Halifax CMA: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

Note: The map is based on a hierarchical cluster analysis using 5 component scores derived from 30 variables at the census tract level in 8 census metropolitan areas. The 15 distinct clusters are organized into 6 broad groups based on their statistical similarity across these variables.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2006

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Montréal CMA: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

Note: The map is based on a hierarchical cluster analysis using 5 component scores derived from 30 variables at the census tract level in 8 census metropolitan areas. The 15 distinct clusters are organized into 6 broad groups based on their statistical similarity across these variables.

A: Older Working Class
   A1: Non-Immigrant
   A2: Immigrant
   A3: Almost Middle Class

B: Urban/Suburban Homeowner
   B1: Affluent
   B2: Working Class

C: Old City Establishment
   C1: Affluent Professionals

D: Young, Single & Mobile Renters
   D1: Well-Educated Professionals
   D2: Low-Income Recent Immigrants

E: Disadvantaged Groups
   E1: Impoverished Recent Immigrants in High-Rise Apts
   E2: Lower Status in Older Low-Rise Apts
   E3: Better-Educated Recent Immigrants in High-Rise Apts
   E4: Immigrant Diversity in Mixed Residential Areas

F: Family Ethnoburbs
   F1: East Asian Lower Income
   F2: Multicultural Middle Income
   F3: South Asian Larger Families*

* indicates that the particular cluster is not present on the map

Not Classified

Regional Municipality (2006)

Laval
Name of Local Municipality (2006)
Only selected municipalities are labeled

Source:
Statistics Canada,
Census Profile Series, 2006

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
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Source:
Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2006
www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Note: The map is based on a hierarchical cluster analysis using 5 component scores derived from 30 variables at the census tract level in 8 census metropolitan areas. The 15 distinct clusters are organized into 6 broad groups based on their statistical similarity across these variables.
City of Toronto: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

Note: The map is based on a hierarchical cluster analysis using 5 component scores derived from 30 variables at the census tract level in 8 census metropolitan areas. The 15 distinct clusters are organized into 6 broad groups based on their statistical similarity across these variables.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2006

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Hamilton CMA: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

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* indicates that the particular cluster is not present on the map
Not Classified

Highways and Major Roads (2011)
Former City of Hamilton (1996)
Name of Municipality (2006)

Burlington
Dundas
Community Name

Source:
Statistics Canada,
Census Profile Series, 2006

April 2015
www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Winnipeg CMA: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2006
www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca
Note: The map is based on a hierarchical cluster analysis using 5 component scores derived from 30 variables at the census tract level in 8 census metropolitan areas. The 15 distinct clusters are organized into 6 broad groups based on their statistical similarity across these variables.
Vancouver CMA: Typology of Neighbourhoods by Census Tracts, 2006

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2006
www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca