

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

ROCKCLIFFE-SMYTHER AND MOUNT DENNIS



Access Alliance
Multicultural Health and Community Services

June 2025

This neighbourhood profile highlights key health and population dynamic indicators for Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis to support their Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). The last CHNA was completed in 2013 and focused on the Rockcliffe-Smythe neighbourhood. With our organization serving clients from the broader community, we have included the Mount Dennis Neighbourhood in this updated community profile.¹

These neighbourhoods have undergone significant changes in recent years. In Rockcliffe-Smythe, major flooding in 2013 prompted flood mitigation efforts, while the opening of the York Community Centre in 2017 provided new recreational facilities. Continued environmental challenges, including another major flood in 2018, emphasized the need for ongoing interventions.^{2 3 4} Mount Dennis has seen a rise in high-rise residential developments since 2018, increasing housing availability and raising affordability concerns, with many households struggling with high shelter costs.^{5 6}

The COVID-19 pandemic further shaped both neighbourhoods, affecting public health, businesses, and access to community spaces. Population growth and shifting demographics have influenced housing demand and the need for social services, bringing new challenges related to affordability and healthcare access.⁷ As these neighbourhoods evolve, this updated community profile will provide residents, policymakers, and stakeholders with valuable insights to support future planning decisions and address ongoing issues.

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, Adriana Romero Ochoa (Master of Public Health Candidate), at the University of Toronto. The project was supervised by Dr. AKM Alamgir, Director, Organizational Knowledge and Learning, and Courtney Kupka, Research and Evaluation Coordinator. It can be cited as: Access Alliance. (2025). Neighbourhood Profile: Rockcliffe-Smythe Mount Dennis, Toronto. For any questions or concerns, please contact the Research and Evaluation Department of Access Alliance at research@accessalliance.ca.

1. Access Alliance Multicultural Health and Community Services. (2013). Jane Community Health Assessment Report. Retrieved from <https://accessalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2013-Community-HNA-Report.pdf>
2. Kurek, D. (n.d.). Community celebrates official opening of York Recreation Centre. Cambridge Times. Retrieved from https://www.cambridgetimes.ca/life/community-celebrates-official-opening-of-york-recreation-centre/article_a76fab1b-3857-5a20-93c9-e0cb691aaca3.html
3. Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). (2024, January 26). Rockcliffe Riverine Flood Mitigation Project Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Retrieved from <https://trca.ca/conservation/infrastructure-projects/black-creek-environmental-assessment/>
4. City of Toronto. (2024). Background file on Mount Dennis development and housing affordability. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2024/ec/bgrd/backgroundfile-244097.pdf>
5. Urban Toronto. (2024). Proposal grows to 48 storeys beside future Mount Dennis Station. Retrieved from <https://urbantoronto.ca/news/2024/08/proposal-grows-48-storeys-beside-future-mount-dennis-station.56708>
6. Public Health Agency of Canada. (2022). Grassroots community leaders' role in COVID-19 response and recovery: Insights from Toronto neighbourhoods. Retrieved from <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9003775/>
7. City of Toronto. (n.d.). Background file on Mount Dennis development and housing affordability. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2024/ec/bgrd/backgroundfile-244097.pdf>

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE: ROCKLIFFE-SMYTHE MOUNT DENNIS

Mount Dennis and Rockcliffe-Smythe are two adjacent neighbourhoods in Toronto, formerly part of the City of York.⁸ These communities have a rich history, shaped by industrial growth, transportation routes, and post-war housing developments. Over the years, they have evolved into diverse and vibrant areas with strong community identities. As of the 2021 Census, Rockcliffe-Smythe had a population of 22,235, while Mount Dennis had 13,055 residents.⁹ Despite differences in size and density, both neighbourhoods share similar demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, reflecting their historical and economic backgrounds.⁹

Both areas have large immigrant populations and are home to culturally diverse communities.¹⁰ Many residents identify as Black, Latin American, and Southeast Asian, contributing to the multicultural character of the neighbourhoods.¹⁰ ¹¹ Immigration has played a key role in shaping the local identity, with many newcomers settling in these areas due to affordable housing and access to employment opportunities.⁸ Today, this diversity is evident in the wide range of small businesses, restaurants, cultural centers, and community events that celebrate different ethnic backgrounds.

Recognizing the need for targeted community support, the City of Toronto has designated Mount Dennis and Rockcliffe-Smythe as Neighbourhood Improvement Areas (NIA).¹² ¹³ This designation means that these communities receive additional resources and funding to improve social services, infrastructure, and economic development. ¹² ¹³ To further support residents, Neighbourhood Action Partnerships have been established to strengthen local programs, create job opportunities, and promote social equity.¹² ¹³ These initiatives aim to ensure that residents have better access to education, healthcare, and essential community services, contributing to the long-term well-being of the neighbourhoods.

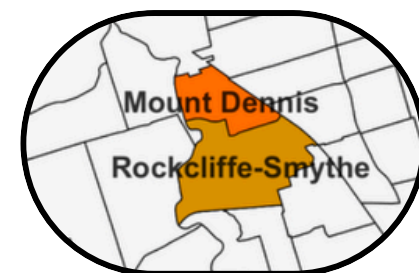


Figure 1. Map of Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis.

8. City of Toronto. (n.d.). Resources on former municipalities. City of Toronto Archives. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/access-city-information-or-records/city-of-toronto-archives/using-the-archives/research-by-topic/resources-on-former-municipalities/>

9. City of Toronto. (n.d.). Neighbourhood profiles (2021 Census). Open Data Toronto. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

10. Social Policy, Analysis & Research. (2018). 2016 Neighbourhood Profile: Rockcliffe-Smythe. City of Toronto. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.toronto.ca/ext/sdfa/Neighbourhood%20Profiles/pdf/2016/pdf1/cpa111.pdf>

11. Social Policy, Analysis & Research. (2018). 2016 Neighbourhood Profile: Mount Dennis. City of Toronto. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.toronto.ca/ext/sdfa/Neighbourhood%20Profiles/pdf/2016/pdf1/cpa115.pdf>

12. City of Toronto. (2022, April 25). Neighbourhood improvement area profiles. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/nia-profiles/>

13. City of Toronto. (2017). Toronto Strong Neighbourhoods Strategy 2020: Action plan appendix update. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/90f9-TSNS2020_ACTION_PLAN-appendix-update.pdf

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE: ROCKLIFFE-SMYTHE MOUNT DENNIS

Rockcliffe-Smythe is primarily a residential neighbourhood, characterized by a mix of single-family homes, low-rise apartment buildings, and townhouses.¹⁰ Many of the houses in this area were built in the post-war era, offering a variety of architectural styles, from mid-century bungalows to newer infill developments.¹⁴ It saw major development after World War II when former industrial lands were converted into housing for returning veterans, creating an affordable and family-friendly community.¹⁴ The neighbourhood also features green spaces, such as Smythe Park and Lambton Golf & Country Club, which offer residents outdoor recreational opportunities. Today, Rockcliffe-Smythe is known for its vibrant small businesses, restaurants, and community hubs, particularly along St. Clair Avenue West and Weston Road, where a diverse range of shops and services cater to local needs.

Mount Dennis also has a diverse range of housing types, including detached homes, townhouses, and apartment buildings, reflecting the area's mix of historical and modern developments.¹¹ The neighbourhood has historically been shaped by industrial activity, most notably by the Kodak Heights factory, which operated for over a century and was a significant local employer.¹⁵ The factory's presence contributed to the growth of the surrounding residential areas, as workers and their families settled nearby.¹⁵ Since Kodak Heights closed in the early 2000s, Mount Dennis has been undergoing extensive revitalization efforts to adapt to a post-industrial economy.¹⁶ The ongoing development of the Eglinton Crosstown LRT is expected to enhance connectivity, increase transit accessibility, and spur economic growth, attracting new businesses and residents to the area.¹⁶

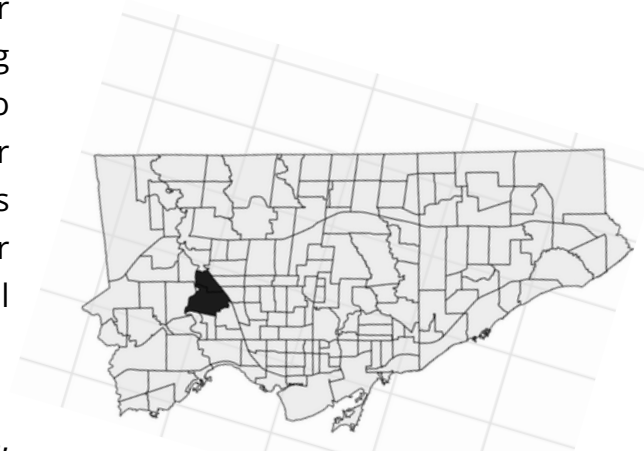


Figure 2. Map of Toronto neighbourhoods with Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis highlighted.¹⁷

14. Etobicoke Historical Society. (n.d.). Wartime houses built for workers and veterans. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.etobicokehistorical.com/wartime-houses-built-for-workers-and-veteran.html>

15. Wong, O. (2023). Kodak Heights. Toronto Metropolitan University Archives & Special Collections. Retrieved from <https://library.torontomu.ca/asc/tag/kodak-heights/>

16. City of Toronto. (n.d.). Eglinton Crosstown and proposed extensions. Retrieved March 7, 2025, from <https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/streets-parking-transportation/transit-in-toronto/transit-expansion/eglington-crosstown-and-proposed-extensions/>

17. City of Toronto. (2024, October 15). Neighbourhoods (158 neighbourhoods) [CSV file]. Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhoods/>

BACK TO THE ROOTS OF ROCKCLIFFE-SMYTHE

ROCKCLIFFE-SMYTHE

While definitive records are scarce, the name 'Rockcliffe-Smythe' is thought to originate from both the area's natural landscape and the contributions of Conn Smythe, a significant figure in Toronto's history.¹⁸ The name "Rockcliffe" is believed to reflect the area's topography, which is characterized by rocky cliffs and elevated terrains.¹⁹ This natural landscape, shaped by the nearby Humber River valley and Black Creek, has played an important role in defining the physical and environmental features of the neighbourhood.^{20 21}

The "Smythe" portion of the neighbourhood's name honors Conn Smythe, a prominent figure in Toronto's history, best known as the former owner of the Toronto Maple Leafs.¹⁸ In the 1920s, Smythe operated a large gravel pit in the area, which played a key role in Toronto's industrial development.¹⁸ After World War II, as the gravel resources were depleted, Smythe transformed the site into residential housing for returning veterans.¹⁸ His commitment to supporting veterans was evident as he often sold these homes at a financial loss to ensure affordable housing for those who served.¹⁸ The neighbourhood retained his name as a tribute to his contributions to both the city's development and its post-war community support efforts.¹⁸

Conn Smythe's legacy is still visible in the neighbourhood today, most notably through Smythe Park, which is located on the former gravel pit site.²¹ The park has been transformed into a vibrant community space featuring walking trails along Black Creek, ponds, wetlands, sports fields, and playgrounds.²¹ It serves as a central hub for recreation and community activities, reflecting the neighbourhood's evolution from an industrial site to a thriving residential area.²⁰

²¹ The combination of natural features and historical landmarks in Rockcliffe-Smythe highlights the dynamic relationship between the environment, urban development, and community history.^{20 21}

Rockcliffe-Smythe²²

Area: 5.04 Km²

Ward: York South-Weston



Location: Rockcliffe-Smythe is bordered by Eglinton Avenue West to the north, Weston Road to the east, St. Clair Avenue West and the C.P.R. tracks to the south, and Scarlett Road to the west. Major roads such as Jane Street and Alliance Avenue run through the area. Green spaces are marked throughout the neighbourhood, and the Humber River runs along the western boundary.

18. Fletcher, R. J. (2006). The Humber: Tales of a Canadian Heritage River.

19. Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2020). Rockcliffe-Smythe environmental assessment: Terrestrial inventory report. [PDF]. Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. https://trcaca.s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com/app/uploads/2021/11/12125706/Rockcliffe-EA_Terrestrial_Inventory_Report_w_Maps_Dec2020-compressed.pdf

20. City of Toronto. (2021). Rockcliffe-Smythe. StrollTO. Retrieved February 6, 2025, from <https://www.strollto.com/stroll/rockcliffe-smythe/>

21. Toronto Public Library. (1958). Conn Smythe's sand and gravel pit, later developed into residential housing for veterans [Photograph]. Toronto Public Library Digital Archives. Retrieved February 6, 2025, from <https://toronto.resourcespace.com/pages/view.php?ref=8138>

22. City of Toronto. (2018). Rockcliffe-Smythe neighbourhood profile: 2016 census (CPA 111). Social Development, Finance & Administration Division. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/ext/sdfa/Neighbourhood%20Profiles/pdf/2016/pdf1/cpa111.pdf>

BACK TO THE ROOTS OF MOUNT DENNIS

MOUNT DENNIS

Mount Dennis is a neighbourhood in northwest Toronto with a history closely tied to early industrial development.²⁴ The community takes its name from the Dennis family, particularly John Dennis.²⁴ In the late 1700s, John Dennis established mills, buildings that use machinery powered by water, to process raw materials such as wood and wool into usable products.²⁴ These mills, including sawmills (for cutting lumber) and woollen mills (for processing wool), were essential for local economic growth and encouraged settlement in the area.²⁴

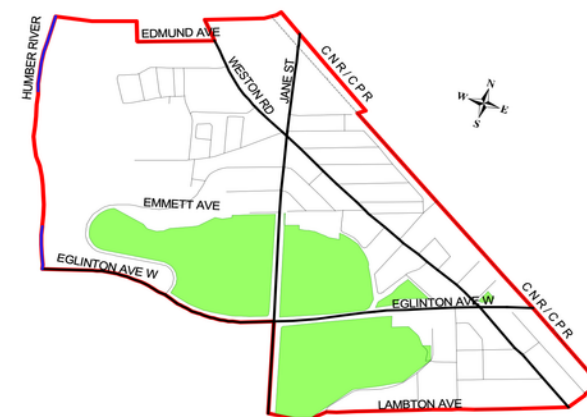
In the early 1900s, Mount Dennis saw rapid growth as industries expanded, notably with the opening of Kodak Heights, a large factory complex built by Kodak Canada.²⁵ Kodak Heights employed many local residents and significantly shaped the community's development and residential expansion.²⁵ ²⁶ The neighbourhood continued to grow as workers and their families moved nearby, attracted by employment opportunities.²⁵ ²⁶ The former Kodak site is now home to the Mount Dennis station, a key transit hub for the Eglinton Crosstown LRT project, connecting the neighbourhood to the rest of the city and supporting ongoing revitalization efforts.²⁴

Today, Mount Dennis remains a vibrant and diverse neighbourhood, shaped by its industrial past and enriched by community-driven developments.²⁵ ²⁶ The legacy of its mills and factories lives on through local landmarks and the neighbourhood's strong community identity.²⁷ ²⁸

Mount Dennis²³

Area: 2.06 Km²

Ward: York South–Weston



Location: Mount Dennis is bordered by Edmund Avenue to the north, the C.N.R./C.P.R. railway tracks to the east, Eglinton Avenue West to the south, and the Humber River to the west. Major roads such as Weston Road, Jane Street, and Emmett Avenue run through the area. Green spaces are present throughout the neighbourhood, and the Humber River forms part of the western boundary.

23. City of Toronto. (2018). Mount Dennis neighbourhood profile 2016. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/ext/sdfa/Neighbourhood%20Profiles/pdf/2016/pdf1/cpa115.pdf>

24. Mount Dennis Community Association. (n.d.). About Mount Dennis. Retrieved from <https://www.mountdennis.ca/about-mount-dennis>

25. Toronto Metropolitan University. (2021). Blackface in the Kodak archive: Ryerson's Special Collections, context for reading racist images. Retrieved from Kodak Canada. (n.d.). The early years (1899–1939). Retrieved from <https://library.torontomu.ca/asc/exhibitions/kodak/the-early-years-1899-1939>

26. City of Toronto. (2021). Mount Dennis planning framework study: Executive summary. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/96c3-CityPlanningPictureMountDennisExecutiveSummaryNov21.pdf>

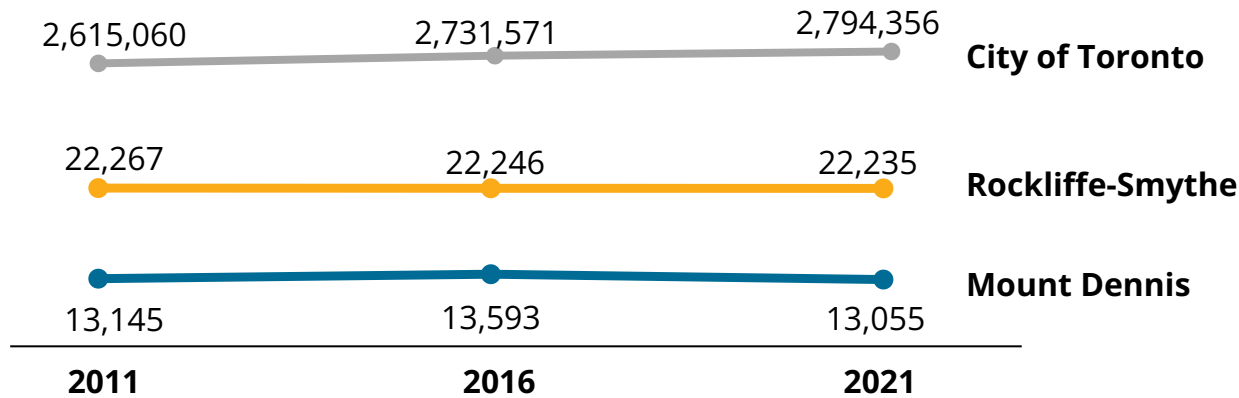
27. Mount Dennis BIA. (n.d.). About Mount Dennis BIA. Retrieved from <https://www.mountdennisbia.ca>

28. Neighbourhood Guide. (n.d.). Mount Dennis Neighbourhood Profile. Retrieved from <https://www.neighbourhoodguide.com/toronto/york-crosstown/mount-dennis>

POPULATION AND GENDER

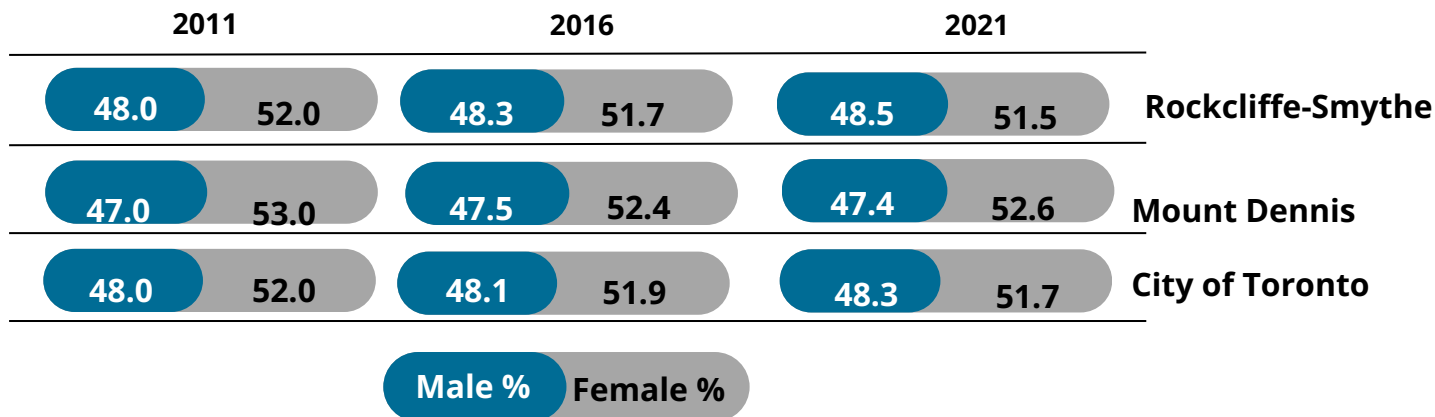


Population²⁹



Over the period from 2011 to 2021, the City of Toronto's population showed a steady increase. In contrast, the population of Rockcliffe-Smythe remained nearly constant, while Mount Dennis experienced a small rise followed by a decline.²⁹

Gender³⁰



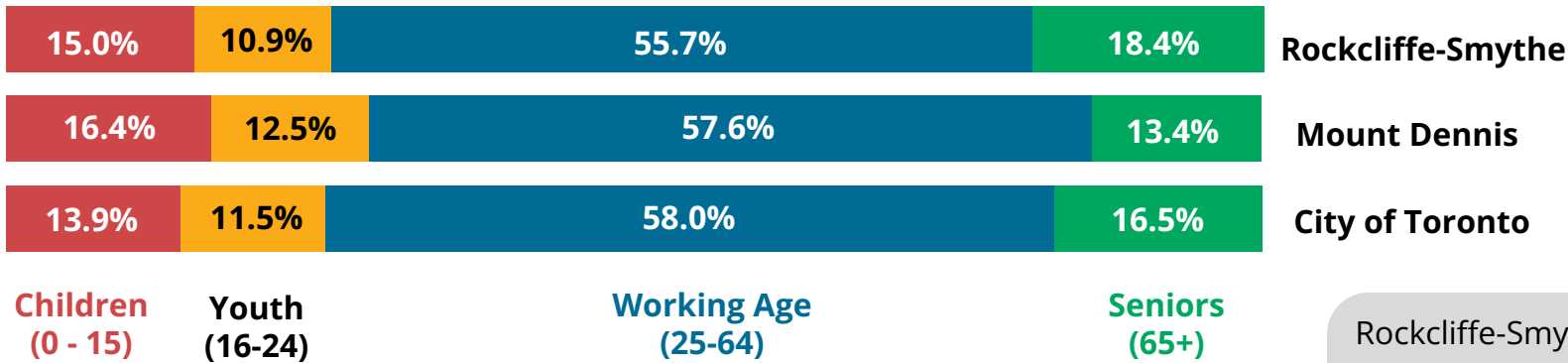
The graph shows the gender distribution for Rockcliffe Smythe, Mount Dennis, and the City of Toronto from 2011 to 2021, with females consistently comprising just over half the population in all three areas. Minor fluctuations in the percentage of males and females occurred over the decade, but overall, the gender ratios remain stable.³⁰

29. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2011, 2016, 2021 datasets]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

30. City of Toronto. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2016 and 2021 data]. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/>

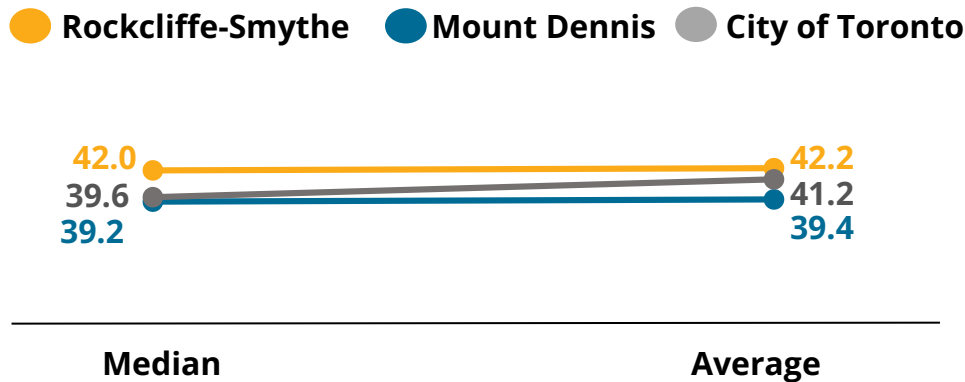


Age Distribution (2021)³¹



Rockcliffe-Smythe has a notably higher proportion of seniors at 18.4%, indicating an older population compared to Mount Dennis and the City of Toronto, with 13.4% and 16.5% seniors, respectively. Mount Dennis has the highest percentage of children and youth, suggesting a younger demographic.³¹

Median and Average Age (2021)³²



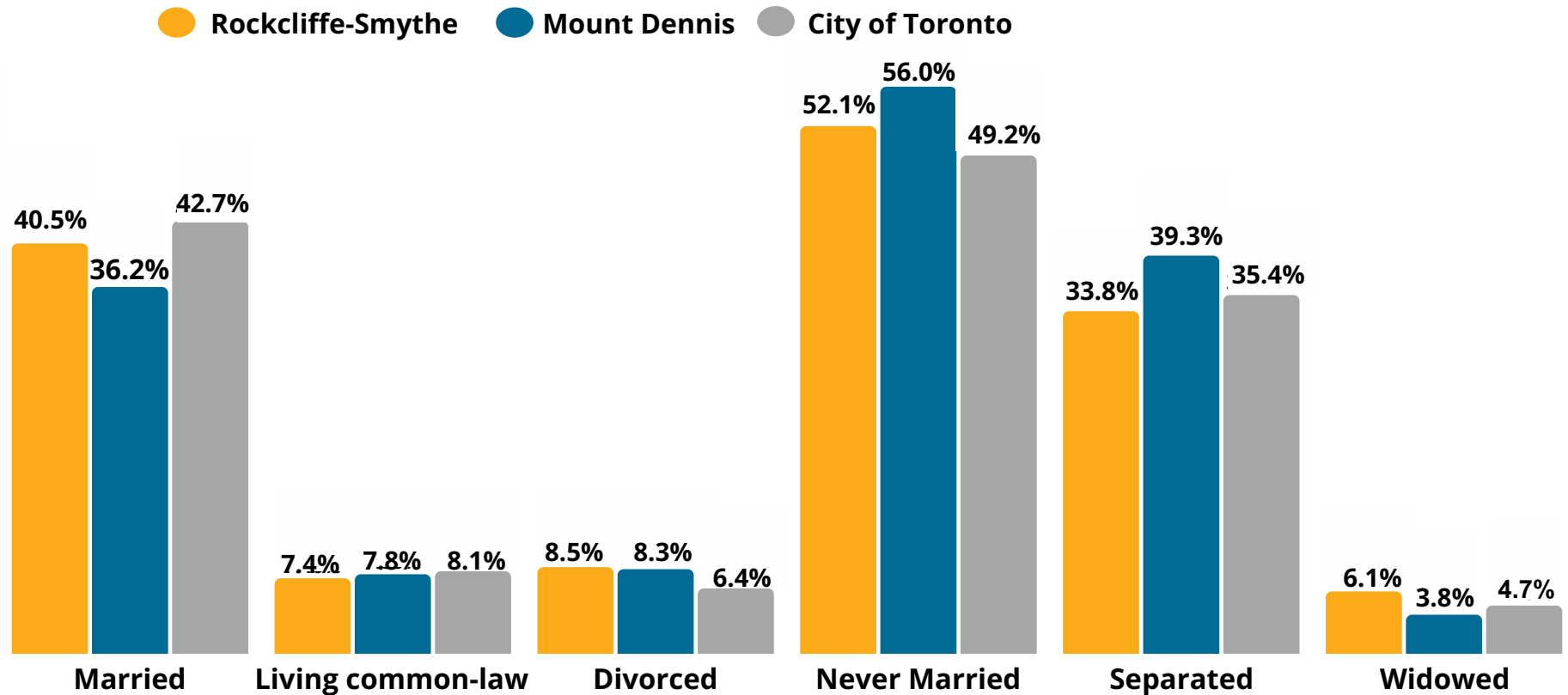
Median and average ages in both Rockcliffe-Smythe and the City of Toronto are relatively close. However, Mount Dennis exhibits a slightly higher median and average age.³²

31. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2021 dataset]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

32.. City of Toronto. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2016 and 2021 data]. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/>



Marital Status (2021)³³



Compared to Rockcliffe-Smythe and the City of Toronto, Mount Dennis has a higher percentage of the population who have never married and who are separated. However, the proportion of individuals who are married is slightly higher in Rockcliffe-Smythe and across Toronto overall. Rates of those living common-law, divorced, or widowed remain fairly similar across all three areas.³³

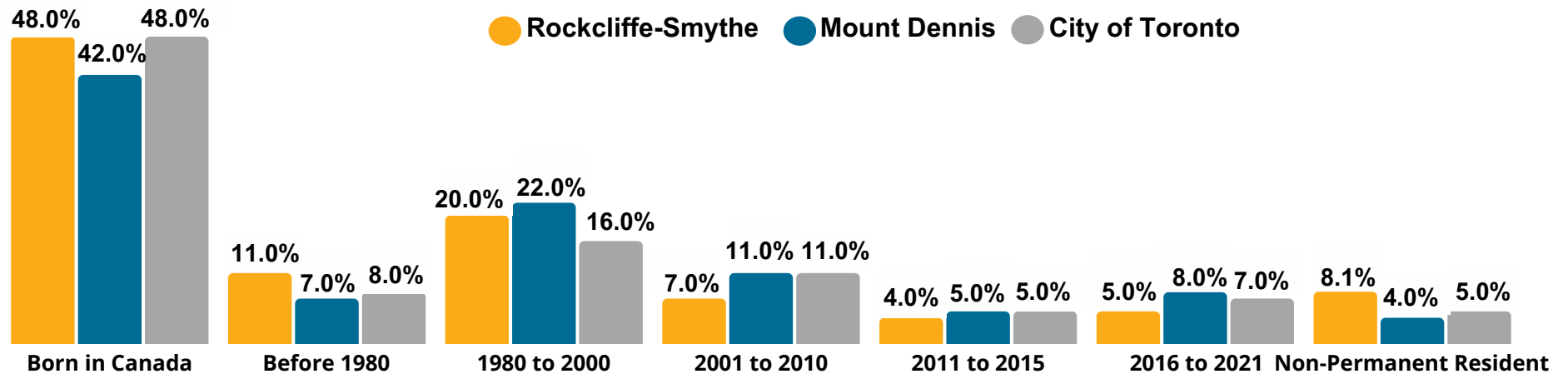
33. City of Toronto. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2016 and 2021 data]. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/>



Top 5 Recent Immigrants³⁴

Rockcliffe-Smythe					Mount Dennis					City of Toronto							
2011 N= 1,090		2016 N= 1,045		2021 N=1,065		2011 N= 1,170		2016 N= 900		2021 N= 1,030		2011 (N = 216,525)		2016 (N = 187,945)		2021 (N =198,040)	
Other Americas	19.3%	Philippines	15.3%	Eritrea	18.8%	Philippines	15.8%	Philippines	19.4%	Philippines	18.9%	Philippines	14.5%	Philippines	16.9%	India	20.3%
Philippines	13.8%	Other Americas	12.0%	Other Europe	15.0%	Other Americas	11.5%	Other Americas	16.7%	Other Americas	11.7%	China	13.4%	China	12.3%	Philippines	12.6%
Other Europe	11.5%	Other Europe	10.1%	Philippines	12.2%	Other Europe	9.8%	Jamaica	11.7%	Jamaica	8.3%	India	9.8%	India	10.7%	China	9.4%
India	7.3%	Brazil	8.1%	Other Americas	8.5%	Other Africa	7.7%	Other Europe	10.0%	Other Africa	7.3%	Iran	4.5%	Iran	5.8%	Pakistan	2.4%
Vietnam	3.7	Eritrea	7.2%	Brazil	7.5%	Nigeria	3.0%	Nigeria	8.3%	Eritrea	6.3%	Sri Lanka	4.4%	Pakistan	3.6%	Iran	2.9%

Period of Immigration (2021 Census)³⁴



34 . Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2011, 2016, 2021 datasets]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

"The categories other Americas, other Europe, other Asia, and other Africa refer to immigrants from countries within those respective continents that have smaller population counts in the dataset and are not listed individually. For more detailed country-level information, please refer to the specific census dataset."



Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home⁺ (Excluding English and French)^{35 36}

Rockcliffe-Smythe			Mount Dennis			City of Toronto		
2011 N= 22,275	2016 N= 22,260	2021 N= 22,240	2011 N= 12,785	2016 N=13,260	2021 N=13055	2011 (N = 2,589,085)	2016 (N = 2,704,420)	2021 (N = 2,772,630)
Portuguese 6.9%	Portuguese 8.0%	Portuguese 8.2%	Spanish 8.1%	Spanish 5.3%	Spanish 5.1%	Chinese* 8.0%	Chinese ** 6.7%	Chinese ** 6.0%
Spanish 6.9%	Spanish 5.8%	Spanish 5.2%	Portuguese 3.6%	Portuguese 4.8%	Portuguese 4.1%	Tamil 2.1%	Tagalog++ 1.6%	Tagalog++ 1.9%
Vietnamese 3.8%	Vietnamese 3.6%	Vietnamese 3.4%	Vietnamese 3.2%	Vietnamese 2.8%	Vietnamese 3.5%	Spanish 1.8%	Tamil 1.6%	Spanish 1.7%
Italian 1.7%	Italian 1.2%	Cantonese 1.2%	Somali 2.2%	Tagalog++ 2.1%	Tagalog++ 2.2%	Tagalog++ 1.4%	Spanish 1.5%	Tamil 1.5%
Somali 1.7%	Cantonese 1.1%	Tigrigna 1.2%	Tagalog++ 2.0%	Cantonese 1.0%	Arabic 0.5%	Italian 1.3%	Portuguese 1.2%	Portuguese 1.3%

Top 5 Racialized Groups^{*}^{35 36}

Rockcliffe-Smythe			Mount Dennis			City of Toronto		
2011 N= 22,250	2016 N= 22,235	2021 N= 22,240	2011 N= 12,855	2016 N= 13,260	2021 N=13,055	2011 (N = 2,576,025)	2016 (N = 2,691,665)	2021 (N = 2,761,285)
Black 11.9%	Black 15.3%	Black 15.1%	Black 27.8%	Black 32.9%	Black 32.4%	South Asian 12.3%	South Asian 12.6%	South Asian 14.0%
Latin American 11.6%	Southeast Asian 5.8%	Latin American 11.4%	Latin American 12.3%	Filipino 6.5%	Latin American 10.2%	Black 8.5%	Black 8.9%	Black 9.6%
Southeast Asian 6.9%	Filipino 3.5%	Southeast Asian 5.2%	Filipino 5.4%	Southeast Asian 4.9%	Filipino 7.5%	Chinese 10.9%	Chinese 11.1%	Chinese 10.7%
South Asian 4.5%	South Asian 4.5%	South Asian 4.5%	South Asian 5.1%	South Asian 3.9%	Southeast Asian 6.3%	Filipino 5.1%	Filipino 5.7%	Filipino 6.2%
Chinese 2.9%	Chinese 2.1%	Filipino 3.4%	Southeast Asian 3.1%	Chinese 2.3%	South Asian 5.1%	West Asian 2.0%	West Asian 2.2%	West Asian 2.5%

35. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2021 dataset]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

36. City of Toronto. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2011, 2016 and 2021 data]. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/>

+ 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

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



Census Variables ^{37 38}	Rockcliffe-Smythe			Mount Dennis			City of Toronto
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021	2021
Demographic Composition							
Total population	22,267	22,246	22,235	13,145	13,593	13,055	2,794,356
% of people living alone	13.0	15.9	12.9	10.27	10.67	10.8	14
% of people 65 age and above living alone	37	34.1	33.2	NA	25.7	22.1	24.7
% of 1 year mobility in population	11.4	9.2	7.6	9.7	8.9	7.6	13.0
Socioeconomic Status							
Median total household income before tax	49,695	NA	69,000	46,811	NA	70,500	84,000
Median household income after tax	46,154	NA	63,200	43,790	NA	64,000	74,000
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)	22.0	22.8	15.8	23.8	25.3	14.9	13.2
% of rented dwelling	40.9	43.0	44.0	49.5	53.0	53.0	48.1
% of unemployment rate 15+	11.5	9.2	14.2	13.6	10.8	18.7	13.9
% of not in labour force (15+)	39.0	40.2	43.2	34.8	36.4	38.2	36.1
No certificate, diploma or degree (%) (25-64)	24.3	24.0	20.0	22.7	21.0	19.0	10.0
% University Degree (Bachelors+)	16.43	18.0	23.0	17.4	18.0	21.0	50.0
Language, Immigration, and Ethno-Racial Diversity							
% of no knowledge of English/French	6.31	6.21	6.12	4.63	4.07	4.37	4.47
% recent immigrants in the population within 5 year	4.85	4.68	5.0	9.14	6.82	8.0	7.0
% of recent immigrants-within 10 year	10.11	9.24	9.0	14.35	15.08	13.0	12.0
% of immigrants	50.98	49.54	47.75	56.55	56.01	54.08	46.58
% of racialized groups	46.18	45.99	47.86	64.33	67.91	71.77	55.67

In 2021, the percentage of one-parent families in the City of Toronto is 20.7%, in Rockcliffe-Smythe is 27.9%, and in Mount Dennis is 35.4%. Among them, 83.6% of lone-parent families in the City of Toronto, 81.7% in Rockcliffe-Smythe, and 86.2% in Mount Dennis were female lone-parent families.³⁷

The percentage of children (any age) of one-parent families in the City of Toronto was 29.5%, in Rockcliffe-Smythe was 37.3%, and in Mount Dennis was 42.9%.³⁷

LICO (after tax, 1992 base*)³⁹

	2016	2021
Population under 30,000 (3 persons)	23,457	25,869
Population 500,000 and over (3 persons)	31,334	34,555

37. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2011, 2016, 2021 datasets]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

38. City of Toronto. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2016 and 2021 data]. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/>

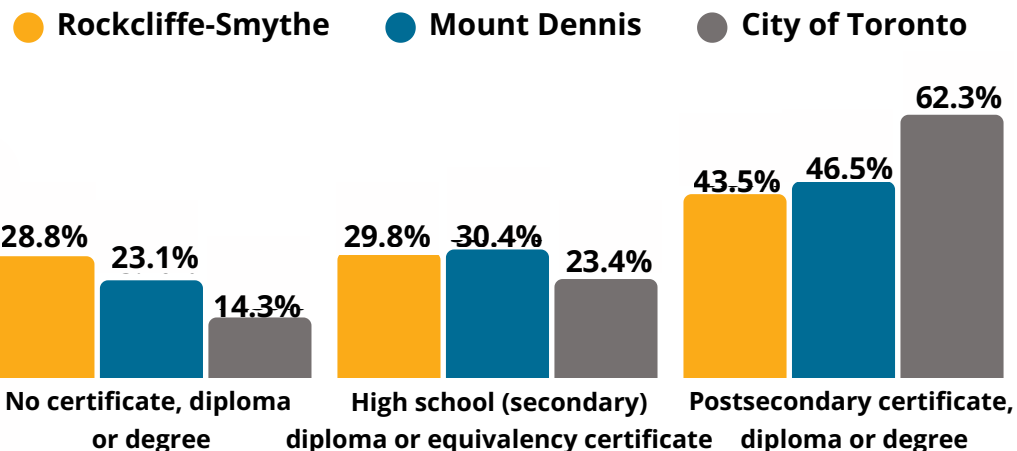
39. Statistics Canada. (2023), Table 11-10-0241-01 LICOs before and after tax by community size and family size, in current dollars

* 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.

† LICO identifies individuals and families at greater risk of financial hardship due to spending a large portion of their income on basic needs like food, housing, and clothing.

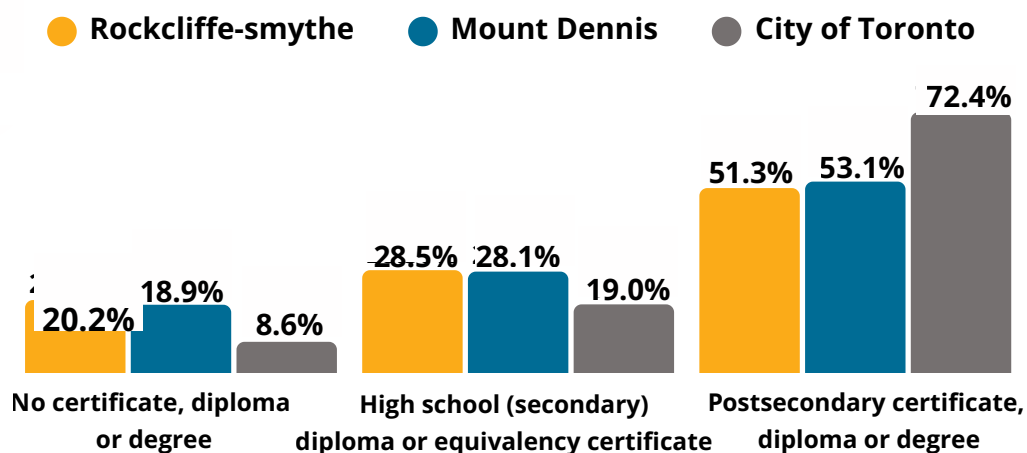


Level of Education for Ages 15 years and over (2021)⁴⁰



Level of Education for Ages 25-64 (2021)⁴⁰

³⁹



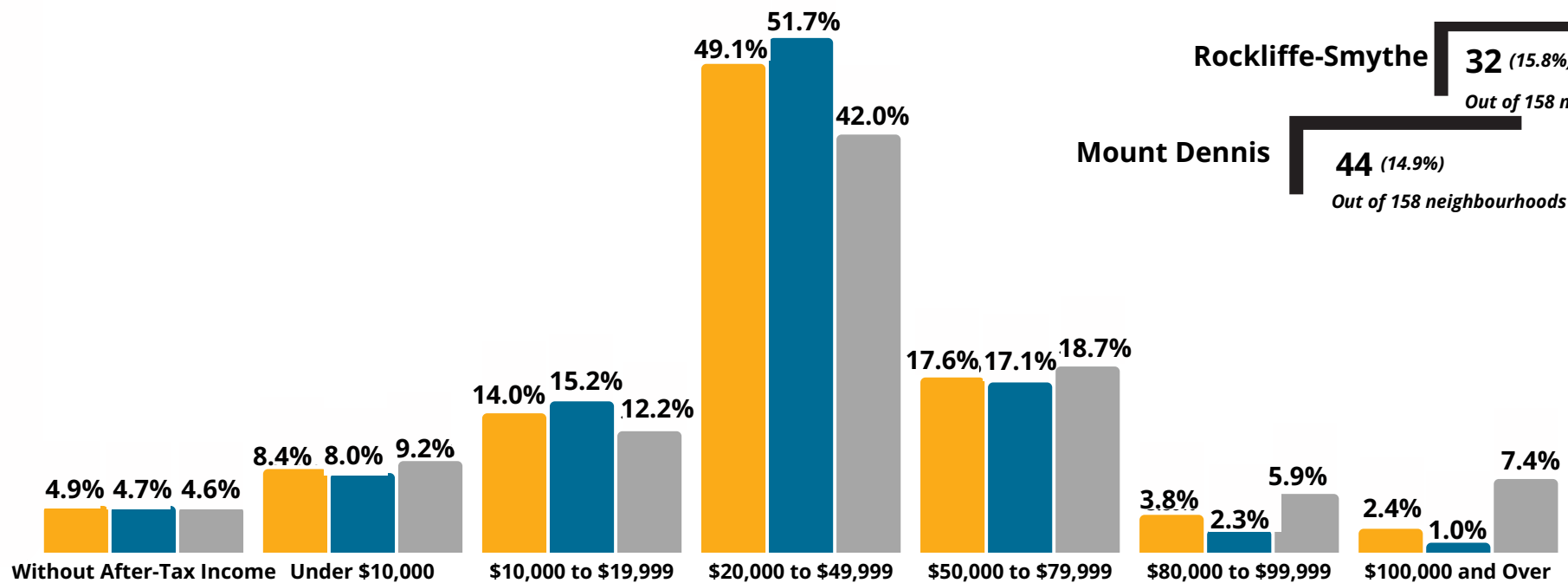
Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis have higher proportions of residents without formal educational credentials compared to the City of Toronto. Postsecondary attainment is significantly lower in these two neighbourhoods, while high school completion rates are higher. Overall, these patterns highlight educational disparities between Rockcliffe-Smythe, Mount Dennis, and the city as a whole.⁴⁰

40. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2021 dataset]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>

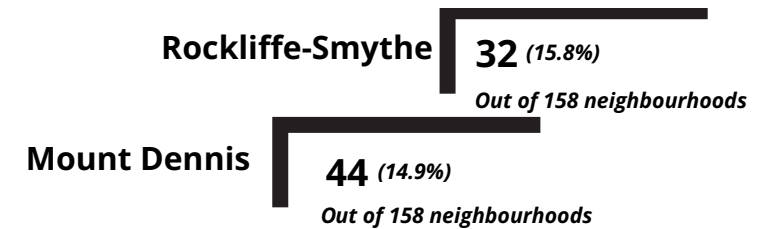


Percentage of Household Income After Tax (2021)⁴⁰

● Rockcliffe-Smythe ● Mount Dennis ● City of Toronto



Low Income Ranking (2021)⁴⁰



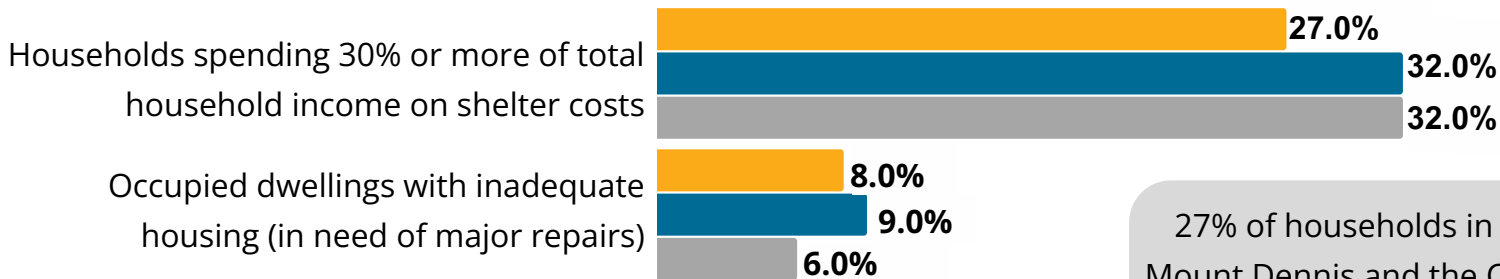
Both Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis have a higher proportion of households in lower and middle-income brackets (\$20,000–\$79,999), while the City of Toronto shows a greater concentration of higher-income households, particularly in the \$80,000–\$124,999 and \$125,000+ categories. This suggests notable income disparities between these neighbourhoods and the broader city, highlighting potential socioeconomic inequalities.⁴⁰

40. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2021 dataset]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>



Housing Affordability (2021) ⁴¹

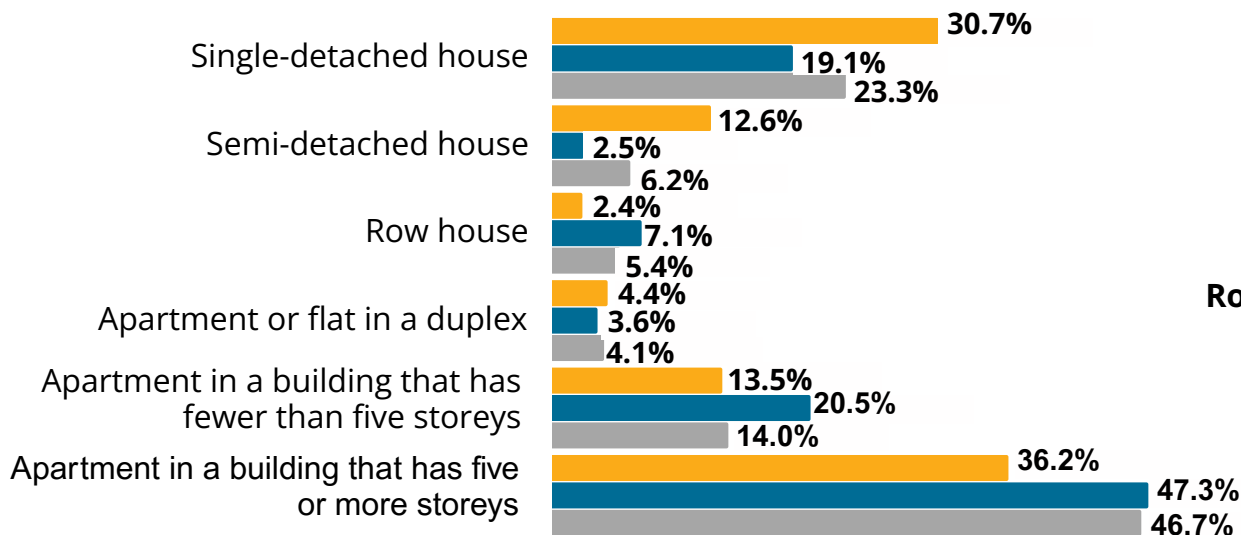
● Rockcliffe-Smythe ● Mount Dennis ● City of Toronto



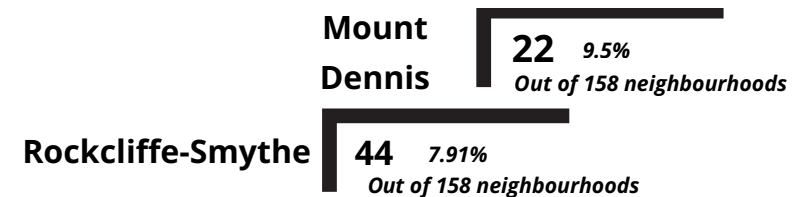
27% of households in Rockcliffe-Smythe and 32% in both Mount Dennis and the City of Toronto spend 30% or more of their income on shelter. Regarding housing adequacy, 8% of dwellings in Rockcliffe-Smythe need major repairs, compared to 9% in Mount Dennis and 6% in the City of Toronto. ⁴⁴

Private Dwellings By Structure Type (2021) ⁴¹

● Rockcliffe-Smythe ● Mount Dennis ● City of Toronto



Major Repairs Rankings (2021) ⁴¹



41. Open Data Dataset. (2021). Neighbourhood profiles [2021 dataset]. City of Toronto Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/>



BIRTH INDICATORS^{42 43}	Year	Rockcliffe-Smythe	Mount Dennis	City of Toronto
Total Hospital Births	2020 to 2022	739	412	79,936
Number of live birth per 1000 females	2020 to 2022	42.9	39.7	33.3
Percentage of women with gestational diabetes	2019 to 2021	8.2%	12.1%	10.6%
Fertility Rate* Fertility rate includes both live births and stillbirths⁴³				
3-year Average # of Births per 1000 Total Population	2020 to 2022	10.4	9.9	8.9
Preterm Birth Rate (% of Births <37 Weeks Gestation)⁴³				
Preterm Birth Rate	2021 to 2022	10.4	11.2	8.4
Birth weight⁴³				
Number of LBW [birth weight <2500 grams] (percentage)	2021 to 2022	8.7%	9.0%	7.9%
Rate of Small for gestational age	2019 to 2021	11.4%	11.8%	11.4%
Birth By Mother's Country of Birth (MCOB)⁴⁴				
All Live Births to Women aged 15-49, with known country of birth (MCOB)	2019 to 2021	752	428	77,471
Number of Births to mothers not born in Canada (percentage)	2019 to 2021	52%	64.0%	60.5%

42. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Annual Birth Rate dataset (2020–2022), retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

43. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Reproductive and Infant Health, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/torontohealthstatus/reproductive-and-infant-health.php>

44. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Births by Mother's Country of Birth, 2019/21. Retrieved April 2, 2025, from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

The Ontario Health Protection Team (OHPT) presents data over multiple years—2020 to 2022 and 2019 to 2021—rather than annually to ensure stability in estimates, enhance the reliability of trends, and align with data collection cycles



Percentage of Population with Diabetes (2021/22)⁴⁵

	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 20+ †			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Rockcliffe-Smythe	14.3	14.1	14.2	38.3	33.1	35.4
Mount Dennis	15.3	16.8	16.0	40.6	39.5	40.0
City of Toronto	12.2	11.4	11.8	33.8	28.9	31.0

Percentage of Population with Asthma (2021/22)⁴⁶

	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 20+ †			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Rockcliffe-Smythe	17.7	18.4	18.0	15.5	23.4	19.9
Mount Dennis	15.9	17.0	16.4	13.5	22.0	18.0
City of Toronto	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.2	16.9	14.8

Percentage of Population with High Blood Pressure (2021/22)⁴⁷

	Age-standardized Rate (/100), Ages 20+ †			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Rockcliffe-Smythe	26.6	28.5	27.6	67.2	68.1	67.7
Mount Dennis	25.7	28.2	27.0	68.4	72.0	70.4
City of Toronto	22.6	22.4	22.5	64.3	63.9	64.1

45. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Reproductive and Infant Health, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/torontohealthstatus/reproductive-and-infant-health.php>

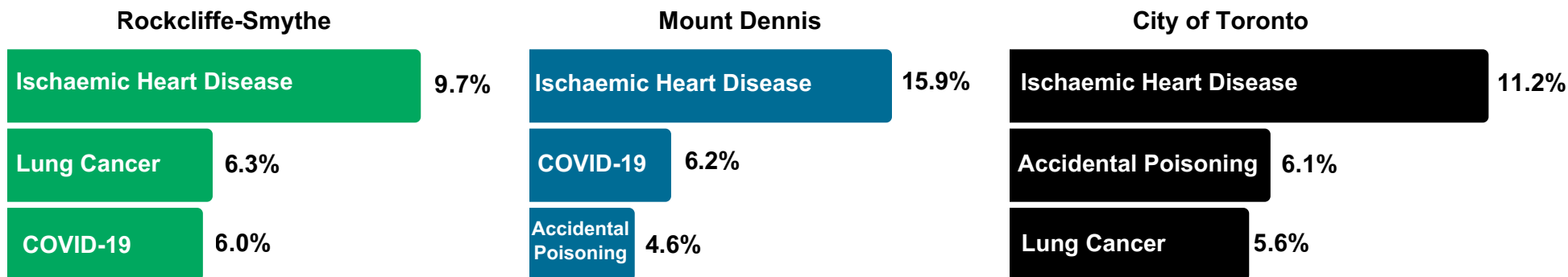
46. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Asthma data 2021/22. Retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

47. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). High Blood Pressure data 2021/22. Retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

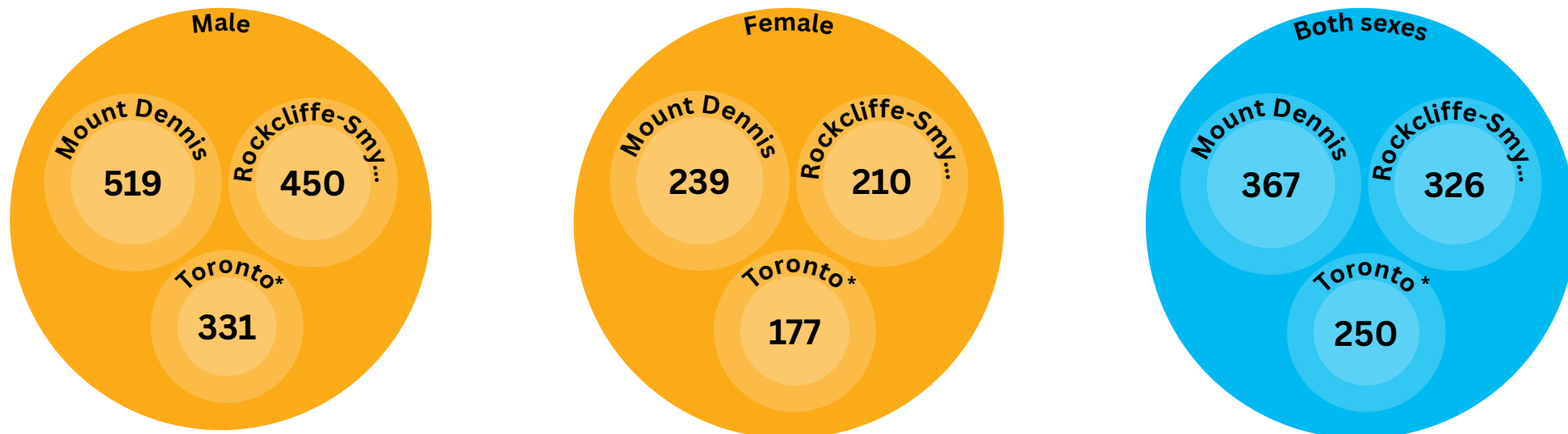
† Age-standardized rates are per 100 population, calculated using the direct method and standardized to the 1991 Canadian population.



Top 3 Leading Causes of Premature Mortality, All Ages 0-74 (2021-2023)⁴⁸



Age-Standardized Average Annual Premature Mortality Rate (/100,000 population) , All Ages 0-74 (2021-2023)^{49 †}



48. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (2026). Leading Causes of Premature Mortality. Retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

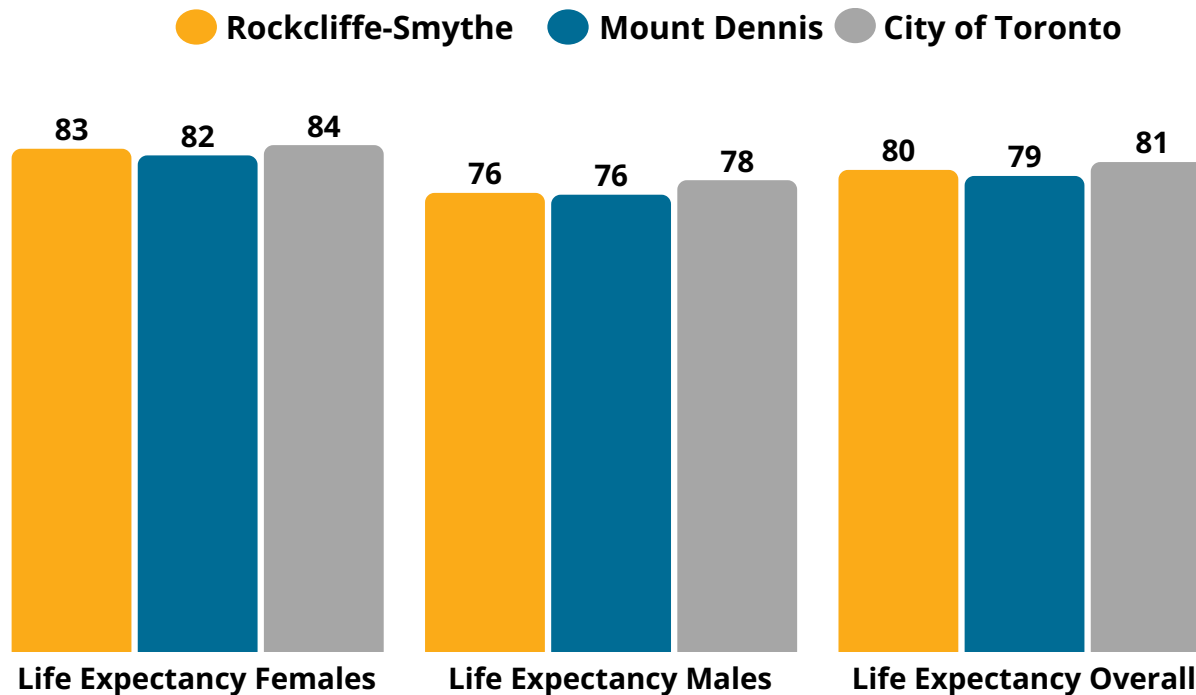
49. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (2025). Premature Mortality. Retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/dataTablesON.php>

† Rates are Age-Standardized using the direct method and the 2011 Canada population as the standard population.

*City of Toronto



Gender-Based Life Expectancy in Rockcliffe-Smythe and Mount Dennis (2021)⁵⁰



Female life expectancy varies slightly, with the City of Toronto leading at 84 years, followed by Rockcliffe-Smythe at 83 years, and Mount Dennis at 82 years. Interestingly, male life expectancy is uniform across all areas at 76 years. The overall life expectancy shows minor variations, with the City of Toronto at 81 years, Rockcliffe-Smythe at 80 years, and Mount Dennis at 79 years.⁵⁰

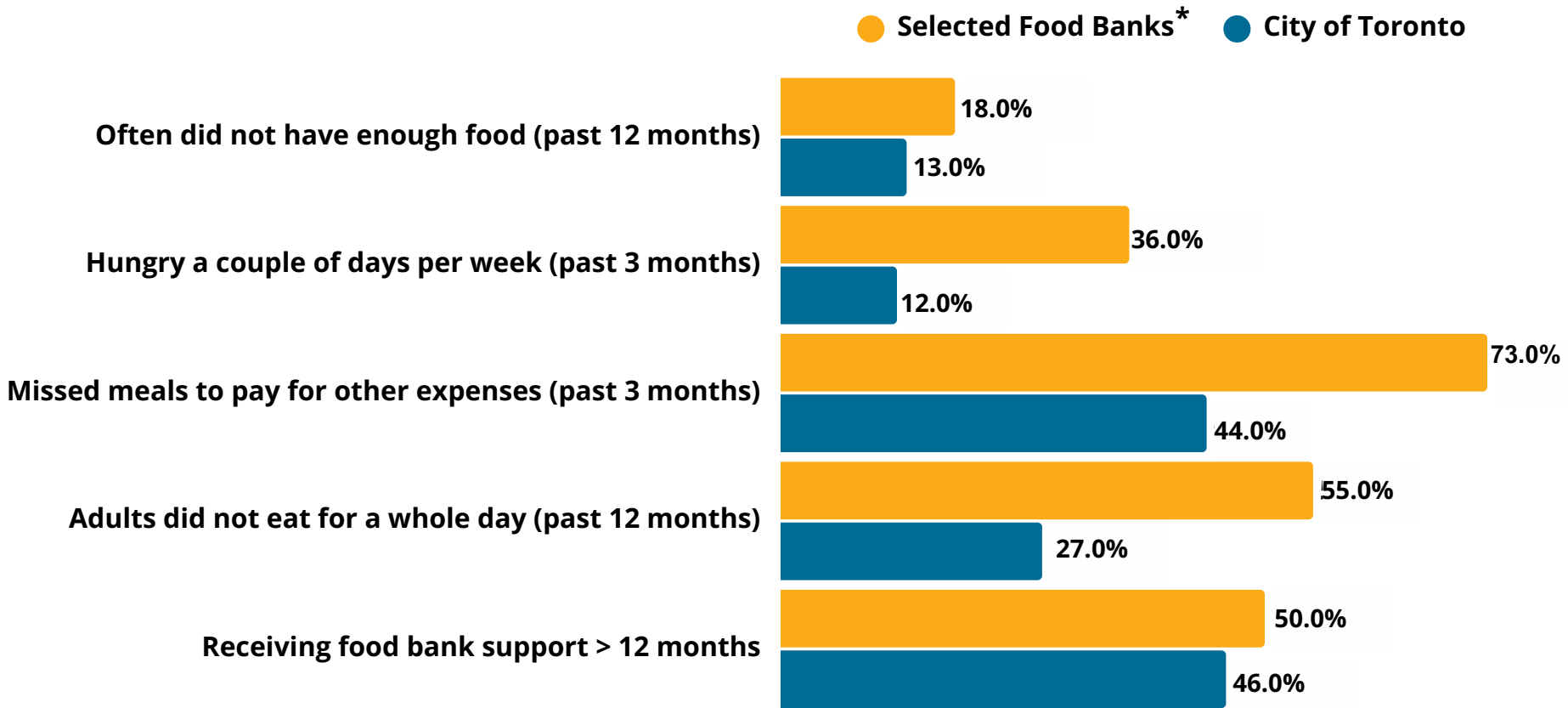
Life expectancy varies significantly across neighbourhoods due to factors such as economic status, healthcare access, environmental quality, and community support.⁵⁰ Wealthier areas typically report better health outcomes, benefitting from resources like quality healthcare and healthier food options. In contrast, less affluent neighbourhoods often contend with challenges such as increased pollution and limited health services, contributing to lower life expectancy.⁵¹

50. The Local. (2024). Life expectancy varies by almost 12 years across Toronto neighbourhoods. Retrieved from <https://thelocal.to/life-expectancy-varies-by-almost-12-years-across-toronto-neighbourhoods/>

51. Awuor, L., & Melles, S. (2019). The influence of environmental and health indicators on premature mortality: An empirical analysis of the City of Toronto's 140 neighbourhoods. *Health & Place*, 58, 102155. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102155>



Comparison of Food Insecurity Indicators (2021)⁵¹

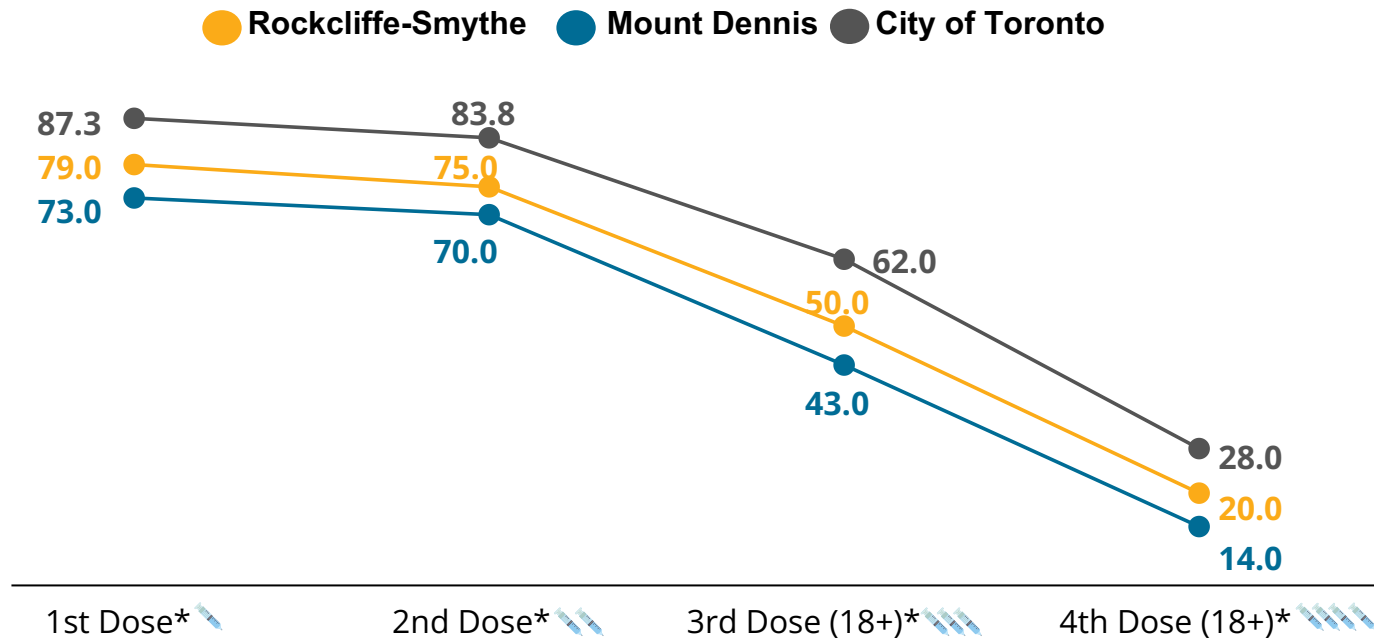


51. Daily Bread Food Bank. (2021). Food insecurity survey data for selected Toronto food banks (unpublished raw data). Provided directly by Daily Bread Food Bank upon request.

*The selected food banks included in this analysis are Cooper Mills-Gooch Community Food Bank, 4 Villages Food Bank, Syme Family Food Bank, and Syme Woolner Food Bank, which serve clients from both the Mount Dennis and Rockcliffe-Smythe neighborhoods.



COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage (2023)⁵²



COVID-19 Case Rate, Cases per 1,000 people (2022)⁵²



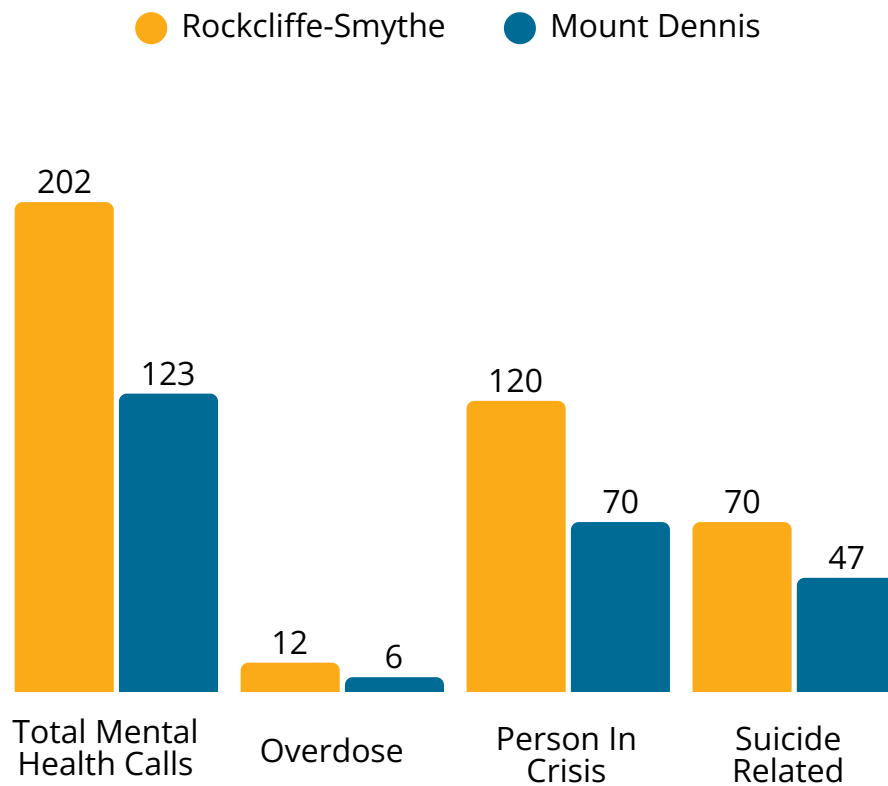
Overall, vaccine uptake was highest for the first and second doses across all areas but declined significantly for the third and fourth doses. The City of Toronto had the highest coverage at each stage, while Mount Dennis consistently had the lowest. Notably, only 14% of adults in Mount Dennis received a fourth dose, compared to 20% in Rockcliffe-Smythe and 28% citywide.⁵³

52. Toronto Public Health Social and Epidemiological Research Unit. (2020). COVID-19 Vaccinations in Toronto. Retrieved from <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/tpheu/viz/COVID-19VaccinationsinToronto/COVID-19VaccinationsinToronto-Public>

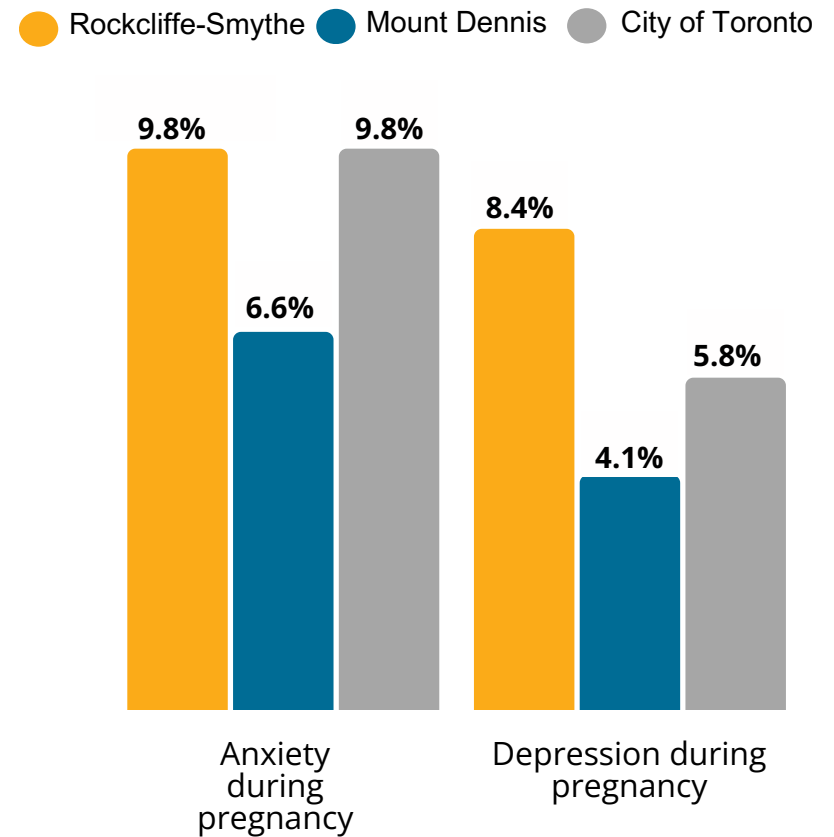
53. Toronto Public Health Social and Epidemiological Research Unit. (2020). COVID-19 Public Facing Map. Retrieved from <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/tpheu/viz/COVID-19-PublicFacingMap/MapDashboard>



Mental Health Related Calls for Service (2023) ⁵⁴



Mental Health During Pregnancy (2019 to 2021) ⁵⁵



54. Toronto Police Service. (n.d.). Mental Health Calls for Services – Overview. Retrieved from <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiYmZkMGYzM2QtNjAzYy00ZGRhLW12NmMtNGMzOGExNzNlZTgwIiwidCI6Ijg1MjIjMjI1LWFjNDMtNDc0Yy04Zml0LTBmNDA5NWFIQ0G1ZCIsImMiOiN9>

55. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Reproductive and Infant Health, retrieved from <https://www.ontariohealthprofiles.ca/torontohealthstatus/reproductive-and-infant-health.php>



Population with Mental Health and Addiction Related Visits* (2023)⁵⁶

	Age-Standardized rate (/100) (2023), All Ages 20+ [†]			Prevalance (/100), Ages 65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Rockcliffe-Smythe	6.9	9.9	8.4	6.1	9.6	8.0
Mount Dennis	7.3	9.6	8.5	7.1	6.4	6.7
City of Toronto	7.0	9.5	8.3	6.2	8.0	7.2

Mental Health and Addiction Related ED Visits 2019 to 2020, Age 20+⁵⁶

	Age-standardized Rate, (/1000 population) [†]			Average annual rate (/1000 population)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Rockcliffe-Smythe	25.3	14.3	19.6	34.0	17.3	25.4
Mount Dennis	18.1	11.6	14.6	28.5	14.1	20.9
City of Toronto	23.7	13	18.4	24.9	14.9	19.7

56. Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership. (n.d.). Mental Health and Addiction-related Visits Dataset, 2023. Retrieved from <https://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

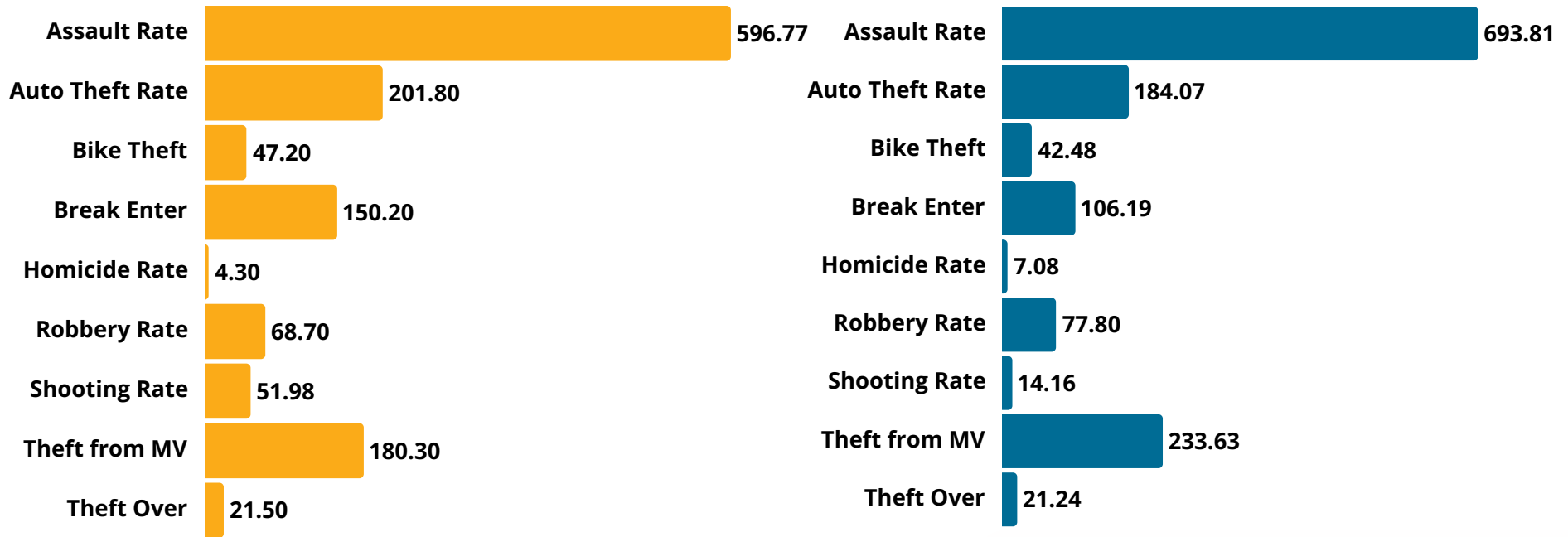
* The visit includes all the visits recorded by Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES). ICES has publicly funded administrative health services (like clinics and hospitals) records for the Ontario population eligible for universal health coverage since 1986



Crime Rate per 100, 000 persons (2021)⁵⁷

● Rockcliffe-Smythe

● Mount Dennis



Mount Dennis had higher rates of assault and theft from motor vehicles, while Rockcliffe-Smythe reported more shootings and break and enters. Other crime types, such as auto theft, robbery, bike theft, and theft over, showed only minor differences between the two areas.⁵⁶

Crime Ranking (2024)⁵⁶

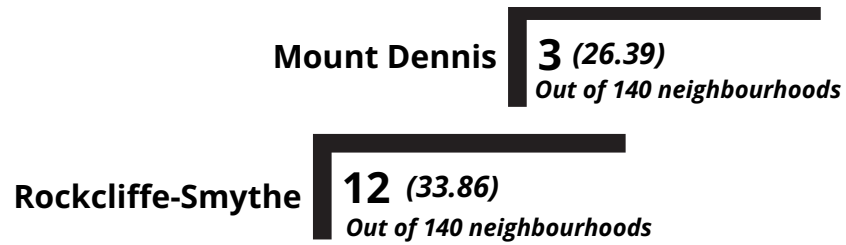
Mount Dennis **54** (18.6 per 1000)
Out of 158 neighbourhoods

Rockcliffe-Smythe **66** (16.8 per 1000)
Out of 158 neighbourhoods

57. Toronto Police Service. (n.d.). Major Crime Indicators: Neighborhood Crime Data. Retrieved from https://data.torontopolice.on.ca/datasets/ea0cfcdb1de416884e6b0bf08a9e195_0/explore



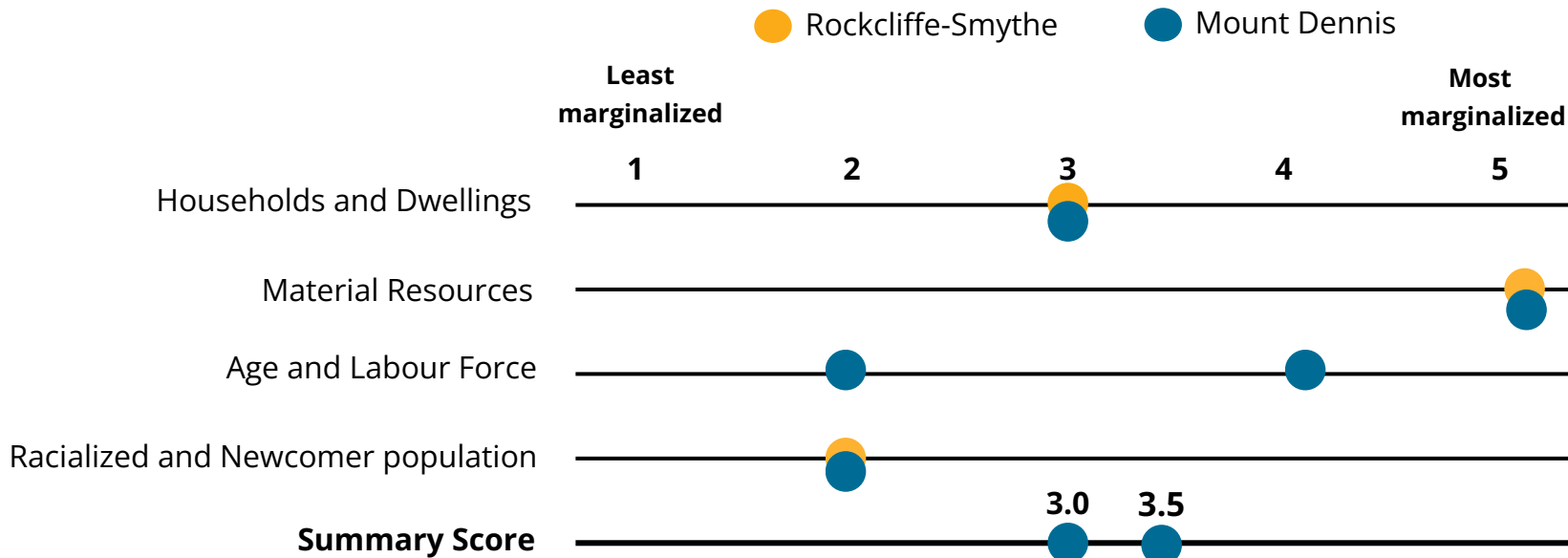
Neighbourhood Equity Index Scores (2014)⁵⁸



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)⁵⁹



58. City of Toronto. (2014). Neighbourhood Equity Scores for Toronto Neighbourhoods and Recommended Neighbourhood Improvement Areas. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2014/cd/bgrd/backgroundfile-67351.pdf>

59. 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



Frank Oke Secondary School, Mount Dennis (1958)

This historical photograph, taken by James V. Salmon on February 15, 1958, captures Frank Oke Secondary School located at the northeast corner of Rockcliffe Boulevard and Alliance Avenue in the Mount Dennis neighbourhood of Toronto, Ontario.



Rockcliffe Boulevard Looking North from Woolner Avenue (1958)

This photograph, taken by James V. Salmon on February 15, 1958, captures a northward view of Rockcliffe Boulevard from just south of Woolner Avenue in Toronto, Ontario. Situated within the Lambton and Mount Dennis neighbourhoods—formerly part of York County.