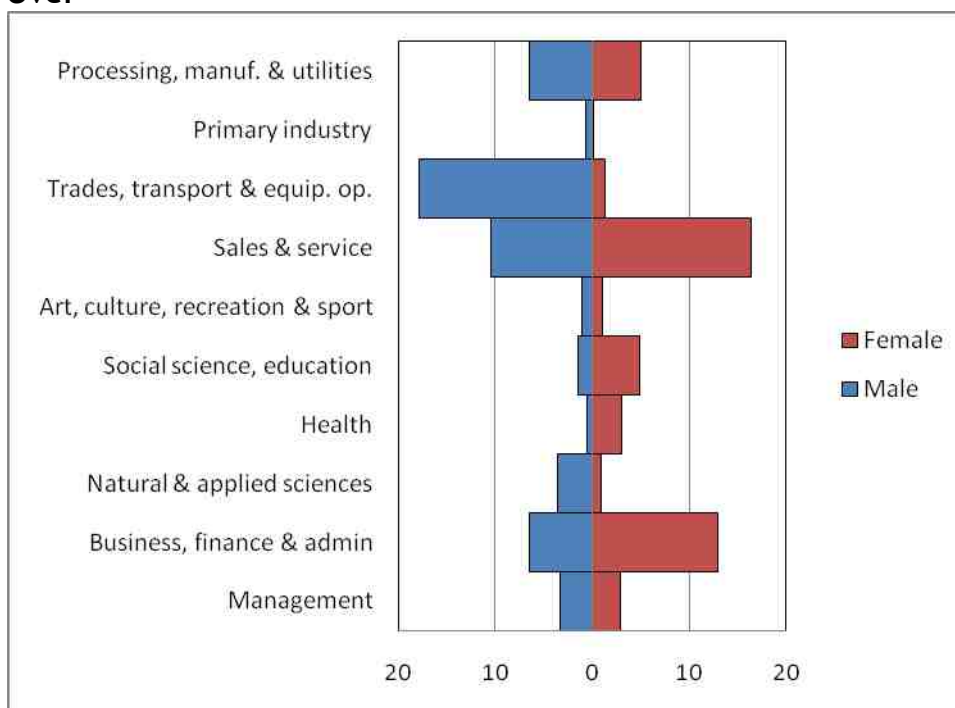


Figure 21. Industry Breakdown by Gender for Population Aged 15 and Over

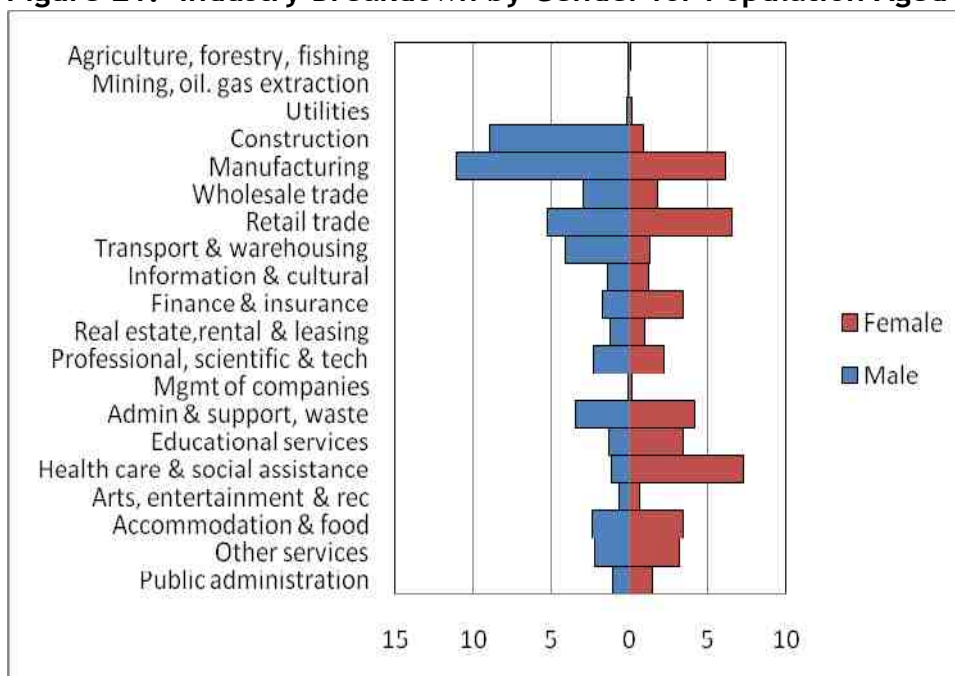
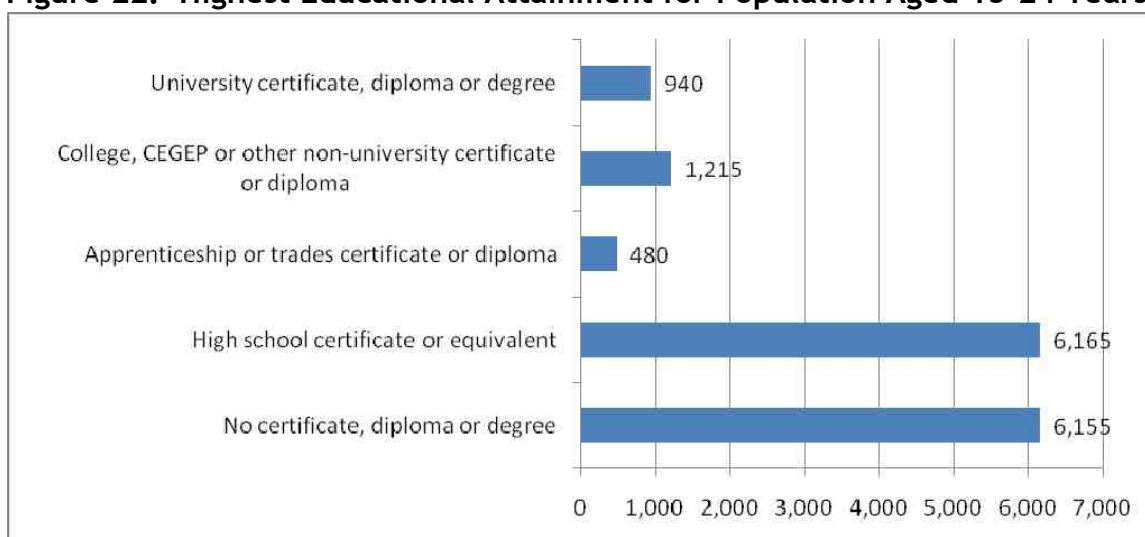
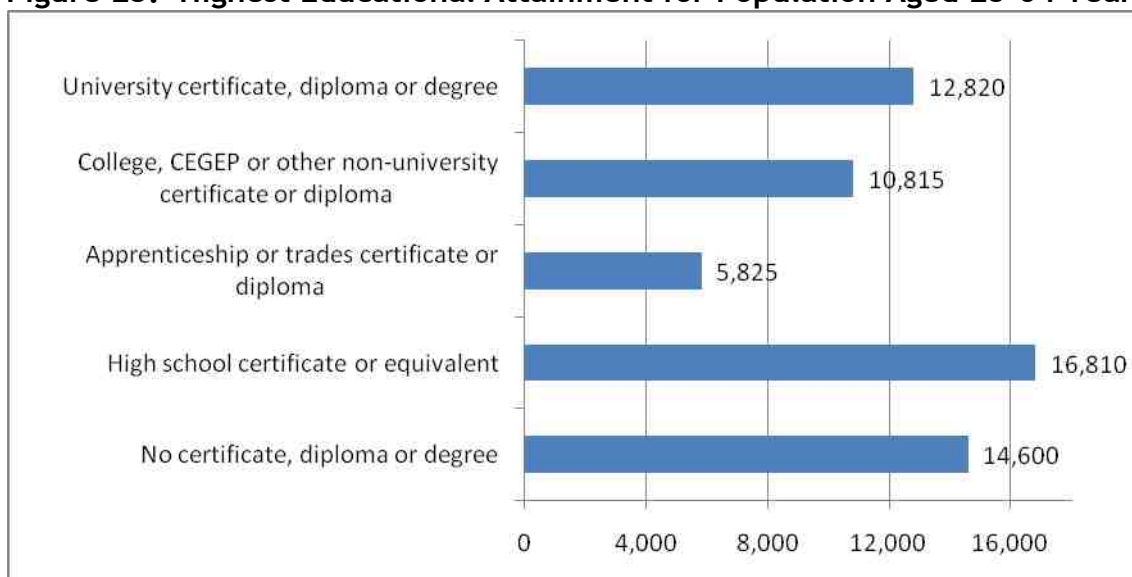


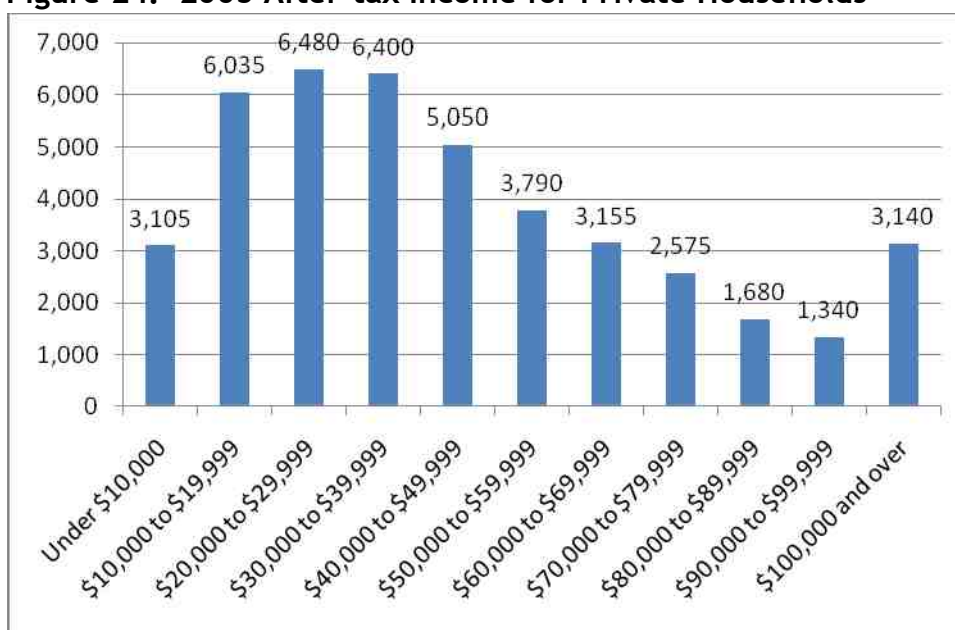
Figure 22. Highest Educational Attainment for Population Aged 15-24 Years**Figure 23. Highest Educational Attainment for Population Aged 25-64 Years**

Population with post-secondary qualifications acquired in Canada:

19,495 (66.2)

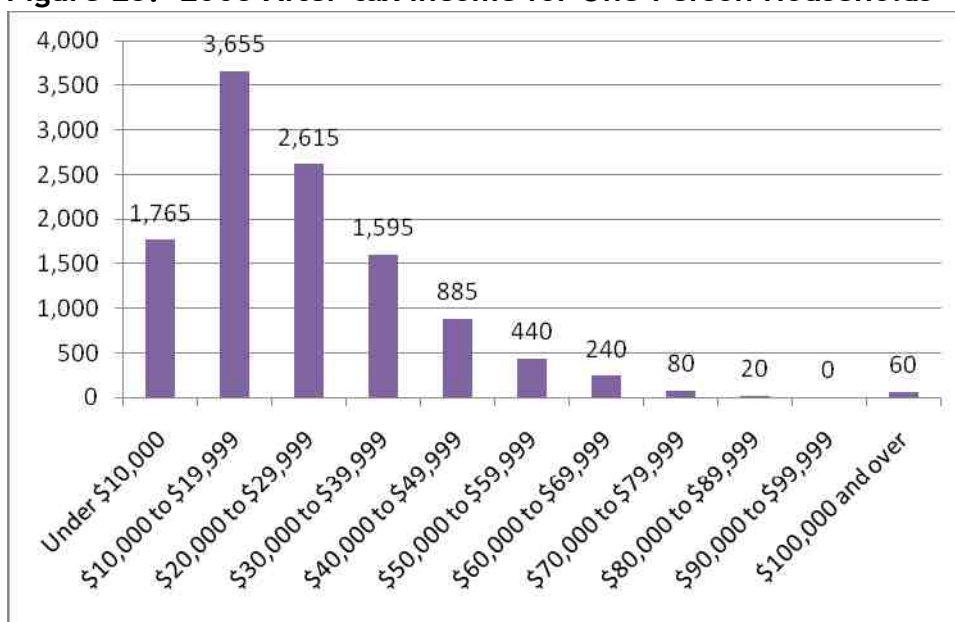
Population with post-secondary qualifications acquired outside of Canada:

9,960 (33.8)

Figure 24. 2005 After-tax Income for Private Households

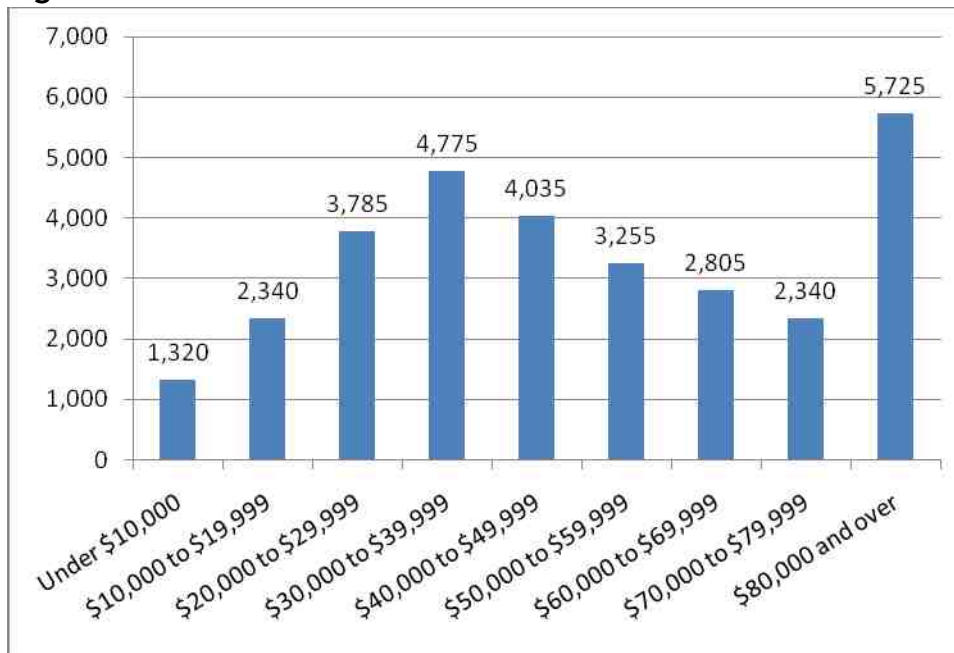
Median after-tax income for private households: \$38,813

Average after-tax income for private households: \$46,937

Figure 25. 2005 After-tax Income for One-Person Households

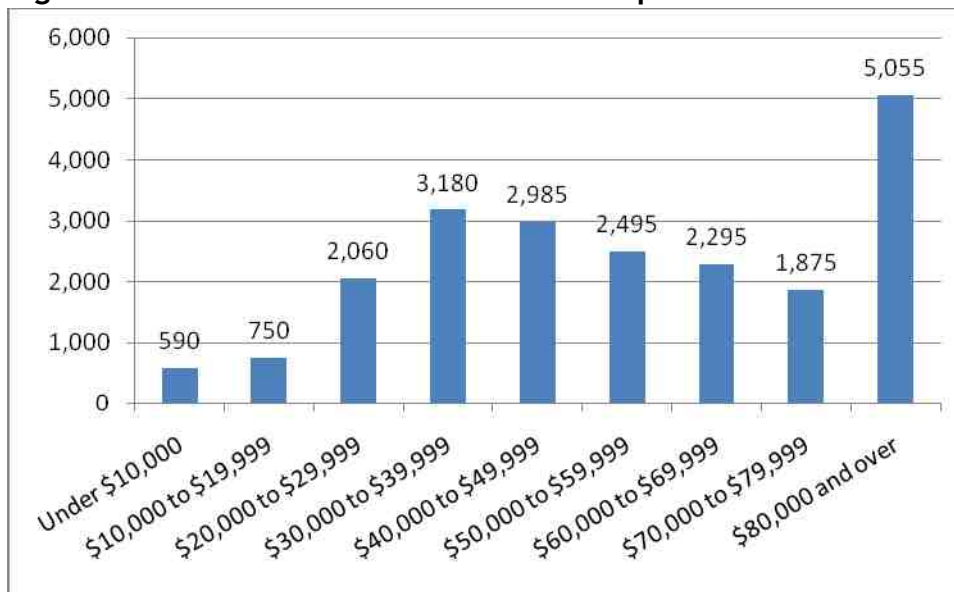
Median after-tax income for one-person households: \$20,663

Average after-tax income for one-person households: \$24,473

Figure 26. 2005 After-tax Income for Economic Families

Economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

Median after-tax income for economic families: \$52,459
 Average after-tax income for economic families: \$62,218

Figure 27. 2005 After-tax Income for Couple Economic Families

Median after-tax income for couple economic families: \$61,556

Average after-tax income for couple economic families: \$70,271

Figure 28. 2005 Median and Average After-tax Employment Income for Full-Year, Full-Time Workers Aged 15 and Over by Gender

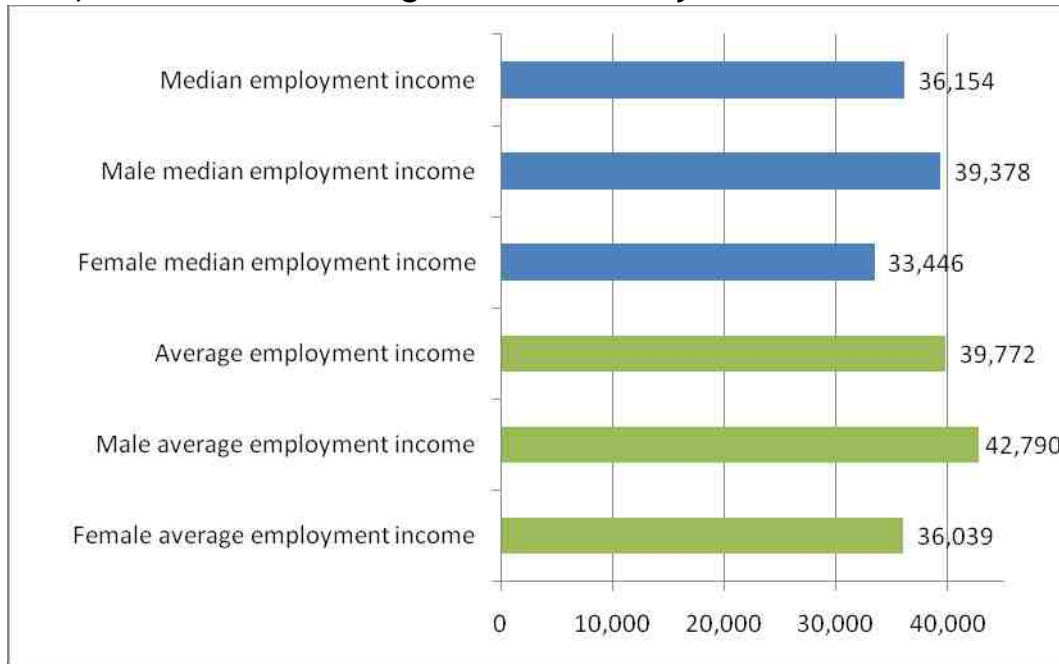


Figure 29. 2005 Median and Average After-tax Family Income by Family Type

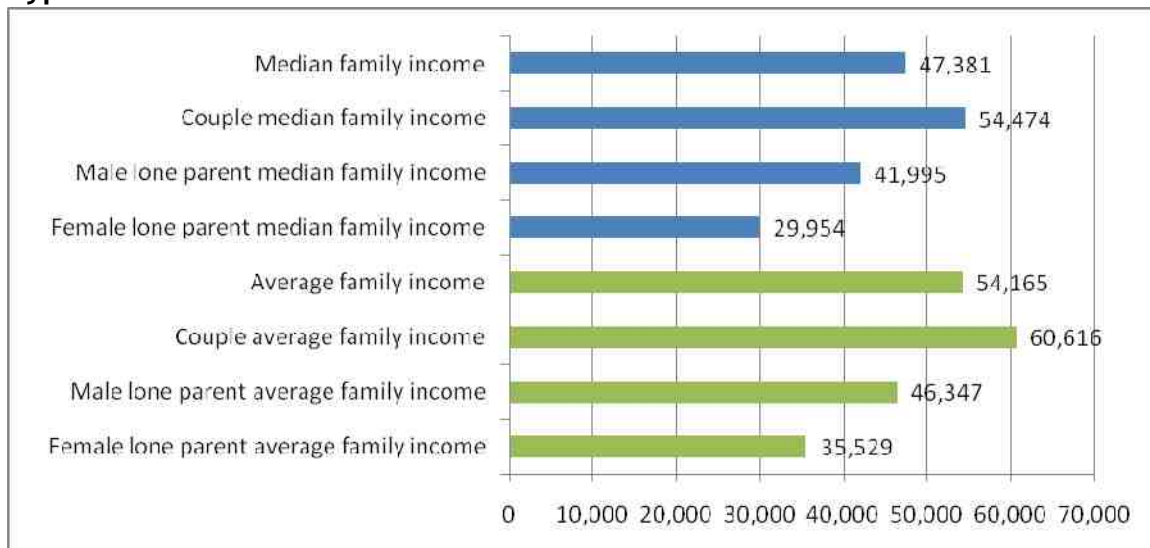
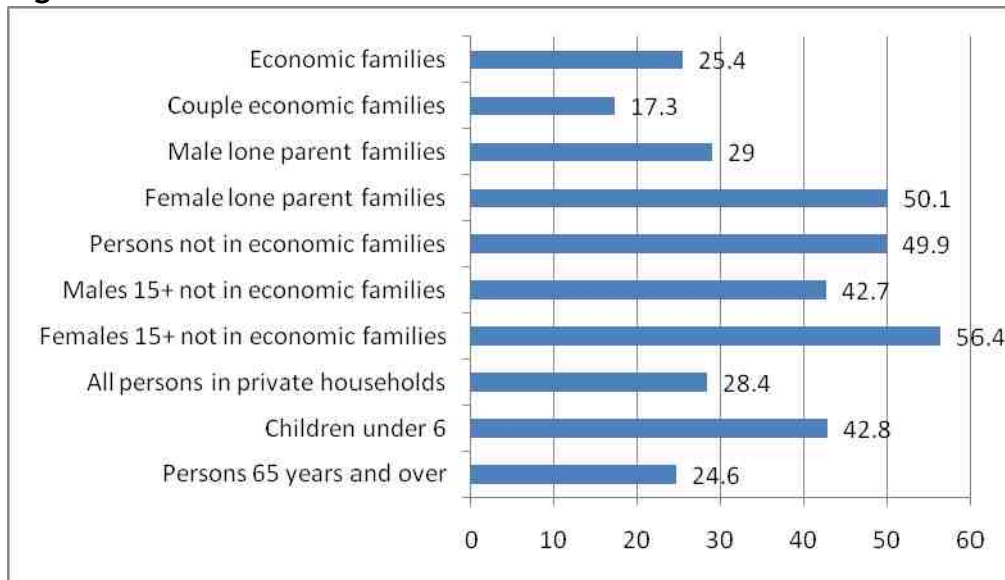
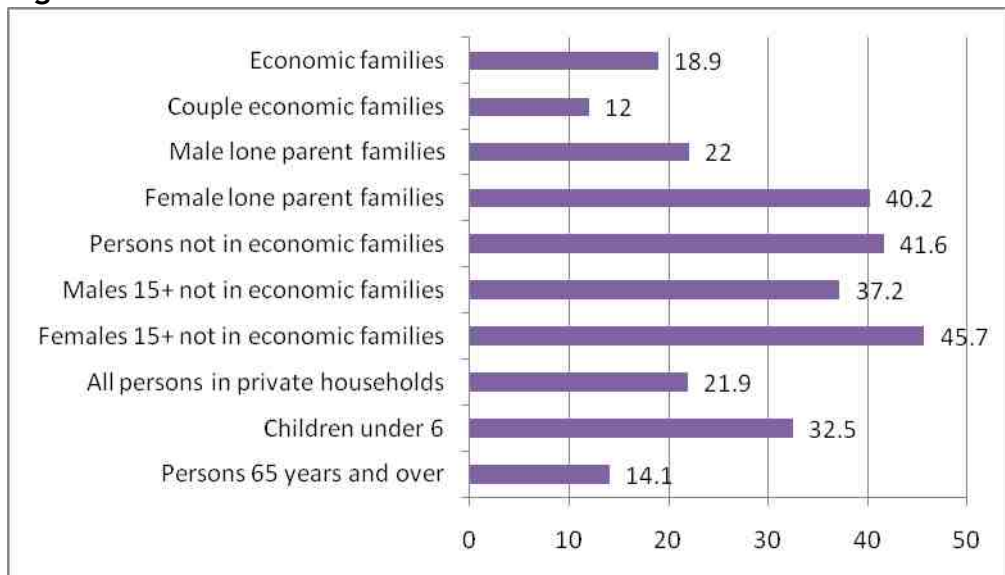


Figure 30. Prevalence of Low Income Before-tax in 2005**Figure 31. Prevalence of Low Income After-tax in 2005**

III. York South-Weston in Maps

Figure 32.

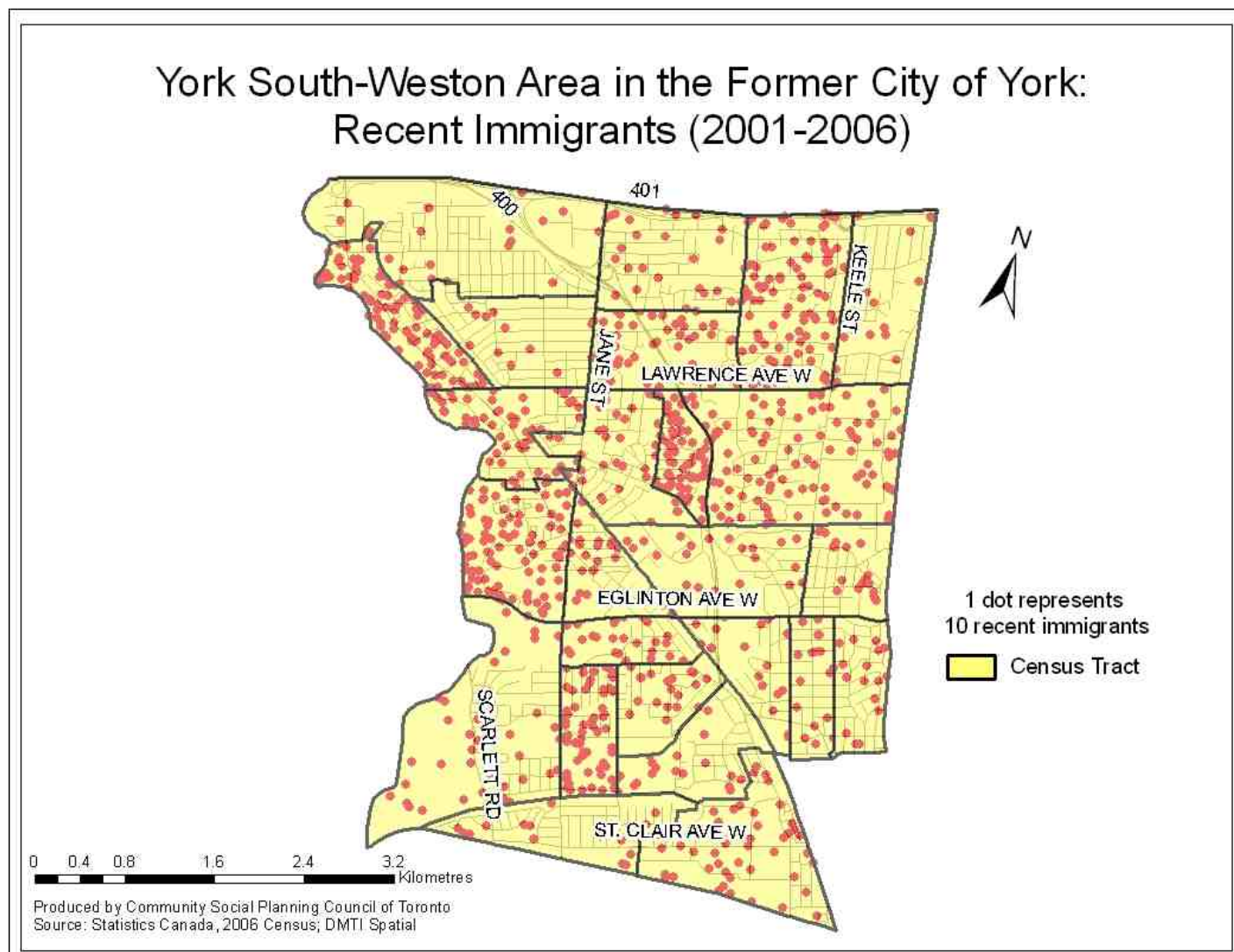


Figure 33.

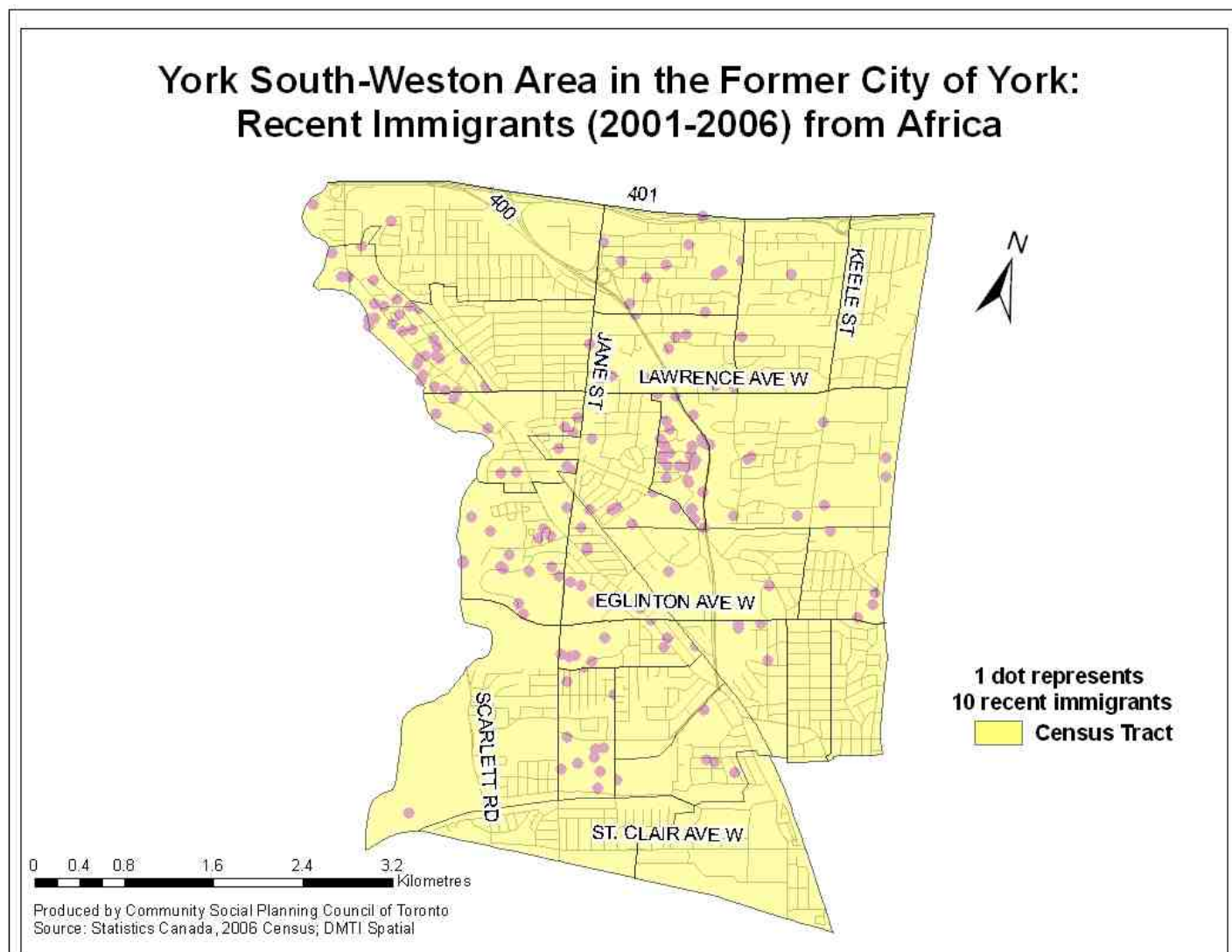


Figure 34.

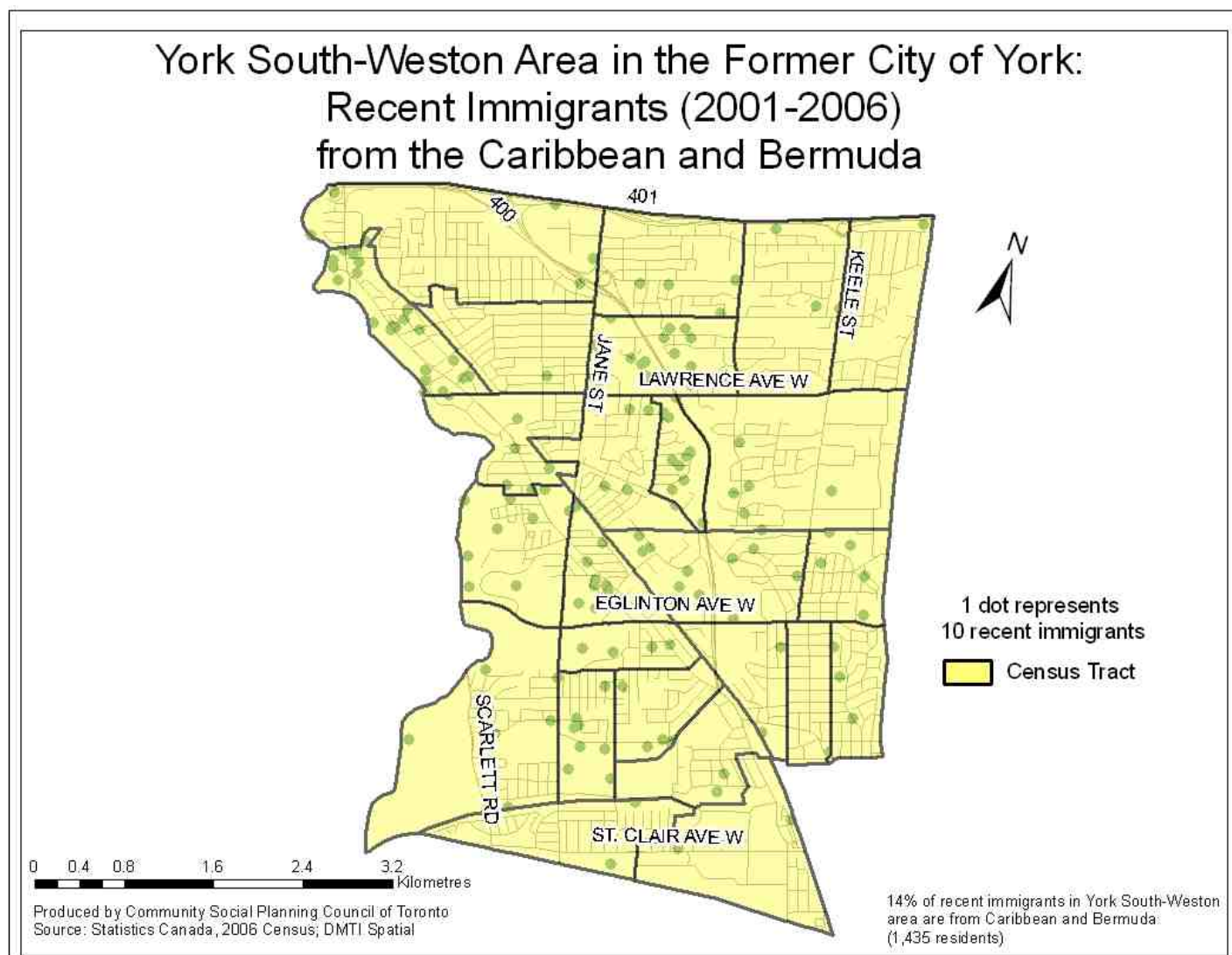


Figure 35.

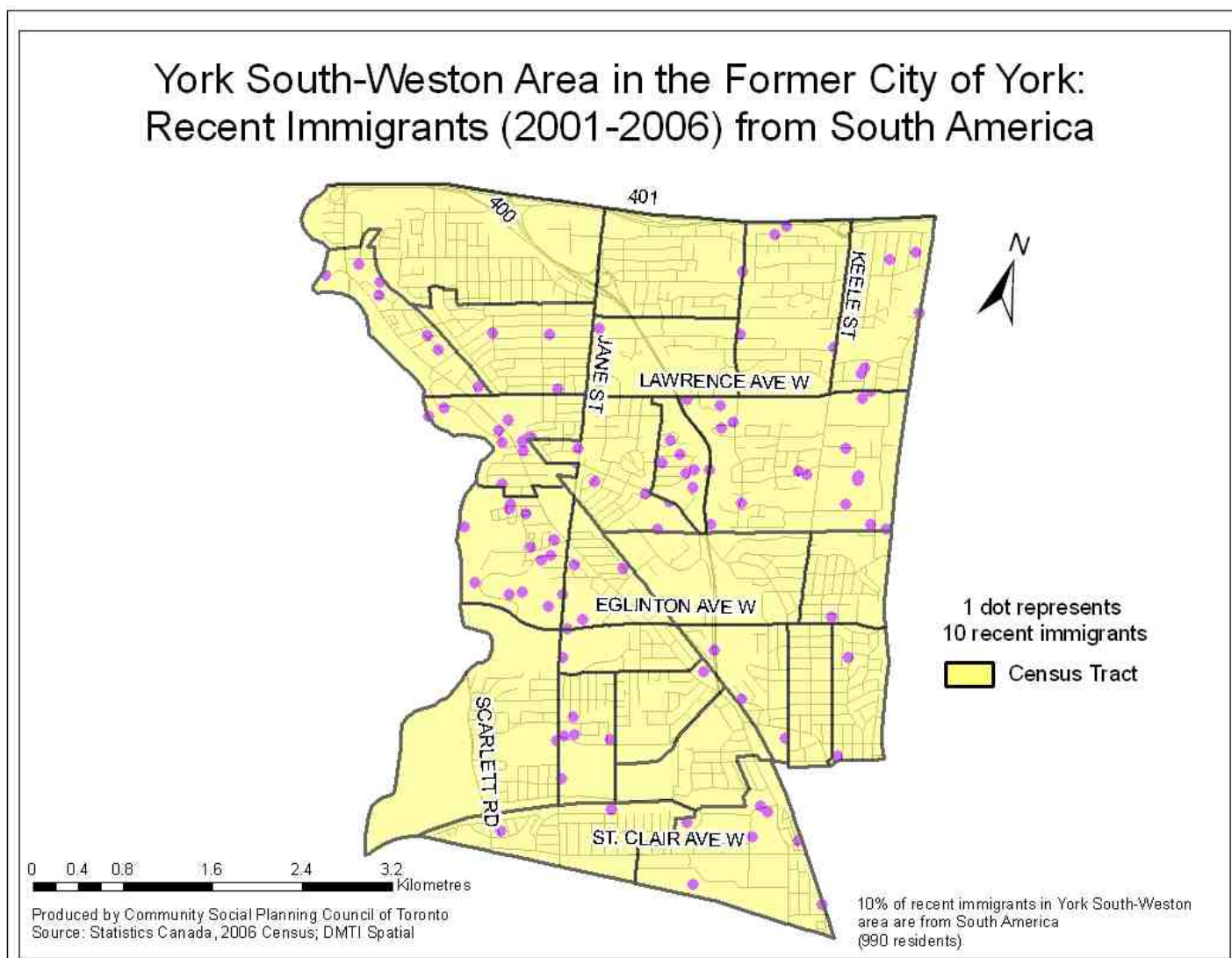


Figure 36.

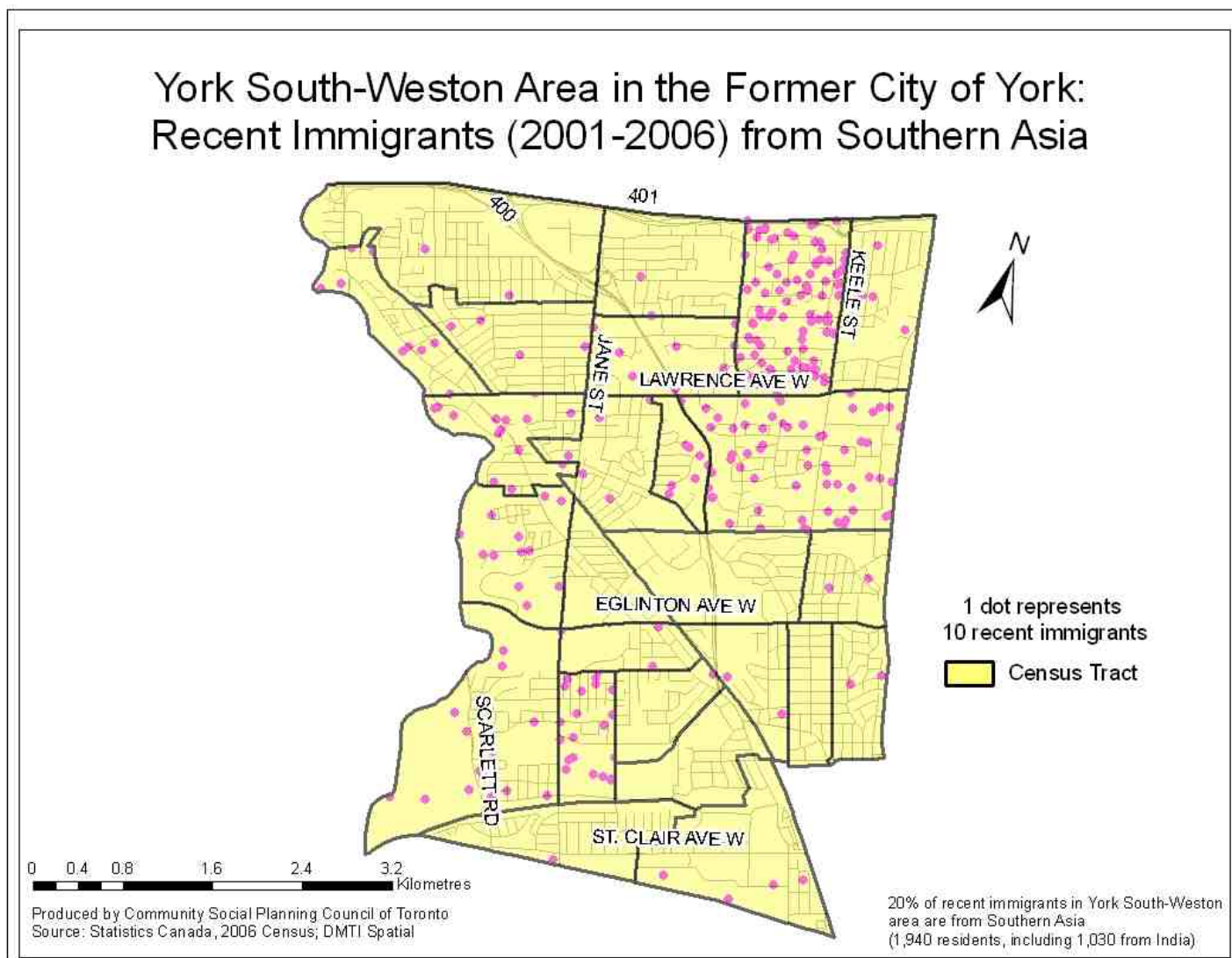


Figure 37.

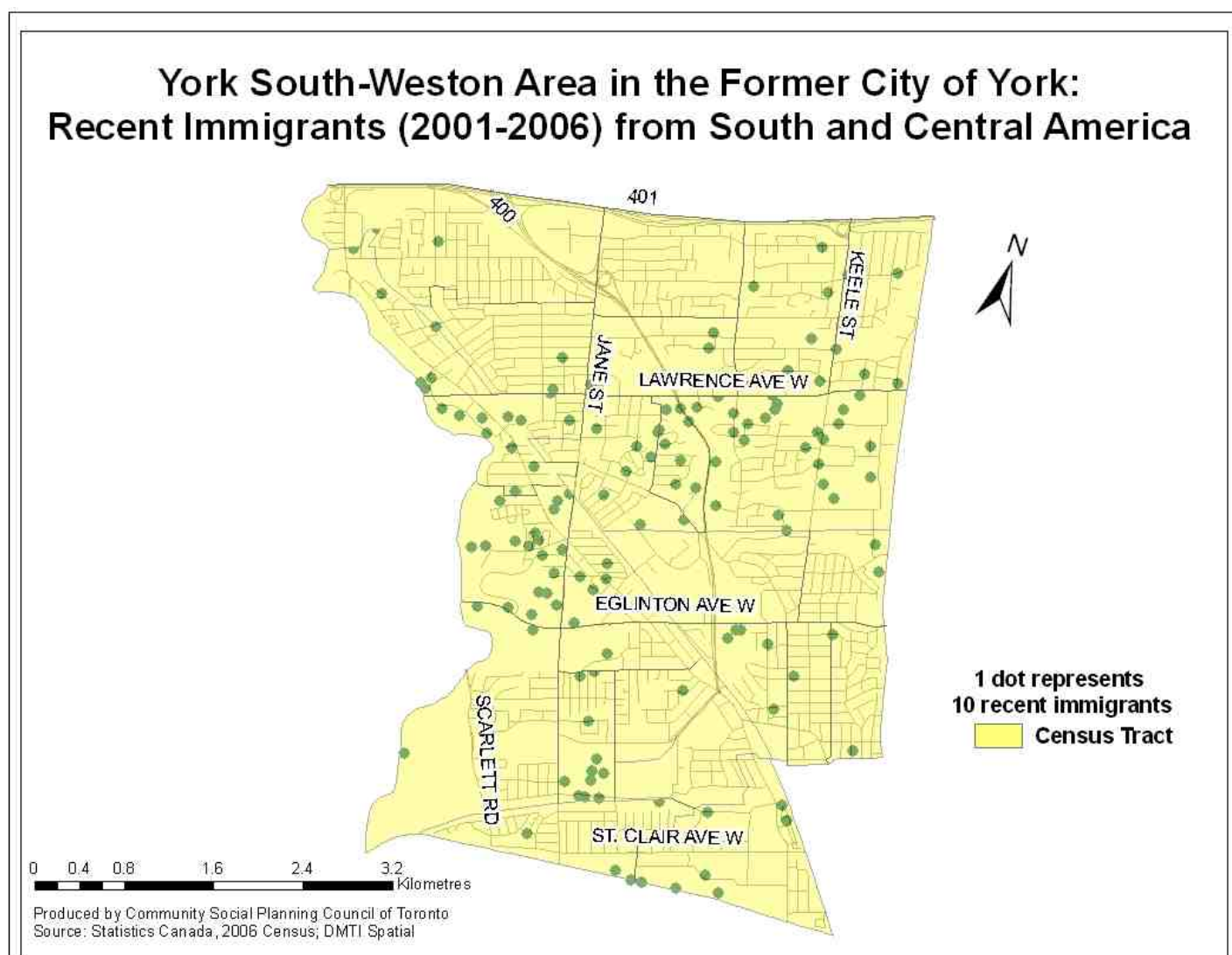


Figure 38.

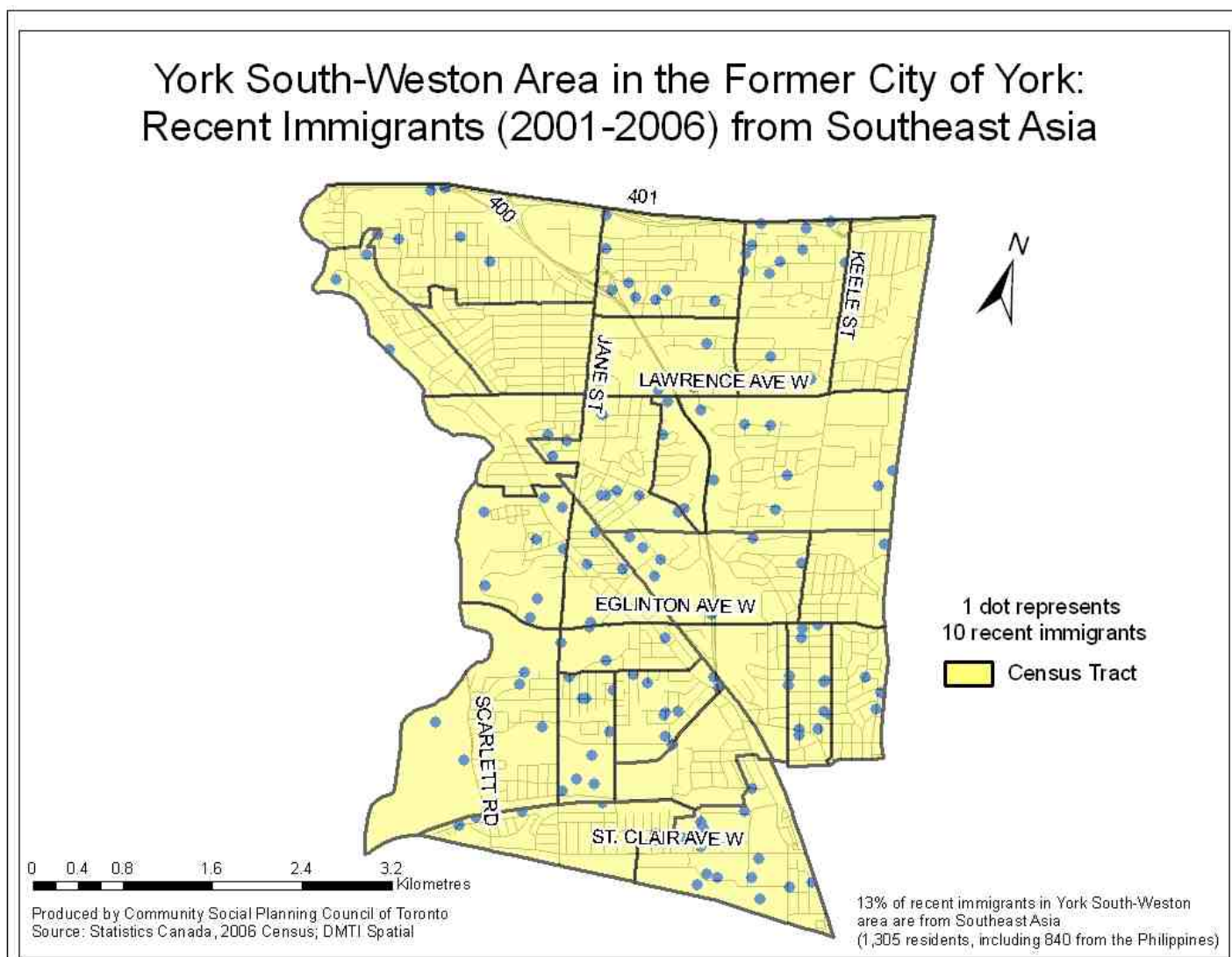


Figure 39.

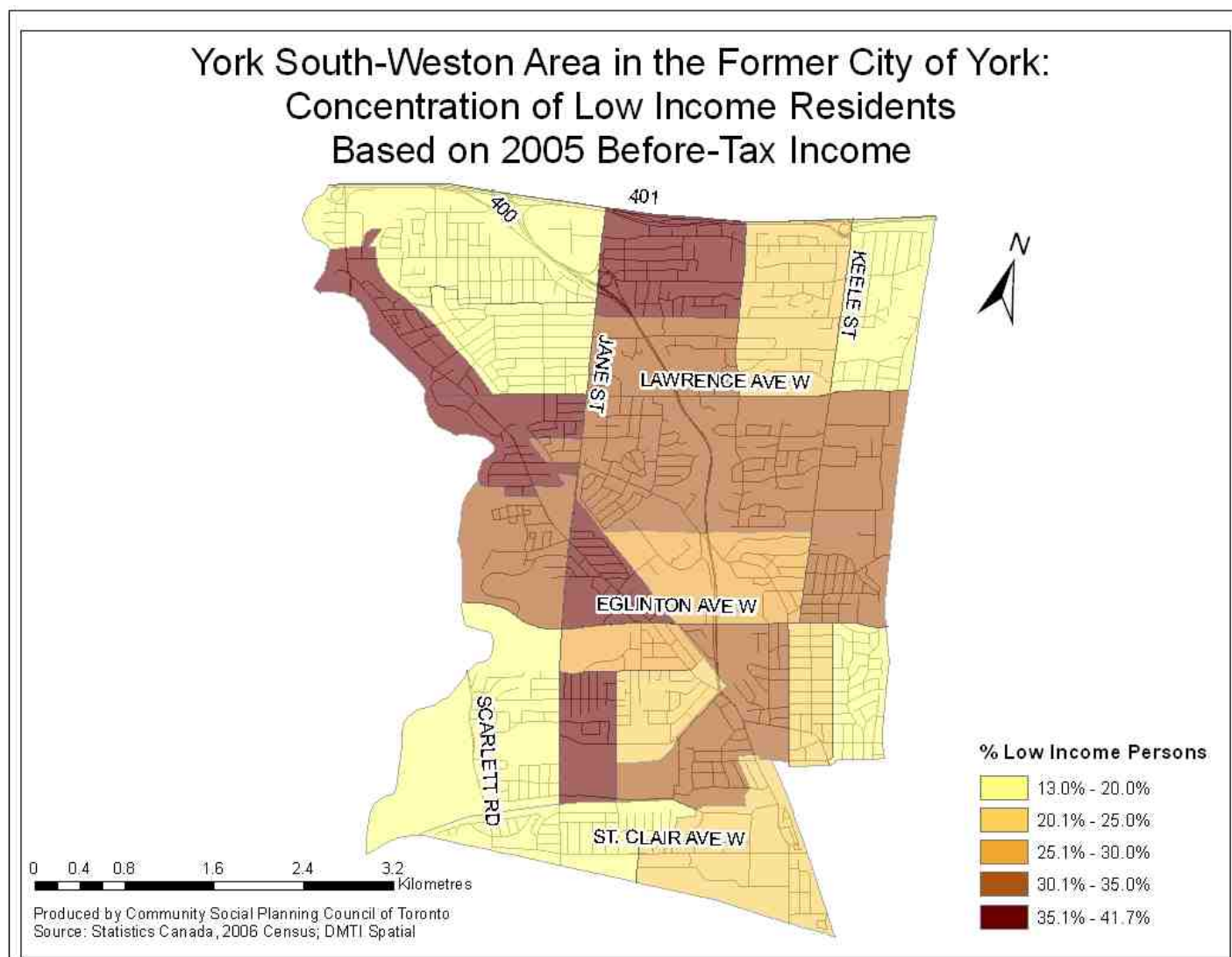


Figure 40.

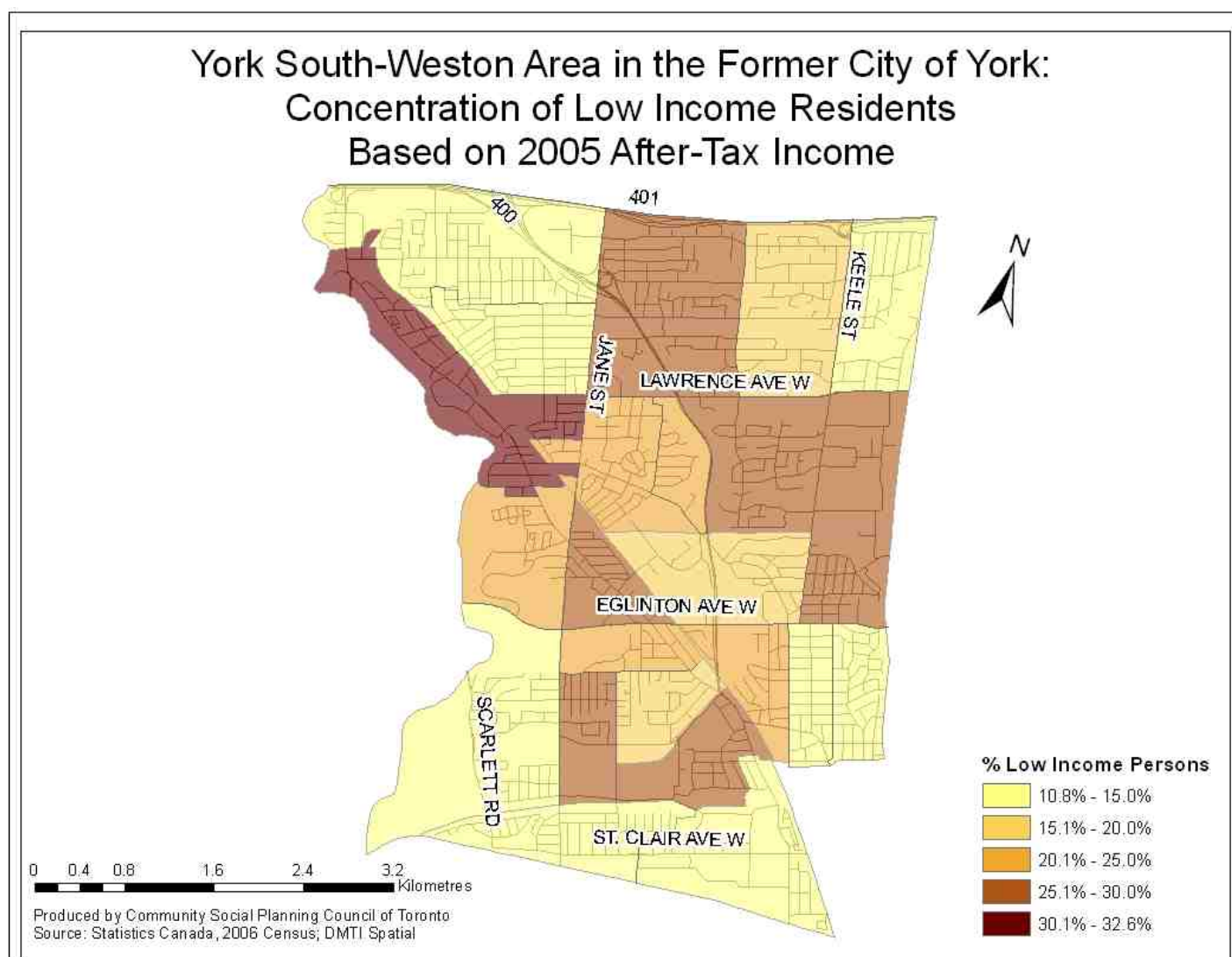


Figure 41.




Map of the Week: Public school dropout rates



Source: Toronto Star, Map of the Week:

www3.thestar.com/static/googlemaps/starmaps.html?xml=090520_public_dropouts.xml

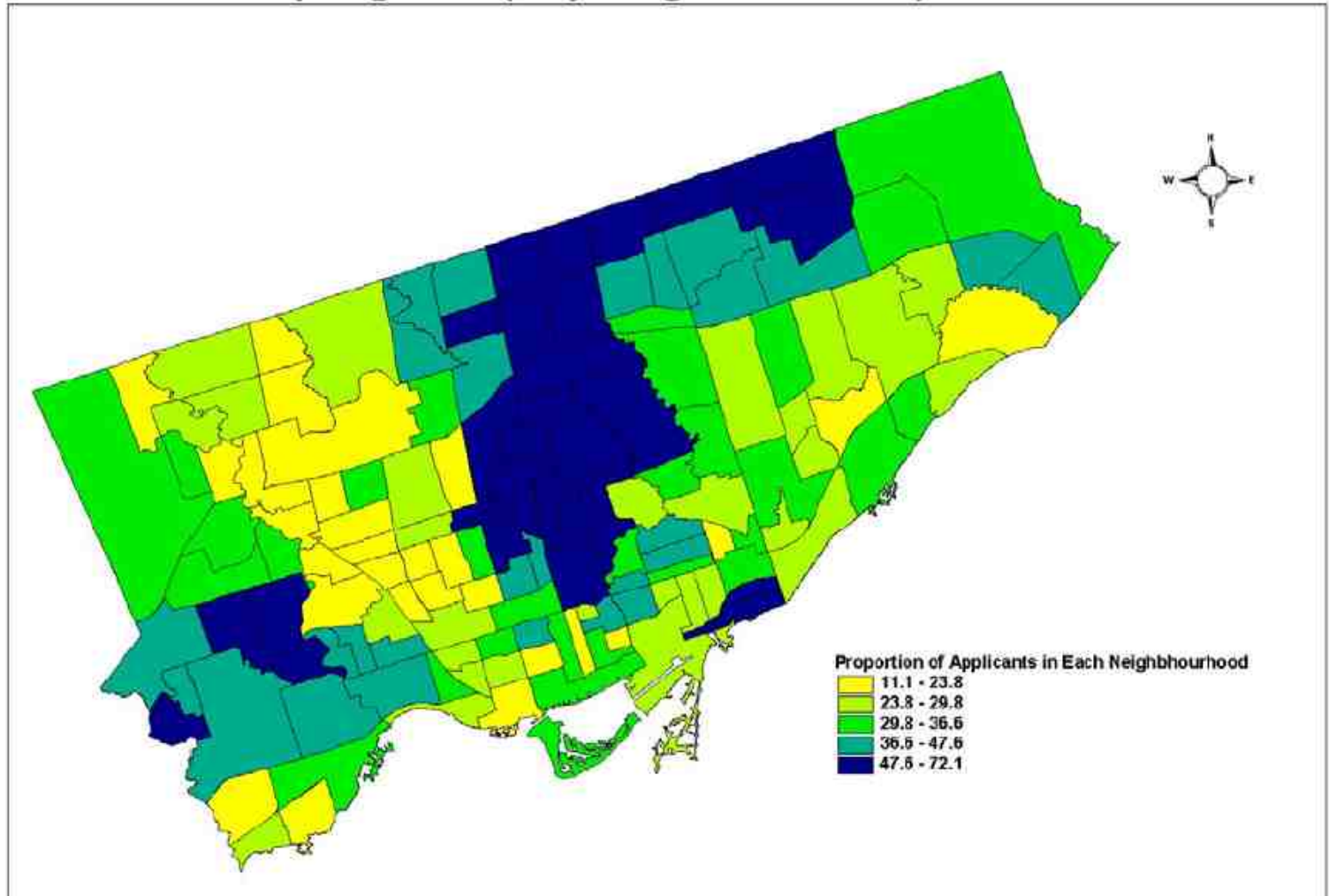
Public school dropout rate by postal code in the 2007-8 school year

Rate	Colour
Over 15%	
10-15%	
5-10%	
Under 5%	

More than 10% public school dropout rates in most parts of York South-Weston.

Figure 42.

Map 1: Proportion of 17-21 Year olds Applying to University Spring 2004 (City Neighbourhoods)



Source: Research and Information Services, TDSB; City of Toronto; OUAC.
Base Map: Toronto Land Information Services

Source: Dr. Robert S. Brown, Toronto District School Board. "The TDSB Secondary Success Indicators as Part of School Improvement Planning (SIP): the Evolution of a Research Initiative, 1998-2005". Paper presented at the CSSE Conference, London, Ontario, May 2005.

http://www.tdsb.on.ca/wwwdocuments/about_us/external_research_applications/docs/CSSE%202005%20Paper--%20Secondary%20SSI.pdf

York South-Weston shows low proportion of applicants to university in many parts of the riding.

Note: This report draws primarily from 2006 Census data accessed through the Toronto Community Social Research and Data Consortium. Social Planning Toronto is a member of the consortium, a City of Toronto-led initiative that provides data access to more than 30 partners from municipal government departments and community agencies through the Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Social Data Strategy.