

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE: TAYLOR-MASSEY OAKRIDGE



Access Alliance
Multicultural Health and Community Services

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This neighbourhood profile presents key health management indicators of the Taylor-Massey (formerly Crescent Town) and Oakridge neighbourhoods to support conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment on these areas. They are now called Taylor-Massey Oakridge to align with the City of Toronto's terminology as used in their initiative "Taylor-Massey Oakridge Neighbourhood Action Partnership"¹. We last reported a community profile on these neighbourhoods in 2017. To view the 2017 Taylor-Massey Neighbourhood profile, please follow this [link](#).

Since the 2017 profile report, there have been two changes in the administrative division of city wards and neighbourhoods. The first is effective from the December 2018 municipal election, when the number of wards was reduced from 44 to 25. Second, in 2022, the City of Toronto split 16 neighbourhoods and increased the total number of neighbourhoods to 158 from 140 due to population growth³.

The current report includes indicators on the demographic, health and wellness of people living in these neighbourhoods. This report can be useful for the individuals and organizations for the better understanding community and designing the community interventions.

Disclaimer: This Neighbourhood Profile is the property of Access Alliance Multicultural Health and Community Services. It has been compiled as part of a supervised learning plan of a placement student, Deepak Upreti (Master of Public Health Candidate), at the University of Toronto. It can be cited as: Access Alliance. (2023). Neighbourhood Profile: Taylor-Massey Oakridge. Toronto. For any questions or concerns, please contact the Research and Evaluation Department of Access Alliance at research@accessalliance.ca.

1 City of Toronto. (2022), Toronto Social Planning Neighbourhoods v3.0

2 City of Toronto. (n.d.), Ward Profile, retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/ward-profiles/44-ward-model/>

3 City of Toronto. (n.d.), retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/get-involved/community/neighbourhood-planning-tables/find-your-neighbourhood-planning-table/taylor-massey-oakridge-neighbourhood-action-partnership/>

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE: TAYLOR-MASSEY OAKRIDGE

Taylor-Massey and Oakridge are two distinct neighbourhoods in the City of Toronto, with neighbourhood numbers 61 and 121 respectively. Although they are adjacent to each other, Taylor-Massey is in East York, while Oakridge is in Scarborough West⁴.

As per the 2021 Census, Taylor-Massey has a population of 15,035, while Oakridge has a population of 13,910⁵. The population density of these neighbourhoods is 14,886 and 7,560 people per square kilometer in Taylor-Massey and Oakridge respectively⁵. This report shows that although Taylor-Massey and Oakridge are geographically and politically diverse, they largely share similar demographics. Both neighbourhoods are also considered neighbourhood improvement areas within the framework of the Toronto Strong Neighbourhoods Strategy 2020⁶. The City of Toronto in partnership with the neighbourhoods has developed the Taylor-Massey Oakridge Neighbourhood Action Partnership for strengthening the socio-economic, infrastructure and local level impact. These neighbourhoods are characterized by their substantial immigrant populations and rich ethnic and cultural diversity. More than half of the residents are immigrants and at least seven out of ten are racialized people⁵. The number of individuals who identify as South Asian, Chinese and Black when combined account for more than half of the population in these areas⁵.

Taylor-Massey is a self-contained neighbourhood with a large number of condominium apartment buildings and low- and high-rise rental apartment buildings amid pedestrian walkways that link schools, recreation and community spaces⁷.

Oakridge has diverse housing that was primarily constructed in between 1910 and 1950, mostly in the interwar and post-World War II era^{7,8}. It contains a variety of small shops, restaurants, and recreational spaces in the area, making this a very lively and convenient neighbourhood for residents.

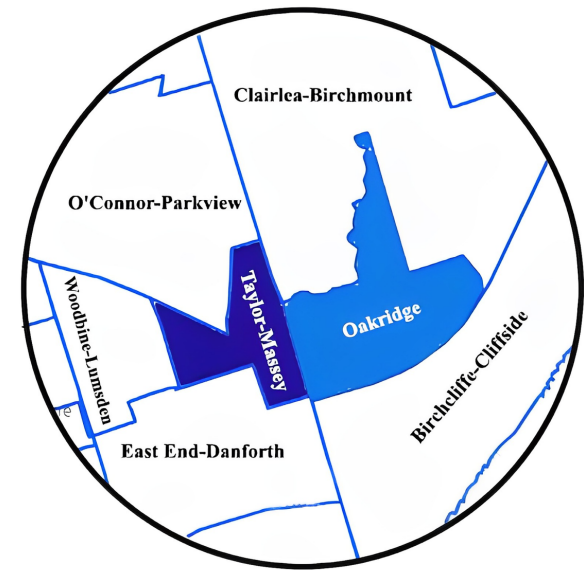


Figure 1: Taylor-Massey and Oakridge neighbourhood with surrounding neighbourhoods

4 City of Toronto. (2023), Neighbourhood profile data (Taylor-Massey and Oakridge), retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/find-your-neighbourhood/#location=&lat=43.748901&lng=-79.401283>

5 City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)City of Toronto. (n.d)., retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/get-involved/community/neighbourhood-planning-tables/find-your-neighbourhood-planning-table/taylor-massey-oakridge-neighbourhood-action-partnership/>

6 Neighbourhood Guide. (n.d)., Crescent Town and Oakridge

8 Getleo. (n.d)., retrieved from <https://getleo.com/blogs/whats-it-like-live-oakridge-toronto-ontario/>

BACK TO THE ROOTS OF TAYLOR-MASSEY

TAYLOR-MASSEY

In April 2014, Crescent Town's neighbourhood was renamed as the Taylor-Massey neighbourhood by the City Council⁹. This new name honours two families, the Taylors and the Masseys, who once owned substantial estates and ran their businesses in this area.

John Taylor (1809–1871) was a pioneer in Canada's paper industry¹⁰. He was the first to develop paper with wood pulp, opening his first paper mill on the West Don in 1846¹⁰. The Taylor family owned mills and land extending from Dawes Road to the Forks of the Don¹⁰. On the other hand, Walter Massey (1864–1901) was the son of Canada's first industrialist in agriculture who purchased a 240-acre of land for Dentonia Farm in 1897¹¹. Dentonia Farm was named after his wife, Susan Denton, and it produced the first pasteurized milk in Canada¹¹. Today, the farm is known as Dentonia Park and is a central part of the neighbourhood. Denton donated this land for public use in 1926, and the remaining property was purchased by the city to become the residential area that we know today.¹¹

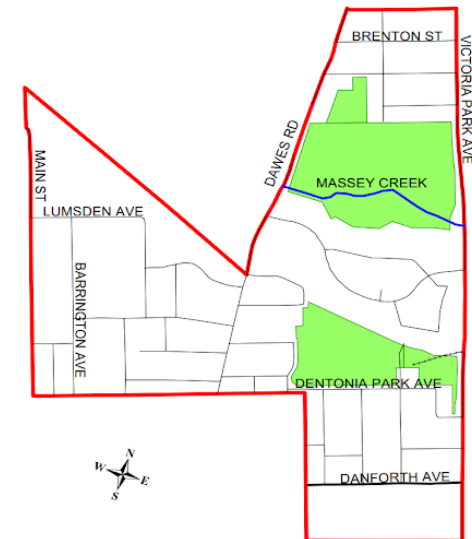
Although the name is changed, in the neighbourhood, names like Crescent, Taylor, Massey and Denton are still in use. For example, there is a community still called Crescent Town and there are Crescent Town Road, Crescent Elementary School, Taylor-Massey Creek, Taylor Creek Trail, Massey Park, Massey Square, Dentonia Golf Course, and Dentonia Park Trail.

The neighbourhood is directly connected to the Victoria Park subway station by pedestrian walkways above the street level. This facilitates residents' access to their own community centre, school, and marketplace. Taylor-Massey is known for its strong sense of community, with residents who are actively involved in community groups. In 2014, the name change from Crescent Town to Taylor Massey was driven by residents' involvement in Action for Neighbourhood Change and the Neighbourhood Action Partnership. As many⁹ residents are new immigrants, Taylor Massey has evolved into a truly vibrant and multicultural hub^{9, 12}.

Taylor-Massey

Area: 1.01 Km²

Ward: Beaches - East York



Location: Victoria Park Avenue to the east, Dentonia Park Avenue and Danforth Avenue to the south, Main Street and Dawes Road to the west, and Brenton Street to the north.
(City of Toronto, Taylor-Massey Neighbourhood)

⁹ City of Toronto. (2014)., retrieved from <https://secure.toronto.ca/council/agenda-item.do?item=2014.CD27.5>

¹⁰ R. I. K. Davidson, "TAYLOR, JOHN," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 10, University of Toronto, (2003), retrieved from http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/taylor_john_10E.html.

¹¹ Kar, N. (2014). Crescent Town, East York: Community Needs Assessment Report 2014-15. Toronto Centre for Community Learning and Development, retrieved from <https://www.tcclcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/CNA-NIPA-KAR.pdf>.

¹² Milley, D. (2012). Crescent Town-Taylor Massey have sense of community. Metroland Media Toronto, retrieved from https://www.toronto.com/news/crescent-town-taylor-massey-have-sense-of-community/article_2e7549c7-c083-5e75-91b2-96975068a9d5.html?

OAKRIDGE

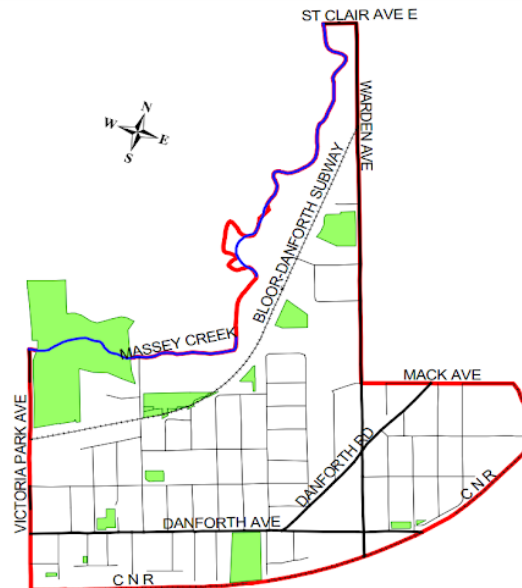
Oakridge is a neighbourhood in Southwest Scarborough, and its history goes back to the establishment of Oakridge Public School on Danforth Road in 1895^{13,14}. The school relocated to Byng Road in 1967¹³. The old school was demolished and after 1973, the City of Toronto transformed the site into what we now know as Oakridge Park¹³. Danforth road played a pivotal role in Oakridge's growth. As one of Toronto's oldest thoroughfares, it facilitated easy transportation, notably with the initiation of bus service in 1918 and the expansion of the Bloor-Danforth subway line in the 1950s¹⁴.

Oakridge experienced significant population growth when the Ford Motor Company (Shoppers World now) built a car assembly factory in 1923¹⁵. The neighbourhood is further enhanced by an assortment of small shops, restaurants, and recreational spaces, offering a lively and convenient lifestyle to its residents.

Oakridge

Area: 1.86 Km²

Ward: Scarborough Southwest



Location: Warden Avenue and Mack Avenue to the east, Canadian National Railway to the south, Victoria Park Avenue to the west, Massey Creek to the north.
(City of Toronto, Oakridge Neighbourhood)

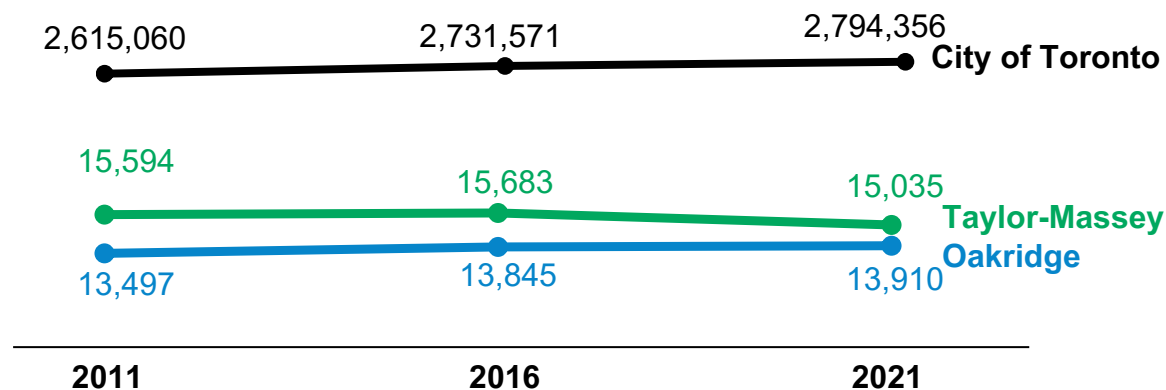
¹³ Toronto District School Board (TDSB), (n.d.), Oakridge Junior Public School, retrieved from <https://schoolweb.tdsb.on.ca/oakridge/About-Us/History>.

¹⁴ Neighbourhood Guide, (n.d.), retrieved from <https://www.neighbourhoodguide.com/toronto/scarborough/oakridge/>.

¹⁵ Scarborough Historical (n.d.), retrieved from <http://scarboroughhistorical.ca/local-history/communities/scarborough-junction/oak-ridge/>.



Population^{16, 17}



Taylor-Massey's population density is nearly twice that of the Oakridge neighbourhood (2016 Census). In fact, Taylor-Massey is the 5th most densely populated neighbourhood in the City of Toronto¹⁷.

Gender^{16, 17}

Male % Female %

	2011		2016		2021		
	48.2	51.8	49.3	50.7	50.0	50.0	Taylor-Massey
	48.7	51.3	49.3	50.7	49.8	50.1	Oakridge
	48.0	52.0	48.1	51.9	48.3	51.7	City of Toronto

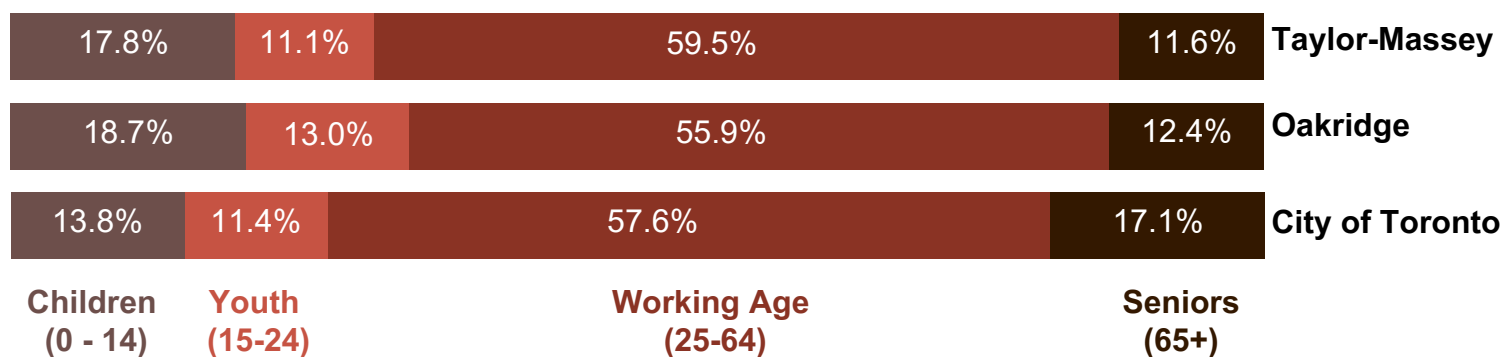
There is an equal population of males and females in Taylor-Massey, whereas there is almost an equal population of males and females in Oakridge¹⁷.

¹⁶ City of Toronto. (Census 2011 and 2016), retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

¹⁷ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)



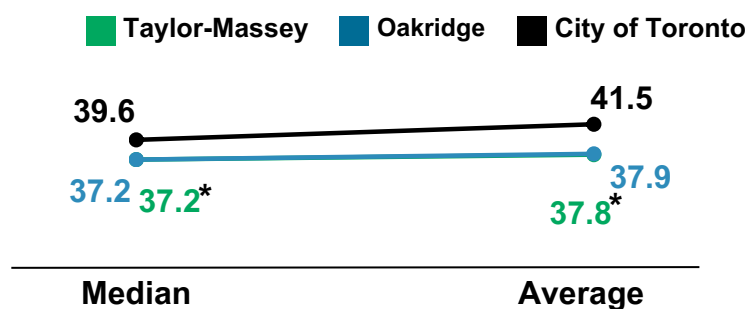
Age Distribution (2021)^{18, 19}



The dependency rates of Taylor-Massey (41.7%), Oakridge (45.2%), and the City of Toronto (44.6%) are all under fifty percent¹⁸. This is generally considered a good sign for the community and economy as it suggests there are more people in the workforce (15 to 64 years) than in the dependent population (0 to 14 years and 65 years above).

Median and Average Age (2021)^{18, 19}

Median and average age in both Taylor-Massey and Oakridge are similar¹⁸. However, City of Toronto has slightly higher median and average age¹⁸.



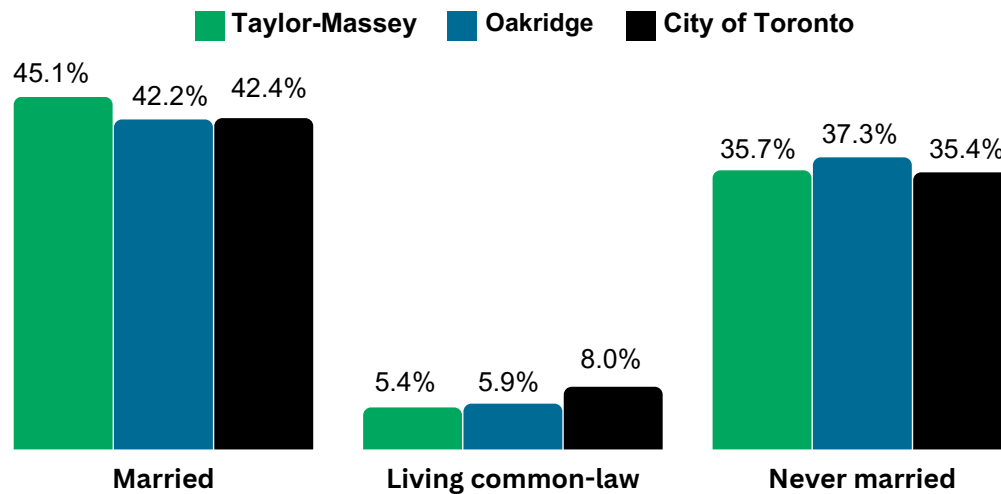
*Line for Taylor-Massey and Oakridge data overlaps.

¹⁸ City of Toronto. (Census 2011 and 2016), retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

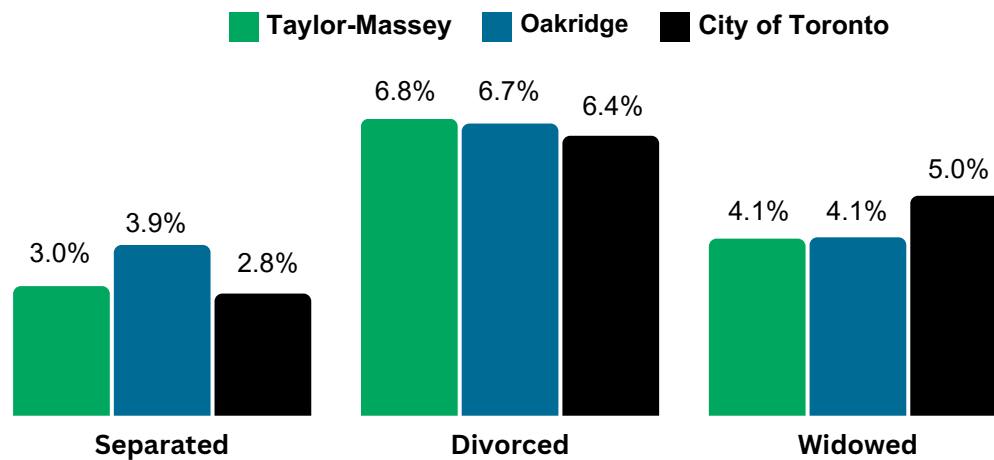
¹⁹ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)



Marital Status (2021)²⁰



Marital Status among not married and not living common law^{*} (2021)²⁰



Compared to the Taylor-Massey and Oakridge neighbourhoods, the City of Toronto has a higher percentage of the population living in common law and widowed. However, the rate of those who are separated, divorced and never married are higher in these two neighbourhoods.

²⁰ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

^{*} Marital status among not married and not living common law is separated in new chart as its percentage as very low compared to married and never married.



Census Variables ^{21, 22}	Taylor-Massey			Oakridge			City of Toronto
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021	2021
Demographic Composition							
Total population	15,594	15,683	15,035	13,497	13,845	13,910	2,794,356
% of people living alone	12.9	15.2	12	13.2	16.6	13	14
% of people 65 age and above living alone	33.8	33.1	NA	38.7	38.8	NA	NA
% of 1 year mobility in population	16.8	15	13.5	14.2	11.25	9.5	12.96
Socioeconomic Status							
Median household income before tax	40,915	46,669	68,500	33,980	39,757	60,000	84,000
Median household income after tax	37,875	NA	62,800	32,079	NA	56,400	74,000
% prevalence of low income based on low income cut-off (LICO), after-tax	NA	27.3	10.8	NA	35	11.20	8.7
% of rented dwelling	64.1	67.2	66.3	69.4	68.0	69.2	48.1
% of unemployment rate 15+	16.2	11.5	18.8	17.1	14.6	21.1	13.9
% of not in labour force (15+)	35.3	36.7	36.6	42.0	42.8	45.4	36.2
% of less than high school education (>20)	12.2	10.0	9.2	16.0	14.5	14.1	8.6
% of university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	40.2	44.3	48.0	29.4	34.7	37.1	49.4
Language, Immigration, and Ethno-Racial Diversity							
% of no knowledge of English/French	4.2	3.52	2.8	5.6	4.6	3.8	4.5
% of recent immigrants-within 5 year	20.6	16.1	12.8	19.4	13.0	8.8	7.2
% of recent immigrants-within 10 year	30.5	27.2	20.8	34.8	21.7	17.3	12.4
% of immigrants	56.4	56.2	53.6	58.4	55.3	52.8	46.6
% of racialized groups	64.9	66.9	69.6	68.7	75.3	77.1	55.7

The percentage of one-parent families in the City of Toronto is 20.8%, Taylor-Massey is 23.3%, and Oakridge is 26.2%. Among them, the City of Toronto (83.6%), Taylor-Massey (80.0%), and Oakridge (83.7%) were female one-parent families²².

Percentage of children (any age) of one-parent families in the City of Toronto was 29.5%, Taylor-Massey was 26.7% and Oakridge 33.4%²².

LICO (after tax, 1992 base*)²³

	2016	2021
Population under 30,000 (3 persons)	23,457	25,869

Taylor-Massey Oakridge neighbourhood is home to a high population of immigrants, newcomers, and refugees. Thus, having a higher percentage of racialized groups compared to the City of Toronto.

²¹ City of Toronto. (Census 2011 and 2016), retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

²² City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

²³ Statistics Canada. (2023), Table 11-10-0241-01 LICOs before and after tax by community size and family size, in current dollars

* 1992 base refers to spending patterns and the income distribution data from 1992 which is used to set thresholds. These thresholds are often adjusted annually for inflation but otherwise remain constant.



Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home⁺ (Excluding English and French)^{23, 24}

Taylor-Massey						Oakridge						City of Toronto					
2011 (N = 15,395)		2016 (N = 15,683)		2021 (N = 15,020)		2011 (N = 13,295)		2016 (N = 13,640)		2021 (N = 13,700)		2011 (N = 2,589,085)		2016 (N = 2,704,420)		2021 (N = 2,772,630)	
Bengali	15.2%	Bengali	12.6%	Bengali	12.2%	Bengali	13.4%	Bengali	15.5%	Bengali	11.9%	Chinese*	8.0%	Chinese **	6.7%	Chinese **	6.0%
Urdu	3.4%	Chinese**	2.3%	Tagalog	1.9%	Chinese**	3.5%	Chinese**	3.5%	Chinese**	3.5%	Tamil	2.1%	Tagalog++	1.6%	Tagalog++	1.9%
Chinese*	2.6%	Urdu	2.8%	Urdu	1.8%	Urdu	2.4%	Urdu	1.8%	Urdu	2.3%	Spanish	1.8%	Tamil	1.6%	Spanish	1.7%
Tamil	1.5%	Telugu	1.6%	Chinese**	1.5%	Persian (Farsi)	1.8%	Persian (Farsi)	1.8%	Amharic	1.4%	Tagalog++	1.4%	Spanish	1.5%	Tamil	1.5%
Romanian	1.4%	Tagalog++	1.0%	Spanish	1.2%	Tagalog++	1.7%	Tamil	1.6%	Tagalog++	1.3%	Italian	1.3%	Portuguese	1.2%	Portuguese	1.3%

Top 5 Racialized^{*} Groups^{23, 24}

Taylor-Massey						Oakridge						City of Toronto					
2011 (N = 15,395)		2016 (N = 15,485)		2021 (N = 15,040)		2011 (N = 13,280)		2016 (N = 13,610)		2021 (N = 13,710)		2011 (N = 2,576,025)		2016 (N = 2,691,665)		2021 (N = 2,761,285)	
South Asian	36.8%	South Asian	38.6%	South Asian	39.8%	South Asian	32.6%	South Asian	35.3%	South Asian	36.1%	South Asian	12.3%	South Asian	12.6%	South Asian	14.0%
Black	8.1%	Black	10.0%	Black	11.1%	Black	15.7%	Black	18.4%	Black	19.8%	Black	8.5%	Black	8.9%	Black	9.6%
Chinese	5.4%	Chinese	4.4%	Chinese	2.8%	Chinese	5.7%	Chinese	5.2%	Chinese	4.7%	Chinese	10.9%	Chinese	11.1%	Chinese	10.7%
Filipino	4.5%	Filipino	4.3%	Filipino	5.4%	Filipino	6.8%	Filipino	5.0%	Filipino	6.1%	Filipino	5.1%	Filipino	5.7%	Filipino	6.2%
West Asian	1.8%	West Asian	1.7%	West Asian	0.8%	West Asian	1.7%	West Asian	4.4%	West Asian	1.5%	West Asian	2.0%	West Asian	2.2%	West Asian	2.5%

23 City of Toronto. (Census 2011 and 2016), retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

24 City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

+ Single response answer for language spoken most often at home

* The Ontario Human Rights Commission recommends the term 'Racialized Groups' rather than 'Visible Minority' (the census term), recognizing that race is a socially constructed way of categorizing and creating differences among people that marginalizes some and makes 'white' the norm.

** Chinese includes Cantonese, Hakka, Mandarin, Min Dong, Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese), Wu (Shanghainese), Chinese, n.o.s., Chinese languages, n.i.e.

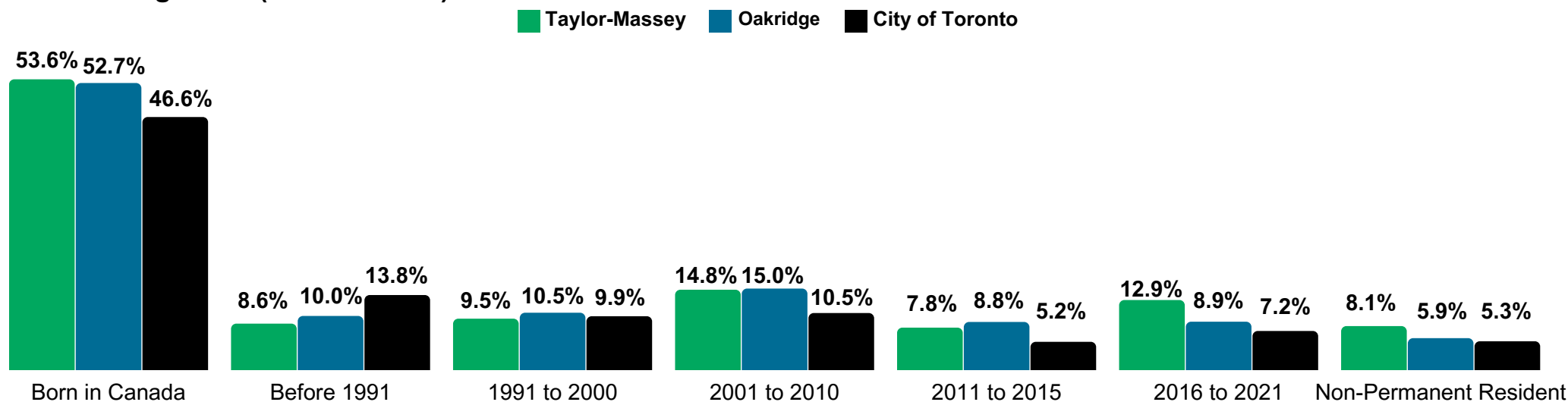
++ Tagalog includes Philipino and Filipino



Top 5 Recent Immigrants^{25, 26}

Taylor-Massey			Oakridge			City of Toronto		
2011 (N = 3,160)	2016 (N = 2,495)	2021* (N =1,935)	2011 (N = 2,575)	2016 (N = 1,760)	2021* (N = 1,220)	2011 (N = 216,525)	2016 (N = 187,945)	2021* (N =198,040)
Bangladesh 1,300	Bangladesh 890	Bangladesh 29.4%	Bangladesh 1,290	Bangladesh 920	Bangladesh 30.3%	Philippines 31,480	Philippines 31,725	India 20.3%
India 230	India 425	India 26.4%	Pakistan 250	India 170	India 20.5%	China 29,105	China 23,200	Philippines 12.6%
Pakistan 225	Pakistan 190	Eritrea 4.9%	India 155	Philippines 110	Ethiopia 8.6%	India 21,170	India 20,095	China 9.4%
China 175	Nepal 170	Ethiopia 4.1%	Philippines 135	Afghanistan 110	Eritrea 8.2%	Iran 9,695	Iran 10,935	Pakistan 2.9%
Philippines 165	Ethiopia 70	Pakistan 3.3%	United States 65	Eritrea 60	Pakistan 6.2%	Sri Lanka 9,535	Pakistan 6,725	Iran 2.6%

Period of Immigration (2021 Census)²⁶



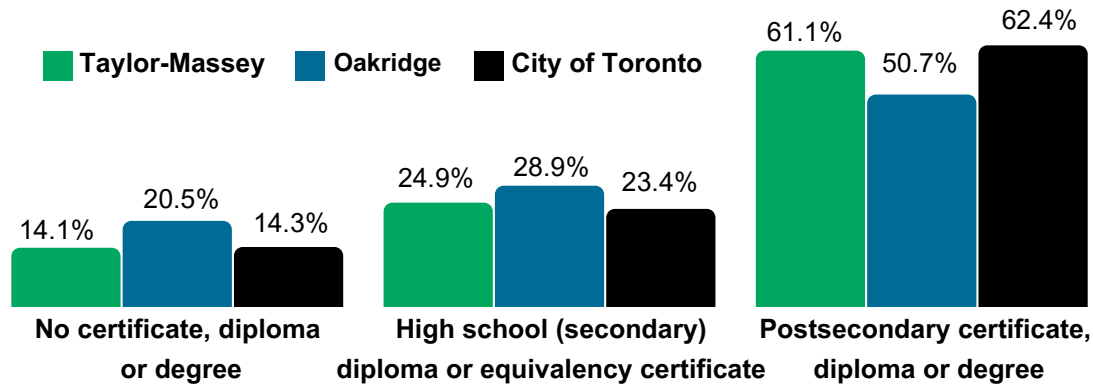
²⁵ City of Toronto. (Census 2011 and 2016), retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

²⁶ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

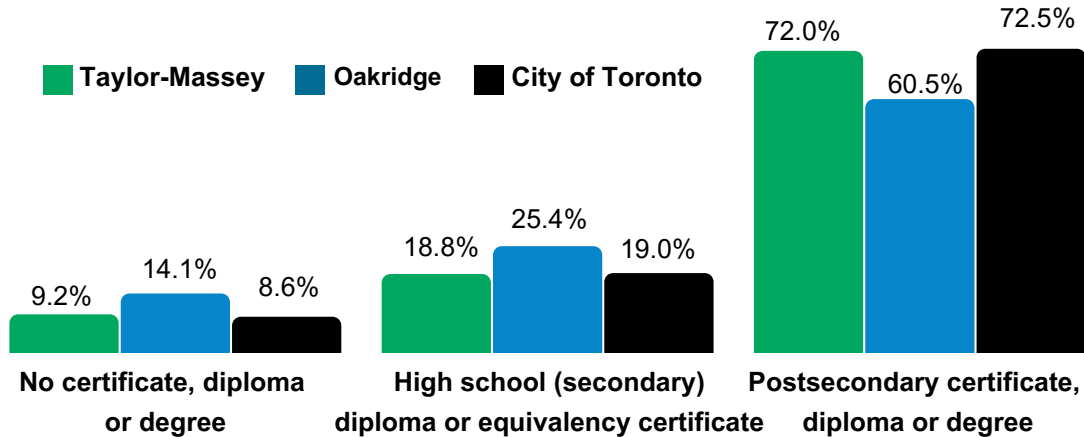
* In the 2021 Census, they include 25% of sample data. Thus, percentage is mentioned instead of number for 2021.



Level of Education for Ages 15 years and over (2021)²⁷



Level of Education for Ages 25-64 (2021)²⁷



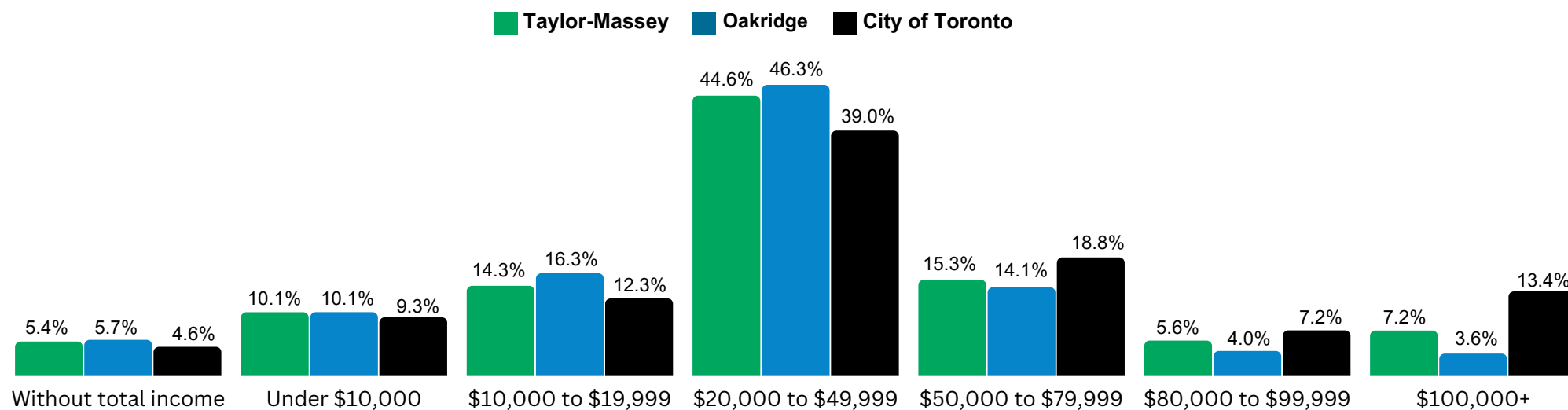
Taylor-Massey and City of Toronto has similar education status, however income level is lower (income data on next page) in Taylor-Massey. This is thought to be attributed to non-recognition of foreign credentials and lack of Canadian work experience²⁸.

²⁷ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

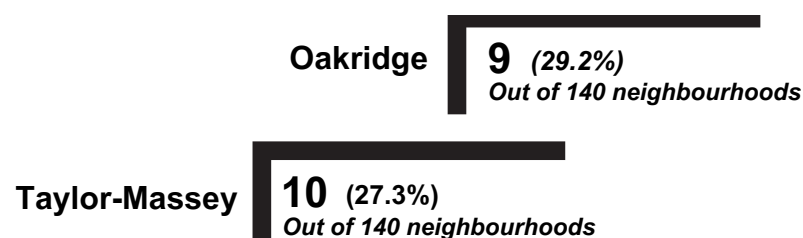
²⁸ Access Alliance. (2011), The Global City: Newcomer Health in Toronto



Percentage of Household Income After Tax (2021)²⁹



Low Income Ranking (2016)³⁰



For higher incomes (above \$50,000), Taylor-Massey and Oakridge neighbourhoods have fewer residents in these earning ranges compared to the City of Toronto. Oakridge is ranked 9th of 140 Toronto neighbourhoods for the low income ranking.³⁰

²⁹ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

³⁰ Wellesley Institute (2016), retrieved from <https://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/publications/stress-report-a-snapshot-of-socioeconomic-status-housing-quality-and-crime-across-toronto-neighbourhoods/>



BIRTH INDICATORS³¹	Year	Taylor-Massey	Oakridge	City of Toronto
Total hospital births to women, 15-49 yrs	2012/13 to 2014/15	655	615	82,021
Number of live birth per 1000 females, age 14 to 49	2014 to 2016	55.5	53.4	39.1
Percentage of women with gestational diabetes	2016	14.5%	17.1%	9.7%
Fertility Rate* Fertility rate includes both live births and stillbirths³²				
3-year Average # of Births /1,000 women, 15-49 yrs	2014 to 2016	72.5	72.8	53
Teen Pregnancy Rate³²				
Rate of pregnancies/1,000 among women 15-19 yrs	2014 - 2016	21.1	15.5	13.6
Total births (with known birth weight)	2012/13 to 2014/15	655	615	81,986
Birth weight³²				
Number of LBW [birth weight <2500 grams] (percentage)	2015 to 2016	59 (7.5%)	55 (8.1%)	5,804 (7.2%)
Rate of Small for gestational age	2014 - 2016	15.4%	12.8%	11.2%
Births By Mother's Country of Birth (MCOB)³²				
Total Hospital Births to Women aged 15-49, with known Country of Birth	2012/13 to 2014/15	615	576	78,046
Number of Births to mothers not born in Canada (percentage)	2012/13 to 2014/15	332 (54.0%)	360 (62.5%)	34,926 (44.8%)

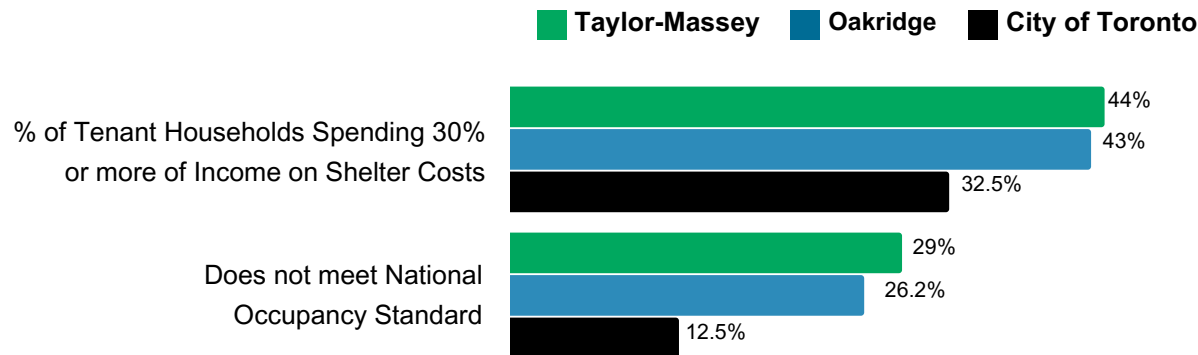
31 Ontario Health Profile. (2015), retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php?varTab=HPDtbl&select1=7>

32 Ontario Health Profile. (n.d.), retrieved from https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/torontohealthstatus/7_ReproductiveHealth.php

* Fertility rate includes both live births and stillbirths.

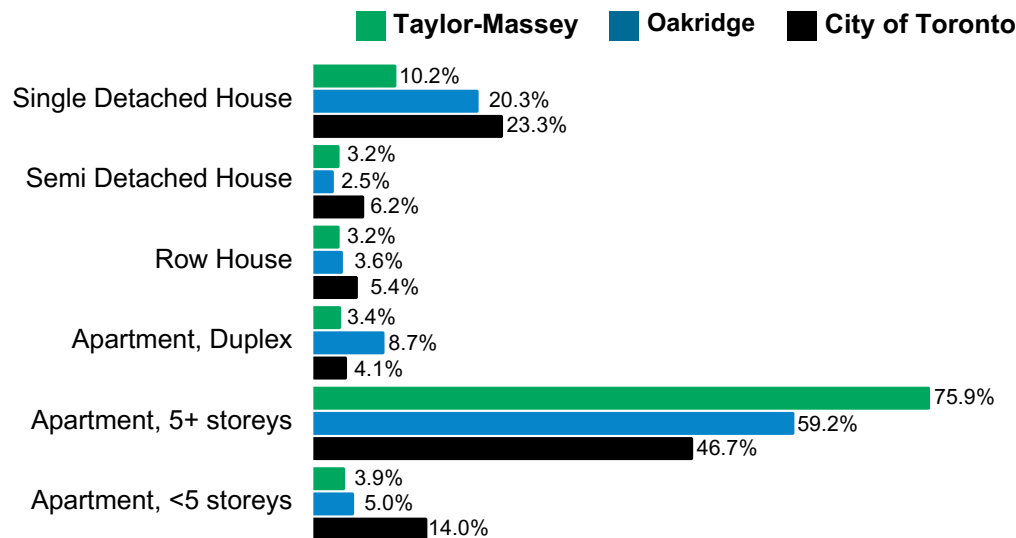


Housing Affordability (2021)³³

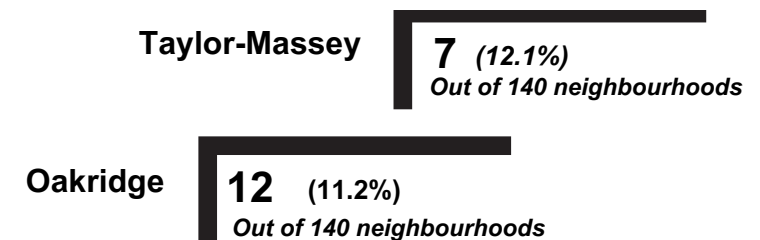


Compared to City of Toronto, at least 10% more tenant households of the neighbourhoods were spending 30% or more of their income in shelter costs.³³ Additionally, at least 16% more of the dwellings do not meet National Occupancy Standards.³³

Private Dwellings By Structure Type (2021)³³



Housing Disrepair Rank (2016)³⁴



³³ City of Toronto, Social Research Department. (Census 2021)

³⁴ Wellesley Institute (2016), retrieved from <https://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/publications/stress-report-a-snapshot-of-socioeconomic-status-housing-quality-and-crime-across-toronto-neighbourhoods/>



Percentage of Population with Diabetes (2018/19)³⁵

	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 20+ [†]			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Taylor-Massey	12.8	14.2	13.5	37.9	36.7	37.3
Oakridge	15.6	16.0	15.9	42.5	37.6	39.8
City of Toronto	10.3	10.3	10.3	34.7	29.8	32.0

Percentage of Population with Asthma (2018/19)³⁵

	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 0+ [†]			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Taylor-Massey	13.7	14.4	13.9	13.4	21.8	17.9
Oakridge	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.7	19.0	17.0
City of Toronto	14.8	14	14.4	12.1	16.8	14.7

Percentage of Population with High Blood Pressure (2018/19)³⁵

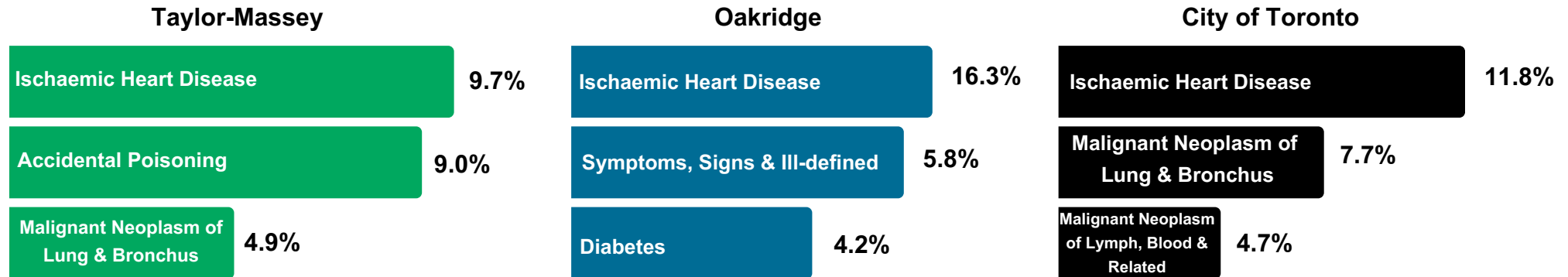
	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 0+ [†]			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Taylor-Massey	25.2	27.9	26.5	64.3	70.6	67.7
Oakridge	28.0	31.4	29.7	68.5	74.2	71.7
City of Toronto	24.2	24.4	24.3	66.9	67.7	67.3

³⁵ Ontario Health Profile, (n.d.), Adult Health and Disease, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php?varTab=HPDtbl&select1=7>

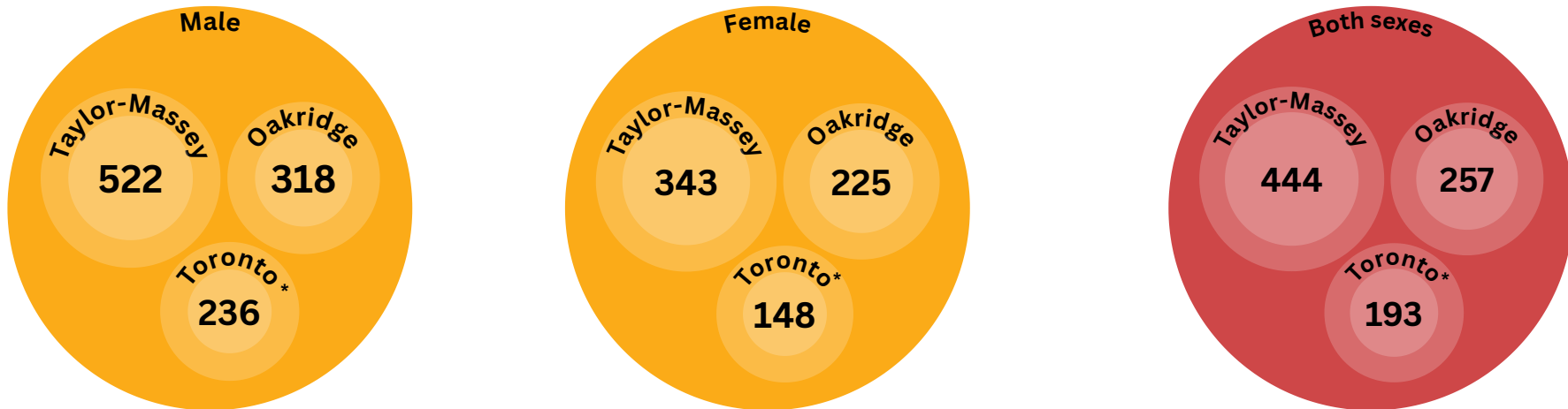
[†] Rates are Age-Standardized using the direct method and the 1991 Canada population as the standard population



Top 3 Leading Causes of Premature Mortality (2016)³⁶



Age-Standardized Average Annual Premature Mortality Rate (/100,000 population)[†], All Ages 0-74 (2016)³⁶



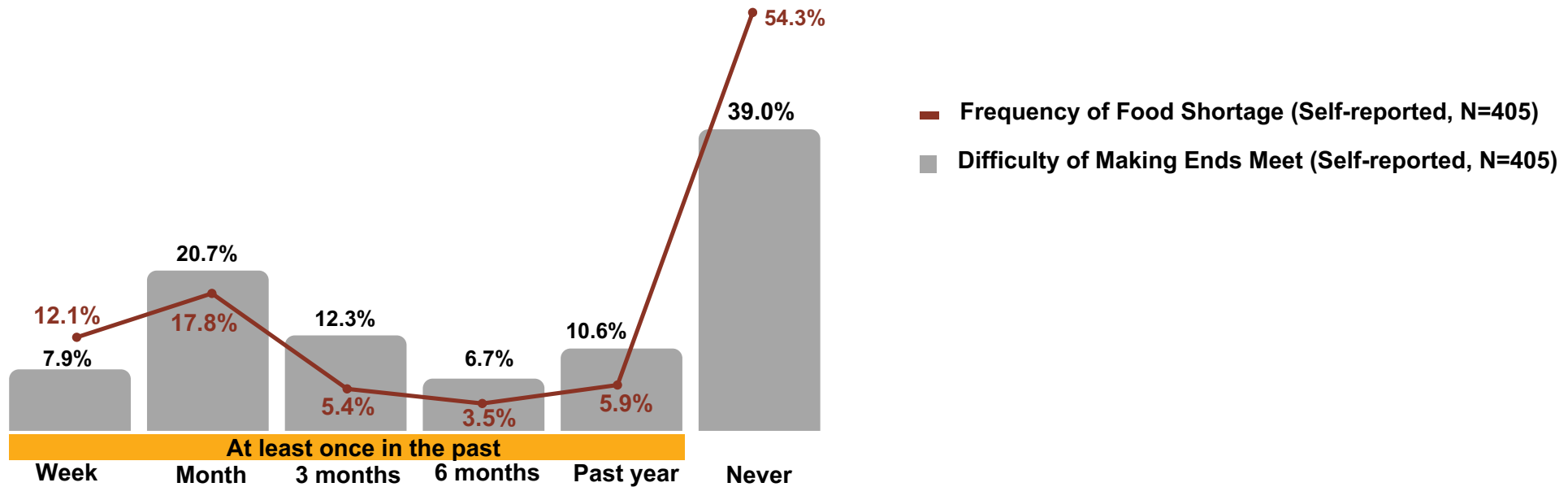
³⁶ Ontario Health Profile. (n.d.). (Premature mortality, 2016) , retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php?varTab=HPDtbl&select1=7>

[†] Rates are Age-Standardized using the direct method and the 1991 Canada population as the standard population

* City of Toronto



Food shortage compared with Making Ends Meet (2017), Taylor-Massey Oakridge Neighbourhood³⁷



Self-reported Food Security Indicators (2017), Taylor-Massey Oakridge Neighbourhood³⁷

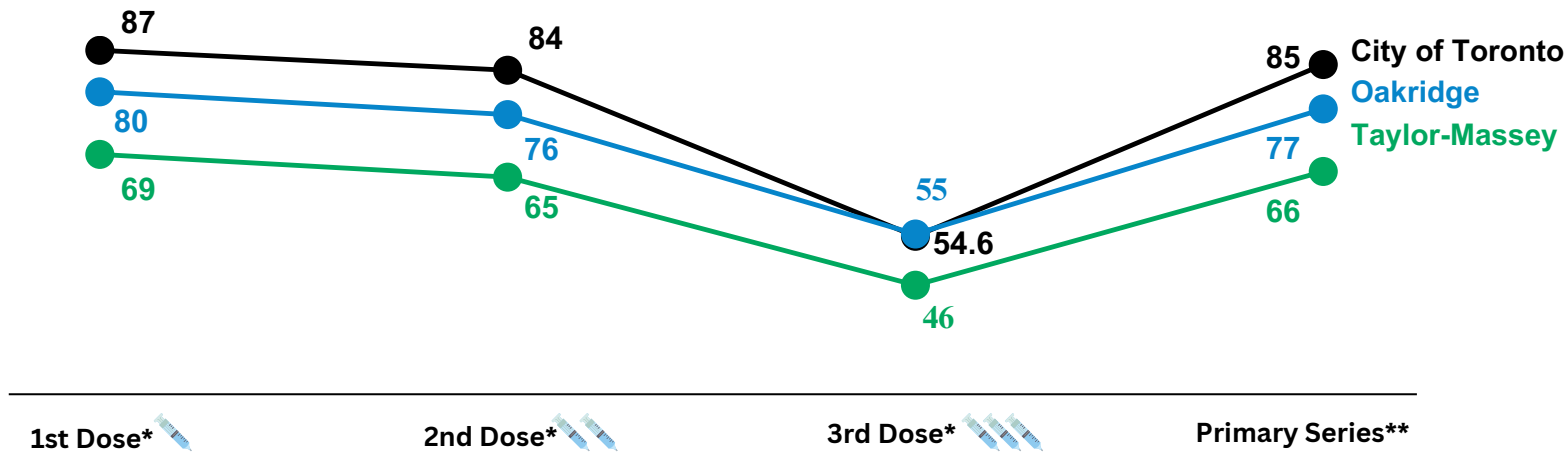


³⁷ Access Alliance (2017), Taylor-Massey Neighbourhood, retrieved from https://accessalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/TMN-Health-Needs-Assessment_Jan-2018-excl-appendices.pdf

* Total response for each food security aspect was 405



COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage (2023)^{38, 39}



COVID-19 Case Rate, Cases per 1,000 people (2023)³⁸



COVID-19 vaccination coverage is higher in City of Toronto for the first dose, second dose, and primary series compared to the neighbourhoods.

Oakridge is almost 10% higher for all doses and primary series coverage compared to Taylor-Massey.

³⁸ COVID-19 Vaccinations in Toronto. (2023), retrieved from <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/tpheuviz/COVID-19VaccinationsinToronto/COVID-19VaccinationsinToronto-Public> on 13th June 2023

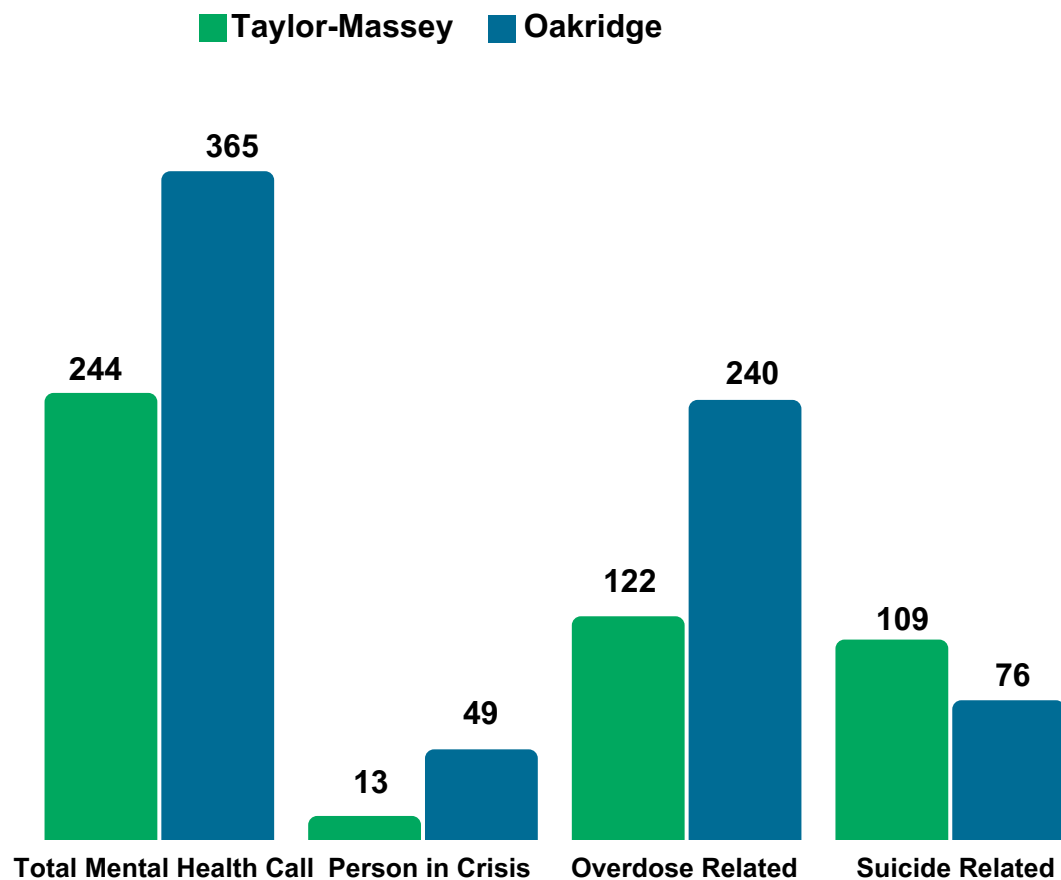
³⁹ COVID-19 Vaccinations in Toronto 2.0. (2023), retrieved from https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/tpheuviz/COVID-19VaccinationsinToronto2_0/PublicVaccineDashboard on 13th June 2023

* On 13th June 2023 when data was extracted, COVID 19 vaccination data was available in website till 8th June 2023

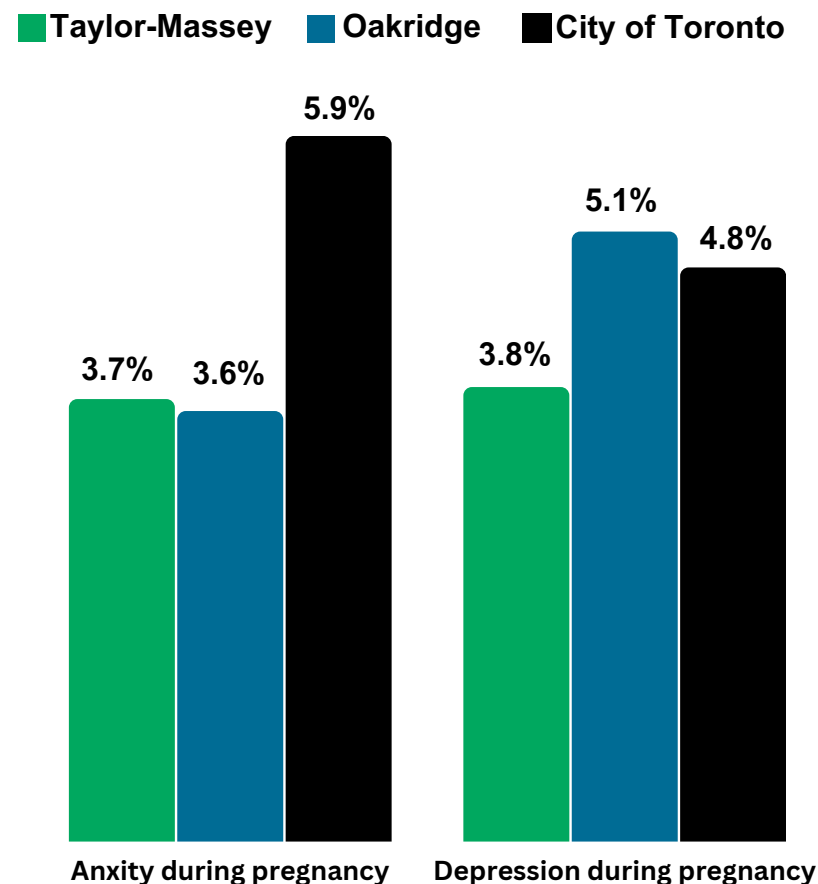
** Primary series refers to those who have received two doses of a two dose vaccination series and one dose of one dose vaccine product.



Mental Health Related Calls for Service (2022)⁴⁰



Mental Health During Pregnancy (2015 to 2017)⁴¹



⁴⁰ Toronto Police Service Records Management Systems. (2022), retrieved from <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojYmZkMGYzM2Q0NjAzYy00ZGRhLWI2NmMtNGMzOGExNzNlZTgwliwidCI6Ijg1MjIjMjI1LWFjNDMtNDc0Yy04ZmI0LTBmNDA5NWFI0GQ1ZCIsImMiOiN9>

⁴¹ Ontario Health Profile. (n.d.), Anxiety During Pregnancy, Depression During Pregnancy, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php?varTab=HPDtbl&select1=7>



Population with Mental Health and Addiction Related Visits* (2018/19)⁴²

	Age-Standardized [†] rate (/100) (2018/19), All Ages 20+			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Taylor-Massey	10.2	10.8	10.5	6.0	9.9	8.1
Oakridge	8.9	10.6	9.8	7.5	8.6	8.1
Toronto	8.1	10.2	9.2	7.2	9.3	8.4

Mental Health and Addiction Related Hospitalizations 2015/16 to 2016/17, Age 15+⁴²

	Age-standardized Rate, (/1000 population) [†]			Average annual rate (/1000 population)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Taylor-Massey	27.6	13	20.5	27.4	13.4	20.8
Oakridge	9.2	5.5	7.2	8.7	6.0	7.3
Toronto	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.4	4.9	5.6

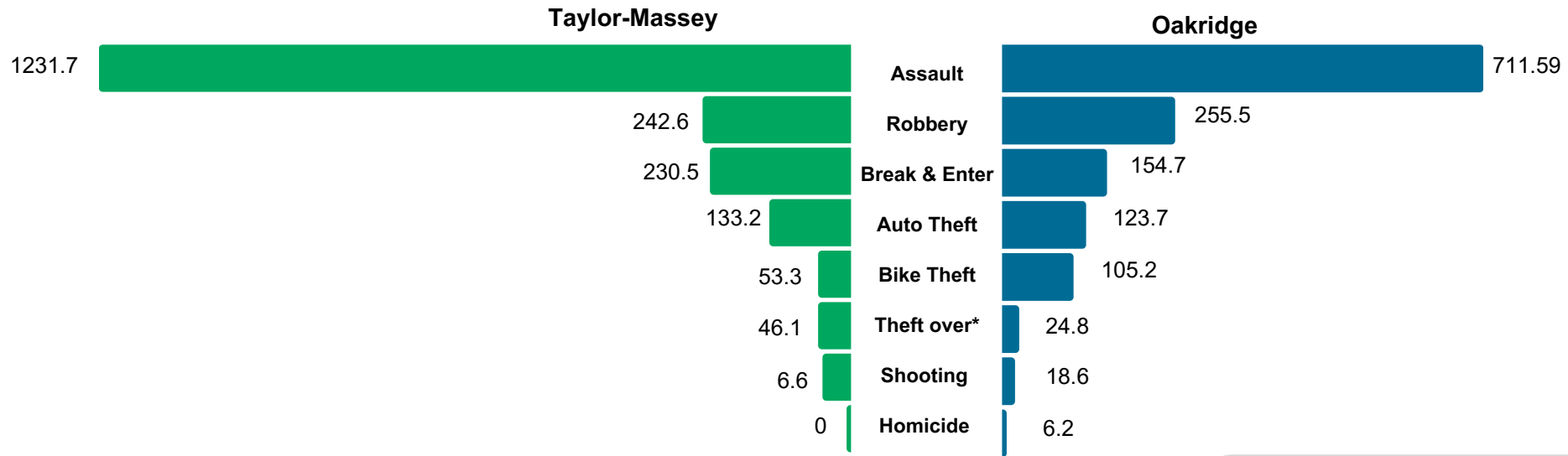
⁴² Ontario Health Profile. (n.d.)., Adult Health and Disease, Hospital Admissions, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php?varTab=HPDtbl&select1=7>

[†] Rates are Age-Standardized using the direct method and the 1991 Canada population as the standard population

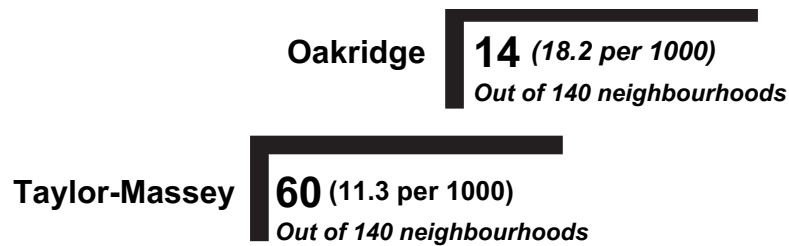
* The visit includes all the visits recorded by Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES). ICES has publicly funded administrative health services (like clinics and hospitals) records for the Ontario population eligible for universal health coverage since 1986



Crime Rate per 100, 000 projected population (2022)⁴³



Crime Ranking (2016)⁴⁴



In both neighbourhoods, assault is the most frequent crime. Similarly, shooting and homicide are the least common crimes⁴³. Overall, crime rankings indicate that Taylor-Massey has lower crime rate than Oakridge⁴⁴.

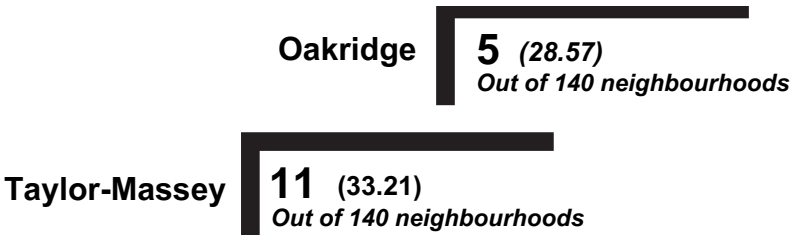
⁴³ Toronto Police Service. (2022), Neighbourhood Crime Map (2014 to 2022), retrieved from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/8b6ccb72c2cf4861ae9c816d6a1bf1c4>

⁴⁴ Wellesley Institute. (2016), retrieved from <https://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/publications/stress-report-a-snapshot-of-socioeconomic-status-housing-quality-and-crime-across-toronto-neighbourhoods/>

* Theft over means theft over \$5,000.



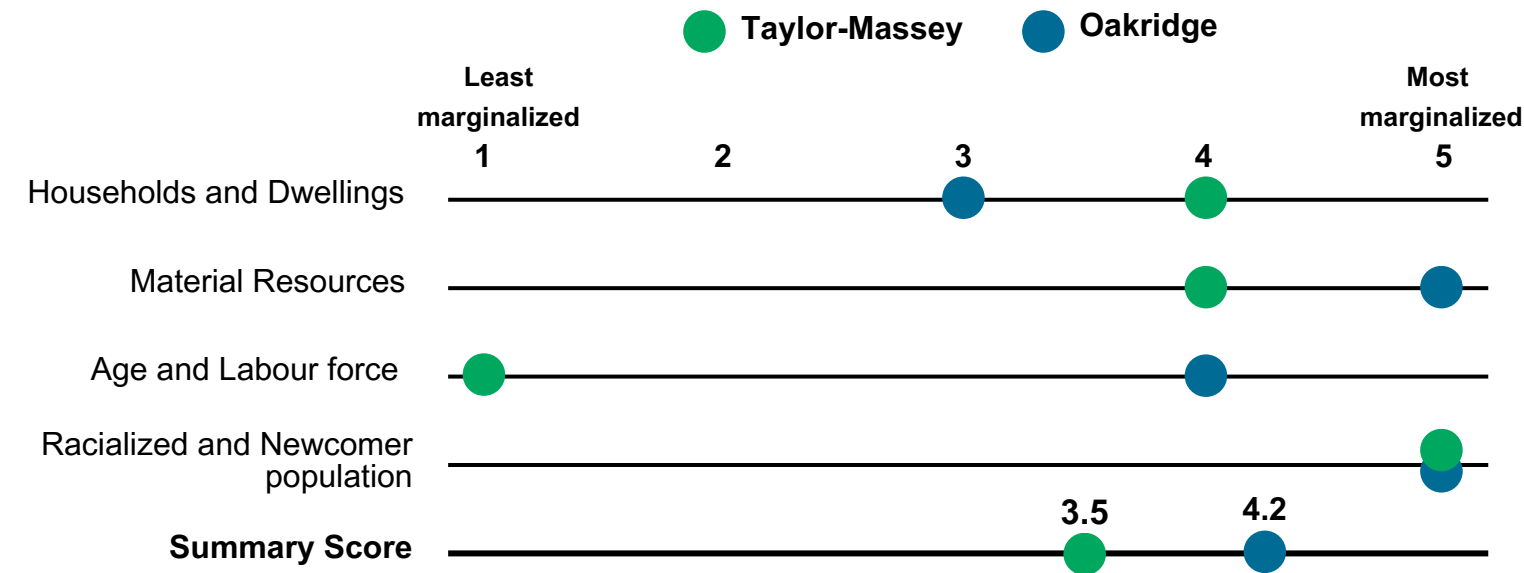
Neighbourhood Equity Index Scores (2014)⁴⁵



The Neighbourhood Equity Score ranges from 0 to 100. A score of 0 indicates worse outcomes and 100 indicates best outcomes. The score considers the following 15 indicators.

- Unemployment
- Low Income
- Social Assistance
- High School Graduation
- Marginalization
- Post Secondary Completion
- Municipal Voting Rate
- Community Places for Meeting
- Walkability
- Healthy Food Stores
- Green Space
- Premature Mortality
- Mental Health
- Preventable Hospitalizations
- Diabetes

Ontario Marginalization Index, Toronto Neighbourhoods (2021)⁴⁶



Although both Taylor-Massey and Oakridge are considered as neighbourhood improvement areas by the City of Toronto, Oakridge has a higher index of marginalization.

⁴⁵ City of Toronto. (2014), TSNS 2020 NEIGHBOURHOOD EQUITY INDEX, retrieved from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/8b6ccb72c2cf4861ae9c816d6a1bf1c4>

⁴⁶ Matheson FI (Unity Health Toronto), Moloney G (Unity Health Toronto), van Ingen T (Public Health Ontario). 2021 Ontario marginalization index: user guide. Toronto, ON: St. Michael's Hospital (Unity Health Toronto); 2023. Joint publication with Public Health Ontario.

End of Report



**City Dairy in 1940, presently Dentonia Park
Taylor-Massey Neighbourhood**

Source: City of Toronto Archives, Series 958, File 26, retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/history-art-culture/online-exhibits/web-exhibits/web-exhibits-culture-people/made-in-toronto-milk/>



**Truck and streetcar accident on Danforth Avenue, 1935
Oakridge Neighbourhood**

Source: William James. (ca. 1935). City of Toronto Archives. Fonds 1244, Item 1156