



GENERAL COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION



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Haldimand County and Norfolk County are neighbouring rural municipalities located in Southwestern Ontario, along the shore of Lake Erie. Haldimand-Norfolk is a federal electoral district that is represented in the House of Commons and includes all of the counties of Haldimand and Norfolk except those parts of Haldimand, and adjacent to Norfolk, which comprise the Six Nations of the Grand River and the Mississaugas of the New Credit (Statistics Canada, 2010). Haldimand-Norfolk is one of 36 public health unit areas in the province of Ontario, an administrative geographic unit through which public health services are delivered in Haldimand and Norfolk counties (Ministry of Health and Long Term Care, 2009).

Norfolk County was first created as a county in 1792, and in 1800, Haldimand County was formed from the eastern portion of Norfolk. They existed as separate counties until 1974 when they were amalgamated into a regional municipality (Norfolk County, 2009). Despite this shared municipal structure, they developed fairly independently and have remained largely distinct communities socially, culturally and economically.

On January 1, 2001, the regional municipality was dissolved into two single-tier municipalities - Haldimand County and Norfolk County; (Haldimand County Economic Development Division, 2006); (Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development Services, 2008). Despite this administrative dissolution, public health and social services are still administered across both counties by a single Health and Social Services Department under the direction of Norfolk County (as the Consolidated Municipal Services Manager and the Board of Health). A Health and Social Services Advisory Committee, with three members from each County's elected officials, accepts reports and discusses matters related to the delivery of services provided. Recommendations from the Advisory Committee are forwarded to Haldimand Council for information purposes only and to Norfolk Council as the approving body (Haldimand-Norfolk Health and Social Services Department, 2008).

From a services perspective, while Haldimand and Norfolk counties are sometimes served by separate organizations (Norfolk District Business Development Corporation, Grand Erie Business Centre Inc., Community Living Haldimand, Norfolk Association for Community Living), the two counties are also frequently served by a single organization (e.g., the Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, Haldimand-Norfolk Health and Social Services Department, Haldimand and Norfolk Women's Services, et cetera). Still other services are provided across larger geographic areas, (Hamilton Niagara Brant Haldimand Norfolk Community Care Access Centre, the Grand Erie District School Board and the Workforce Planning Board of Grand Erie which include Haldimand, Norfolk and Brant).

From a health services perspective, almost all of both counties are included as part of the larger Hamilton Niagara Brant Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) with the exception of a small Southwestern portion of Norfolk County adjacent to Oxford County and Elgin County which is part of the South West LHIN (Local Health Integration Network, 2011). As a result, data collected centrally to inform local planning is frequently not collected specific to either Haldimand or Norfolk counties or even the two counties together.

According to the 2006 Census, the population of both Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined was 107,775. It had a land area of 2,858.5 square kilometres, with a population density of 37.7 per square kilometre and 44,913 private dwellings (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011). Based on Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definitions, Haldimand County and Norfolk County are considered rural areas because there are fewer than 150 persons per square kilometre (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011). Norfolk County has a larger population and geographic area compared to Haldimand and the population growth rate from 2001 to 2006 was higher in Haldimand compared to Norfolk (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).



HALDIMAND COUNTY

Haldimand County is defined as a “rural city-status single-tier municipality” by Statistics Canada. Originally created from a portion of Norfolk, Haldimand County is located on the Niagara Peninsula in southern Ontario, and is bounded to the west by Norfolk County, the Six Nations and New Credit reserves, to the north by the City of Hamilton, northwest by Brant County, to the south by Lake Erie, and to the east by the Niagara Region. The Grand River is a Canadian Heritage River and extends from the Bruce Peninsula, south all the way to Lake Erie. This is a significant waterway that runs through Haldimand County (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010).

In 2006, Haldimand County had a population of 45,212. Less than half of the County’s population (21,988, 48.6%) lived in rural towns (see Table 1) (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011). Haldimand County’s census population rose 3.4% between 2001 and 2006 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011) which was lower than the provincial growth rate for the same period (6.6%) (Planning and Economic Development Services, Norfolk County, 2008). For a map of Haldimand County, see Figure1.

Table 1: Population, Haldimand County Urban Areas, 2006

Urban Area	Population
Caledonia	9740
Cayuga	1575
Dunnville	5729
Hagersville	2527
Jarvis	2417

Data Source: Census, Beyond 20/20, 2006

Figure 1: Map of Haldimand County



Source: Haldimand County website

After the dissolution of the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk in 2001, Haldimand County was created from the former Towns of Dunnville and Haldimand, and half of the City of Nanticoke (Haldimand County Economic Development Division, 2006). The current municipality of Haldimand County is a single-tier municipality with an elected mayor and six elected councillors each representing a different geographical ward in the county (Haldimand County, 2011). The county has four divisions that offer municipal services including:

- Community Services which includes Emergency Services, Grandview Lodge (long term care facility), Facilities and Park Operations and the Public Library.
- Corporate Services which provides all the common business and government support services necessary to allow the municipality to function efficiently and effectively and includes liaising with police services.
- The Public Works Department is generally responsible for providing the public with potable water, disposal of sanitary and solid wastes, road construction and maintenance services.
- Planning and Economic Development which includes building and by-law enforcement, economic development and tourism, community development and partnerships and planning and development (Haldimand County, 2011).

Historically Haldimand County has been predominantly an agricultural community; however a growing industrial and tourism base are important features. The Haldimand County Official Plan (2006) noted:

Maintaining, stimulating and expanding appropriate sectors of the County's economy are of primary importance to ensure a strong corporate community. Agriculture has played a key role in the development of Haldimand County and continues in its role as a sector of primary importance. Stimulation of other commercial and industrial interests (by nurturing existing businesses and attracting new ones) and areas for growth (such as tourism), through appropriate allocation of resources will allow Haldimand County to use its strategic location and many resources to attain its vision of having a strong and diverse economy for its residents and corporate citizens (Haldimand County Planning and Economic Development Department, 2009), p. 15).

Haldimand County's industry concentrations are in heavy industry (steel mill, electrical energy generation, petroleum refining), food and food processing (consumer condiments, poultry, dairy, soil conditioner), transportation (trucking) and mining and processing (gypsum mining and wallboard products). Major employers in the County are U.S. Steel Canada Lake Erie Works, Ontario Power Generating Station, Imperial Oil, Nelson Steel, J.M. Smucker (Canada) Inc. and the Canadian Gypsum Company (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010). However, recent announcements regarding the closure of the coal-fired Ontario Power Generating Station and the Bick's pickling plant (J.M. Smucker) will have a significant impact on the industrial base in Haldimand County (TorStar News Service, 2004) (DeGroote, 2009).

As reported in Haldimand County's Community Profile, almost four out of 10 (37.8%) of the county's total employed workforce population 15 years of age and older in 2006 worked in their municipality of residence and another four out of 10 (40.6%) commuted outside their municipality. One out of 10 (10.8%) worked at home (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010).

Haldimand County has a strong industrial base. It was designated as part of the industrial heartland of North America and contains Lake Erie Industrial Park (LEIP), one of the largest industrial parks in Ontario. Haldimand County has a slightly higher percentage of people participating in the labour force when compared to Ontario, and slightly lower unemployment rate than Ontario. The manufacturing industries of the community comprise the majority of the total labour force (19.1%) followed by retail trade (10.9%), health care and social assistance (8.9%), construction (7.7%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (7.1%) (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010). Haldimand also has a strong agricultural sector, with 222,396 acres of farmland producing fruit, vegetables, and livestock. Agriculture plays a large role in the community's workforce, with most of the farms used for grain and oilseed (except wheat), cattle (beef), and dairy (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010).

With its location on the scenic Canadian Heritage Grand River, Haldimand County also includes many protected areas including the Haldimand Conservation Area, Hedley Forest Conservation Area, and Rock Point Provincial Park. An extensive trail system and many heritage properties offer opportunities for community connection and outdoor activities including hiking, bird watching, cycling and canoeing (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010) (Haldimand County, 2011).

Each year more than 600,000 visitors come to Haldimand County, providing about \$17 million labour income and \$1 million in commercial taxes to the economy through tourism, in large part due to the outdoor opportunities afforded by Lake Erie and the Grand River. Visitors travel to Haldimand County to scuba dive, swim, and boat along the Lake Erie coastline. The county hosts over 175 annual festivals, fairs and events (Haldimand County Economic Development, 2010) (Haldimand County, 2011).

NORFOLK COUNTY

Like Haldimand County, Norfolk County is defined as a “rural city-status single-tier municipality” by Statistics Canada. Located on the north shore of Lake Erie in Southwestern Ontario, Norfolk County is bounded to the west by Elgin County and Tillsonburg, to the north by the County of Oxford, Brant County, and the Six Nations of the Grand River, to the south by Lake Erie, and to the east by Haldimand County. In 2006 Norfolk had a population of 62,563 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011). About four out of every 10 (43.9%) Norfolk residents lived in the urban centres of Delhi, Port Dover, Simcoe and Waterford (see Table 3.2). Norfolk County’s census population rose 2.8% between 2001 and 2006 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011) (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011) which was lower than the provincial growth rate for the same period (6.6%) (Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development Services, 2008). There are 42 hamlets in Norfolk County and four urban areas (see Table 2) (Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development Services, 2008). For a map of Norfolk County, see Figure 2.



Waterford Ponds

Figure 2: Map of Norfolk County



Source: Norfolk County website



Table 2: Population, Norfolk County Urban Areas, 2006

Urban Area	Population
Delhi	4070
Port Dover	5949
Simcoe	14522
Waterford	2931

Data Source: Census, Beyond 20/20, 2006

While Norfolk County’s population is primarily white Caucasian with few visible minorities and immigrants (Statistics Canada, 2006), a concentrated population of between 8,000 and 10,000 Low German-speaking Mennonites live in the western portion of Norfolk County, Elgin County and Leamington. Seeking religious freedom and agricultural opportunities, Low German-speaking Mennonites follow a very traditional religious and cultural lifestyle and primarily work and live on farms.

Having immigrated to Canada originally from Germany, then immigrating to Mexico in the early part of the twentieth century, this community has been returning to Canada since the 1980s, frequently following a seasonal migration pattern back to Mexico in the winter months (Morris, 2009).

Norfolk County was re-formed as a municipal structure on January 1, 2001, when the former regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk was dissolved and the former Town of Simcoe, Townships of Delhi and Norfolk, and half of the City of Nanticoke amalgamated (Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development Services, 2008). The current municipality of Norfolk County is a single-tier municipality with an elected mayor and eight elected councillors representing seven geographical wards in the county (Norfolk County, n.d.). The county offers municipal services in seven departments including:

- County Manager which administers and supervises the management of business and affairs in the county.
- Corporate Services provides necessary business and government support services.
- Health and Social Services oversees long-term care services, public health, social housing and social services in the county and acts as the Consolidated Municipal Services Manager and the Board of Health for Health and Social Services in both Haldimand County and Norfolk County.
- Human Resources and Staff Development is accountable for the management of all Corporate Human Resources and related services, programs, policies, and procedures.
- Planning and Economic Development includes community planning, tourism and economic development, building and by-law, and heritage and culture.
- Public Works and Environmental Services is responsible for the management, maintenance, operations and capital works for the roads, fleet and facilities, water, storm and sanitary sewers.
- Community Services has seven divisions: parks and recreation, fire and rescue services, emergency services, forestry, cemeteries, Simcoe Farmers Market, and advertising and sponsorship opportunities (Norfolk County, n.d.).

Norfolk's economy is highly varied from agri-business and manufacturing, to tourist resort communities. Major private sector employers in the county are Good Humor-Breyers (ice cream, frozen desserts, and novelties), Scotlynn Commodities (transportation), Toyotetsu Canada, Inc. (auto parts manufacturing), and Lower Lakes Towing (bulk freight shipping services) (Norfolk County, 2009). In 2008, Norfolk's Economic Base Study indicated employment growth in the areas of professional services and health services related occupations and a decline in employment in the agricultural sector. Using data from the federal Human Resources Social Development Canada's Foreign Worker Programs, almost 4,000 seasonal, offshore workers were approved to work in Norfolk County in 2008. Seasonal offshore workers typically come from Jamaica and Mexico to work on local farms for the growing season, arriving in the spring and returning to their own countries after harvest in the late fall. Approvals for seasonal offshore workers declined between 2001 and 2008 (Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development Services, 2008).

Norfolk County ranks as the fifth largest agricultural region in Ontario, averaged on a per-farm basis, with annual farm gross receipts totalling \$419 million. Norfolk County has long been the centre of the Ontario tobacco belt, growing 58% of Ontario's tobacco harvest in 2006. According to the 2006 Census of Agriculture conducted by Statistics Canada, Norfolk County is Ontario's largest producer of cucumbers, asparagus, apples, cabbage, sour cherries, sweet corn, strawberries, shallots, green onions, Saskatoon berries, pumpkins, squash and zucchini, (Norfolk County Economic Development, n.d.), and also produces over half of Ontario's asparagus crop (54%), rye (52%) and ginseng (51%) (Norfolk County Economic Development, n.d.).

Norfolk County's cultural amenities provide opportunities for community involvement located at many historical sites. Many of the county's libraries, museums, and lush park systems commemorate cultural and historical tradition and reside in many of the community's historically significant locales. Local leisure activities include live theatre, boating, waterskiing and swimming, as well as the numerous shops in the area including antiques, gift shops and farm markets. Norfolk County also includes several significant natural areas including the Long Point Biosphere Reserve, Big Creek National Wildlife Area and the Backus Woods Conservation Area, and is home to many festivals that celebrate local agriculture and industry, making tourism a major part of the economy. (Norfolk County Tourism and Economic Development, n.d.). In 2006, Norfolk County received about 1 million visitors, generating \$51.5 million in visitor spending and \$21.8 million in wages (Norfolk County, 2009).



Wellington Park - Simcoe

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The community profile chapter provides important context for understanding the health of the Haldimand County and Norfolk County communities. There are six sections in this chapter:

- Population - area and geographic distribution;
- Population - age, sex, marital status;
- Population - immigration, visible minority, aboriginal identity and language;
- Income;
- Education;
- Occupation, labour force participation and employment.

KEY FINDINGS

- In 2006, Norfolk County was greater in area (56.2%) and population (58.0%) than Haldimand County (Figure 3).
- Considered by population in 2006, the largest urban centre in both counties was Simcoe (14,522) (Figure 5). In Haldimand County, the largest urban centre was Caledonia (9,740) (Figure 4).
- A slightly greater proportion of Haldimand County residents (48.6%) than Norfolk County residents (43.9%) lived in urban areas in 2006 (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- The population of Haldimand County and Norfolk County grew slightly between 2001 and 2006, and is expected to grow modestly between 2010 and 2020.
- The proportion of the population 55 years and older will increase in Haldimand County and Norfolk County by about 2.8% each year until 2020 for a projected population of 45,210 combined. The age dependency ratio, an indicator showing the approximate ratio between retirees and working age populations, is expected to rise from 28 in 2010 to 40.8 in 2020 in Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined, showing increased dependency of the aging population on those of working age.
- In 2006 both Haldimand County and Norfolk County had a very small proportion of residents who were immigrants, from a visible minority, identified themselves as having an aboriginal identity or spoke a language other than English as a mother tongue (Figure 8-Figure 13).
- Norfolk County had a lower median individual after tax income level (\$22,052) and a lower median private household after tax income level (\$46,973) among residents 15 years and older in 2006 than both Haldimand County (individual \$23,945; private household \$53,068) and Ontario (individual \$27,258; private household \$52,117) (Figure 15).
- Haldimand County had a lower median individual after tax income level (\$23,945) and a higher median private household after tax income level (\$53,068) among residents 15 years and older in 2006 than Ontario (individual \$27,258; private household \$52,117) (Figure 14).
- Delhi (\$38,970) and Dunnville (\$39,776) had the lowest median private household after tax income in Norfolk County and Haldimand County respectively in 2006 (Figure 14 and Figure 15).
- Haldimand (55.3%) and Norfolk (58.6%) counties had a higher proportion of residents 15 years and older who completed high school or less compared to Ontario residents (49.0%) in 2006. Three urban areas in Haldimand and Norfolk (Delhi, Dunnville and Waterford) had at least a 10% greater proportion of individuals who had a high school education or less compared to the Ontario population (Figure 17 and Figure 18).
- Considered by type of occupation, the labour force in Haldimand and Norfolk counties was highly diversified in 2006. The highest concentrations were in trades, transport and equipment operator occupations and related industries (Haldimand County 24.0%; Norfolk County 20.2%) and sales and service occupations (Haldimand County 22.4%; Norfolk County 20.3%) (Figure 19).
- The proportion of the population engaged in the paid labour force (Haldimand County 68.6%; Norfolk County 64.6%) and the rates of individuals 15 years and older who were unemployed in Haldimand (4.8%) and Norfolk counties (6.8%) were fairly similar to Ontario (labour force participation rate 67.1%; unemployment rate 6.4%) (Figure 20 and Figure 21).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Brant Haldimand Norfolk Catholic District School Board www.bhncdsb.ca
- Grand Erie District School Board www.granderie.ca
- Haldimand County website www.haldimandcounty.ca
- Haldimand County Economic Development Division (2010). Haldimand County Community Profile. Available at www.haldimandcounty.on.ca/uploadedFiles/Business/Economic_Development/Community_Profile/HaldimandCommunityProfile.pdf
- Haldimand County Planning and Economic Development Department (2009). Haldimand County Economic Development Strategic Plan. Available at www.haldimandcounty.on.ca/uploadedFiles/Business/Economic_Development/General_Information/Strategic%20Plan.pdf
- Norfolk County website www.norfolkcounty.ca
- Norfolk County (2009). Norfolk County Community Profile. Available at www.norfolkcounty.ca/images/PDF/2009CommunityProfile.pdf
- Norfolk County (2009). Norfolk County Council Strategic Plan. Available at www.norfolkcounty.ca/images/stories/files/Mayor%20&%20Council/countystatplan0910.pdf
- Norfolk County Planning and Economic Development (2008). Norfolk County Economic Base Study. Available at www.norfolkcounty.ca/images/PDF/norfolk_county_economic_base_study_2008.pdf
- Statistics Canada (2006). Census Divisions, Haldimand-Norfolk. Available at <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CD&Code1=3528&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=Haldimand-Norfolk&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>
- Statistics Canada (2006). Community Profiles by Health Region, Haldimand-Norfolk. Available at www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=HR&Code1=3534&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=Haldimand-Norfolk&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=
- Statistics Canada (2006). Federal Electoral District Profile, Haldimand-Norfolk. Available at www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-595/P2C.cfm?TPL=RETR&LANG=E&GC=35028
- Workforce Planning Board of Grand Erie www.workforceplanningboard.org

POPULATION – AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined had a population of 107,775 in 2006, with the majority (58.0%) residing in Norfolk County, and the remainder, 41.9%, in Haldimand County (Figure 3). In 2006, almost half (48.6%) of residents in Haldimand and more than four out of 10 (43.9%) residents in Norfolk, lived in urban areas (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The total land area of Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined was 2,858.5 square kilometres, with Haldimand constituting 43.8% of the area and Norfolk 56.2%. In each of the counties, urban areas comprised only 2.4% and 2.6% of the total area of Haldimand County and Norfolk County respectively.

The rural nature of both Haldimand County and Norfolk County is important context for understanding the provision and availability of health and social services in these communities. It has been widely acknowledged that rural Ontarians have “higher health care needs and less access to care (The Ontario Rural Council, 2009).” According to Dr. Roger Pitbaldo speaking at a forum on rural health issues for Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs), a 2006 CIHI report on the health of rural Canadians concludes that:

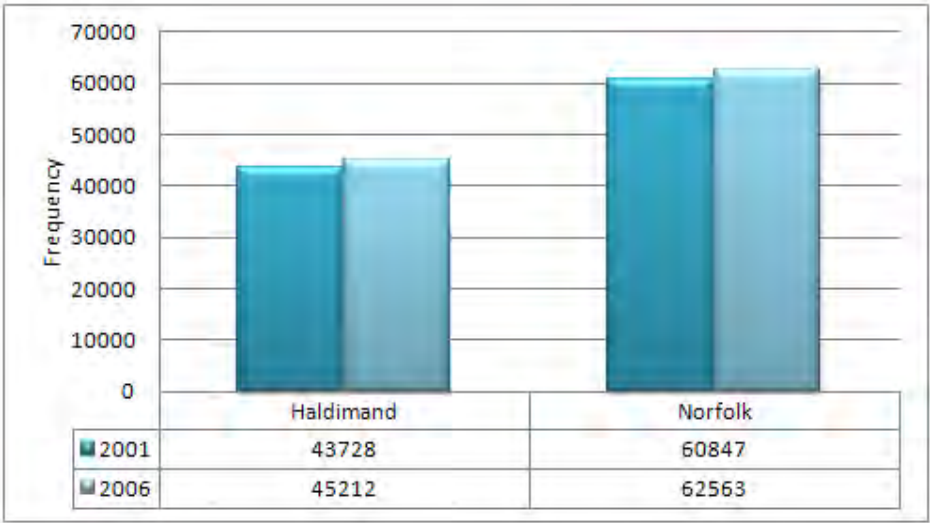
“...rural residents in Canada are more likely to be in poorer socioeconomic conditions, to have lower educational attainment, to be involved in economic activities with higher health risks (for example, farming, fishing, mining and logging) and to exhibit less desirable health behaviours. These factors may be compounded by less access to prevention, early detection, treatment or support services to make good health status even more difficult to achieve in rural or remote areas (The Ontario Rural Council, 2007)”

Moreover, a recent forum on rural health and healthcare noted rural residents may face additional barriers (technology, culture, age) in taking ownership and responsibility for their own health to prevent illness and disease (The Ontario Rural Council, 2009). Rural Ontarians face greater challenges with accessing services than their urban neighbours (Ontario Trillium Foundation, 2007). Health issues facing rural Ontarians are not unique; however addressing these health issues requires strategies and approaches that understand this rural reality.

ANALYSIS

- With a total population of more than 100,000 in 2006, slightly greater than four out of 10 (41.9%) resided in Haldimand County, and almost six out of 10 (58.0%) in Norfolk County (Figure 3). This corresponds roughly to the area of the counties – Haldimand County constitutes about 43.8% of the area of both counties and Norfolk constitutes about 56.2% (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).

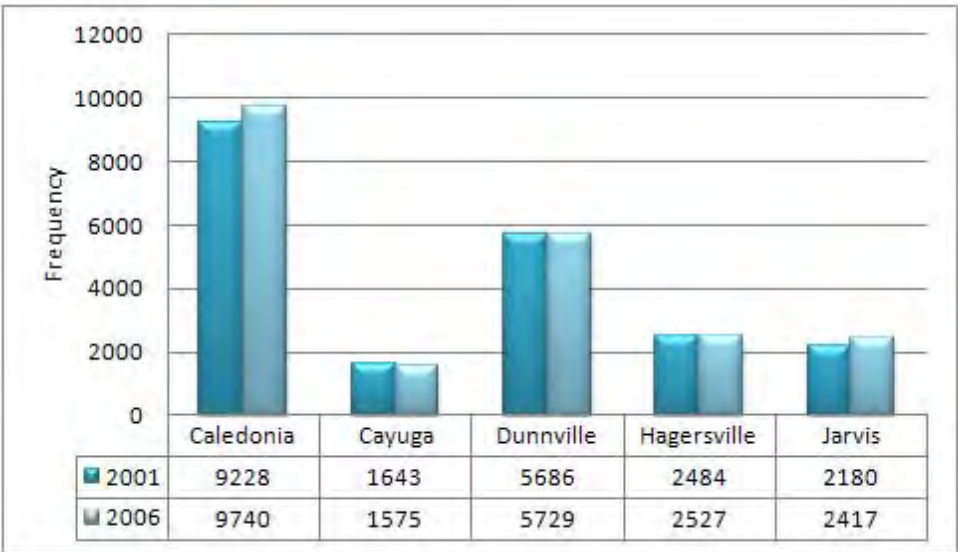
Figure 3: Total Population, Haldimand County and Norfolk County, 2001 and 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006

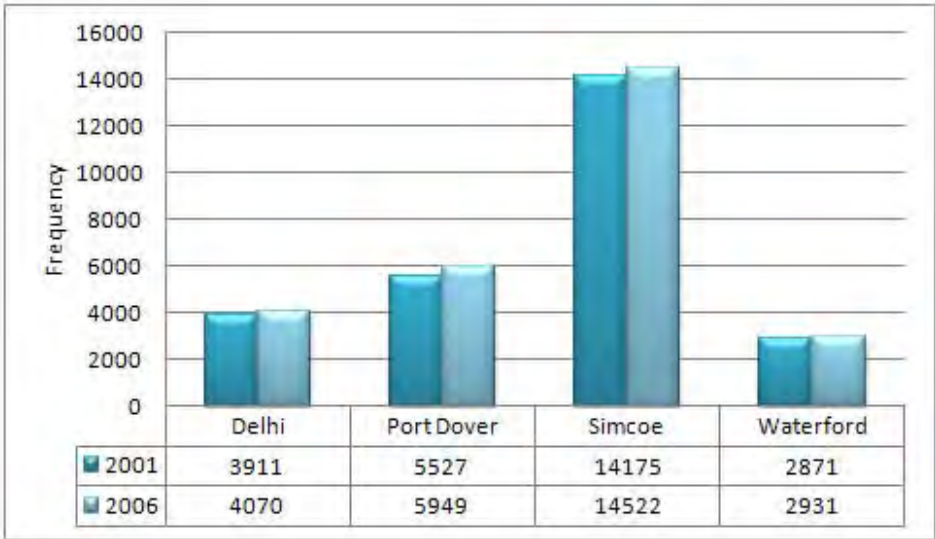
- In 2006 almost half of the population of Haldimand (48.6%) (Figure 4), and four out of 10 residents in Norfolk (43.9%) (Figure 5), lived in urban areas. In each county, urban areas comprise between 2.4% (Haldimand) and 2.6% (Norfolk) of the physical area (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- In 2006 the town of Simcoe in Norfolk County was the largest urban community in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined (see Figure 5). Its population was more than one-fifth (23.2%) the population of Norfolk County. Similarly, the largest urban centre in Haldimand County was Caledonia with a population one-fifth (21.5%) of the county population (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Population, Haldimand County Urban Areas, 2001 and 2006



Data Source: Census, Beyond 20/20, 2006

Figure 5: Population, Norfolk County Urban Areas, 2001 and 2006



Data Source: Census, Beyond 20/20, 2006



POPULATION - AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Several studies have indicated that rural Ontario has a higher proportion of older adults than urban areas of Ontario, and that the proportion of older adults is growing faster in rural communities (Ontario Rural Research and Services Committee, 2007) (Ontario Trillium Foundation, 2007). This, along with other factors, can have a significant impact on the health of a community.

According to the 2006 census, the population of Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined was relatively stable, with an almost equal proportion of middle-aged (35-54) (30.5%) and older (55 and older) adults (28.6%). Figure 6 compares the populations by age of Haldimand County and Norfolk County. In this figure, the proportion of older adults was higher in Norfolk County than Haldimand. Looking towards the future, while the population will remain stable, the proportion of older adults will increase, while the proportion of younger adults will decrease in both counties.

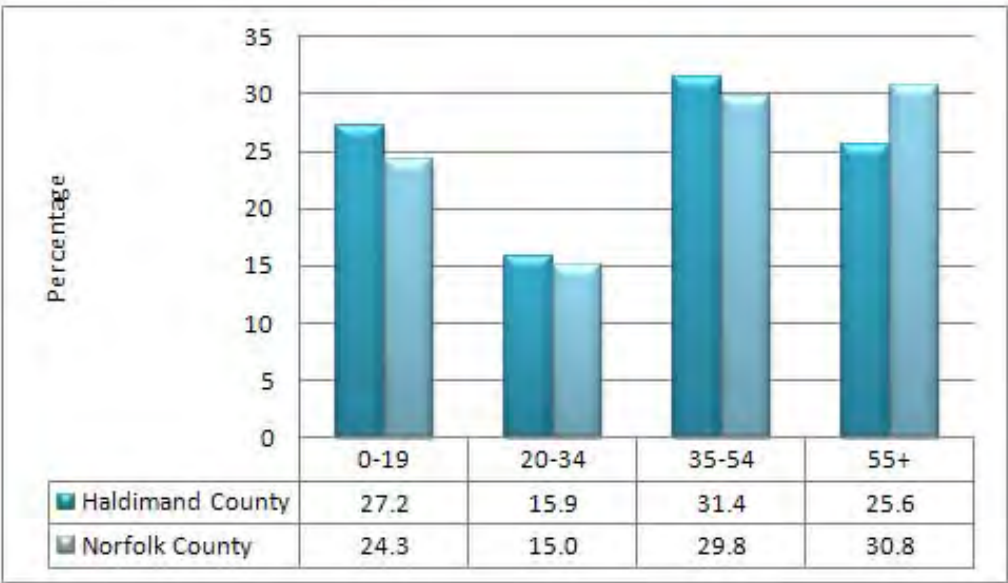
When considered by urban area in Figure 7, it is evident that the proportion of older adults in 2006 was particularly significant in the communities of Port Dover and Simcoe (Norfolk County) and Dunnville (Haldimand County). The majority of residents 15 years and older in both counties were married (56.5%), and another quarter (26.2%) were single. About two out of 10 residents (17.3%) were separated (3.5%), divorced (7.0%) or widowed (6.8%).

Clearly, the aging nature of population in Haldimand and Norfolk counties, and in particular in Norfolk County, was an important characteristic that necessarily will impact Healthy Communities planning in the area, especially as the population ages in the future. However, the current proportion of older to middle aged adults was relatively the same - about three out of every 10 residents in Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined are middle aged adults, and another three out of every 10 are older adults. The counties of Haldimand and Norfolk will need to plan for the aging of their population, while providing services for families and middle aged adults in the current timeframe. To better understand the trend towards a higher proportion of older adults in the counties of Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined, it will be important to consider age distribution in the counties with age distribution in Ontario or neighbouring communities.

ANALYSIS

- Between 2001 and 2006, the population of Haldimand County increased from 43,728 to 45,212, an increase of 3.4%. Norfolk County increased from 60,847 to 62,563, an increase of 2.8% (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined increased from 104,575 to 107,775, an increase of 3.1% (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- Population projections estimate that the population in both counties will remain relatively stable from 2010 to 2020 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- The population of older adults (55 years and older) will increase in Haldimand County and Norfolk County by about 2.8% each year until 2020 for a projected population of 45,210 combined (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- It was projected that between 2015 and 2020, the population of individuals under 55 years of age in Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined will decrease (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- The proportion of females (Haldimand 50.2%, Norfolk 50.5%) and males (Haldimand 49.8%, Norfolk 49.5%) was relatively the same in 2006 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- As illustrated in Figure 6, about a quarter of the population in Haldimand (25.6%) and three out of 10 residents in Norfolk (30.8%) were aged 55 and older in 2006. In Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined, about three out of 10 are between the ages of 35-54 (Haldimand 31.4%, Norfolk 29.8%). More than one of every 10 residents of Haldimand County (15.9%) and Norfolk County (15.0%) was a young adult (20-34) and approximately a quarter are children and youth (under 20) (Haldimand 27.2%, Norfolk 24.3%).

Figure 6: Population by Age, Haldimand County and Norfolk County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006

- In 2006, there was a higher proportion of persons who are older adults (55 years and over) living in the urban areas of Port Dover, (39.2%), Simcoe (35.6%), Dunnville (33.8%) and Delhi (32.8%) as illustrated in Figure 7.
- About three out of 10 residents in each of the urban areas of Caledonia (32.7%), Waterford (30.4%) and Port Dover (29.6%) were middle-aged adults (35-54) in 2006. Each of these urban areas had a higher proportion of individuals who were middle-aged adults (35-54) compared to other urban areas in Haldimand and Norfolk counties (Figure 7).
- The community of Caledonia (30.9%), followed by Jarvis (27.5%) had the highest proportion of children and youth aged 0-19 of all urban areas in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties in 2006 (Figure 7).

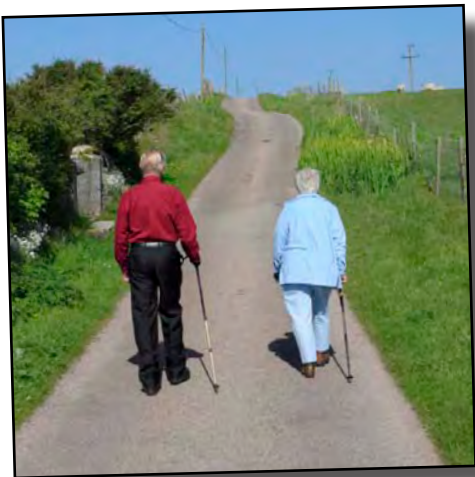
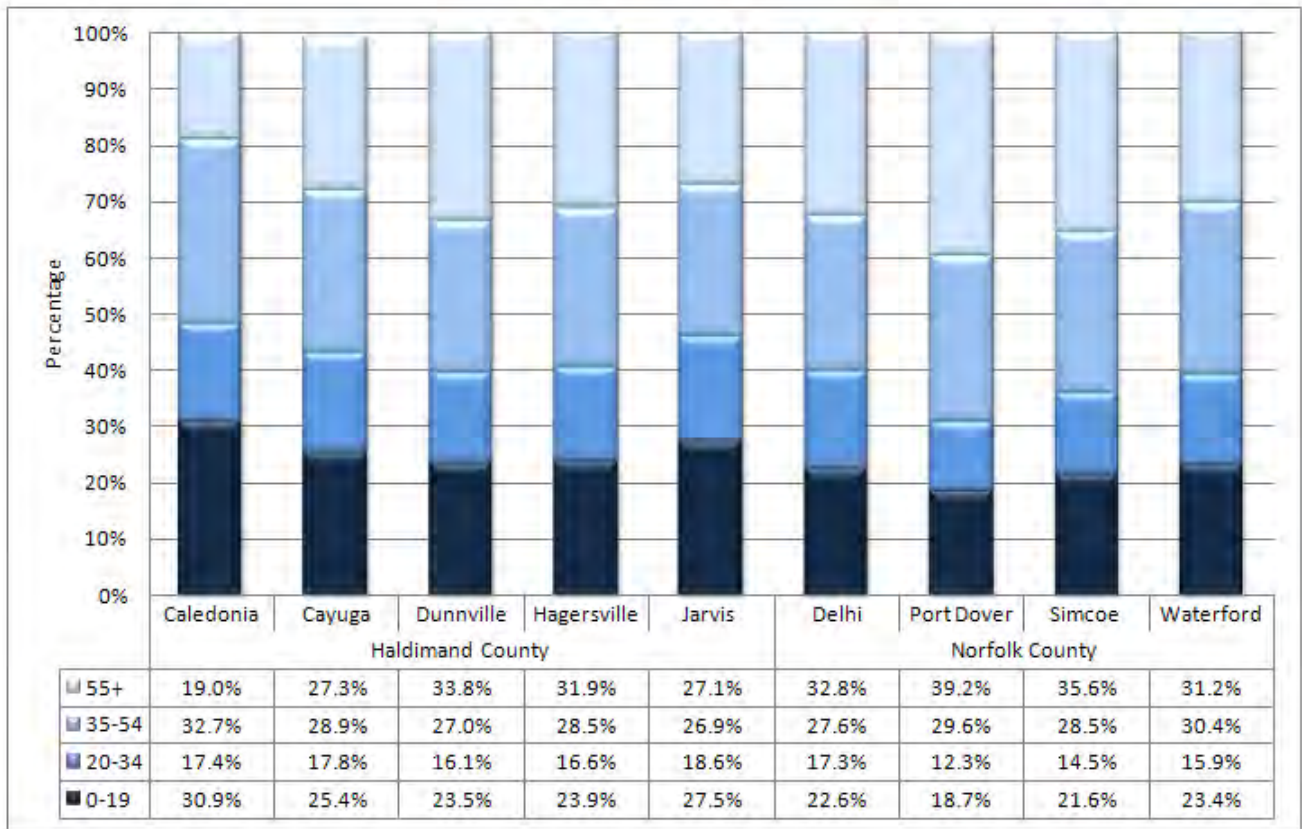


Figure 7: Population by Age, Haldimand County and Norfolk County Urban Areas, 2006



Data Source: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006

- Age dependency ratio is an indicator showing the approximate ratio between retirees and working age populations. It shows the potential future financial burden of care for the elderly, especially pensions. The age dependency ratio in Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined is expected to rise from 28 in 2010 to 40.8 in 2020, showing increased dependency of the aging population on those of working age for support (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- In 2006, over half of residents over the age of 15 in Haldimand (58.0%) and Norfolk (55.5%) counties were married. Approximately another quarter identified themselves as being single (never legally married) (Haldimand 26.2%, Norfolk 26.1%). Less than one in 10 was either divorced (Haldimand 6.4%, Norfolk 7.3%) or widowed (Haldimand 6.0%, Norfolk 7.4%) (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).



POPULATION – IMMIGRATION, VISIBLE MINORITY, ABORIGINAL IDENTITY AND LANGUAGE

Rural communities in Ontario tend to have fewer immigrants, and fewer immigrants from diverse ethnic backgrounds, than urban Canada (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2009). According to Statistics Canada, about one in five (19.8%) Canadians were immigrants in 2006; however, in rural Canada, only one in 20 (5.3%) resided in rural areas of Canada, and most of these are well-established pre-1986 immigrants (Statistics Canada, 2009). Aboriginal people are the fastest growing rural population in Canada, as well as rural Canada, and especially in the Western Canada (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2009).

Haldimand County and Norfolk County mirror the overall Canadian experience. Very few residents in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined in 2006, about one out of every 10, were immigrants (Haldimand County 9.0%, Norfolk County 12.7%) (Figure 8 and Figure 9). About the same proportion of the population in both counties had an Aboriginal Identity (1.9%) (Figure 12 and Figure 13) or were a visible minority (1.5%) (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The vast majority of Haldimand County and Norfolk County residents speak English as their first, and only, language. In future, it would be informative to consider the ethnic diversity of the counties by ethnicity or race.

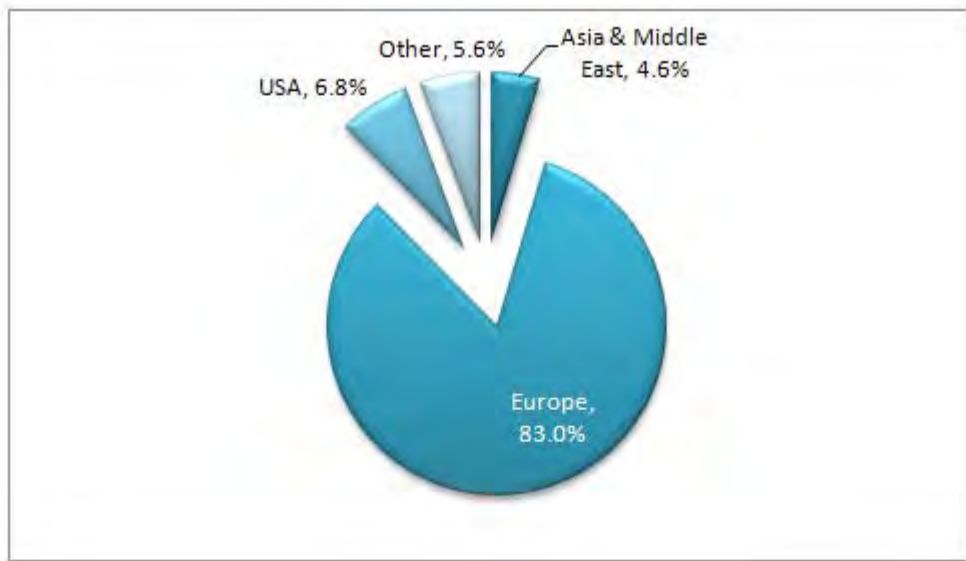
While Haldimand County and Norfolk County had few new immigrants or individuals with visible minorities, comparison to the immigration and visible minority status of Ontario or neighbouring communities would provide a stronger understanding of this data. Given the overwhelming homogeneous make-up of the counties, it is imperative that the experiences of minority groups are monitored closely to ensure their needs are not overlooked. Moreover, two population groups are unique in Norfolk County. There was a concentrated population of Low-German speaking Mennonites in the western area of Norfolk County, and migrant offshore workers from the Caribbean and Central America who work seasonally in Norfolk County (see General Community Description section, Norfolk County, page 30). Finally, census data does not provide the number of individuals residing on each of the two First Nations reserves adjacent to the counties of Haldimand and Norfolk, who may be accessing services in the counties.

ANALYSIS

- As illustrated in Figure 8 and Figure 9, in 2006 about one in every 10 residents of Haldimand County (9.0%) and Norfolk County (12.7%) were immigrants. Among immigrants in Haldimand County, eight out of 10 (83.0%) were from Europe and less than one out of 10 (6.8%) were from the United States. In Norfolk County, two-thirds (66.8%) of immigrants were from Europe and two out of 10 (21.0%) were from Central America.

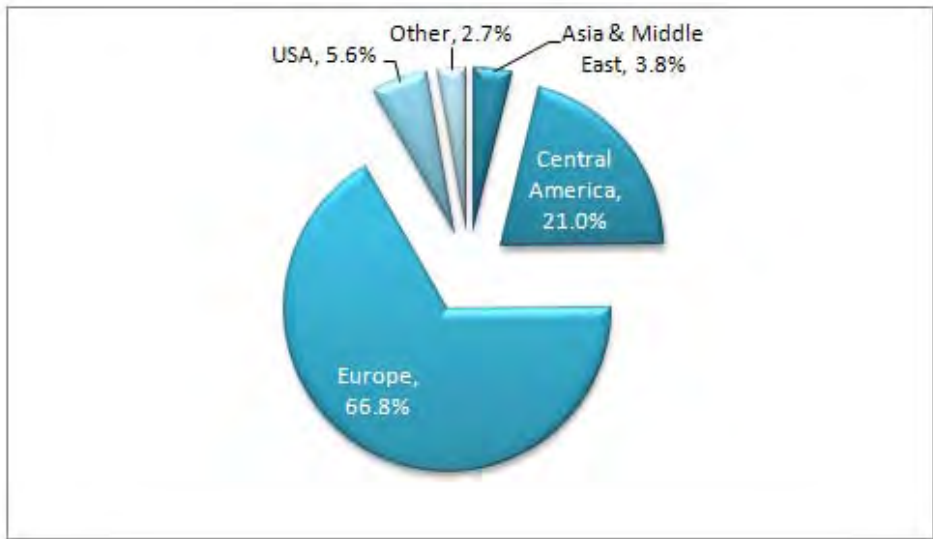


Figure 8: Population by Immigrant Country of Origin, Haldimand County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: (1) Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006. Other includes Africa, Caribbean and Bermuda, Central America, Oceania and other and South America.

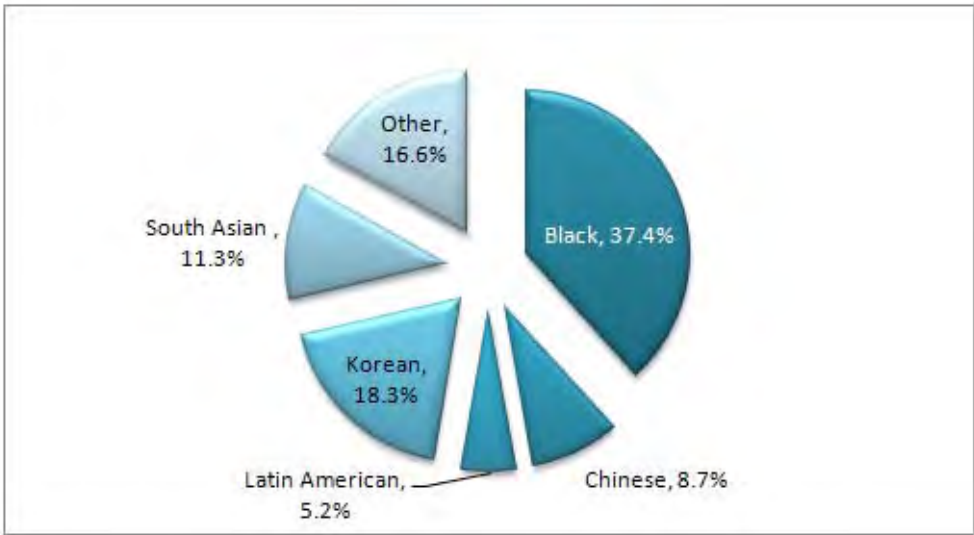
Figure 9: Population by Immigrant Country of Origin, Norfolk County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: (1) Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006. Other includes Africa, Caribbean and Bermuda, Oceania and other and South America.

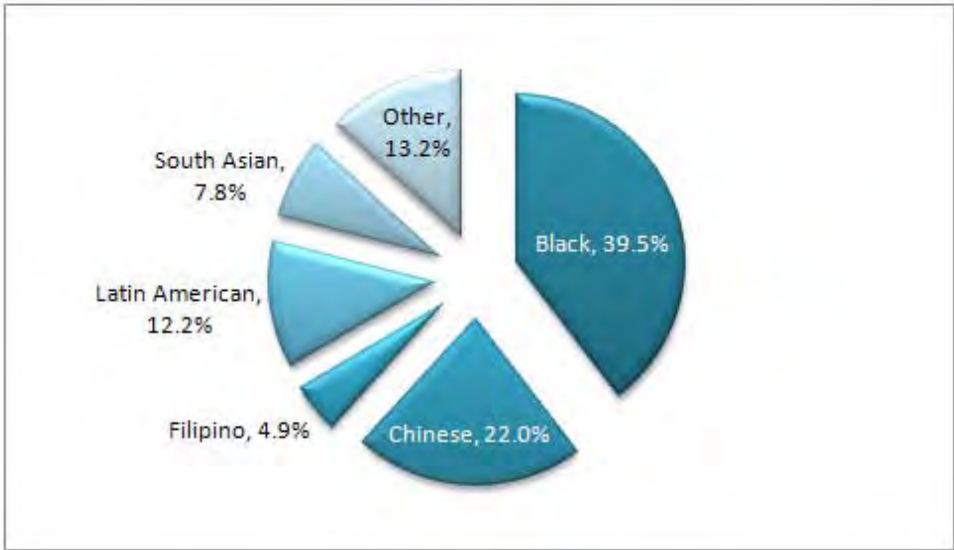
- Only 1.5% of the population in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined identified themselves as being a “visible minority” in 2006 (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). Among those who were a visible minority, almost four out of 10 in Haldimand (37.4%) and Norfolk (39.5%) were Black and fewer than one out of ten in Haldimand (8.7%) and about two out of ten in Norfolk (22.0%) were Chinese.

Figure 10: Population by Type of Visible Minority, Haldimand County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: The EMPLOYMENT EQUITY ACT defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' Other categories includes: Arab, West Asian, Visible minority n.i.e., Japanese, Southeast Asian, Multiple visible minority and Filipino.

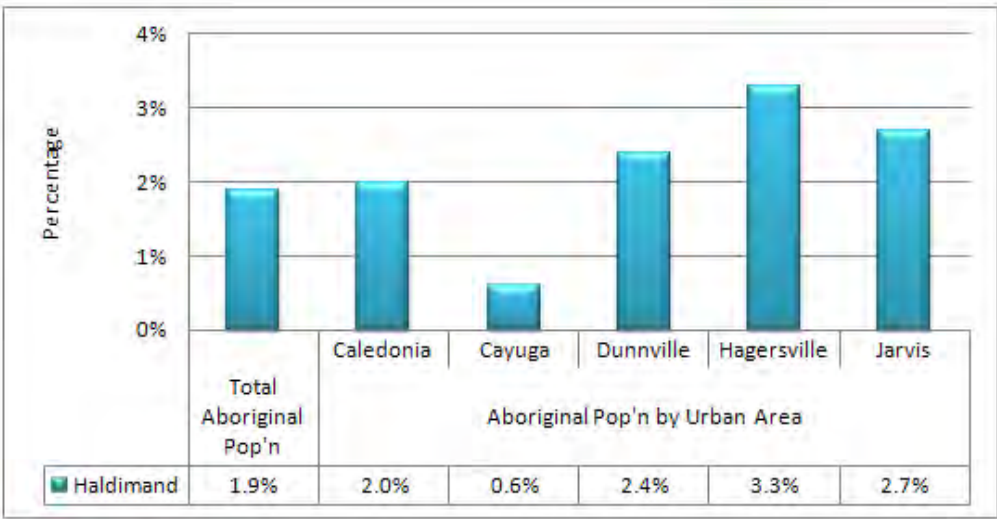
Figure 11: Population by Type of Visible Minority, Norfolk County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: The EMPLOYMENT EQUITY ACT defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' Other category includes Arab, West Asian, Visible minority n.i.e., Southeast Asian, Japanese, Multiple visible minority and Korean.

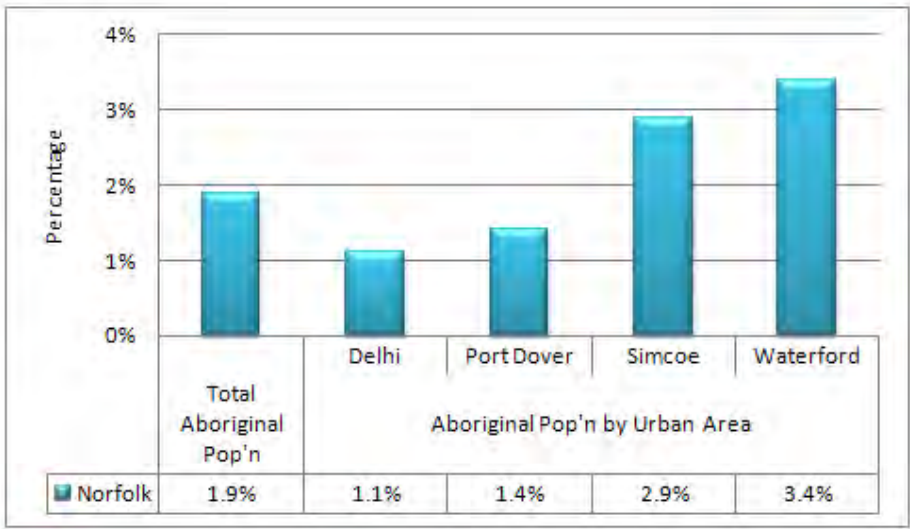
- Figure 12 and Figure 13 illustrate that fewer than 2% of the population of Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined identified themselves as Aboriginal (1.9%) in 2006, equally distributed between the two counties. Aboriginal identity population is defined by Statistics Canada Census as those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and / or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and / or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. It is important to note that the Census Data for Haldimand and Norfolk counties did not include the on-reserve First Nations populations of either the Six Nations or the New Credit Reserves.
- Among urban areas, Waterford (3.4%), Hagersville (3.3%) Simcoe (2.9%), Jarvis (2.7%) and Dunnville (2.4%) had the highest proportion of Aboriginal population (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Figure 12: Population by Aboriginal Identity, Haldimand County Urban Areas, 2006



Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: This is a grouping of the total population into non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal population, based on their responses to three questions on the 2006 Census form. Included in the Aboriginal identity population are those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the INDIAN ACT of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Figure 13: Population by Aboriginal Identity, Norfolk County Urban Areas, 2006



Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: This is a grouping of the total population into non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal population, based on their responses to three questions on the 2006 Census form. Included in the Aboriginal identity population are those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the INDIAN ACT of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

- In 2006, about nine out of 10 residents in Haldimand (92.0%) and Norfolk (85.1%) counties' first language (mother tongue) was English. "Mother tongue" as considered by Statistics Canada Census includes single responses of a non-official language and multiple responses where one non-official language is in combination either with English or French, or with both official languages (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).

INCOME

Income, along with other socioeconomic status indicators, is an important social determinant of health. The World Health Organization stated, “In countries at all levels of income, health and illness follow a social gradient: the lower the socioeconomic position, the worse the health” (World Health Organization, 2008). The Canadian Institute for Health Information’s 2006 Report “How Healthy Are Rural Canadians?” noted that rural Canadians frequently experience lower income levels than their urban counterparts. The report also noted that personal or family income, along with education and occupation, bore a strong correlation to most indicators of health status, access to health care and health-related behaviours (Canada Institute for Health Information, 2006).

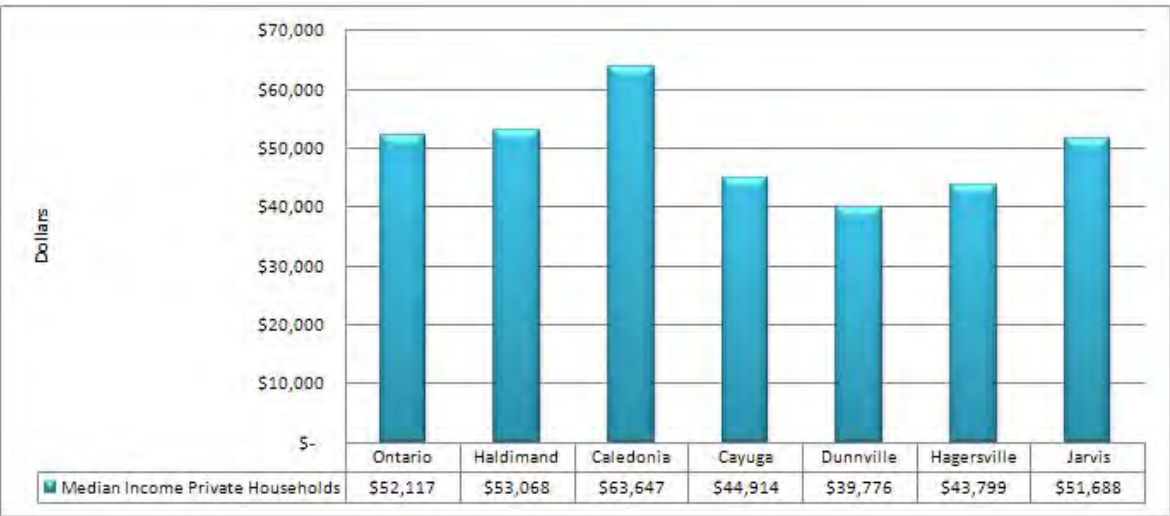
As illustrated in Figure 14 and Figure 15, when considered by both median individual after tax income and median private household after tax income among residents aged 15 years and older in 2006, Norfolk County had a lower income level (individual \$22,052; private household \$46,793) than Haldimand County (individual \$23,945; private household \$53,068) and Ontario (individual \$27,258; private household \$52,117). Haldimand County had a lower median individual after tax income (\$23,946) and a higher private household after tax income (\$53,068) compared to the province (individual \$27,258; private household \$52,117).

Considered by urban area and shown in Figure 14 and Figure 15, both Delhi (\$38,970) and Dunnville (\$39,776) had the lowest median private household after tax income in Norfolk County and Haldimand County respectively. Within Haldimand County, and considered by median private household after tax income only (15 years and over) and urban areas, there was a wider range of income reported (from \$39,776 in Dunnville to \$63,647 in Caledonia) while in Norfolk County the range was more narrow (from \$38,970 in Delhi to \$49,112 in Port Dover), and consistently below the provincial median.

ANALYSIS

- Income levels considered by median individual after tax income for individuals 15 years and older were lower by 12.2% in Haldimand County (\$23,945) and 19.1% in Norfolk County (\$22,052) than the province (\$27,258) in 2006. When considered by Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined, the median individual after tax income of both counties (\$22,745) was 16.6% lower than Ontario’s (\$27,258) (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- The median income after tax of private households aged 15 years and over in Haldimand County (\$53,068) was slightly higher than the provincial median (\$52,117) by 1.8% for the same year (Figure 14).
- In Haldimand County and considered by urban areas only, median private household income among those 15 years and older in 2006 ranged from 23.7% below the provincial median (\$52,117) in Dunnville (\$39,776) to a high of 22.1% above the provincial median in Caledonia (\$63,647) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Median Income (after tax), Private Households 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County Urban Areas and Ontario, 2006

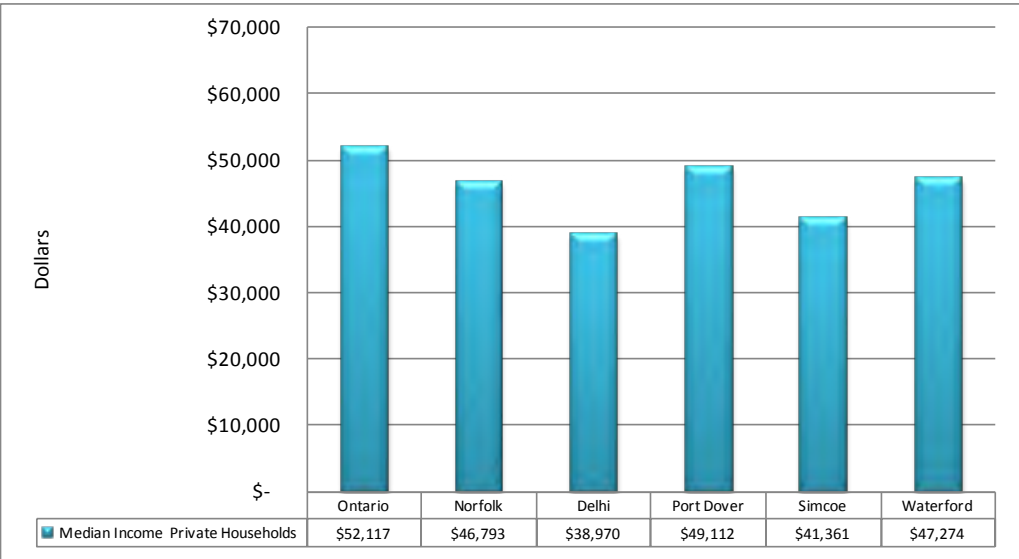


Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household. After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

- The median income after tax of private households in Norfolk County (\$46,793) was lower than that in Haldimand County (\$53,068) by 11.8% and lower than the provincial median (\$52,117) by 10.2% in 2006 (Figure 15).
- In Norfolk County the range in median private household income among urban communities in 2006 was narrower than in Haldimand County. Median after tax household income for individuals aged 15 years and older ranges from 25.2% lower than the provincial median (\$52,117) in Delhi (\$38,970) to 5.8% lower than the same in Port Dover (\$49,112) (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Median Income (after tax), Private Households 15 Years and Older, Norfolk County Urban Areas and Ontario, 2006



Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household. After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.



EDUCATION

Educational attainment, along with income, is an important social determinant of health. In fact, education is frequently used as a proxy for socioeconomic status. Typically, individuals with low levels of educational attainment suffer poorer health and well-being (C. Ungerleider, 2008). The World Health Organization had noted that “the lower the socioeconomic position [of a country], the worse the health (World Health Organization, 2008).” According to the Canadian Institutes for Health Information, rural Canadians are more likely to have lower educational attainment, poorer economic status and be involved in economic activities with higher health risks and to have less desirable health behaviours than urban Canadians (Canada Institute for Health Information, 2006).

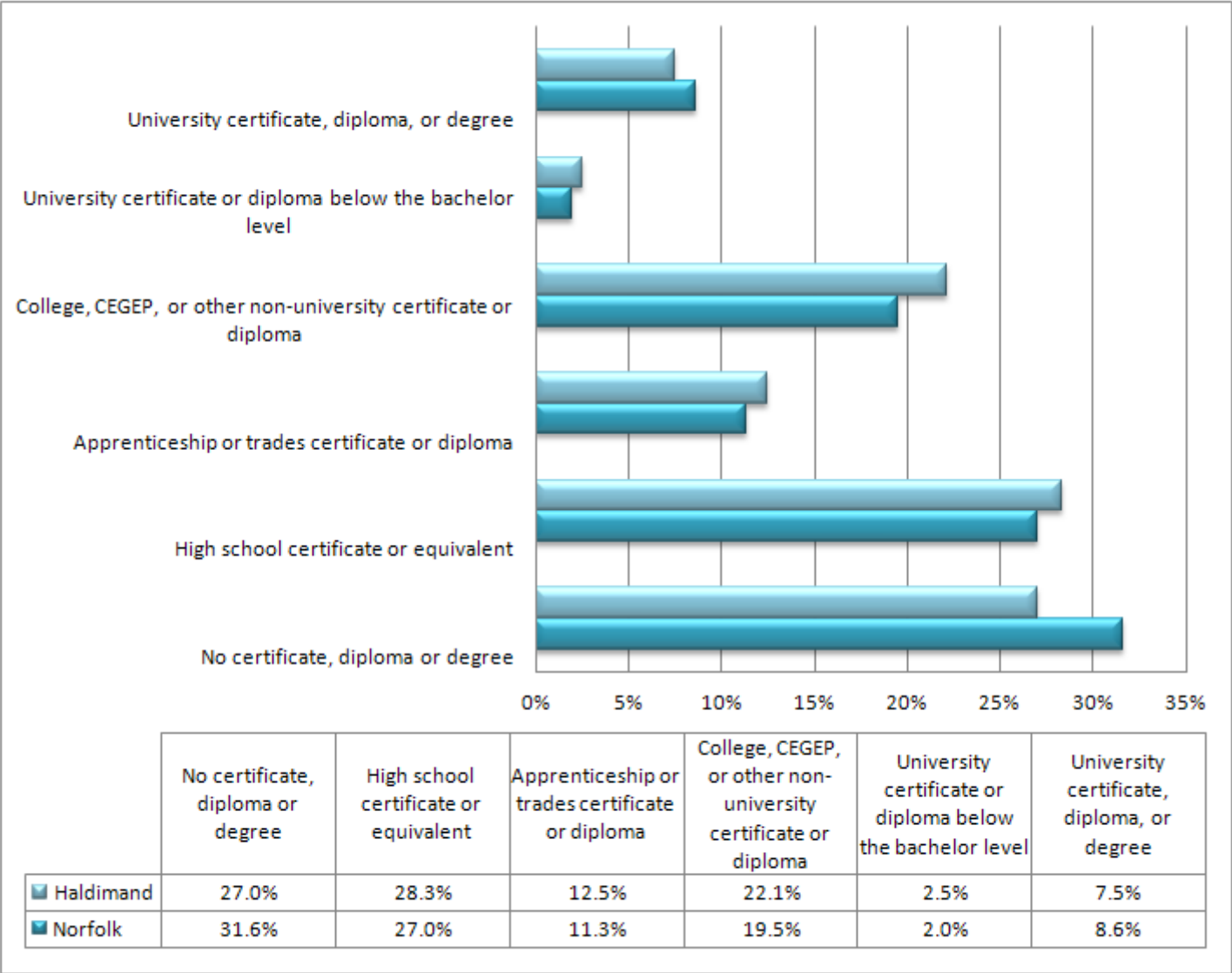
Educational attainment across Haldimand and Norfolk counties was very similar in 2006 (Figure 16). A greater proportion of residents 15 years and older in Haldimand (55.3%) and Norfolk (58.6%) counties completed high school or less compared to Ontario residents (49.0%). Figure 17 and Figure 18 show the proportion of individuals who completed high school education or less by urban areas in Haldimand County and Norfolk County. Considered by this measure, the urban areas of Delhi, Dunnville and Waterford had at least a 10% greater proportion of individuals who had a high school education or less compared to the Ontario population.

ANALYSIS

- Overall, educational attainment across Haldimand and Norfolk counties in 2006 was very similar, and has remained relatively stable since 1996 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- As illustrated in Figure 16, about three out of 10 residents in Haldimand County (27.0%) and Norfolk County (31.6%) 15 years and older did not complete high school, and another three out of 10 (Haldimand 28.3%. Norfolk 27.0%) completed high school or the equivalent. Two out of 10 residents in Haldimand (22.1%) and Norfolk (19.5%) had a college or other non-university certificate or diploma and one out of ten (Haldimand 12.5% and Norfolk 11.3%) had an apprenticeship or trades certificates or diploma. Very few – just 2.5% in Haldimand County and 2.0% in Norfolk County had a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and almost one out of 10 (Haldimand 7.5% and Norfolk 8.6%) had a university certificate, diploma or degree in 2006.



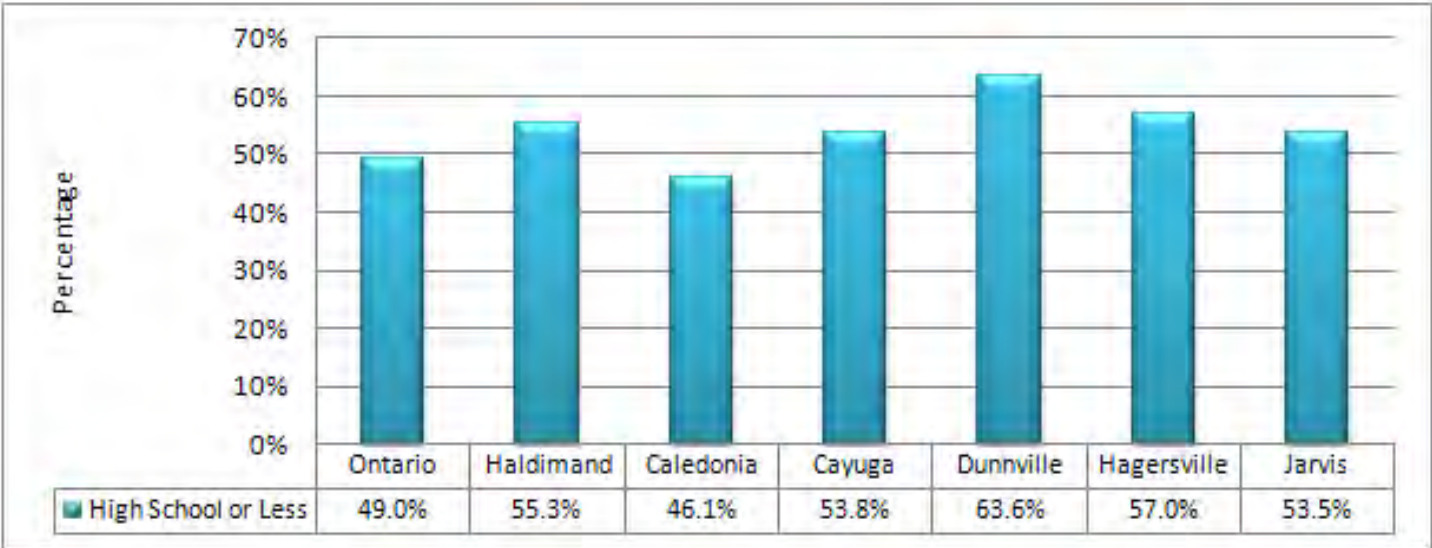
Figure 16: Level of Education 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County and Norfolk County, 2006



Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: (1) 'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities. (2)'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

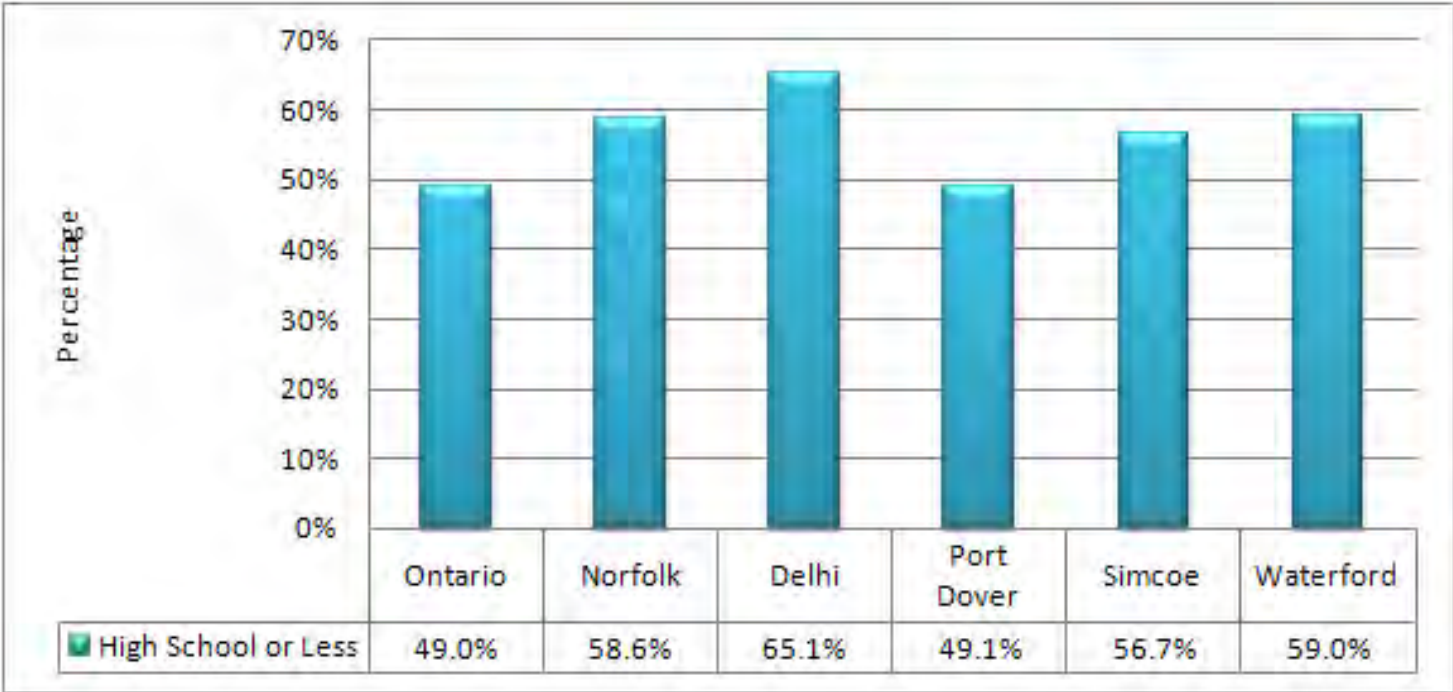
- Considered by urban area and reported in Figure 17 and Figure 18, the percentage of residents aged 15 years and older who had high school education or less ranged from almost half in Caledonia (46.1%) and Port Dover (49.1%) to more than six out of 10 in Dunnville (63.6%) and Delhi (65.1%).
- In Ontario, 49.0% of those aged 15 years and older had a high school education or less in 2006 compared to more than half in both Haldimand County (55.3%) and Norfolk County (58.6%) (Figure 17 and Figure 18).

Figure 17: High School or Less Educational Attainment 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County Urban Areas and Ontario, 2006



Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006 (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: (1) 'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

Figure 18: High School or Less Educational Attainment 15 Years and Older, Norfolk County Urban Areas and Ontario, 2006



Data Source: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006 (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: (1) 'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

OCCUPATION, LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The extent to which residents engage in labour activity, and the nature and type of occupations, has a tremendous impact on income levels and sustainability of a community. Rural communities tend to have a higher dependency on resource-based or primary industries for economic sustainability and employment is generally concentrated in the manufacturing, government/ social services / public administration and service sectors (Ontario Rural Research and Services Committee, 2007). Other research indicates that rural Canadians experience higher rates of unemployment (Canada Institute for Health Information, 2006). Economic diversification, employment opportunities and sustainable economic development rank within the top ten research priorities identified by the Ontario Rural Council in 2010 (Ontario Research Council, 2010). Both Haldimand County and Norfolk County have identified that retaining and growing existing businesses and industries while supporting efforts to diversify and attract new businesses are key components of their respective strategic plans; (Haldimand County Economic Development Division, 2006); (Norfolk County, 2009).

Considered by type of occupation in Figure 19, the labour force in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties was highly diversified in 2006. Almost half (46.4%) of Haldimand County residents aged 15 and older were either working in trades, transport and equipment operator occupations and related industries (24.0%) or sales and service occupations (22.4%). Four out of ten (40.5%) Norfolk County residents aged 15 and older were working in the same industries (i.e. trades, transport and equipment operator occupations and related industries 20.2% and sales and service occupations 20.3%). Residents in both Haldimand and Norfolk counties were employed in types of occupations in relatively similar proportions, although in Norfolk County more residents pursued primary industry occupations (12.7%), and processing and manufacturing (11.2%) compared to Haldimand County. In Haldimand County, more residents pursued trades, transportation and equipment operation and related occupations (24.0%) compared to Norfolk.

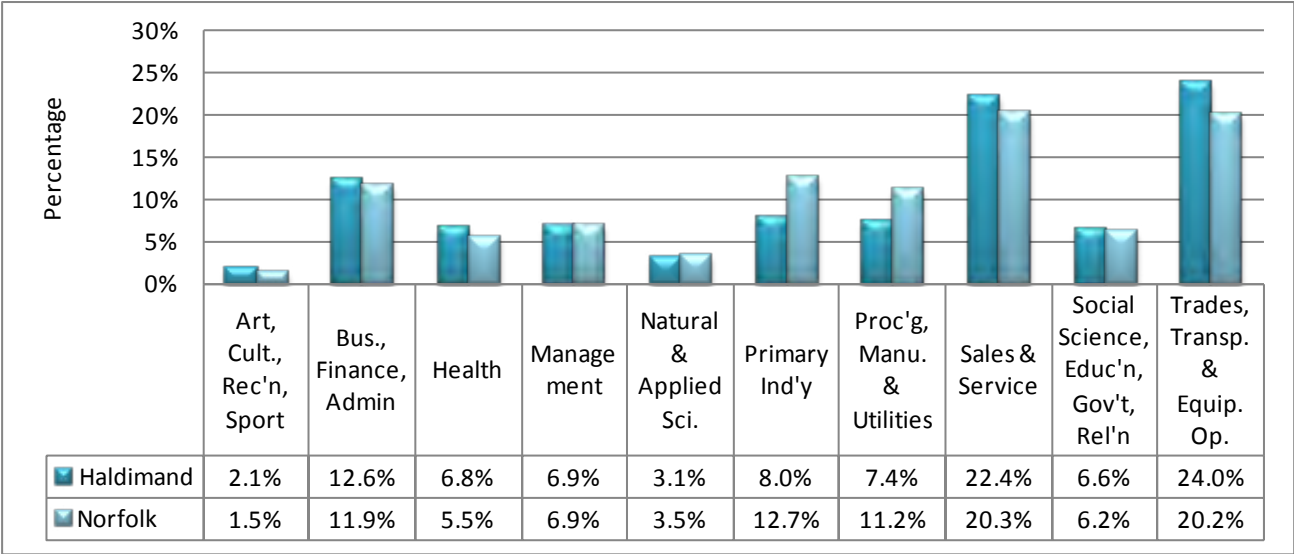
Using Statistics Canada Census 2006 data, the proportion of the population in the paid labour force and the rates of individuals 15 years and older who were unemployed in Haldimand and Norfolk counties were fairly similar to Ontario (see Figure 21 and Figure 22). Norfolk County experienced slightly higher unemployment rates (6.8%) than that experienced in Ontario (6.4%) or Haldimand County (4.8%). There was a higher proportion of residents who reported being unemployed in the urban areas of Hagersville (9.0%) and Delhi (8.9%).

To better understand labour participation rates, it was important to understand how else residents of both counties are occupied – for example – the proportion of the population in each county who are retired, work inside the home, or are attending school. This data was not available at the time of this report. Because of the substantial change in the Canadian economic situation since 2006, more up-to-date labour and unemployment data are required to better understand the employment situation in Haldimand County and Norfolk County currently, as compared to Ontario.

ANALYSIS

- As illustrated in Figure 19, residents 15 years and older in Haldimand County and Norfolk County were employed in occupations in roughly the same proportion in 2006. One-quarter of residents in Haldimand County (24.0%) and one-fifth in Norfolk County (20.2%) were employed in trades, transport and equipment operator occupations and related industries. A fifth in both counties (Haldimand 22.4%, Norfolk 20.3%) were engaged in sales and service occupations. One out of 10 residents of Haldimand County (12.6%) and Norfolk County (11.9%) were engaged in business, finance and administration occupations and another one out of 10 (Haldimand 8.0%, Norfolk 12.7%) were engaged in occupations unique to primary industry.

Figure 19: Occupation by Industry 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County and Norfolk County, 2006



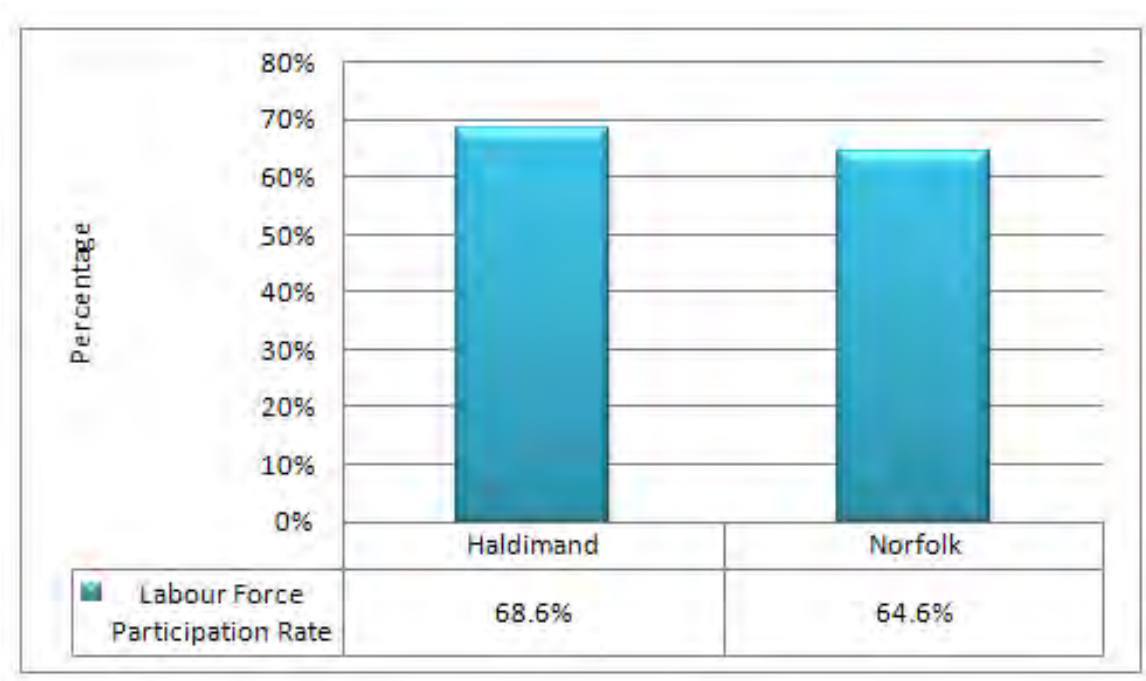
Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: Census data for occupation groups in Broad occupational category A - Management occupations should be used with caution. Some coding errors were made in assigning the appropriate level of management, e.g., senior manager as opposed to middle manager, and in determining the appropriate area of specialization or activity, e.g., a manager of a health care program in a hospital as opposed to a government manager in health policy administration. Some non-management occupations have also been miscoded to management due to confusion over titles such as program manager and project manager. Data users may wish to use data for management occupations in conjunction with other variables such as Income, Age and Education.

- The proportion of residents 15 years and older in the counties of Haldimand and Norfolk who participated in the paid labour force was relatively consistent over the period 1996-2006. Throughout this period, two-thirds of the counties' residents aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- In 2006, 68.6% of Haldimand County residents and 64.6% of Norfolk County residents 15 years and older participated in the labour force (Figure 20). This was very similar to the rest of Ontario – where 67.1% of residents 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2006 (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).



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Figure 20: Labour Force Participation 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County and Norfolk County, 2006

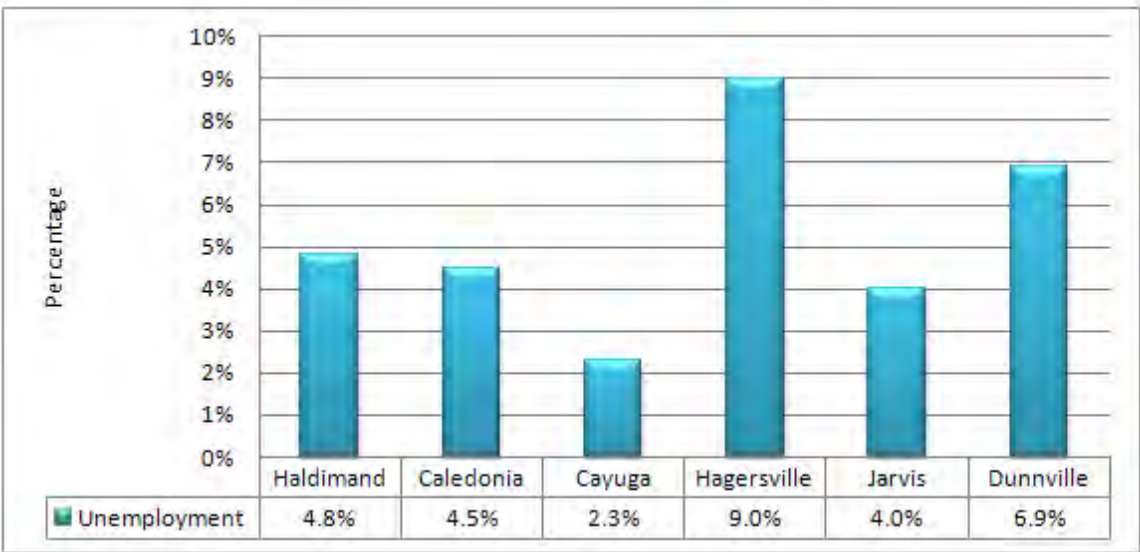


Data Source: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006. Data Notes: Participation rate refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over excluding institutional residents.

- Between 1996 and 2006, the unemployment rate in Haldimand and Norfolk counties combined has decreased from 9.3% to 6.0% (Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit, 2011).
- As illustrated in Figure 21 and Figure 22, the unemployment rate in Haldimand County (4.8%) was lower than the provincial rate (6.4%) and the Norfolk County rate (6.8%) was slightly higher than Ontario's.
- When considered by urban areas, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 9.0% in Hagersville and 8.9% in Delhi to a low of 2.3% in Cayuga.

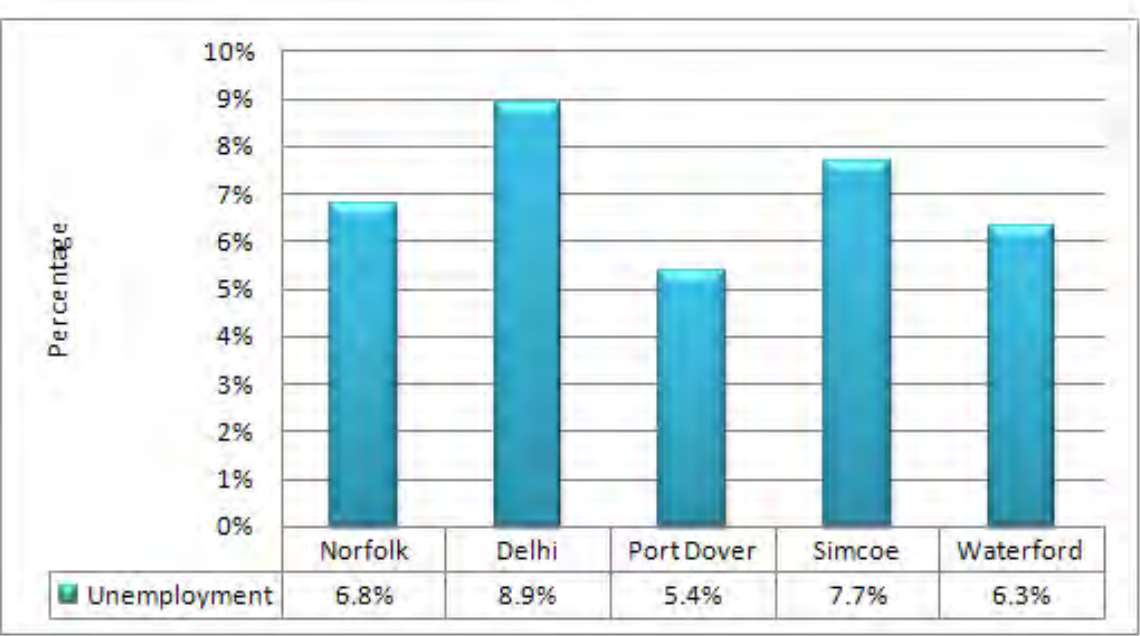


Figure 21: Unemployment 15 Years and Older, Haldimand County and Urban Areas, 2006



Data Source: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006 (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: Unemployment rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Figure 22: Unemployment 15 Years and Older, Norfolk County and Urban Areas, 2006



Data Sources: (1) Haldimand and Norfolk: Census, Community Profiles, by Health Region, 2006 (2) Urban Areas: Census, Beyond 20/20, by Census Division, 2006. Data Notes: Unemployment rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).