



COMMUNITY PROFILE

Early Years in Haldimand and Norfolk Counties – 2004

Prepared by

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PROFILE HIGHLIGHTS

The main purpose of this Haldimand & Norfolk Community Profile is to provide the most current information to assist those agencies serving the Early Years population, children aged 0 to 6 and their caregivers, with program planning and development. The goal is to provide the necessary data that will help these agencies understand the diversity of the Haldimand and Norfolk communities and how that diversity relates to their services. Data can help identify community strengths, gaps and partnerships, thus avoiding duplication and promoting fiscal economy. This profile contains the most recent Statistics Canada census data (2001) and the most recent birth information (2000) from the Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit.

Population

- The population of Haldimand County is 43,728 (Census 2001), which is a 4% increase from the 1996 Census. Norfolk County has a population of 60,847, which is less than a 1% increase in population.
- The younger age groups (5-9, 10-14, 15-19 & 20-24) are expected to show an overall population decline of 16.5% over the time period 2001-2028.
- The older age groups are expected to show considerable growth between 2001 and 2028, with the highest growth expected in the 90+ age group (128.6% increase). Overall, the 60+ population in Haldimand and Norfolk (H & N) is expected to increase by 78.2% over the next 20 years.

Socio and Economic Profile

- Married couples are the most common form of census family in Ontario (75.4%) and H & N (79.6).
- There is a higher percentage of female lone parents in Ontario (12.5%) compared to H & N (8.6%).
- Based on legal marital status, 58.2% of those in H & N were legally married (& not separated) compared to 53.4% in Ontario
- H & N had a higher percentage in the lower income categories compared to Ontario, i.e., incomes in the \$20,000-\$80,000 range. The median family income in H & N was \$56,979, which was approximately \$4000 less than Ontario.
- A much higher percentage of H & N males (90.4%) were employed in the labour force compared to H & N females (67.5). This is based on those aged 15 and over with children under 6 years old only.
- Manufacturing had the highest percentage of the work force for Ontario (16.2%) and H & N (19.3%). The second highest industry in H & N was 'Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting' at 12.5%, whereas the second highest industry in Ontario was 'Retail Trade' at 11%.

- There was a higher percentage of people in H & N (11.7%) with less than a grade 9 education compared to Ontario (8.7%). Ontario had over double the percentage of people who attended university (26.3% in Ontario and 12% in H & N).
- For a postsecondary education there was a much higher percentage of H & N males (54.8%) who listed ‘Applied Science Technologies and Trades’, compared to Ontario males (35.4%). H & N had 29.8% of its postsecondary students studying ‘Applied Science Technologies & Trades’, compared to 20% in Ontario.
- The top 3 religions in H & N and Ontario were the same: Roman Catholic, United Church and Anglican. Together these 3 religions accounted for 51.4% of the religions in H & N and 54.8% in Ontario.
- In H & N, 98.4% of people indicated that English was their first language, compared to 93% in Ontario.
- In H & N, 33.6% of residents had moved within the last five years, compared to 42.8% of Ontario residents.
- Together, Canadian and English accounted for 53% of single ethnic origins in H & N and 33.4% in Ontario. The top 10 single ethnic origins in H & N represented 88.3%, whereas in Ontario the top 10 represented only 67.8%. H & N is clearly less ethnically diverse than Ontario.
- Considering the places of birth for immigrants illustrates that Ontario is much more diverse than H & N.

Birth Information

- It is clear in H & N that we are seeing a decline in the number of live births. The decline is most evident in the years 1992 to 2000, during which there was a reduction of 435 births or a 32.5% reduction over an 8 year period.
- The age-groups 25-29 & 30- 34 had the majority of live births in 2000 both for Ontario and H & N.
- The average percentage of Low Birth Weight babies in H & N over the last 8 years (1993-2000) was 4.5%, compared to 4.7% in Ontario.
- Over the time period 1993-2000, the average premature birth rate was 67.5/1000 live births in H & N, compared to 80.8/1000 in Ontario.
- The infant mortality rate in H & N has been inconsistent over the years 1993-2000, averaging 6.2 deaths per 1000 births, compared to the Ontario rate of 5.7 deaths per 1000 births.
- In 2000, H & N had the sixth lowest teen pregnancy rate at 24.9/1000 teen women (age 15-19) compared to the other 36 Public Health Units in Ontario.



POPULATION PROFILE

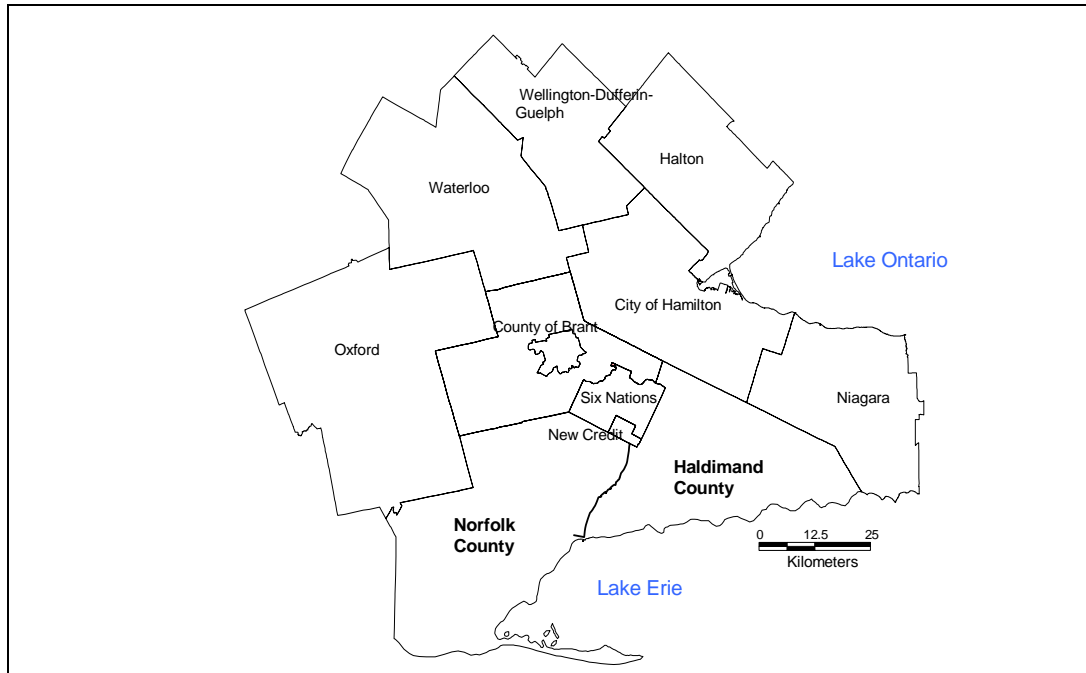
Geographic Location

Haldimand and Norfolk Counties covers an area of 2894.2 square kms and is considered one of the largest geographical areas in Ontario. The combined population of the two counties is 104,670. Haldimand County is adjacent to Norfolk County, County of Brant, City of Hamilton and Niagara Region, and covers an area of 1252.37 square kilometres. The population of Haldimand County is 43,728 based on the 2001 Census, which is a 4% increase from the 1996 Census (Pop. 42,041). The population density is 34.9 people per square kilometre. See Table 1 for a summary of the urban areas in Haldimand. In Haldimand County, 47% of the population or 20,575 people are living in urban areas (Caledonia, Cayuga, Dunnville, Hagersville and Jarvis/Townsend) and 53% are living in rural areas. Norfolk County is adjacent to Haldimand County, Oxford County, County of Brant and Elgin County and covers an area of 1606.95 square kilometres. The population of Norfolk County is 60,847 based on the 2001 Census, which is a 0.5% increase from the 1996 Census (Pop. 60,534). The population density is 37.9 people per square kilometre. See Table 1 for a summary of the urban areas in Norfolk. In Norfolk County, 46% of the population or 28,065 people are living in urban areas (Simcoe, Waterford, Port Dover, Port Rowan, Delhi and Courtland).

Table 1 Summary of Urban Areas in Haldimand and Norfolk Counties.

Haldimand		Norfolk	
	Population		Population
Urban Areas	2001	Urban Areas	2001
Caledonia	8,582	Simcoe	14,175
Cayuga	1,643	Waterford	2,871
Dunnville	5,686	Port Dover	5,527
Hagersville	2,484	Port Rowan	790
Jarvis (includes Townsend)	2,180	Delhi	4,002
		Courtland	700
Total – Urban	20,575	Total - Urban	28,065
Total - Urban %	47%	Total - Urban %	46%
Total – Haldimand	43,728	Total - Norfolk	60,847

Data Sources: Planning Dept – Norfolk County & Planning Dept – Haldimand County

Figure 1 – Counties of Haldimand and Norfolk & Surrounding Municipalities

Population Distribution

In 2001, the population of Haldimand and Norfolk Counties was 104,670 compared to the 1996 population of 102,575. This reflects a population increase of 2% between 1996 and 2001. The population of H & N is 49.5% male and 50.5% female. H & N has a population density of 36 people per square km that is quite different from its Brant neighbour (108.4/sq km). See Table 2 for the 2001 population age distribution for Haldimand and Norfolk. Although there are some small differences in the age distribution of H & N and Ontario, for the most part, the two distributions are very similar.

Table 2: 2001 Population Age Distribution - Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Population	H & N		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%
Age 0-4	5765	5.5%	671,250	5.9
Age 5-14	15,185	14.5%	1,561,500	13.7
Age 15-19	8075	7.7%	769,420	6.7
Age 20-24	5595	5.4%	718,420	6.3
Age 25-44	27750	26.5%	3,518,010	30.8
Age 45-54	15780	15.1%	1,635,280	14.3
Age 55-64	10870	10.4%	1,064,000	9.3
Age 65-74	8590	8.2%	818,165	7.2
Age 75-84	5315	5.1%	503,930	4.4
Age 85 and over	1655	1.6%	150,075	1.3
Total	104,575		11,410,046	

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Table 3 shows the population distribution by age group and gender using a population count. In contrast Table 4 provides the same information but as a percentage. The percentage of people in each age group and by gender was similar for H & N and Ontario. For example, there were 5.9% Ontario children in the age group 0-4, compared to 5.5% in H & N. The biggest difference was observed in the 25-44 age group where in Ontario there was 30.8%, compared to H & N at 26.5%.

Table 3: 2001 Population Age Distribution by Age Group & Gender (Pop. Count)

AGE	ON	ON	ON	H & N	H & N	H & N
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	343340	327910	671250	2910	2855	5765
5-14	801355	760145	1561500	7705	7500	15205
15-19	394915	374500	769415	4200	3885	8085
20-24	359645	358775	718420	2955	2650	5605
25-44	1724530	1793475	3518005	13780	13980	27760
45-54	801540	833735	1635275	8060	7735	15795
55-64	520565	543430	1063995	5455	5420	10875
65-74	383630	434540	818170	4100	4490	8590
75-84	202270	301660	503930	2175	3140	5315
85+	45260	104810	150070	500	1150	1650
TOTAL			11410030			104645

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Table 4: 2001 Population Age Distribution by Age Group & Gender (Pop. %)

	ON		ON	H & N		H & N
AGE	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6.2%	5.6%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%
5-14	14.4%	13.0%	13.7%	14.9%	14.2%	14.5%
15-19	7.1%	6.4%	6.7%	8.1%	7.4%	7.7%
20-24	6.4%	6.2%	6.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%
25-44	30.9%	30.7%	30.8%	26.6%	26.5%	26.5%
45-54	14.4%	14.3%	14.3%	15.5%	14.6%	15.1%
55-64	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	10.5%	10.3%	10.4%
65-74	6.9%	7.4%	7.2%	7.9%	8.5%	8.2%
75-84	3.6%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.9%	5.1%
85+	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	2.2%	1.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Table 5 provides a more detailed summary of the 0-6 population for H & N than the previous two tables. Based on the Census 2001 there was a small increase in the age percentage with each year, with the exception of ages 2 and 3 (no increase). For example, 15.5% of the 0-6 population was age 5, whereas at age 6, this percentage increased to 16.7%.

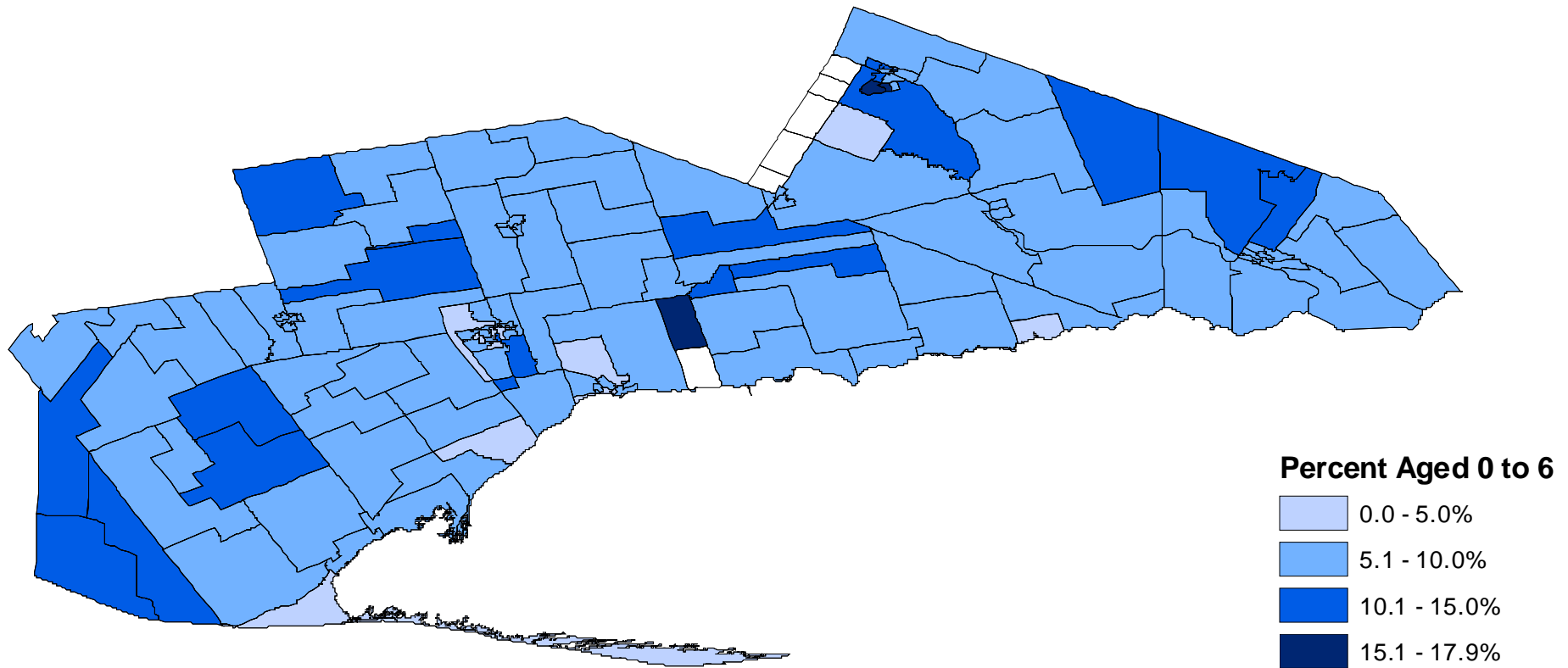
Table 5: 2001 Population Age Distribution for 0-6 population - Haldimand and Norfolk

Haldimand & Norfolk 0-6 Population						
Age 0-6	Males	% 0-6 Pop	Females	% 0-6 Pop	Total	% 0-6 Pop
<1	505	11.7%	480	11.4%	985	11.6%
1	590	13.7%	560	13.3%	1150	13.5%
2	600	13.9%	585	13.9%	1185	13.9%
3	575	13.3%	605	14.4%	1180	13.9%
4	645	14.9%	635	15.1%	1270	14.9%
5	680	15.7%	640	15.3%	1320	15.5%
6	725	16.8%	690	16.4%	1425	16.7%
Total	4320	100.0%	4195	100.0%	8515	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Figure 2 represents the 0-6 age group in H & N by dissemination area. A dissemination area is defined by Statistics Canada as a small area of 400 to 700 people and typically represents one or more neighbourhoods. Figure 2 shows the percentage of children aged 0-6 within the total population of each dissemination area. The darkest blue areas on the map indicate those dissemination areas with the highest concentration of 0-6 population or “early years” children (Range – 15.1% to 17.9%). In contrast, the lightest blue areas indicate those dissemination areas with the least concentration of 0-6 population (Range – 0.0% to 5.0%).

**Figure 2 - Percent of Total Population Aged 0 to 6 Years of Age by Dissemination Area
Haldimand County and Norfolk County**



Data Source: Census of Canada, 2001

Note: DAs that are white indicate suppressed data (either very small population or incomplete enumeration of Six Nations and New Credit First Nations).

Projected Population Growth

Table 6 lists the projected population growth in H & N over the period 2001 to 2028. Overall, the population of H & N is expected to increase by 15% over this time. The younger age groups (5-9, 10-14, 15-19 & 20-24) are expected to show an overall population decline of 16.5%. The older age groups are expected to show considerable growth between 2001 and 2028, with the highest growth expected in the 90+ age group (128.6% increase). Overall, the 60+ population in H & N is expected to increase by 78.2% over the next 20 years.

Table 6 Projected Population Growth, Haldimand & Norfolk Counties

Projected Population Growth Haldimand & Norfolk				
Age Groups	2001	2028	Difference	% Difference
0-4	5470	5930	460	8.4%
5-9	7410	6580	-830	-11.2%
10-14	8280	6980	-1300	-15.7%
15-19	8700	7010	-1690	-19.4%
20-24	8280	6710	-1570	-19.0%
25-29	6120	6510	390	6.4%
30-34	6330	8000	1670	26.4%
35-39	8570	9390	820	9.6%
40-44	9410	9910	500	5.3%
45-49	8940	9880	940	10.5%
50-54	7250	8080	830	11.4%
55-59	6000	6770	770	12.8%
60-64	4830	7530	2700	55.9%
65-69	4520	8720	4200	92.9%
70-74	4210	7690	3480	82.7%
75-79	3340	5580	2240	67.1%
80-84	2020	3750	1730	85.6%
85-89	1030	1990	960	93.2%
90+	560	1280	720	128.6%
Total	113271	130318	17047	15.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance – Ontario Population Projections

Table 7 lists the projected population growth in Ontario over the period 2001 to 2028. Overall, the population of Ontario is expected to increase by 29.9% over the next 20 years. In contrast, to the 16.5% projected population decline in H & N for the 5-24 age group (2001-2028), Ontario is predicted to see a 4.3% increase in this younger population. The older age groups are expected to show considerable growth between 2001 and 2028, with the highest growth expected in the 90+ age group (199.3% increase). Overall, the 60+ population in Ontario is expected to increase by 113.4% over the next 20 years. Although H & N is expected to see a big increase in the 60+ population (78.2%), an even larger increase is expected in Ontario (113.4%).

Table 7 Projected Population Growth, Ontario

Projected Population Growth Ontario				
Age Groups	2001	2028	Difference	% Difference
0-4	675,000	764,460	89460	13.3%
5-9	795,300	796,030	730	0.1%
10-14	797,930	810,340	12410	1.6%
15-19	780,230	822,830	42600	5.5%
20-24	769,870	850,320	80450	10.4%
25-29	804,810	905,570	100760	12.5%
30-34	890,360	1,029,250	138890	15.6%
35-39	1,040,010	1,094,800	54790	5.3%
40-44	1,003,730	1,059,560	55830	5.6%
45-49	877,990	1,018,560	140570	16.0%
50-54	788,010	975,740	187730	23.8%
55-59	601,350	977,250	375900	62.5%
60-64	490,910	1,012,840	521930	106.3%
65-69	437,470	998,480	561010	128.2%
70-74	390,910	813,070	422160	108.0%
75-79	316,930	613,020	296090	93.4%
80-84	195,080	425,060	229980	117.9%
85-89	106,770	227,770	121000	113.3%
90+	53,450	159,970	106520	199.3%
Total	11,818,111	15,356,948	3,538,837	29.9%

Source: Ministry of Finance – Ontario Population Projections

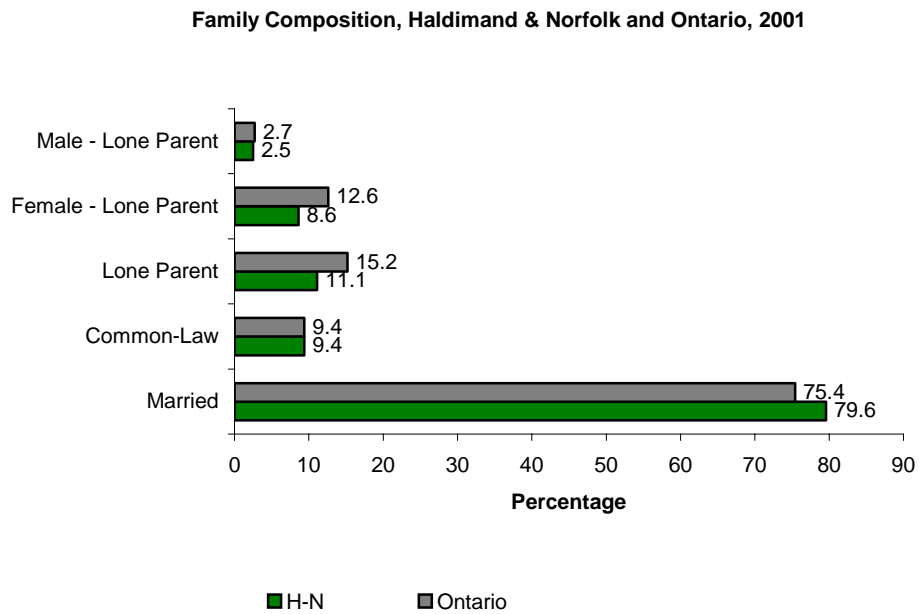


SOCIO & ECONOMIC PROFILE

Family Composition

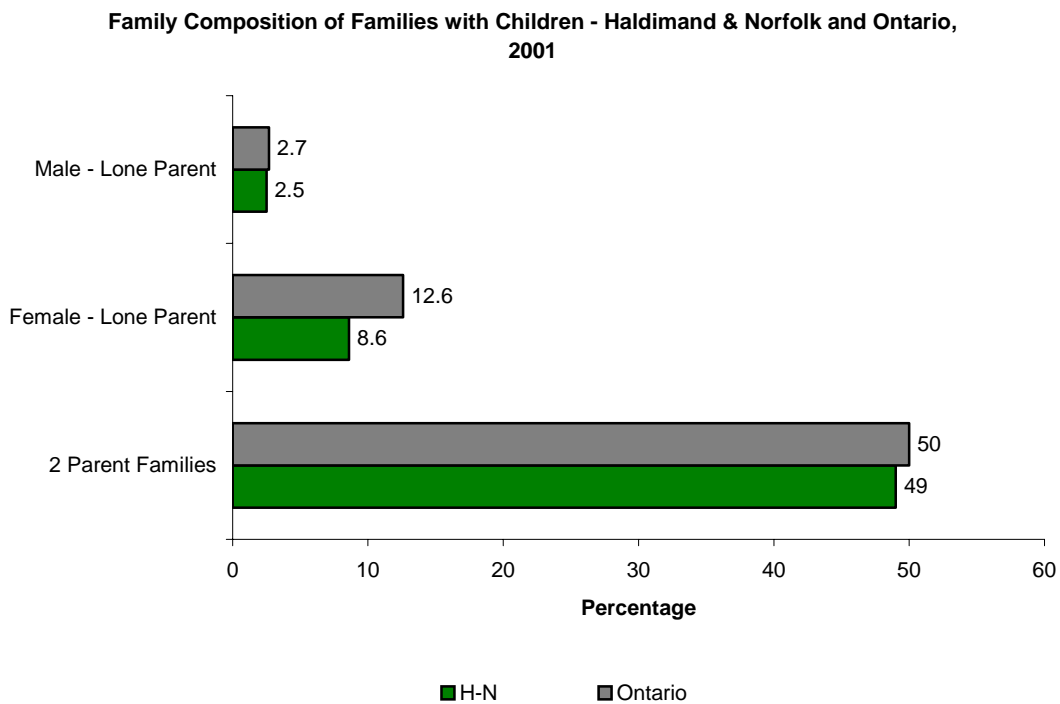
It is clear in Figure 3 that married couples are the most common form of census family in Ontario (75.4%) and in H & N (79.6). The family composition in H & N is very comparable to the composition in Ontario. The percentage of common-law families was the same in Ontario and H & N at 9.4%, whereas the percentage of lone parent families was slightly higher in Ontario (15.2%) than H & N (11.1%).

Figure 3 – Family Composition, Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario, 2001



The family composition of families with children is shown in Figure 4 for both Ontario and H & N. The percentage of 2 parent families (married and common-law families) is very similar in Ontario (50%) and H & N (49%). There is a higher percentage of female lone parents in Ontario (12.5%) compared to H & N (8.6%). Of the 3340 lone parent families in H & N, 78% are female led and 22% are male led. The percentages for Ontario are similar - 82% female and 18% male.

Figure 4 – Family Composition of Families with Children, Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario, 2001



Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Marital Status

In terms of legal marital status, 58.2% of those in H & N were legally married (& not separated) compared to 53.4% in Ontario (Table 8). There is slightly higher percentage of legally married couples in H & N compared to Ontario. Generally, the different marital status categories were comparable between Ontario and H & N. The category “Never Legally Married” includes those who are single and those who are in a common-law relationship. See the second part of the Table for information on common-law status in Ontario and H & N. The percentage of common-law relationships in Ontario (6.4%) and H & N (6.7%) were very comparable (Table 8).

Table 8 Legal Marital Status & Common-law Status, Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

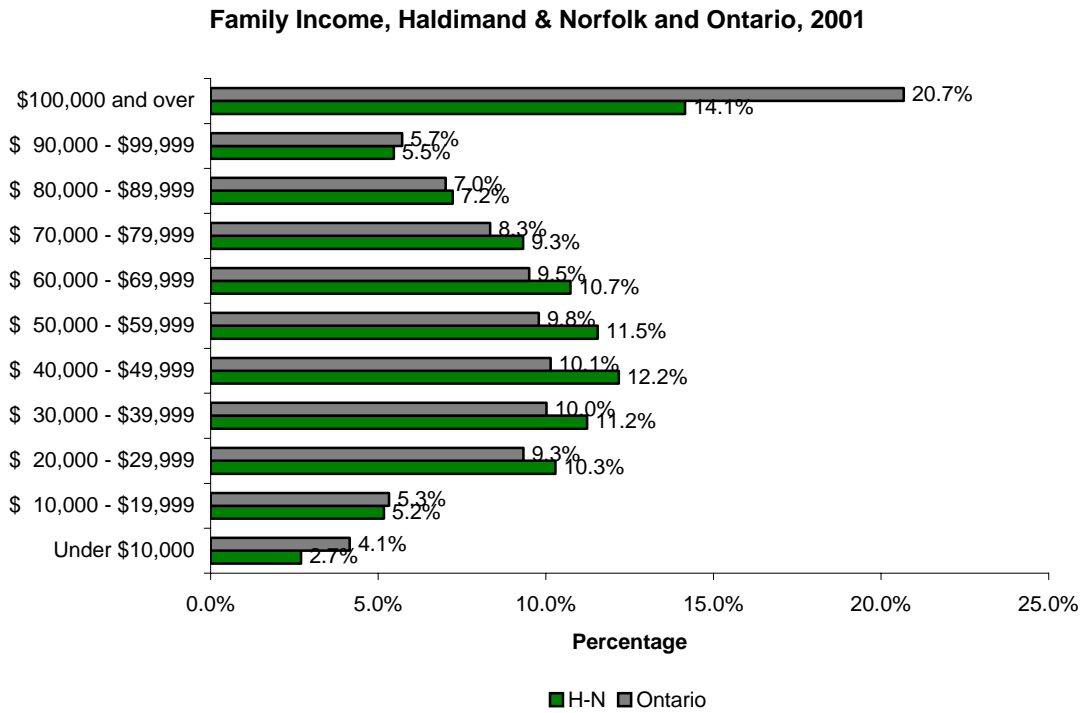
Legal marital status	ON %	H & N %
Never legally married (single)	30.4%	25.1%
Legally married (and not separated)	53.4%	58.2%
Separated, but still legally married	3.4%	3.2%
Divorced	6.5%	6.3%
Widowed	6.3%	7.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Common-law status	ON %	H & N %
Not in a common-law relationship	93.6%	93.3%
In a common-law relationship	6.4%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Income

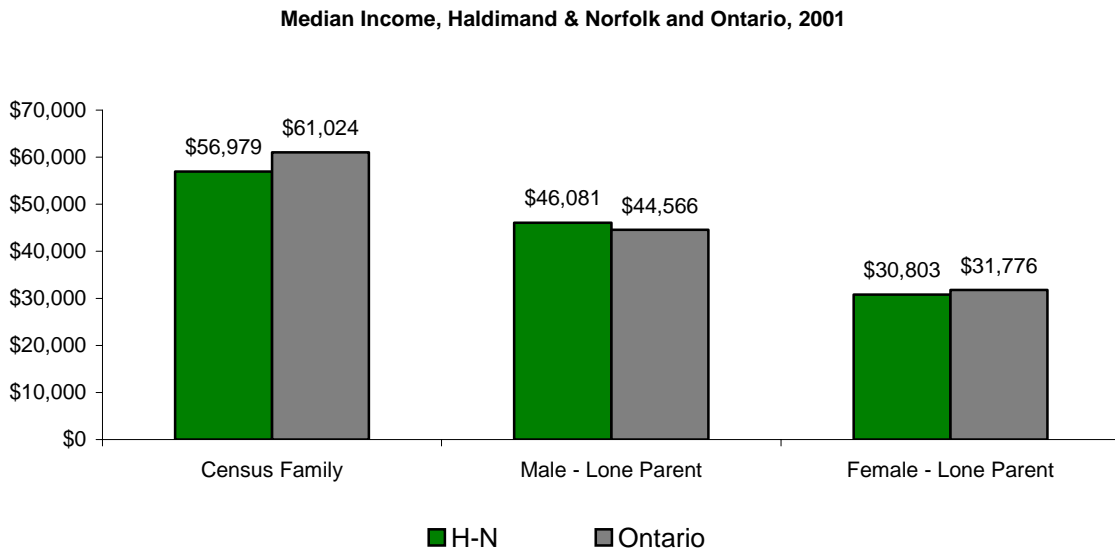
Figure 5 provides a summary of family income in Ontario and H & N by income categories. The biggest difference in income is observed in the highest income category (100,000 & over), with 20.7% of Ontario families in this category compared to 14.1% of H & N families. H & N had a higher percentage in the lower income categories compared to Ontario, i.e., incomes in the \$20,000-\$80,000 range. The median family income in H & N was \$56,979, which was approximately \$4000 less than Ontario. There was less than a \$2000 difference in the median incomes of male lone parents between Ontario and H & N. A much more substantial difference can be found between the median family income of male and female lone parents (Figure 6). In H & N the difference between male & female median family income was \$15,278 higher for male lone parents. This median income difference was slightly lower in Ontario at \$12,790.

Figure 5: Family Income, Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario, 2001



Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Figure 6: Median Family Income, Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario, 2001



Statistics Canada – Census 2001

The incidence of low income in private households was lower in H & N (9%) than Ontario (14.4%). For those who were unattached, i.e., those living alone, the incidence of low income was much higher for both H & N (26.6%) and Ontario (34%) than those living in private households.

Labour Force

Table 9 is a summary of the labour force by the percentage of those in H & N and Ontario who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed) and those who are not in the labour force. The first part of the Table is a summary of the population 15 and over with children at home (private households). A slightly higher percentage of those in H & N were employed in the labour force (79.6%), compared to 75.3% in Ontario. An equal percentage of the population in H & N and Ontario were unemployed (3.7%). The second part of the Table looks at those 15 and over with children under 6 years old only. In H & N, 78.5% of the population were employed in the labour force, compared to a slightly lower percent in Ontario (76.2%). The last two parts of the Table looks at the same group of people but separate the labour force participation into males and females. A much higher percentage of H & N males (90.4%) were employed in the labour force compared to H & N females (67.5). The same degree of difference between males and females was observed in Ontario. There was almost no difference in the percentage of H & N males (90.4%) employed in the labour force, compared to Ontario males (90.7%). A small difference was observed between the percentage of females employed in the labour force (H & N females – 67.5% and Ontario females – 63.6%).



Table 9 Labour Force 15 Years & Over in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Population 15 years and over in private households with children at home		
	ON %	H & N %
In the labour force	79.1%	83.3%
Employed	75.3%	79.6%
Unemployed	3.7%	3.7%
Not in the labour force	20.9%	16.7%
	100.0%	100.0%
Population 15 years and over in private households with children under 6 years only		
	ON %	H & N %
In the labour force	81.7%	84.5%
Employed	76.2%	78.5%
Unemployed	5.5%	6.0%
Not in the labour force	18.3%	15.4%
	100.0%	100.0%
Males 15 years and over in private households with children under 6 years only		
	ON %	H & N %
In the labour force	94.5%	95.1%
Employed	90.7%	90.4%
Unemployed	3.8%	4.7%
Not in the labour force	5.5%	4.9%
	100.0%	100.0%
Females 15 years and over in private households with children under 6 years only		
	ON %	H & N %
In the labour force	70.6%	74.6%
Employed	63.6%	67.5%
Unemployed	7.0%	7.2%
Not in the labour force	29.4%	25.0%
	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Labour Force by Type of Occupation (Major Categories)

Table 10 is a summary of the labour force by category of occupation. Indicated in **BOLD** are the top 3 occupation categories for both H & N and Ontario. The top 3 occupation categories for Ontario were ‘Sales & Service’, ‘Business, Finance & Administration’ and ‘Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators’, which together accounted for 54.4%. In comparison, the top 3 occupation categories for H & N were ‘Sales & Service’, ‘Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators’ and ‘Primary Industry’, which together accounted for 54.2%. The top occupation category for males in Ontario and H & N was ‘Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators’, although in H & N the percentage was 34.6% compared to 24.2% for Ontario. For females, in H & N and Ontario, ‘Sales & Service’ and ‘Business, Finance & Administration’ were the top 2 occupation categories. The third highest category for Ontario females was ‘Social science, Education, Government service & Religion’, whereas in H & N the third highest was ‘Primary Industry’.

Table 10 Labour Force by Type of Occupation in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (Major Categories)

2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %
Total labour force 15 years and over by occupation type.						
Management	11.3%	7.7%	13.5%	9.3%	8.7%	5.7%
Business, Finance and Administration	18.0%	12.7%	9.7%	5.2%	27.4%	21.5%
Natural and applied sciences	6.9%	3.1%	10.2%	4.7%	3.3%	1.1%
Health	4.7%	4.5%	1.8%	1.0%	7.9%	8.8%
Social science, Education, Government service & Religion	7.5%	5.6%	4.7%	3.4%	10.6%	8.3%
Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	2.8%	1.5%	2.5%	1.0%	3.2%	2.2%
Sales and Service	22.5%	20.9%	18.4%	13.3%	27.2%	29.8%
Trades, Transport and Equipment operators	13.9%	20.4%	24.2%	34.6%	2.3%	3.6%
Primary Industry	2.7%	12.9%	3.8%	14.8%	1.5%	10.7%
Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	8.1%	9.7%	9.9%	11.9%	6.0%	7.0%
Not applicable	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%
Total labour force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Labour Force by Industry

A summary of the labour force by industry type is outlined in Table 11. The top 3 industry types for Ontario (males/females/total) and H & N (males/females/total) are indicated in **BOLD**. Manufacturing had the highest percentage of the work force for Ontario (16.2%) and H & N (19.3%). The second highest industry in H & N was ‘Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting’ at 12.5%, whereas the second highest industry in Ontario was ‘Retail Trade’ at 11%. There are a number of interesting gender differences in the labour force. For males, in both H & N and Ontario, ‘Manufacturing’ had the highest percentage of people working in this type of industry (H & N 27.2% and Ontario 21.4%). In H & N the second highest industry type for males was ‘Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting’ at 13.4%, whereas in Ontario the second highest was ‘Retail Trade’. ‘Health Care and Social Assistance’ was the highest industry type for Ontario females at 15.4% and H & N females at 16.4%.

Table 11 Labour Force by Industry Type in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Labour Force (15 Years & Over)						
	Total		Male		Female	
	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.0%	12.5%	2.5%	13.4%	1.5%	11.4%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Utilities	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Construction	5.5%	6.3%	9.1%	10.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Manufacturing	16.2%	19.3%	21.4%	27.2%	10.3%	9.9%
Wholesale trade	4.6%	3.7%	5.6%	4.7%	3.4%	2.6%
Retail trade	11.0%	10.6%	9.4%	8.3%	12.8%	13.3%
Transportation and warehousing	4.6%	5.5%	6.4%	7.2%	2.6%	3.4%
Information and cultural industries	2.8%	1.1%	2.8%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%
Finance and insurance	4.8%	2.0%	3.5%	1.0%	6.3%	3.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	7.0%	3.0%	7.4%	2.6%	6.6%	3.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Educational services	6.1%	5.1%	3.8%	2.7%	8.7%	7.9%
Health care and social assistance	8.7%	8.4%	2.8%	1.7%	15.4%	16.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%
Accommodation and food services	6.2%	5.7%	4.9%	2.6%	7.8%	9.4%
Other services (except public administration)	4.5%	4.8%	4.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
Public administration	5.1%	3.4%	5.0%	3.0%	5.1%	3.9%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	4.2%	2.9%	4.3%	2.9%	4.2%	2.8%
Not applicable	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%
Total Labour Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Education

Table 12 provides a summary of the education levels for H & N and Ontario. There was a higher percentage of people in H & N (11.7%) with less than a grade 9 education compared to Ontario (8.7%). H & N had a higher percentage of people with education levels (Grade 9-13) and those with a trade/certificate/diploma. Ontario had over double the percentage of people who attended university, 26.3% in Ontario and 12% in H & N.

Table 12 Education Levels for Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Total population 20 years and over by highest level of schooling		
Education Level	ON %	H & N %
Less than grade 9	8.7%	11.7%
Grades 9 to 13	31.1%	38.8%
Without high school graduation certificate	16.9%	22.8%
With high school graduation certificate	14.2%	16.0%
Trades certificate or diploma	10.2%	13.6%
College	23.7%	23.9%
Without certificate or diploma	6.6%	6.4%
With certificate or diploma	17.1%	17.5%
University	26.3%	12.0%
Without degree	7.1%	4.0%
With bachelor's degree or higher	19.2%	8.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Table 13 lists the percentage of males and females in Ontario and H & N who attended post-secondary institutions by their major field of study. There was a much higher percentage of H & N males (54.8%) who listed 'Applied Science Technologies and Trades', compared to Ontario males (35.4%). In contrast, a higher percentage of Ontario males were taking 'Commerce, management and Business Administration', 'Engineering & Applied Sciences' and 'Mathematics, Computer & Physical Sciences', compared to H & N males. The differences between Ontario and H & N females was less than males. The top 3 areas of postsecondary study for both Ontario and H & N females was 'Commerce, Management & Business Administration', 'Health Professionals & Related Technologies' and 'Educational, Recreational & Counselling Services'. Table 13 also combines the male and female data for a total percentage. H & N had 29.8% of its postsecondary students studying 'Applied Science Technologies & Trades', compared to 20% in Ontario. One other interesting comparison is to look at differences between males and females in their selection of a post-secondary education. The top 3 areas of study for H & N males were 'Applied Science Technologies & Trades' at 54.8%, 'Commerce, Management & Business Administration' at 11% and 'Agricultural, Biological, Nutritional, and Food Sciences' at 7.6%. In contrast, the top 3 areas for H & N females were 'Commerce, Management & Business Administration' at 25.2%, 'Health Professionals & Related Technologies' at 23.9% and 'Educational, Recreational & Counselling Services' at 17%.

Table 13 Postsecondary Education by Major Field of Study in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Postsecondary (major field of study)	Males		Females		Total	
	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %
Educational, recreational and counselling services	4.7%	5.7%	14.1%	17.0%	9.4%	11.4%
Fine and applied arts	3.5%	2.2%	7.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.2%
Humanities and related fields	5.5%	3.6%	8.0%	4.6%	6.7%	4.1%
Social sciences and related fields	10.4%	6.5%	12.8%	9.6%	11.6%	8.1%
Commerce, management and business administration	16.8%	11.0%	25.9%	25.2%	21.4%	18.2%
Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences	4.1%	7.6%	4.1%	5.0%	4.1%	6.3%
Engineering and applied sciences	9.5%	3.3%	1.8%	0.4%	5.7%	1.8%
Applied science technologies and trades	35.4%	54.8%	4.7%	5.4%	20.0%	29.8%
Health professions and related technologies	4.1%	3.3%	18.0%	23.9%	11.1%	13.7%
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	5.8%	1.9%	3.1%	0.8%	4.4%	1.4%
No specialization	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Religion

Table 14 lists the top 5 religions in H & N and Ontario. The top 3 religions in H & N and Ontario were the same: Roman Catholic, United Church and Anglican. Together these 3 religions accounted for 51.4% of the religions in H & N and 54.8% in Ontario. The fourth highest religion in H & N was Baptist at 8.2%, whereas the fourth highest in Ontario was Muslim at 3.1%. The percentage of people with no stated religion was about the same in Ontario (16%) and H & N (17%).

Table 14 Top 5 Religions in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Top 5 Religions in H & N	%	Top 5 Religions in ON	%
Roman Catholic	22.5%	Roman Catholic	34.3%
United Church	19.0%	United Church	11.8%
Anglican	9.9%	Anglican	8.7%
Baptist	8.2%	Muslim	3.1%
Presbyterian	4.0%	Christian	2.7%
Other	19.3%	Other	23.4%
No religion	17.0%	No religion	16.0%
Total	100.0%	Total	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Language

Table 15 reports the knowledge of and use of the official languages in H & N and Ontario. In H & N, 98.4% of people indicated that English was their first language, compared to 93% in Ontario. In terms of knowledge of official languages, 95.7% of H & N residents had knowledge of English compared to 85.9% in Ontario. Although, knowledge of English was higher in H & N, Ontario residents had a much higher level of knowledge of both English and French compared to H & N.

Table 15 Knowledge of and use of the Official Languages in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

	First official language spoken		Knowledge of official languages	
	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %
English	93.0%	98.4%	85.9%	95.7%
French	4.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%
English and French	0.7%	0.0%	11.7%	3.6%
Neither English nor French	2.0%	0.6%	2.1%	0.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Mobility

Table 16 looks at the mobility of H & N and Ontario residents. In 2001, 9.9% of H & N residents indicated that they had moved within the last year, compared to 13.9% of Ontario residents. A higher percentage of Ontario residents had moved within the last year. In H & N, 33.6% of residents had moved within the last five years, compared to 42.8% of Ontario residents. Again, more Ontario residents were on the move over the last 5 years (based on Census 2001 data).

Table 16 Mobility Status in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

	Mobility Status			
	1 YEAR		5 YEAR	
	ON %	H & N %	ON %	H & N %
Non-movers	86.1%	90.1%	57.2%	66.4%
Movers	13.9%	9.9%	42.8%	33.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Ethnic Origin

Table 17 outlines the top ten ethnic origins of H & N and Ontario residents. The data in Table 17 is based on those who gave a single ethnic origin (single responses). In H & N, 36.6% listed Canadian as their ethnic origin compared to 23.2% of Ontario residents. A higher percentage of H & N residents listed English as their ethnic origin (16.4%), compared to Ontario (10.2%). Together, Canadian and English accounted for 53% of single ethnic origin in H & N and 33.4% in Ontario. The top 10 single ethnic origins in H & N represented 88.3% of the total ethnic origins, whereas in Ontario the top 10 represented 67.8%. H & N is clearly less ethnically diverse than Ontario.

Table 17 Top 10 Ethnic Origins of Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Ethnic Origin	H & N %	Ethnic Origin	ON %
Canadian	36.6%	Canadian	23.2%
English	16.4%	English	10.2%
Dutch (Netherlands)	9.0%	German	3.3%
German	8.3%	Scottish	4.1%
Scottish	5.2%	Irish	3.4%
Belgian	3.9%	Portuguese	2.7%
Irish	3.0%	French	2.7%
Hungarian (Magyar)	2.4%	Italian	7.0%
Ukrainian	1.8%	Chinese	6.4%
Polish	1.7%	East Indian	4.8%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Visible Minorities

Table 18 lists the top 10 visible minorities in H & N and Ontario. The percentages in Table 18 are based on the total visible minority population for H & N and Ontario. The Chinese minority was almost double in Ontario (22.4%), compared to H & N. The South Asian minority was double in Ontario (25.8%) compared to H & N (12.5%). In contrast, the Black minority in H & N (37.6%) was almost double the Ontario percentage (19.1%). Combined the top 3 visible minorities in H & N accounted for 62.6% of the total visible minority population, whereas in Ontario the top 3 accounted for 67.3%. There was a substantial difference in the percentage of Black population in H & N (37.6%) and the percentages of South Asian (12.5%) and Chinese (12.5%) populations in H & N. See Table 18 for additional details on the visible minority population in H & N and Ontario.

Table 18 Top 10 Visible Minorities in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Visible Minority Pop. %	ON %	Visible Minority Pop. %	H-N %
South Asian	25.8%	Black	37.6%
Chinese	22.4%	South Asian	12.5%
Black	19.1%	Chinese	12.5%
Filipino	7.3%	Latin American	7.9%
Latin American	5.0%	Visible minority, n.i.e.	5.6%
Arab	4.1%	Korean	5.0%
Southeast Asian	4.0%	Multiple visible minorities	4.6%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	3.7%	Japanese	4.6%
West Asian	3.1%	Southeast Asian	3.6%
Korean	2.5%	Filipino	3.3%
Multiple visible minorities	2.0%	Arab	2.6%
Japanese	1.2%	West Asian	0.0%
Total	100.0%		100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

Immigration

Table 19 shows the top 10 birth places of immigrants that currently live in Ontario and H & N. Considering the top ten places of birth illustrates that Ontario is much more diverse than H & N. In H & N, the top ten places of birth represent 81.8%, leaving 18.2% in the ‘Other’ category. The remaining countries in the H & N ‘Other’ category each account for less than 2%. In contrast, the top ten places of birth in Ontario represent only 48.4%, leaving 52.6% in the ‘Other’ category. The remaining countries in the Ontario ‘Other’ category each account for less than 3%. The UK was the top place of birth for immigrants in Ontario (11.3%) and H & N (22.3%).

Table 19 Immigrants by Selected Places of Birth in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Immigrants by selected places of birth (Top Ten)			
Place of Birth	ON %	Place of Birth	H & N %
United Kingdom	11.3%	United Kingdom	22.3%
Italy	6.9%	Netherlands	13.3%
India	5.8%	Mexico	13.0%
China	5.4%	United States	7.4%
Hong Kong	3.9%	Belgium	5.7%
Philippines	3.9%	Germany	5.1%
Poland	3.8%	Hungary	4.8%
Portugal	3.7%	Portugal	4.6%
Jamaica	3.5%	Poland	3.4%
United States	3.2%	Italy	2.1%
Other	48.4%	Other	18.2%
Total	100.0%	Total	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001

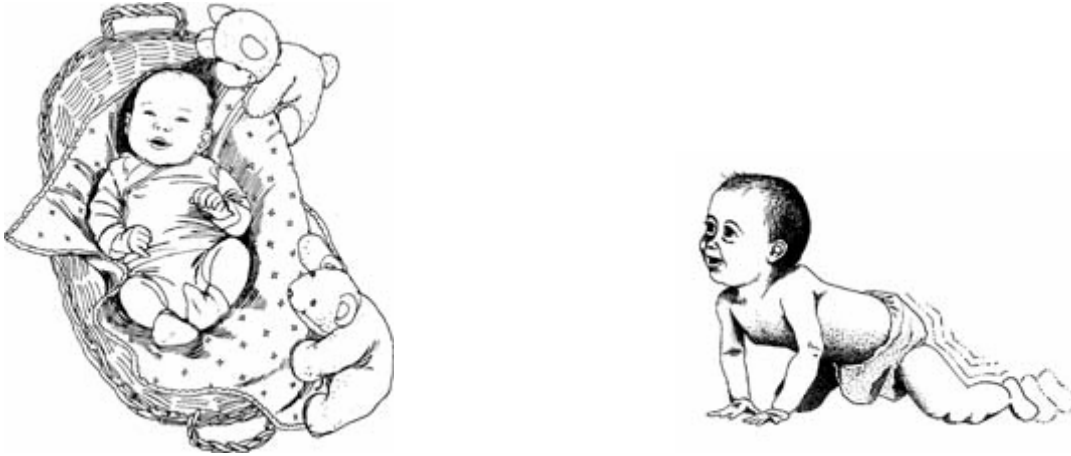
Of the non-immigrant population in H & N, 94.4% were born in Ontario, compared to 87.8% for Ontario (Table 20). In H & N, 2.2% of the residents do not have Canadian citizenship, compared to 7.6% of the Ontario residents.

Table 20 Non-Immigrant Population in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario

Non-immigrant population	ON %	H & N %
Born in province of residence	87.8%	94.4%
Born outside province of residence	12.2%	5.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Statistics Canada – Census 2001





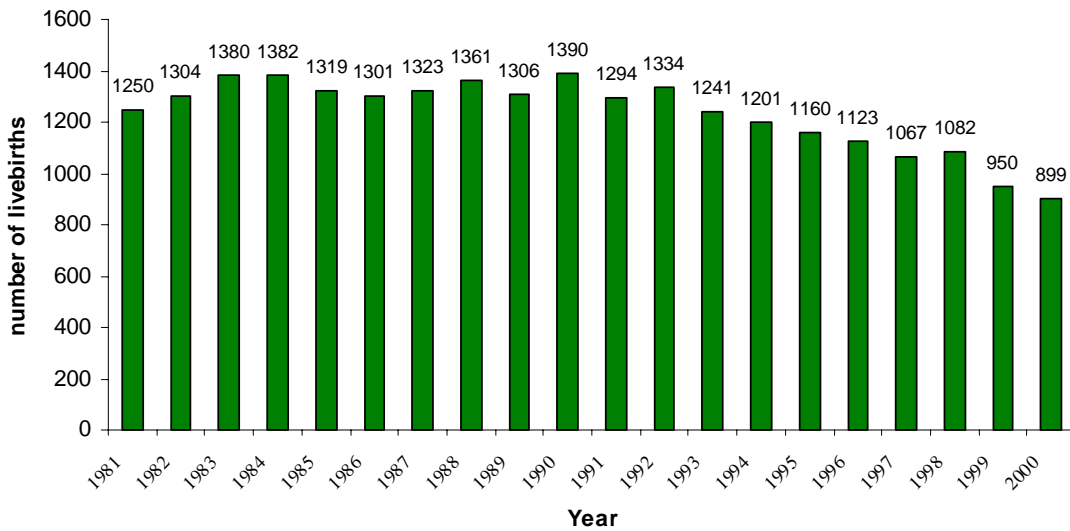
BIRTH INFORMATION

Live Births

Figure 7 provides a trend of live births in H & N from 1981 to 2000. It is clear in H & N that we are seeing a decline in the number of live births. The decline is most evident in the years 1992 to 2000, during which there was a reduction of 435 births or a 32.5% reduction over an 8 year period. The number of births per year is an important statistic to consider when engaged in planning activities for children and their families, for example, Early Year and child care services. The average age of mothers is 29 over the last three years (1998 to 2000).

Figure 7 Number of Live Births in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (1981-2000)

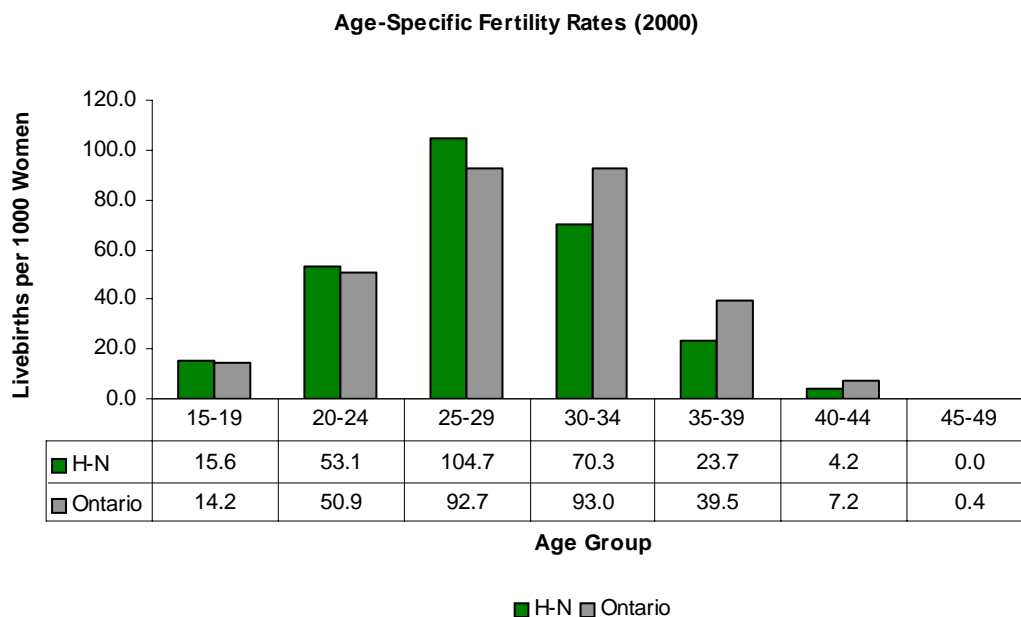
Haldimand & Norfolk Counties # livebirths (1981-2000)



Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

The age-groups 25-29 & 30- 34 had the majority of live births in 2000 both for Ontario and H & N (Figure 8). Interestingly, in the younger age groups (15-29), birth rates were higher among Haldimand and Norfolk women, while in the older age groups (30-49), the province showed higher rates.

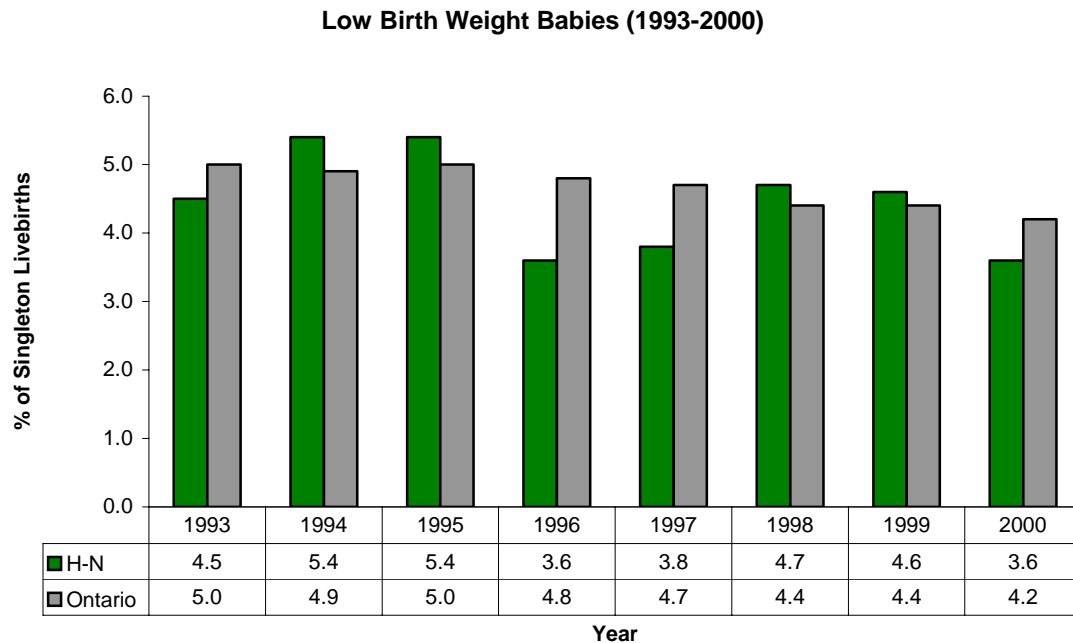
Figure 8 Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (2000)



Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Low Birth Weight Babies

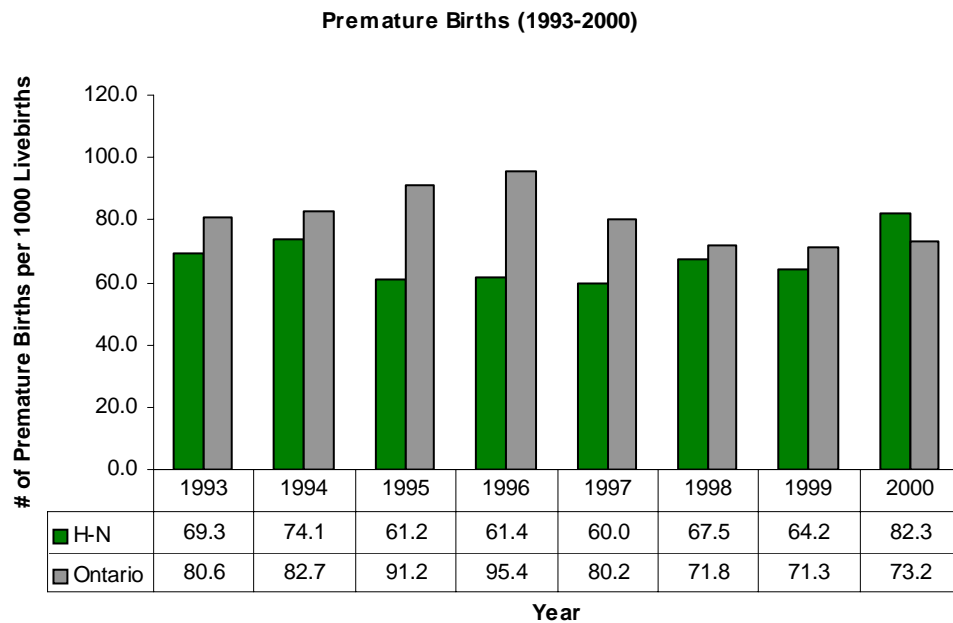
A low birth weight (LBW) baby is defined as a baby born prematurely (before 37 wks of gestation) or weighs less than 2500 grams at birth. Low birth weight is a key factor in perinatal and infant mortality. Low birth weight babies have a higher risk of future long-term health problems and learning difficulties. Multiple births and premature babies typically have a low birth weight. The LBW data for H & N and Ontario has shown little variation over time or comparatively (H & N vs Ontario) (Figure 9). The average percentage of LBW babies in H & N over the last 8 years (1993-200) was 4.5%, compared to 4.7 in Ontario.

Figure 9 Low Birth Weight Babies in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (1993-2000)

Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Premature Babies

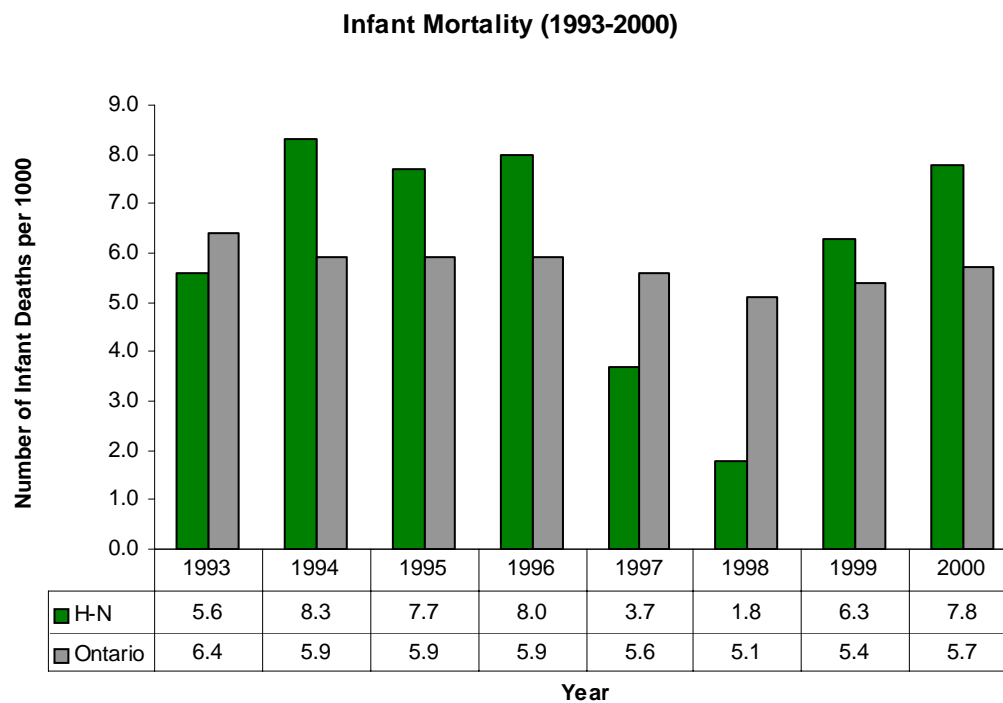
A premature baby is born prior to 37 weeks gestation. There are a number of health risks associated with premature babies such as perinatal death, neonatal death and long term health complications. Typically, premature births have a low birth weight. Between 1993 and 1999, the premature birth rate was higher in Ontario than H & N (Figure 10). Although in 2000, the reverse was observed with a slightly higher rate in H & N (82/1000 total live births). Over the time period 1993-2000, the average was 67.5/1000 live births in H & N, compared to 80.8/1000 in Ontario (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Premature Births in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (1993-2000)

Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as death that happens in the first year of life. As shown in Figure 11, the infant mortality rate in H & N has been inconsistent over the years 1993-2000, averaging 6.2 deaths per 1000 births. In contrast, the Ontario rate has been more stable, averaging 5.7 deaths per 1000 births. The average rates in both the H & N and Ontario are quite comparable.

Figure 11 Infant Mortality in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario (1993-2000)

Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

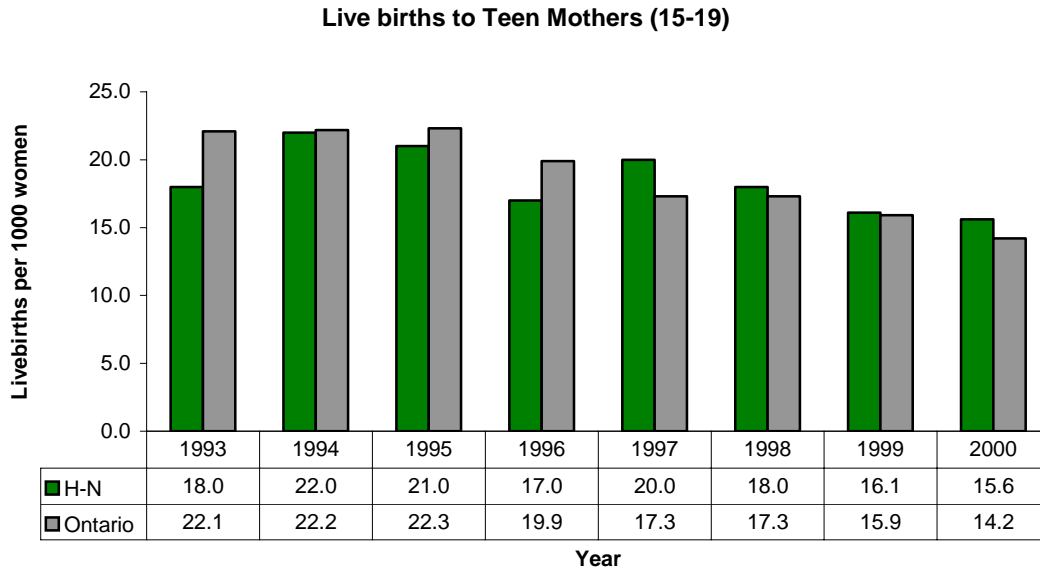
Teen Pregnancy

Teen pregnancies are defined as pregnancies among women aged 15-19 that result in either a live birth, still birth or an abortion. Teen pregnancy is a serious issue for any community and consequently is a serious issue for Early Year services and the Health Unit. Some of the reasons surrounding this concern include.

- Lack of knowledge regarding child development
- Teen mothers have yet to establish financial stability to care for a child
- Teen mothers often delay prenatal care, thus risking the baby's health
- Teen mothers are at a higher risk of having low birth weight babies
- Teen mothers are less likely to have a permanent partner

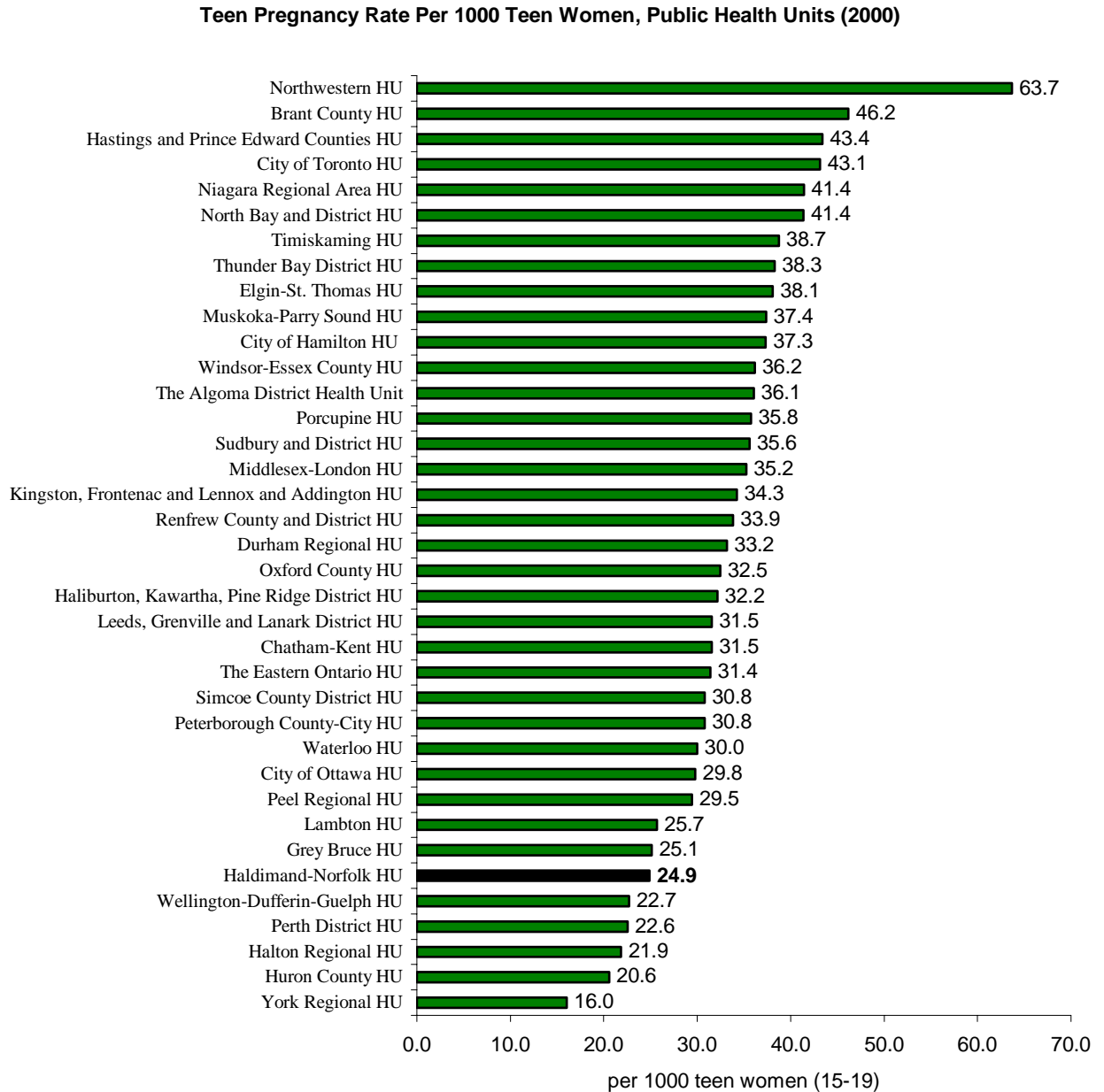
Figure 12 shows the teen live birth statistics for both H & N and Ontario. The average (1993-2000) teen live birth rate in H & N was 18.5/1000, compared to 18.9/1000 in Ontario. Figure 12 clearly shows that the yearly live birth rates for H & N and Ontario are very similar.

Figure 12 Live births to Teen Mothers (15-19) in Haldimand and Norfolk & Ontario



Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Figure 13 plots the teen pregnancy rates for all 37 Health Units in Ontario and provides a means to compare rates in the province. The rates in Figure 13 are plotted from the highest teen pregnancy rate to the lowest rate. In 2000, H & N had the sixth lowest teen pregnancy rate at 24.9/1000 teen women aged 15-19. The teen pregnancy rate in Ontario was 33.5/1000 for the same year. Comparing H & N data to other smaller and surrounding Health Units we see that H & N is doing very well (Brant Count HU 46.2/1000, Niagara HU 41.4, Elgin-St Thomas 38.1, & Oxford County 32.5). Despite the fact that H & N is doing well reducing the number of teen pregnancies, there is still considerable work remaining to reduce this number even further.

Figure 13 Teen Pregnancy Rates for Ontario's 37 Public Health Units

Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Table 21 provides a quick and easy way to compare the teen pregnancy rates for H & N with the rest of Ontario for the years 1996 to 2000. The data in Table 21 is ranked from the highest to the lowest teen pregnancy rates using the average rate (1996 to 2000). The average teen pregnancy rate in H & N was 30.9 for the years 1996 to 2000, compared to the Ontario average of 38.5.

Table 21 – Teenage Pregnancy Rates (Ages 15-19) by Health Unit (per 1000 population)

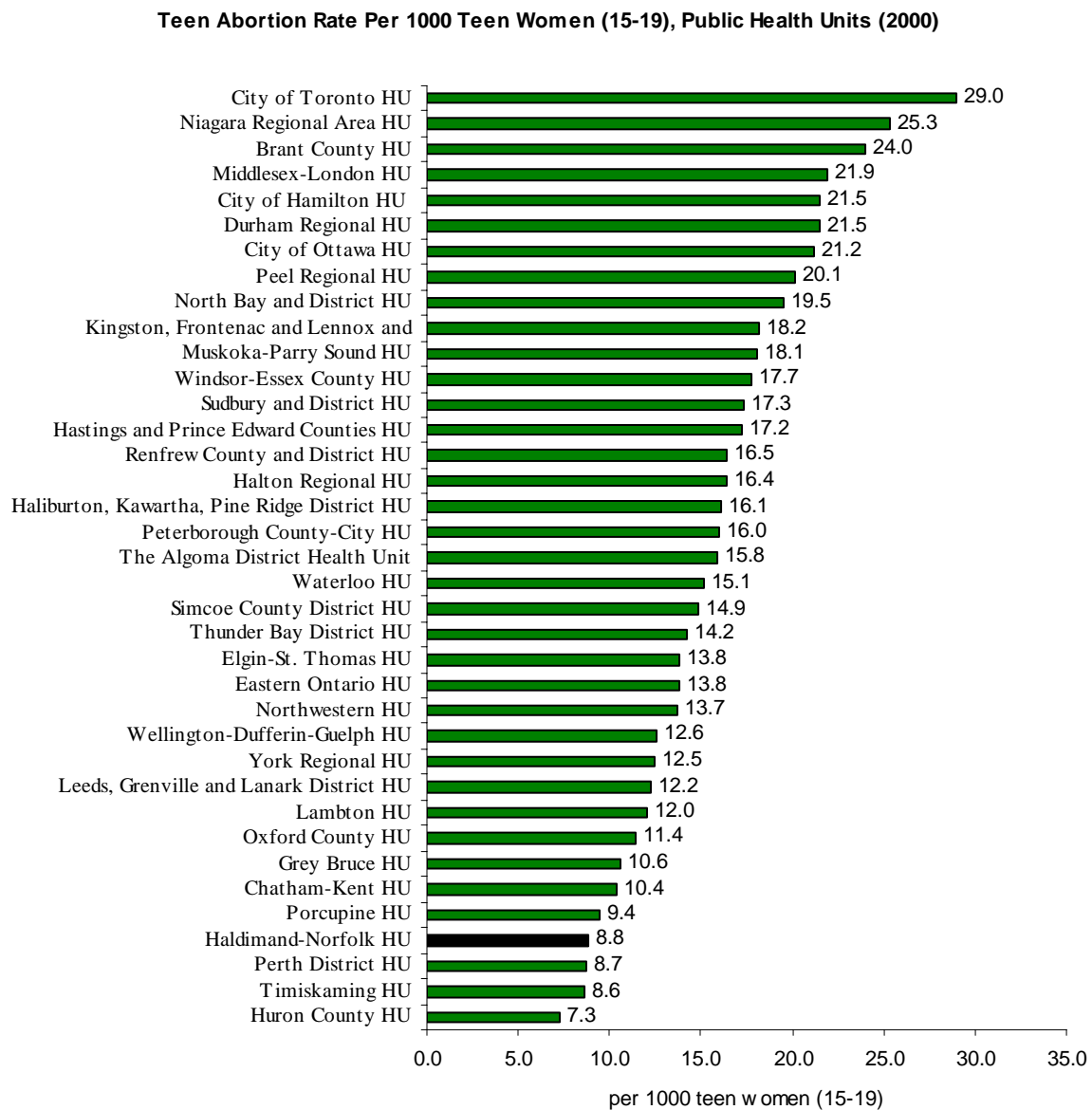
Teenage Pregnancy Rates (per 1000 Population)						
Ontario - Public Health Units	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average
Northwestern HU	87.1	79.8	72.3	68.7	63.7	74.3
Brant County HU	59.9	49.3	55.4	49.9	46.2	52.1
City of Toronto HU	56.0	48.2	46.3	44.5	43.1	47.6
North Bay and District HU	49.5	47.9	52.1	40.3	41.4	46.2
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties HU	49.6	46.9	45.3	40.8	43.4	45.2
Porcupine HU	51.7	44.6	47.5	46.4	35.8	45.2
Thunder Bay District HU	53.9	47.3	45.0	39.8	38.3	44.9
City of Hamilton HU	50.3	49.6	47.0	39.8	37.3	44.8
Algoma District Health Unit	48.7	52.3	42.3	41.3	36.1	44.1
Timiskaming HU	46.4	43.6	44.7	45.5	38.7	43.8
Elgin-St. Thomas HU	52.3	42.7	45.9	36.3	38.1	43.0
Sudbury and District HU	49.3	46.8	40.1	38.3	35.6	42.0
Middlesex-London HU	44.9	45.1	43.3	37.1	35.2	41.1
Windsor-Essex County HU	47.9	39.6	40.2	39.6	36.2	40.7
Chatham-Kent HU	43.8	42.1	45.3	40.4	31.5	40.6
Niagara Regional Area HU	42.2	41.0	39.1	36.9	41.4	40.1
Waterloo HU	47.4	42.0	41.3	39.2	30.0	40.0
Muskoka-Parry Sound HU	49.8	34.9	39.1	38.0	37.4	39.8
Durham Regional HU	46.4	42.0	37.8	37.2	33.2	39.3
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District HU	47.9	41.4	39.4	29.5	32.2	38.1
Simcoe County District HU	43.6	38.9	39.0	34.9	30.8	37.4
Renfrew County and District HU	41.0	38.9	40.2	31.0	33.9	37.0
Peterborough County-City HU	47.4	37.1	35.7	32.7	30.8	36.7
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington HU	40.9	37.4	36.2	34.0	34.3	36.6
Oxford County HU	41.2	35.7	37.9	31.8	32.5	35.8
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District HU	39.0	34.1	35.0	30.8	31.5	34.1
Peel Regional HU	38.9	34.5	33.9	32.8	29.5	33.9
Eastern Ontario HU	38.7	35.1	31.9	29.8	31.4	33.4
City of Ottawa HU	36.8	32.6	35.0	31.0	29.8	33.1
Lambton HU	36.7	35.0	32.5	33.2	25.7	32.6
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph HU	35.8	32.2	34.8	31.4	22.7	31.4
Grey Bruce HU	34.9	34.4	32.0	29.1	25.1	31.1
Haldimand-Norfolk HU	34.0	35.0	30.3	30.5	24.9	30.9
Perth District HU	32.0	27.8	33.2	21.8	22.6	27.5
Huron County HU	30.8	24.8	21.5	21.0	20.6	23.7
Halton Regional HU	27.2	24.6	18.6	19.8	21.9	22.4
York Regional HU	24.7	21.6	19.5	16.8	16.0	19.8
Ontario Total	44.6	40.0	38.7	35.7	33.5	38.5

Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Teen Abortions

The teen abortion rates for all 37 Public Health Units are listed in Figure 14. H & N had the fourth lowest abortion rate in 2000 at 8.8 abortions per 1000 teen women aged 15-19. The overall Ontario rate was 19.4 per 1000 teen women. The Ontario abortion rate was over double the H & N rate in 2000.

Figure 14 Teen Abortion Rates for Ontario's 37 Public Health Units (2000)



Source: Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

Conclusion

This Community Profile for the Haldimand and Norfolk communities provides a very detailed assessment of the various indicators that are important to consider when planning services for the 0-6 population. All of the information contained in this report either directly or indirectly will have an impact on early child development. For example, family income, marital status, education levels, occupation, and labour force participation all influence the opportunities for children and their families. A highlights section at the beginning of this report is intended to pull out some of the key findings of this report. This report contains many more interesting comparisons that are not included in the highlights section. A couple of important comparisons are made throughout this report. First, the data for H & N is compared to Ontario. Second, the data for males and females are often compared for possible gender differences. To help provide an easier comparison between H & N and Ontario data over a time period, an average is calculated over this time period. This document should prove to be a valuable tool for many agencies that focus their resources on the Early Years community.

