

POPULATION REPORT **WINDSOR-ESSEX COUNTY** **2009**

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Introduction

The Windsor-Essex County Health Unit (WECHU) is pleased to provide the public and community organizations with this long-awaited demographics report. This report is the first in a series of reports that provide detailed information on important demographic and epidemiological patterns impacting Windsor-Essex County (WEC). We hope this report can provide useful baseline information for the purpose of effective community planning, particularly for programs related to community health.

The report includes tables and figures providing population data at the township, city, and county levels. For the sake of comparison, some relevant data for the Essex, Kent, and Lambton tri-county area (Erie-St. Clair LHIN catchment area), the province, and the country have also been presented. Certain figures in this report refer to the Windsor Metropolitan Area (WMA). Metropolitan areas are defined by Statistics Canada and are particularly useful for comparing larger cities. The WMA consists of the city of Windsor and surrounding municipalities of Amherstburg, Lakeshore, LaSalle, and Tecumseh.

The majority of findings presented in this report are based on Statistics Canada 2006 Census data. Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a Census. Between May 1 and May 13, 2006, 13,576,855 households received a census questionnaire. Some 229,373 agricultural operations also received a census of Agriculture form at the same time. Instead of all census forms being delivered by an enumerator, Canada Post delivered forms to about 70% of households, with the remaining 30% receiving a form from an enumerator as in previous censuses. An adult in each household was asked to complete and return the questionnaire online or by mail to the Statistics Canada Data Processing Centre.

For the first time on a country-wide scale, the 2006 Census offered Canadians the option of completing

their census questionnaire over the Internet. The latest technologies were used to ensure that Statistics Canada's strict security and confidentiality requirements were met without imposing any pre-registration or lengthy download processes for the census internet questionnaire. This new method places Statistics Canada at the forefront of census taking.

Also for the first time, 2006 Census data from questionnaires were captured automatically, using automated capture technologies, rather than manual methods. Further information on the census is available at the Statistics Canada website (<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm>). Occasionally, data presented in tables in this report may appear to have addition errors either for a single line of data or for the "total" displayed for a set of data. In both cases, this is due to a random rounding procedure that Statistics Canada applies to census data that is intended to protect the confidentiality of Canadians.

The population projections presented in this report are based on data provided by the provincial Ministry of Finance, retrieved through the Provincial Health Planning Data Base (PHPDB), Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care of Ontario.

Highlights

- In 2006, the population in Windsor-Essex County (WEC) was 393,402.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the population of WEC grew by 4.9%. The fastest growing communities were Lakeshore and LaSalle.
- The population of WEC is aging. From 2001 to 2006, the median age of the population of WEC rose from 36.2 to 37.9 years old.
- Baby boomers are the single largest population group in WEC. This age group makes up over 28% of the population. As baby boomers become older, the percentage of senior citizens in the population will increase dramatically.
- The population of WEC is younger than both the provincial and national populations. WEC is home to a higher proportion of children, and a lower proportion of senior citizens compared to Ontario and Canada.
- WEC is known for the diversity of its residents. Over 22% of WEC residents are immigrants, over 14% are visible minorities, and over 12% speak a non-official language at home.
- There are over 74,000 children under 15 years of age in WEC. The communities of LaSalle, Lakeshore, and Leamington have the highest proportion of children in their population. In 2006, 13,600 children in WEC are from lone-parent families.
- The workforce in WEC is in a state of change. Unemployment in WEC increased dramatically from 7.9% on Census day 2006 to well over 10% by the end of 2008.
- In general, the WEC population is less educated compared to the provincial population. A higher proportion of WEC residents have no post-secondary education, or have not completed high school compared to the population of Ontario.
- In 2006, 9.9% of WEC residents were classified as low income. 12.2% of children under 18 years old, and 21.7% of lone-parent families are classified as low income.

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Population Overview..... 1**
 - 1.1 Population of Windsor-Essex County 2
 - 1.2 Population Growth 8
 - 1.3 Aging Population..... 10
 - 1.4 Child Population..... 12
 - 1.5 Population Projections 15
 - 1.6 Mobility and Migration 19

- 2.0 Social Characteristics..... 21**
 - 2.1 Citizenship..... 22
 - 2.2 Immigration 23
 - 2.3 Ethnic Origin 26
 - 2.4 Visible Minorities 27
 - 2.5 Language 29
 - 2.6 Families and Households 34
 - 2.7 Housing 39
 - 2.8 Crime Rates 42

- 3.0 Employment and Labour 45**
 - 3.1 Labour Force Participation..... 46
 - 3.2 Occupation 47
 - 3.3 Place of Work 48
 - 3.4 Commuting..... 49
 - 3.5 Unpaid Work 50

- 4.0 Education, Income, and Cost of Living 53**
 - 4.1 Highest Level of Education..... 54
 - 4.2 School Attendance..... 55
 - 4.3 Total Income..... 56
 - 4.4 Low Income..... 57
 - 4.5 Income Inequality..... 59
 - 4.6 Income Spent on Housing 61
 - 4.7 Access to Food 62

- 5.0 List of Tables and Figures..... 65**

- 6.0 References 69**



1.0

Population Overview

- 1.1** Population of Windsor-Essex County
- 1.2** Population Growth
- 1.3** Aging Population
- 1.4** Child Population
- 1.5** Population Projections
- 1.6** Mobility and Migration

1.1 Population of Windsor-Essex County

In 2006, the population in Windsor-Essex County (WEC) was 393,402. The distribution of the WEC population is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 depicts the age distribution of the Canadian population with well-defined birth cohorts. Birth rates were very high during the 20 year period following World War II. Babies born in this period are commonly referred to as the baby boomers. Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1965), are the single largest population group in WEC. The baby boomer cohort makes up over 28% of the WEC population.

Starting in 1965, the end of the baby boom era, the fertility rate declined as compared to the baby boom period itself (1946 to 1965). The decline in the fertility rate was largely due to the introduction of the birth control pill, the trend towards smaller families, and more women working outside the home (Statistics Canada, 2006a). During the 1980s, WEC saw an increase in births as did the rest of Canada. This was a result of the baby-boomers moving into their child-bearing years.

While less intense than during the baby boom, the birth rate during the 1980s was still higher than in the previous decade. In the 1990s, the birth rate declined; and during the 2000s, fertility remained relatively stable (Statistics Canada, 2006b). The main reason for this declining child population is the movement of the baby boomer population out of their main child-bearing years. In 2006, the youngest of the baby boomers was 41 years of age.

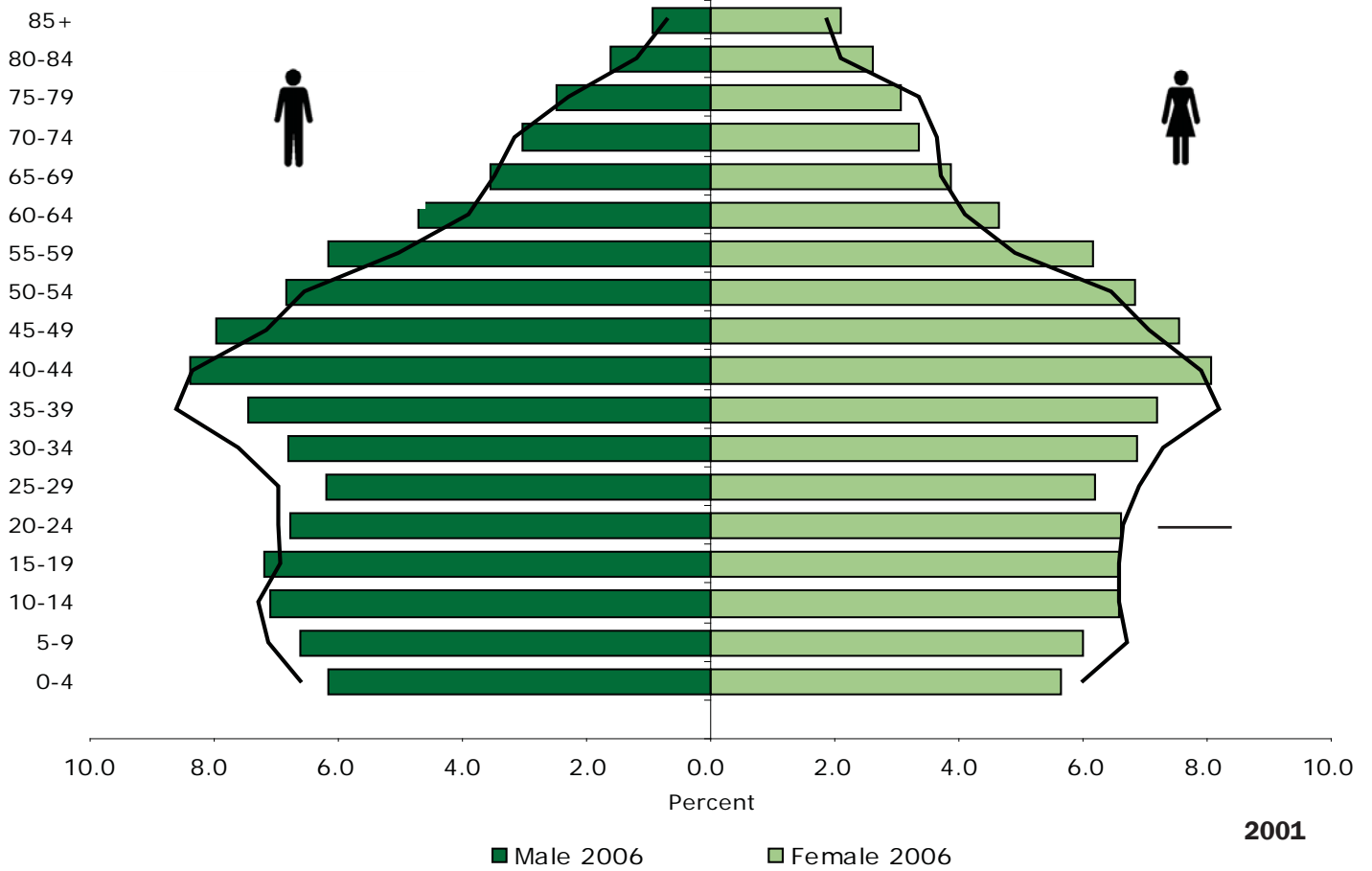
This drop in the child-bearing population's size alone had an impact on the number of children born in Canada (Figure 2) (Statistics Canada, 2006b).

Between 2001 and 2006, the WEC population structure showed an upward shift or an aging of the population (Figure 1). During this period, the median age of the population for WEC rose from 36.2 to 37.9 (Statistics Canada, 2002a, 2007b). The "median age" is the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size. However, in general the overall distribution of the 2006 WEC population is very similar to that for 2001, with the same approximate population size for each age group as shown in figure 1.

As the population ages, there is a greater percentage of females than males. This is reflective of the longer life expectancies for females as compared to males. This observed pattern is similar to other jurisdictions across Canada. Table 1 provides a detailed population breakdown by age and sex in WEC.

FIGURE 1

Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2001 and 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2002b, 2007b)

TABLE 1

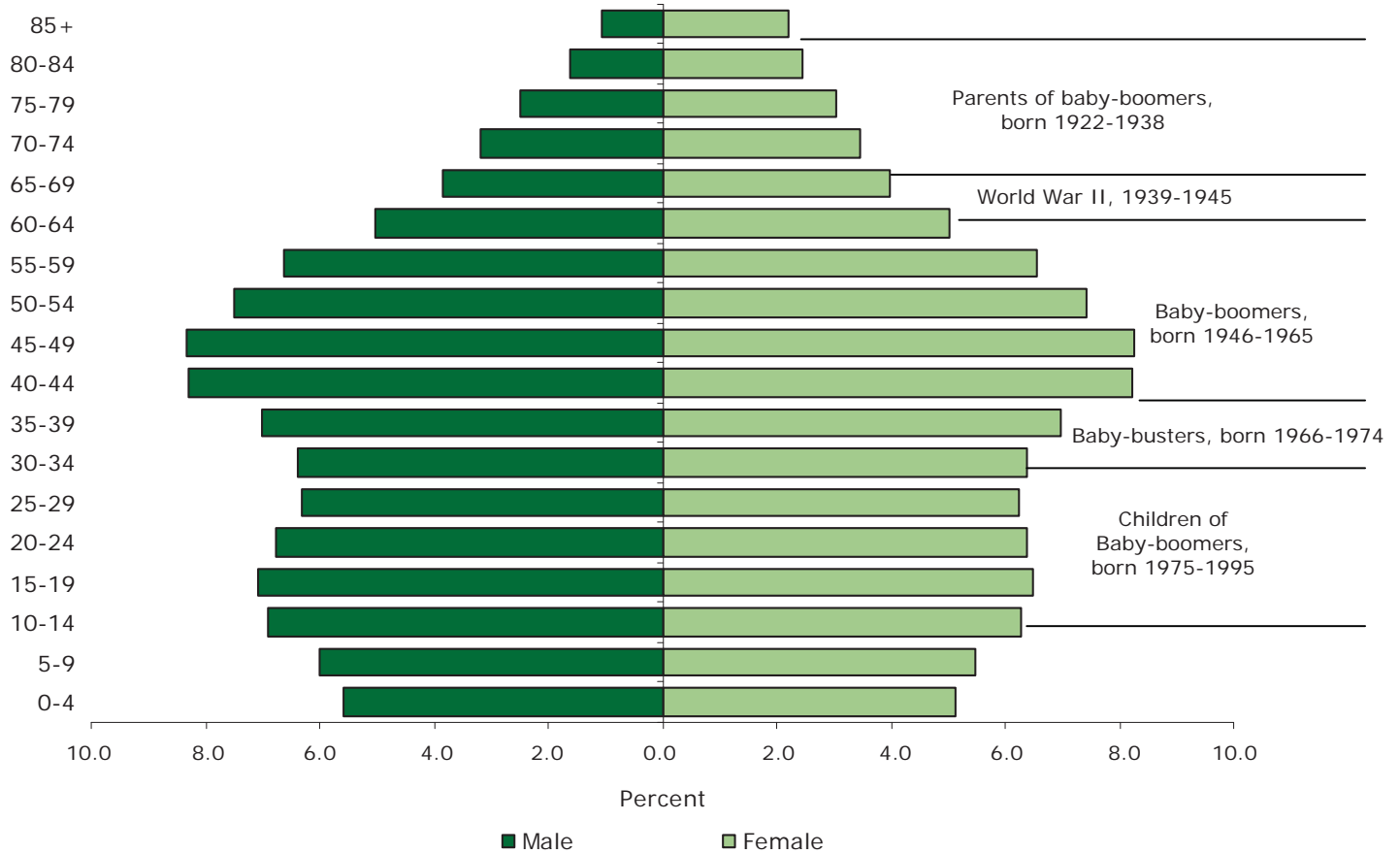
Population of Windsor-Essex County, 2006

	Total	Male	Female
Total population	393,405	193,925	199,475
0 to 4 years	23,205	11,930	11,275
5 to 9 years	24,810	12,830	11,980
10 to 14 years	26,935	13,790	13,145
15 to 19 years	27,085	13,970	13,120
20 to 24 years	26,375	13,160	13,215
25 to 29 years	24,385	12,020	12,365
30 to 34 years	26,870	13,185	13,685
35 to 39 years	28,825	14,445	14,380
40 to 44 years	32,370	16,280	16,090
45 to 49 years	30,510	15,430	15,080
50 to 54 years	26,915	13,270	13,640
55 to 59 years	24,250	11,940	12,305
60 to 64 years	18,415	9,120	9,295
65 to 69 years	14,615	6,900	7,715
70 to 74 years	12,570	5,875	6,690
75 to 79 years	10,970	4,835	6,140
80 to 84 years	8,320	3,140	5,185
85 years +	5,985	1,815	4,175

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

FIGURE 2

Cohorts within the Age Pyramid of the Canadian Population in 2006

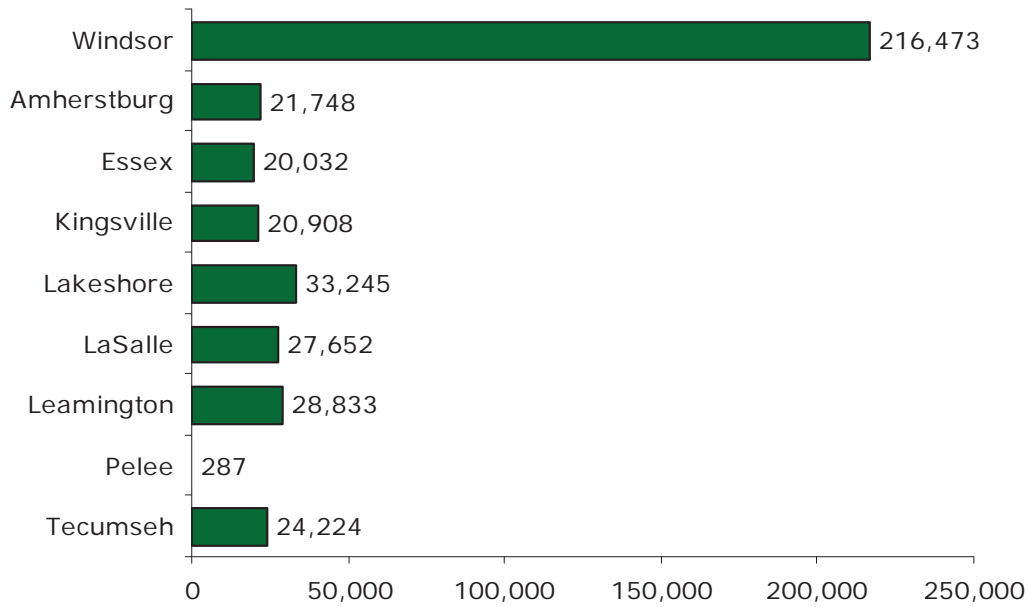


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2006a)

WEC is made up of nine census subdivisions that are conveniently divided into the City of Windsor and the municipalities of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, Tecumseh, and Pelee Island.

The City of Windsor is the largest census subdivision, accounting for 55% of the county's population. Pelee Island is the smallest census subdivision, with a population of less than 300 persons (Figure 3).

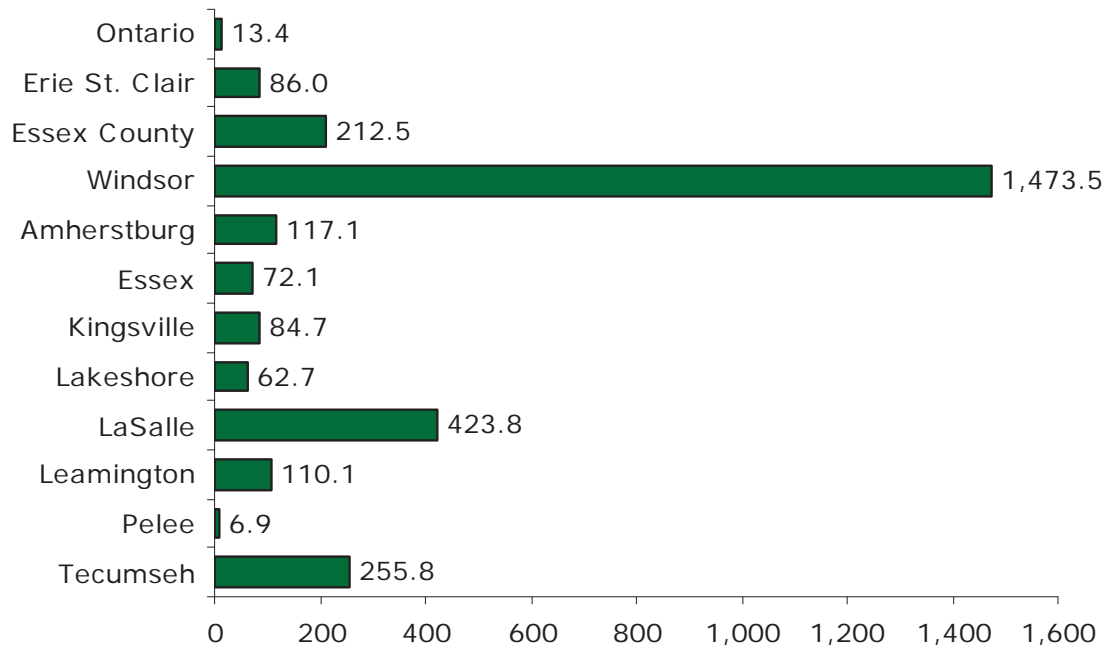
FIGURE 3
Population by Essex County Census Subdivisions, 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Population density refers to the number of people residing per square kilometre. Population density ranges from 1,474 persons per square kilometer in the City of Windsor down to 7 persons per square kilometer on Pelee Island (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4
Population Density, Persons per km², for Ontario, Erie-St. Clair LHIN, Essex County, and the Essex County Census Subdivisions, 2006



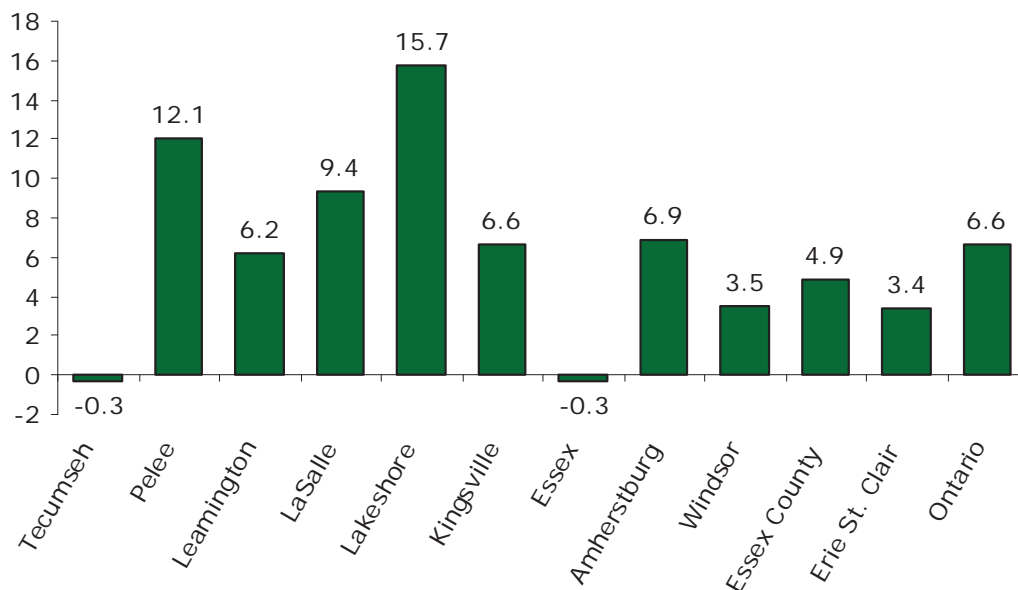
Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

1.2 Population Growth

From 2001 to 2006, the population growth rate for Essex County was 4.9%, which was higher than the Erie-St. Clair growth rate of 3.4%, but below the 6.6% growth rate of the province (Figure 5). For the 2001 to 2006 period, the fastest growing municipalities in WEC were Lakeshore, Pelee, and LaSalle. During the same period, the municipalities of Essex and Tecumseh both experienced a slight population decline.

FIGURE 5

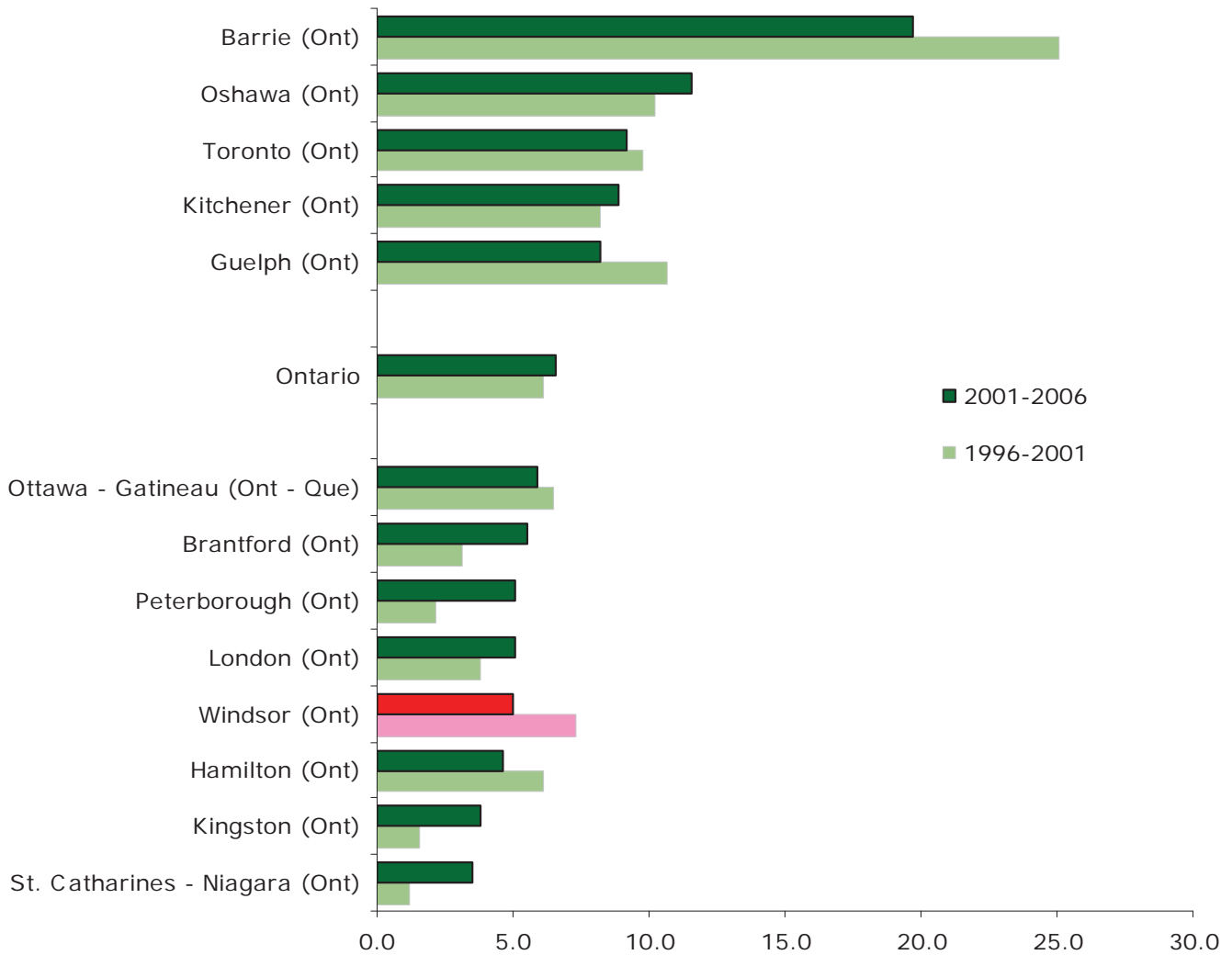
Population Growth for Ontario, Erie-St. Clair LHIN, Essex County, and the Essex County Census Subdivisions, 2001 to 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

The Windsor Metropolitan Area (WMA), which is comprised of the City of Windsor and the municipalities of Amherstburg, Lakeshore, LaSalle, and Tecumseh, is one of the slowest-growing metropolitan areas in Ontario (Figure 6). WMA's population experienced above-average growth between 1996 and 2001, but below-average growth between 2001 and 2006, when compared to other Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's).

FIGURE 6
Population Growth for the Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006



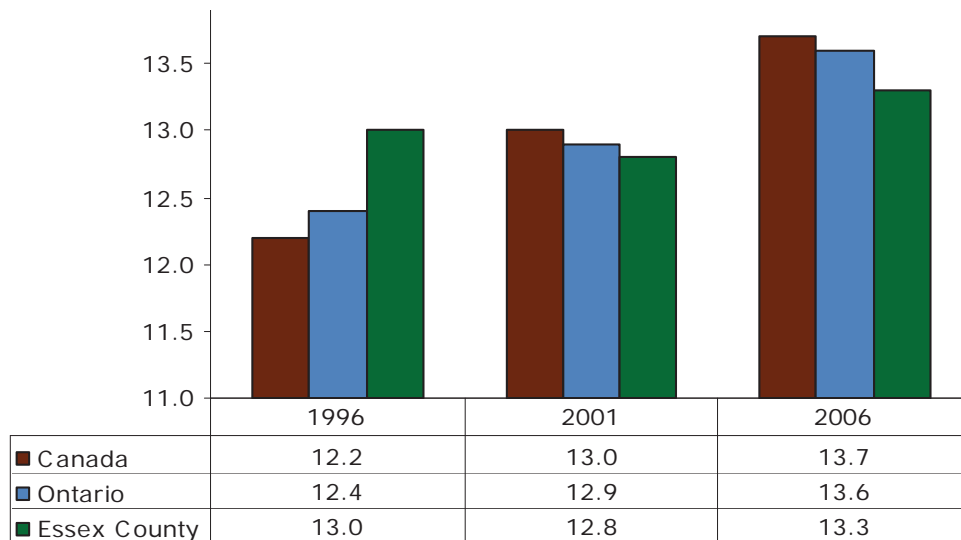
Source: (Statistics Canada, 2006a)

1.3 Aging Population

In 2006, WEC had a lower proportion of seniors within its population than both Ontario and Canada. Over the last decade, the proportion of seniors in the WEC population increased slightly from 13.0% in 1996 to 13.3% in 2006 (Figure 7). Factors which have contributed to the growth in the seniors' population in Canada include a decline in the fertility rate and a steady increase in life expectancy (Statistics Canada, 2006a).

FIGURE 7

Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Over for Canada, Ontario, and Essex County, 1996 to 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 1997, 2002a, 2006a, 2007b)

Within WEC, census subdivisions which have the highest proportion of seniors are: Essex, Kingsville, Leamington, and the City of Windsor. Leamington has the highest proportion of seniors, with seniors comprising 15.4% of the population compared to 13.3% for the WEC population.

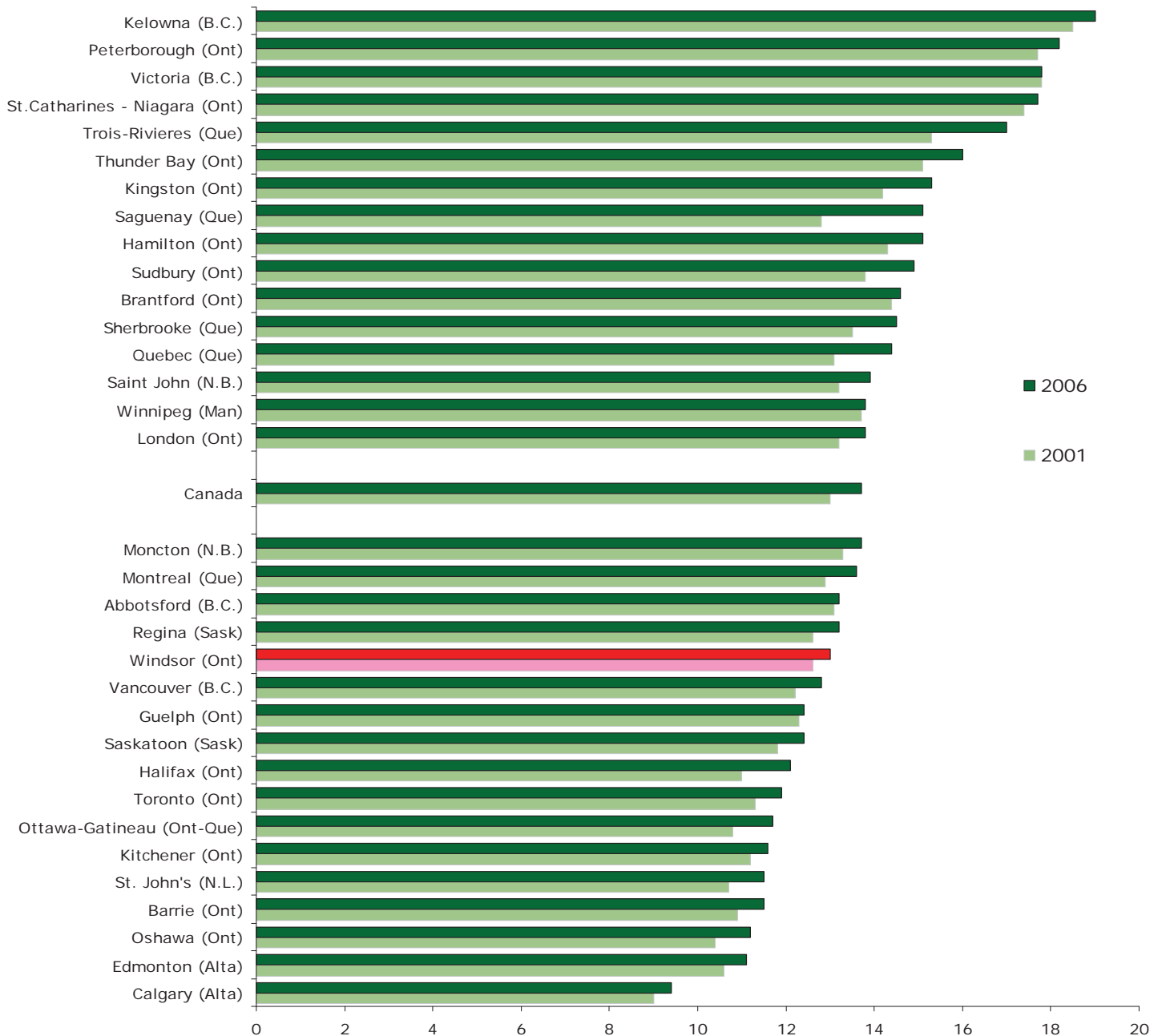
An indicator of health status is the age dependency ratio. That is, the number of people aged 65 years and older relative to the total number of people in ages 15-64. In WEC, the age dependency ratio in 2006 was 19.7%. (52,460 persons aged 65+ / 266,000 persons aged 15-64). This is lower than the age dependency ratios for both the Erie-St. Clair region (21.6%) and

the province (19.9%) meaning that WEC has a lower ratio of senior citizens to working age population compared to both Erie-St. Clair and Ontario. Areas with high age dependency ratios are economically stressed because they have a higher number of people who are economically dependent relative to those aged 15-64 who are likely to be earning a wage. The indicator does not consider the unemployed or those on social assistance who are also economically dependent. As baby boomers enter retirement age, the age dependency ratio in WEC, along with the rest of Canada, will likely increase because there will be fewer people to financially support this large segment of the population.

In 2006, the WMA ranked 21st out of the 33 CMAs in Canada (Figure 8) in terms of proportion of seniors in the population. One of the main reasons why the WMA has a relatively small proportion of seniors in the population is the influx of young immigrants who have settled in the WMA in the past decade.

FIGURE 8

Proportion of the Population Aged 65 Years and Over for the Census Metropolitan Areas in 2001 and 2006



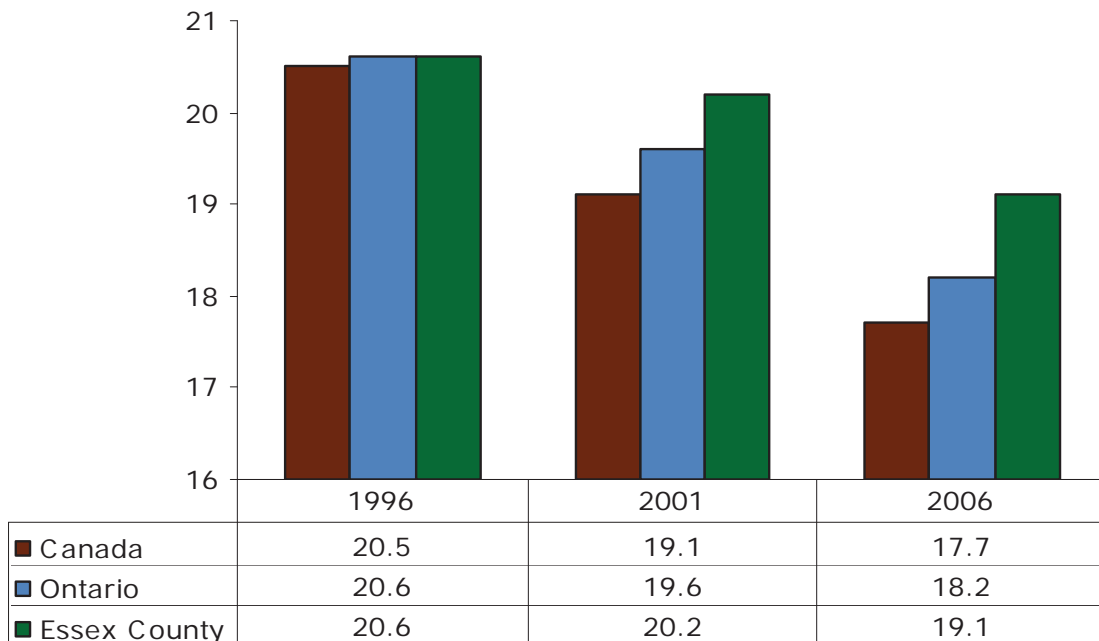
Source: (Statistics Canada, 2006a)

1.4 Child Population

In 2006, WEC had a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years (19.1%) than both Ontario (18.2%) and Canada (17.7%). Over the past decade, the proportion of children in the WEC population has decreased slightly from 20.6% in 1996 to 19.1% in 2006 (Figure 9). The primary factor influencing the decline in the child population is the aging of female baby boomers moving past their child-bearing years.

FIGURE 9

Percentage of the Population Aged 14 Years and Under for Canada, Ontario, and Essex County, 1996 to 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 1997, 2002a, 2006a, 2007b)

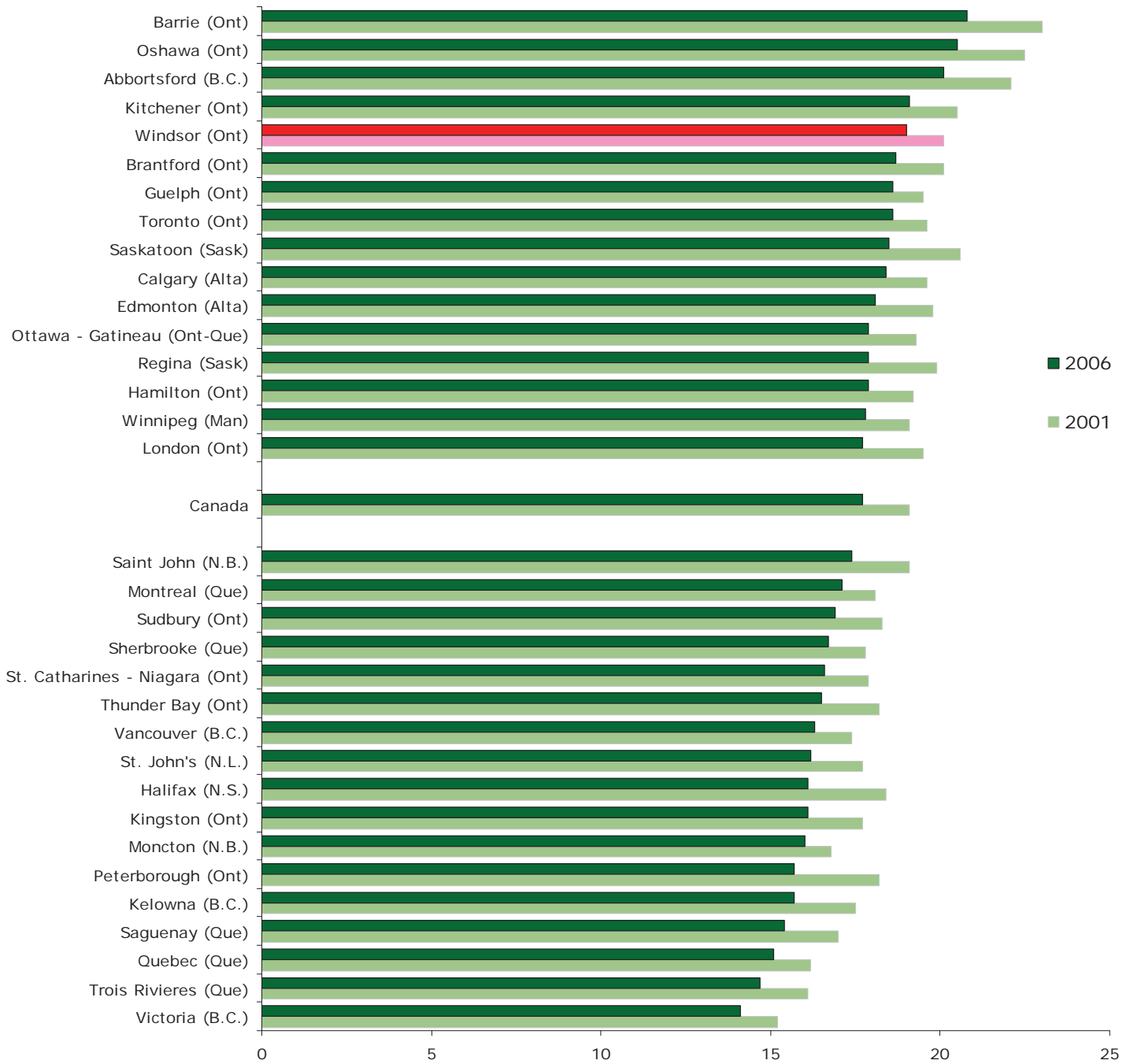
Within WEC, municipalities having the highest proportion of children are: LaSalle (21.8%), Lakeshore (21.5%), and Leamington (20.3%).

The child dependency ratio, that is, the number of children aged 0-14 relative to the total number of people aged 15-64 in WEC is 28.2% (74,950 children under 14 / 266,000 persons aged 15-65). This is higher than the child dependency ratios of Erie-St. Clair (27.6%) and the province (26.6%) meaning WEC, has a higher proportion of children relative to the working age population.

In 2006, the WMA had the 5th largest proportion of children in the population of all 33 CMAs in Canada (Figure 10). One of the main reasons why the WMA has a large child population is the influx of immigrants with young children who have settled in the WMA in the past decade.

FIGURE 10

Proportion of the Population Aged 14 Years and Under for the Census Metropolitan Areas in 2001 and 2006

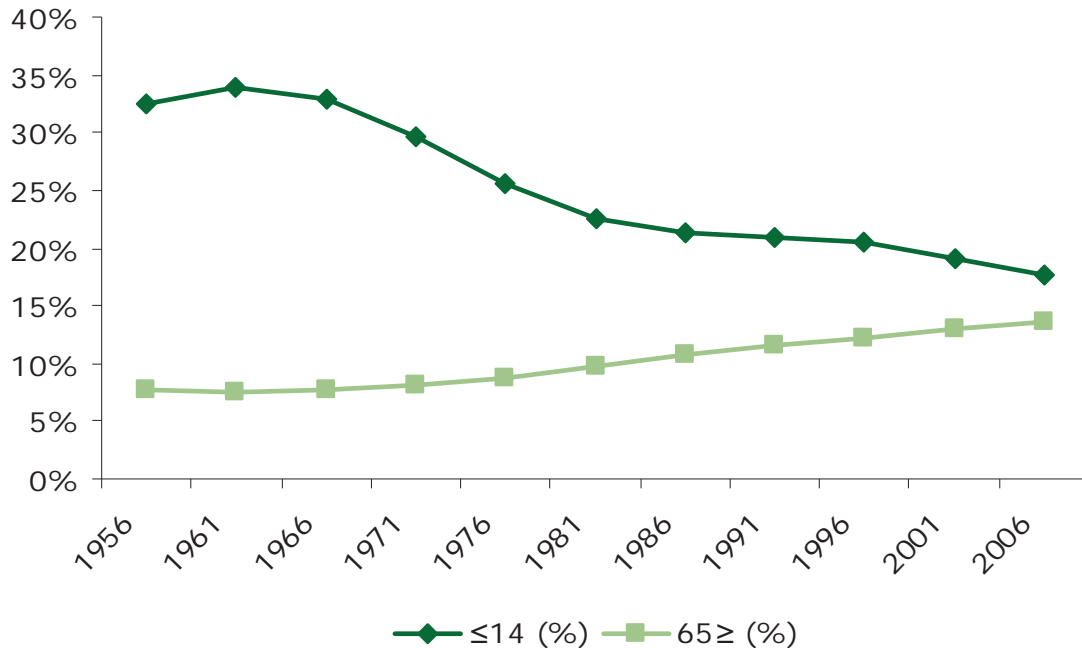


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2006a)

The nationwide trends for proportions of children and seniors in the population for the past fifty years are shown in Figure 11. According to the most recent population projections published by Statistics Canada (Statistics Canada, 2006a), the number of seniors aged 65 and over could outnumber children aged 14 years or less within about 10 years. The growth of the seniors population has been modest up to now, but it will start accelerating in 2011, when the first baby boomers turn 65.

FIGURE 11

Proportion of Persons Aged 65 Years and Over and Children Aged 14 Years and Under in the Canadian Population, 1956 to 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2006a)

The total dependency ratio, that is, the total number of children aged 14 and under and the total number of seniors aged 65 and older relative to the total population aged 15-64 in WEC is 47.9% ([74,950 children 14 and under + 52,460 seniors 65 and older] / 266,000 persons aged 15-64). The total dependency ratio in WEC is lower than that of Erie-St. Clair (49.2%) but higher than the total dependency ratio

of the province (46.5%). Again, areas with high dependency ratios are economically stressed because they have a higher number of people who are economically dependent relative to those aged 15-64 who are likely to be earning a wage. The total dependency ratio in WEC will likely increase as baby boomers enter retirement age.

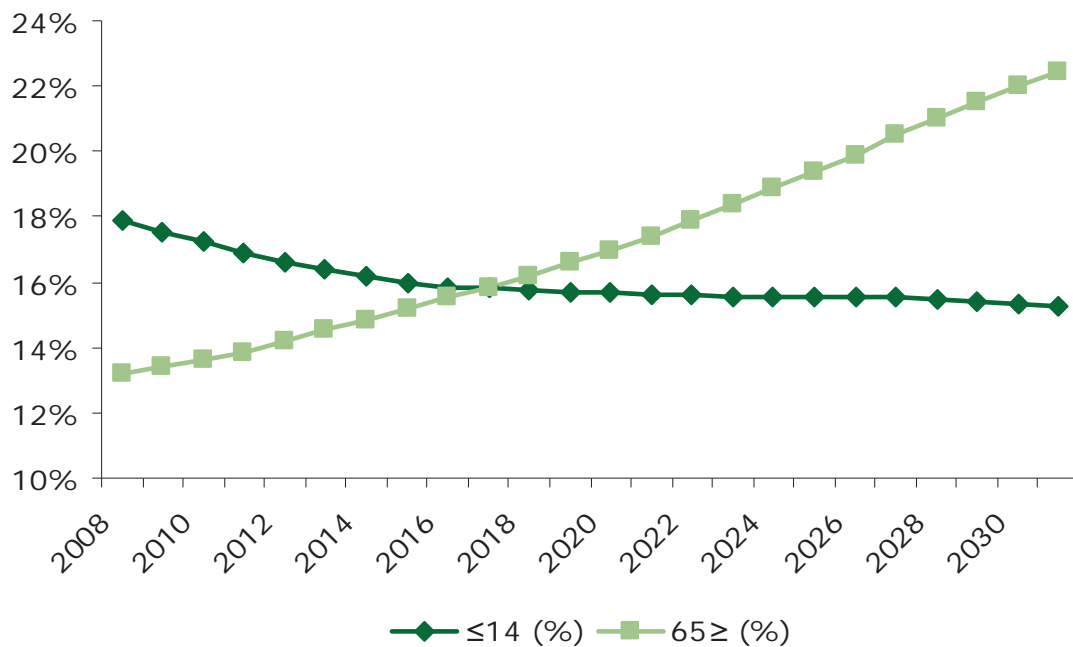
1.5 Population Projections

The aging of WEC's population is expected to continue according to the Ontario Ministry of Finance's (2008) population projections. Figure 12 shows the projected trends for those aged 65 years and over and children aged 14 years and younger in WEC.

The proportion of seniors is expected to increase from 13.3% in 2006 to 22.4% in 2031. Conversely, the proportion of children is expected to decline from 19.1% in 2006 to 15.3% in 2031

FIGURE 12

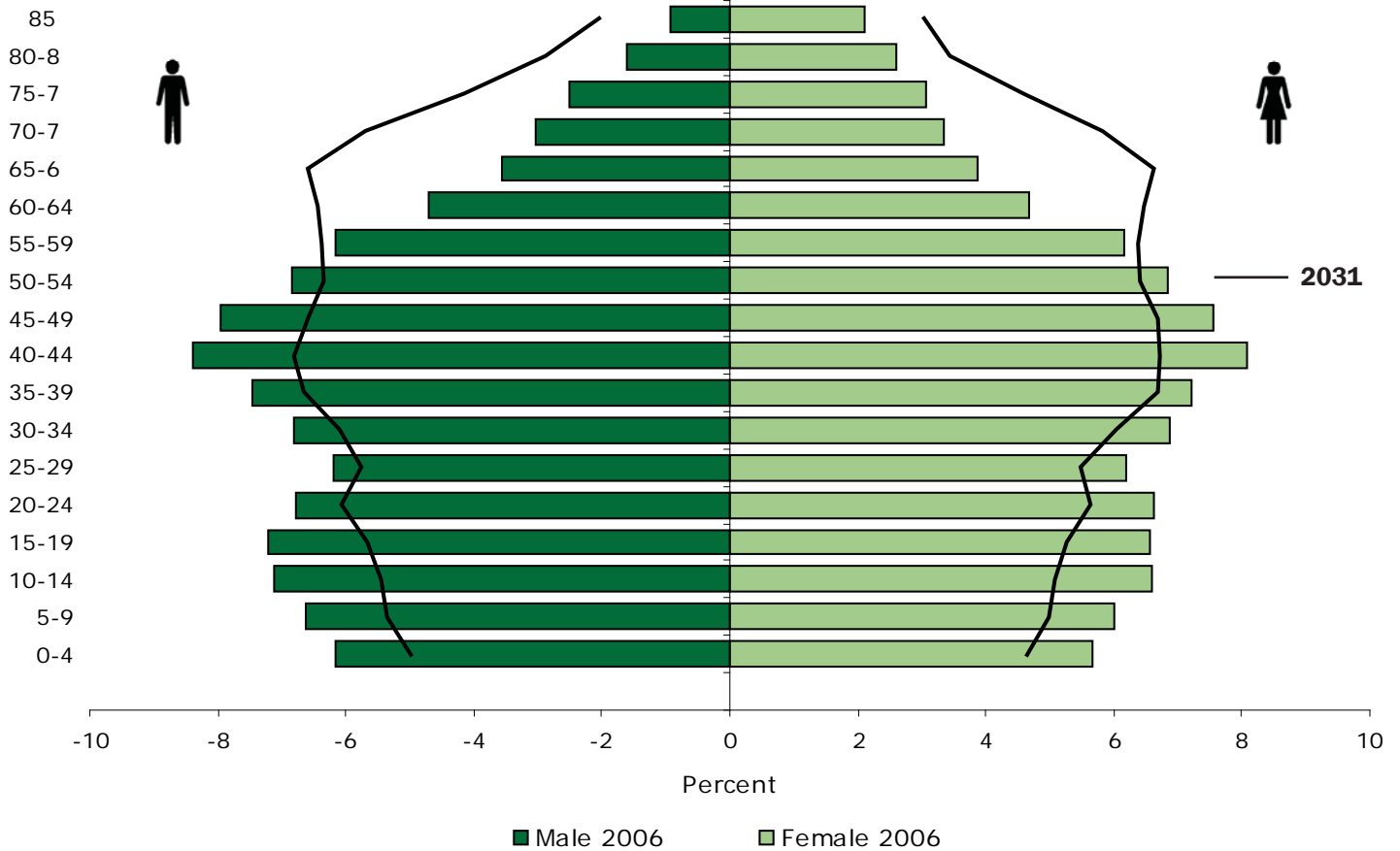
Percentage of the Population 14 Years and Under and 65 Years and Over for Essex County, 2008 to 2031



Source: (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008b)

The overall population structure will experience a dramatic shift towards the older age categories between 2006 and 2031, as shown in Figures 13 and 14. As mentioned, this aging trend will accelerate in 2011 as a result of the first of the baby boomers turning 65.

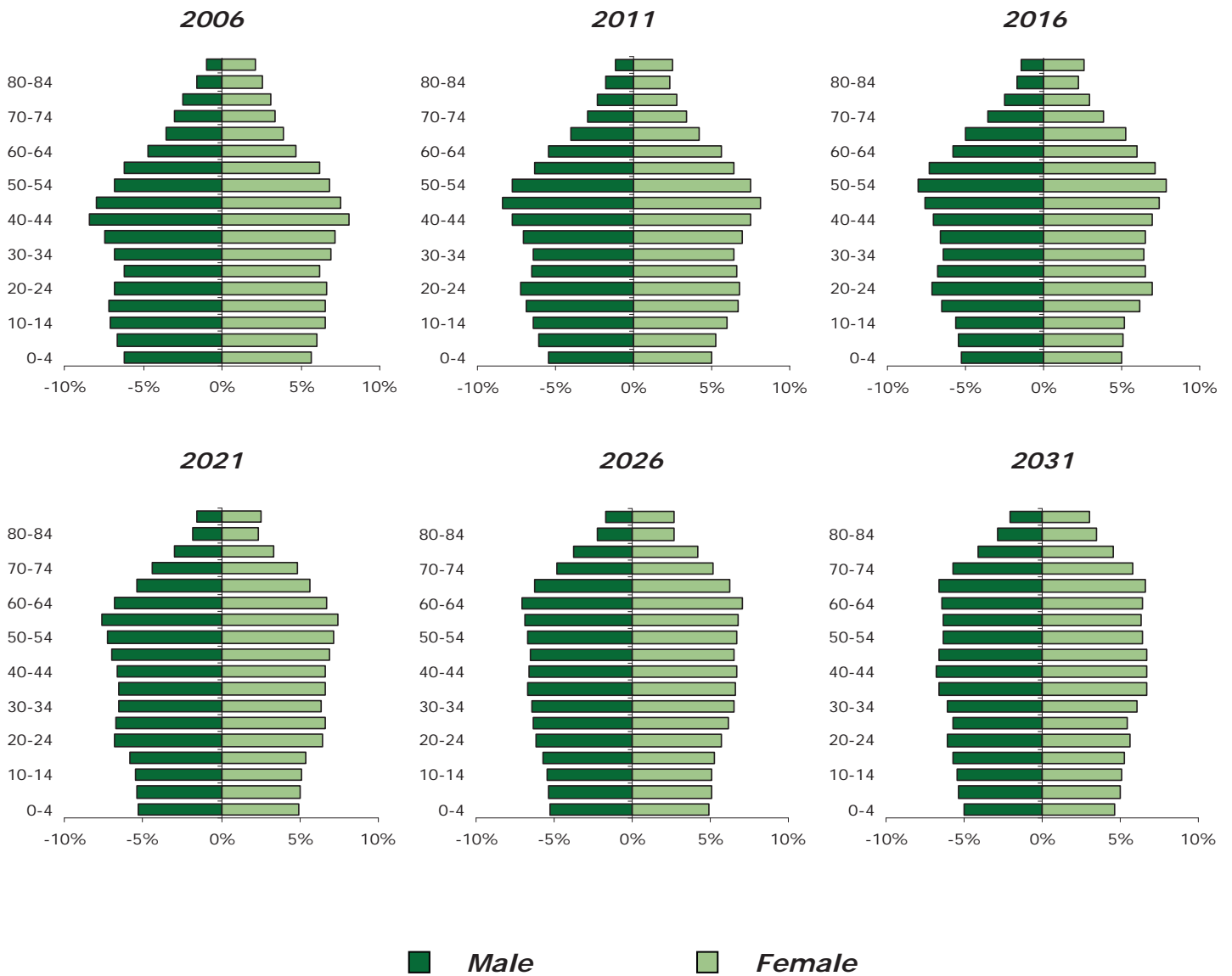
FIGURE 13
Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2006 and 2031



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b); (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008b)

FIGURE 14

Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2006 to 2031



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b); (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008b)

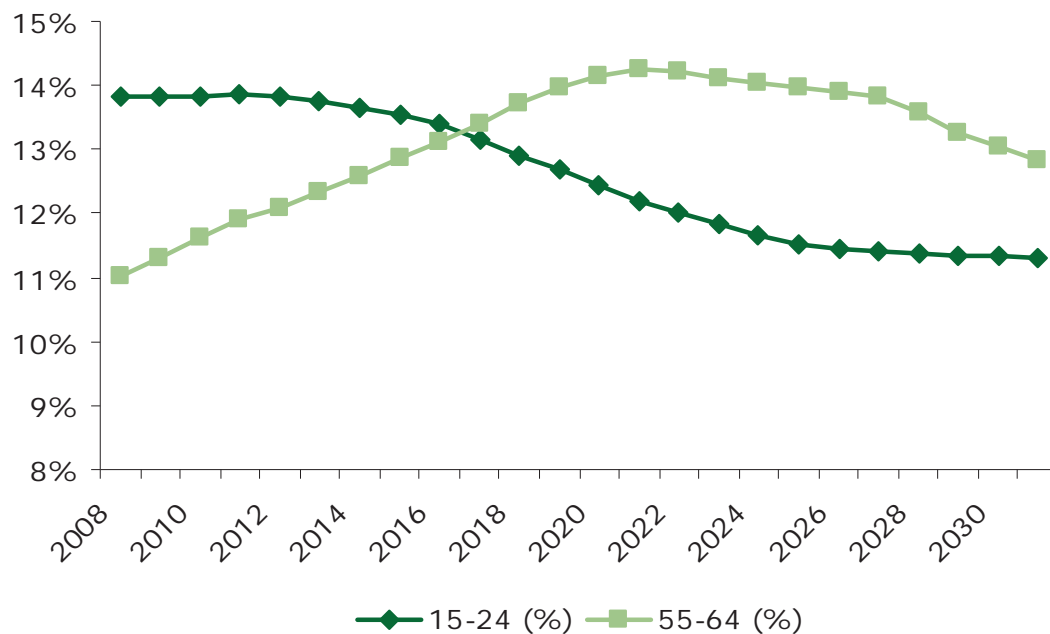
One of the fastest-growing age groups in WEC is the 55 to 64 year old age group, the pre-retirement population. For WEC, the 2006 Census counted 42,665 persons in this group, an increase of 27.0%, or 9,075 persons, since 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2002a, 2007b). This age group represents the front-end of the baby boomer population. Because the baby boomers make up such a large proportion of WEC's population, they will have a big impact on the workforce as they retire. In 2006, the pre-retirement

population represented 10.8% of the population of WEC. This is projected to increase to 14.3% in 2021 before declining, as shown in Figure 15.

At the same time, the proportion of young people beginning to enter the work force (ages 15 to 24) is on the decline. Currently, this group represents 13.6% of the population. This number is expected to drop to 11.3% by 2031.

FIGURE 15

Percentage of the Population in Workforce-Related Age Groups for Essex County, 2008 to 2031



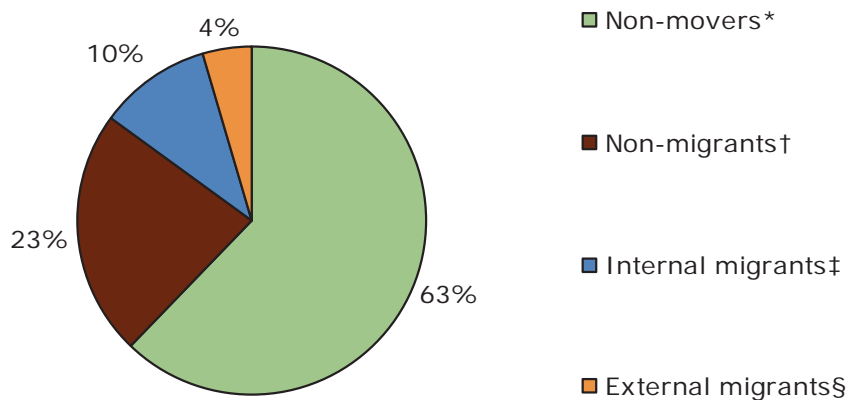
Source: (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008b).

1.6 Mobility and Migration

Figure 16 illustrates the proportion of mobile and non-mobile persons in WEC. More than 60% of the WEC population consisted of non-movers (those who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years ago). The town of Tecumseh had the highest proportion (75.0%) of non-movers, while Leamington had the lowest proportion (56.0%) of non-movers in Essex County.

FIGURE 16

Mobility Status of Windsor-Essex County Residents, 2001 to 2006



* **Non-Movers:** Persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier.

† **Non-Migrants:** Persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (municipality) as the one they lived in five years earlier.

‡ **Internal Migrants:** Persons who, on Census Day, were residing in a different census subdivision five years earlier.

§ **External Migrants:** Persons who, on Census Day, were living outside Canada five years earlier.

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007a, 2007b)



2.0

Social Characteristics

- 2.1 Citizenship
- 2.2 Immigration
- 2.3 Ethnic Origin
- 2.4 Visible Minorities
- 2.5 Language
- 2.6 Families and Households
- 2.7 Housing
- 2.8 Crime Rates

2.1 Citizenship

Table 2 provides percentages of Canadian and non-Canadian citizens in WEC compared to Erie-St. Clair and the province. WEC has a higher percentage of non-Canadian citizens than Erie-St. Clair, but a lower percentage of non-Canadian citizens than the province.

TABLE 2
Citizenship of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents

	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario	
	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop
Total population	389,590	100.0%	623,280	100.0%	12,028,900	100.0%
Canadian citizens	364,370	93.5%	592,815	95.1%	11,131,465	92.5%
Not Canadian citizens	25,220	6.5%	30,465	4.9%	897,430	7.5%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

2.2 Immigration

Immigration statistics provide an indication of the degree to which the population is foreign-born, regardless of how long they have lived in Canada. Table 3 displays the number of immigrants and the period of immigration as a count and as a percentage of the total population. In WEC, 22.4% of residents are landed immigrants. This is higher than Erie-St. Clair (18.1%) but lower than the province (28.3%). Like Erie-St. Clair and Ontario, the majority of immigrants living in WEC arrived before 1991.

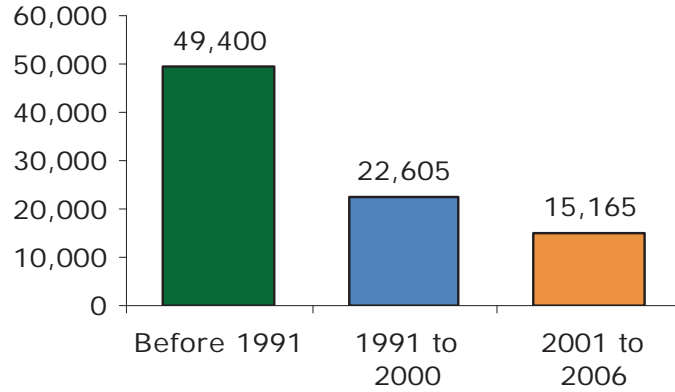
TABLE 3
Immigrant Population of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents

	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario		
	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	
Total population	389,585	100.0%	623,275	100.0%	12,028,895	100.0%	
Non-immigrants	296,670	76.2%	504,055	80.9%	8,512,020	70.8%	
Immigrants	87,170	22.4%	112,700	18.1%	3,398,725	28.3%	
Period of Immigration	Before 1991	49,400	12.7%	69,510	11.2%	1,884,440	15.7%
	1991 to 2000	22,605	5.8%	25,970	4.2%	933,545	7.8%
	2001 to 2006	15,165	3.9%	17,215	2.8%	580,740	4.8%
Non-permanent residents	5,750	1.5%	6,525	1.0%	118,150	1.0%	

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 17 displays the period in which WEC immigrants immigrated to Canada. On Census day 2006, there were 15,165 people living in WEC that have immigrated to Canada in the previous five years.

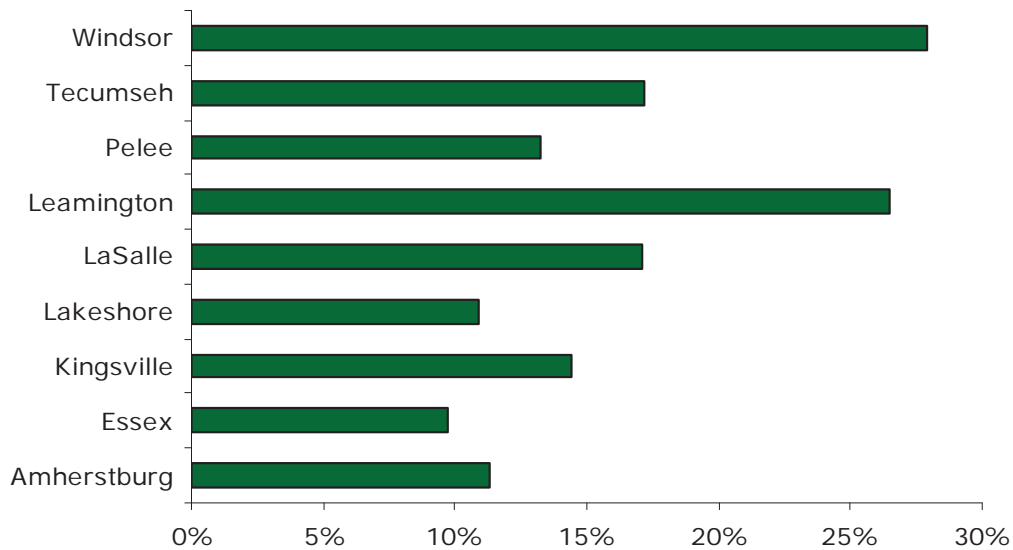
FIGURE 17
Period of Immigration for Windsor-Essex County Immigrants



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 18 shows that the populations of Windsor and Leamington have the largest percentage of immigrants of the communities in Essex County.

FIGURE 18
Immigrant Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for the Census Subdivisions in Essex County, 2006

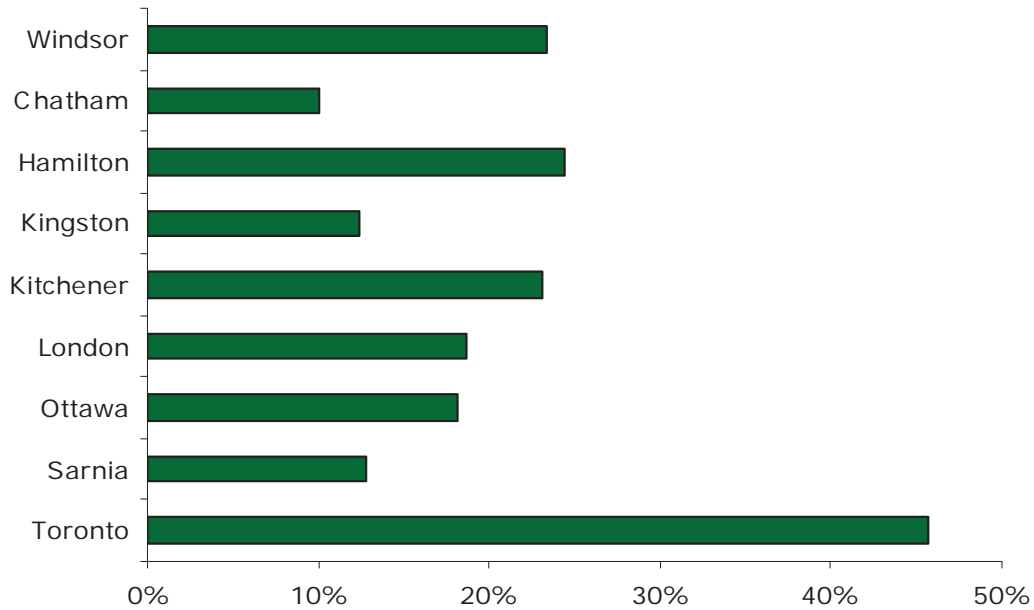


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 19 is included to show how the diversity of the Windsor population compares with that of other cities in Ontario. Windsor's population includes a greater percentage of immigrants than most select cities, but not nearly as high a percentage as Toronto, which is one of the most diverse cities in the World.

FIGURE 19

Immigrant Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for Selected Census Agglomerations and Metropolitan Areas in Ontario, 2006

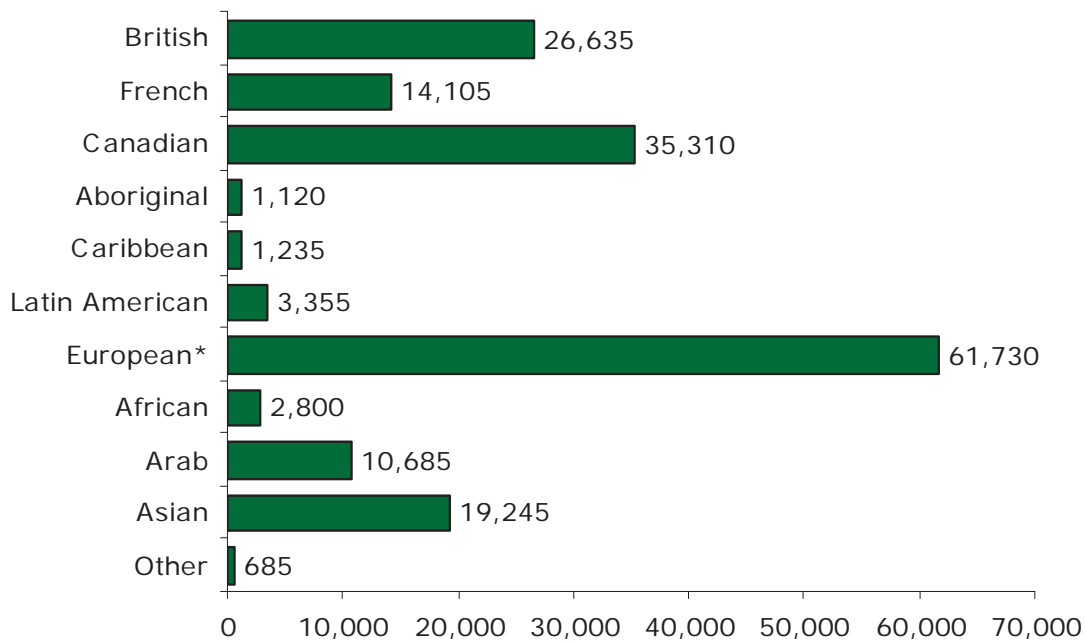


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

2.3 Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. As shown in Figure 20, many WEC residents trace their origins back to Europe. Over 40,000 WEC residents report either being of British (>26,000) or French (>14,000) origins. Italian (>19,000) and German (>9,000) origins were also highly reported. Asian and Arab ethnic origins comprise the largest non-European ethnic groups living in WEC.

FIGURE 20
Self-Reported Single Ethnic Origin of Windsor-Essex County Residents



*European Origins excluding British and French

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008c)

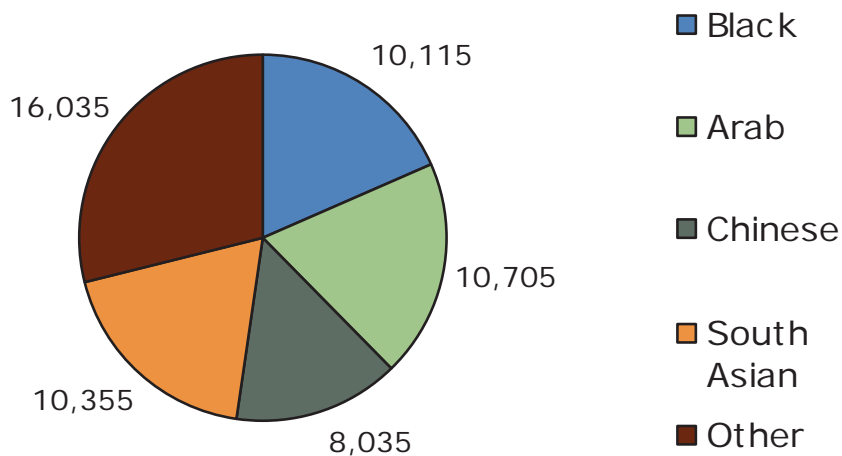
2.4 Visible Minorities

In WEC, 55,245 residents reported being a visible minority. That is 14.2 % of the total population. Figure 21 shows a breakdown of the visible minority population in WEC. Arab, South Asian, Black, and Chinese were the most commonly reported visible minorities. Arabs represented 19.3% of all visible minorities in WEC, or 2.7% of the total WEC

population. South Asians represented 18.7% of all visible minorities in WEC, or about 2.7% of the total population. Blacks represented 18.3% of all visible minorities in WEC, or 2.6% of the total population. Chinese represented 14.5% of all visible minorities in WEC, or 2.1% of the total population.

FIGURE 21

Visible Minorities in Windsor-Essex County



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

A further breakdown of the visible minority population in WEC, as well as comparison data from Erie-St. Clair and Ontario are provided in Table 4. A higher percentage of WEC residents reported being a visible minority (14.2%) compared to Erie-St. Clair (10.1%). The province had a much higher proportion of visible minorities (22.8%).

TABLE 4

Visible Minority Population of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario, 2006

	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario	
	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop
Total population	389,585	100.0%	623,280	100.0%	12,028,895	100.0%
Total visible minority population	55,245	14.2%	63,165	10.1%	2,745,200	22.8%
Chinese	8,035	2.1%	8,875	1.4%	576,975	4.8%
South Asian	10,355	2.7%	11,855	1.9%	794,170	6.6%
Black	10,115	2.6%	12,915	2.1%	473,765	3.9%
Filipino	3,200	0.8%	3,660	0.6%	203,215	1.7%
Latin American	4,765	1.2%	5,285	0.8%	147,140	1.2%
Southeast Asian	3,230	0.8%	3,695	0.6%	110,045	0.9%
Arab	10,705	2.7%	11,015	1.8%	111,405	0.9%
West Asian	1,860	0.5%	1,915	0.3%	96,620	0.8%
Korean	605	0.2%	970	0.2%	69,540	0.6%
Japanese	195	0.1%	385	0.1%	28,080	0.2%
Visible minority; n.i.e.*	1,080	0.3%	1,210	0.2%	56,845	0.5%
Multiple visible minority	1,095	0.3%	1,380	0.2%	77,400	0.6%
Not a visible minority	334,345	85.8%	560,110	89.9%	9,283,695	77.2%

* 'n.i.e.' means not included elsewhere

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

2.5 Language

Table 5 shows the knowledge of official languages of the WEC, Erie-St. Clair and Ontario populations. Of particular interest, is the percentage of residents who cannot speak either English or French (Allophones). In WEC, 1.7% of residents are allophones. Allophones are most commonly members of cultural communities who have been least subjected to the acculturation process. Allophones may have different demographic, social, economic, and health characteristics.

TABLE 5
Knowledge of Official Languages of Windsor-Essex, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents

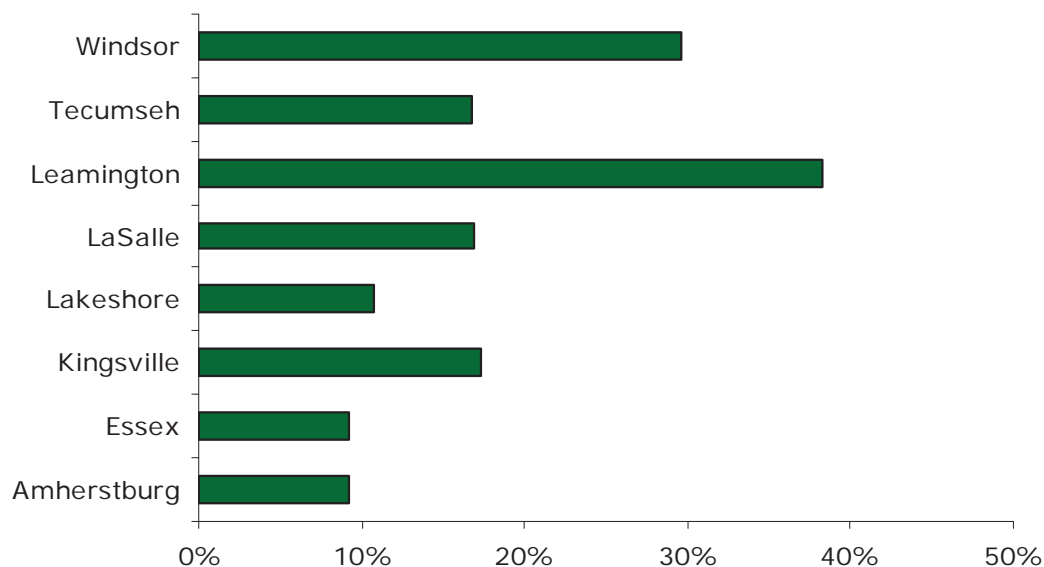
	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario	
	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop
Total population	389,585	100.0%	623,280	100.0%	12,028,895	100.0%
English only	344,965	88.5%	561,585	90.1%	10,335,700	85.9%
French only	420	0.1%	565	0.1%	49,210	0.4%
English and French	37,740	9.7%	53,825	8.6%	1,377,330	11.5%
Neither English nor French	6,460	1.7%	7,305	1.2%	266,655	2.2%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 22 shows the percentage of residents whose mother tongue is neither English or French. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. Windsor and Leamington have the highest percentages of residents whose first language was neither English nor French.

FIGURE 22

Percentage of Residents whose Mother Tongue is neither English or French for the Census Subdivisions in Essex County, 2006

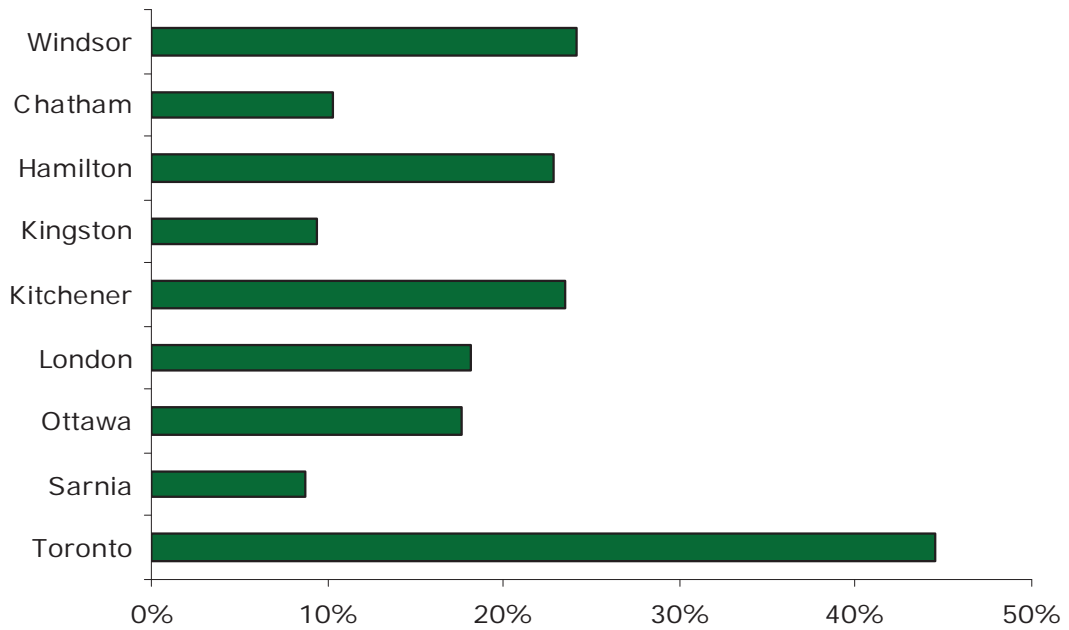


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 23 is included to show how language in Windsor compares to other cities in Ontario. Windsor has a relatively high proportion (over 20%) of residents whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

FIGURE 23

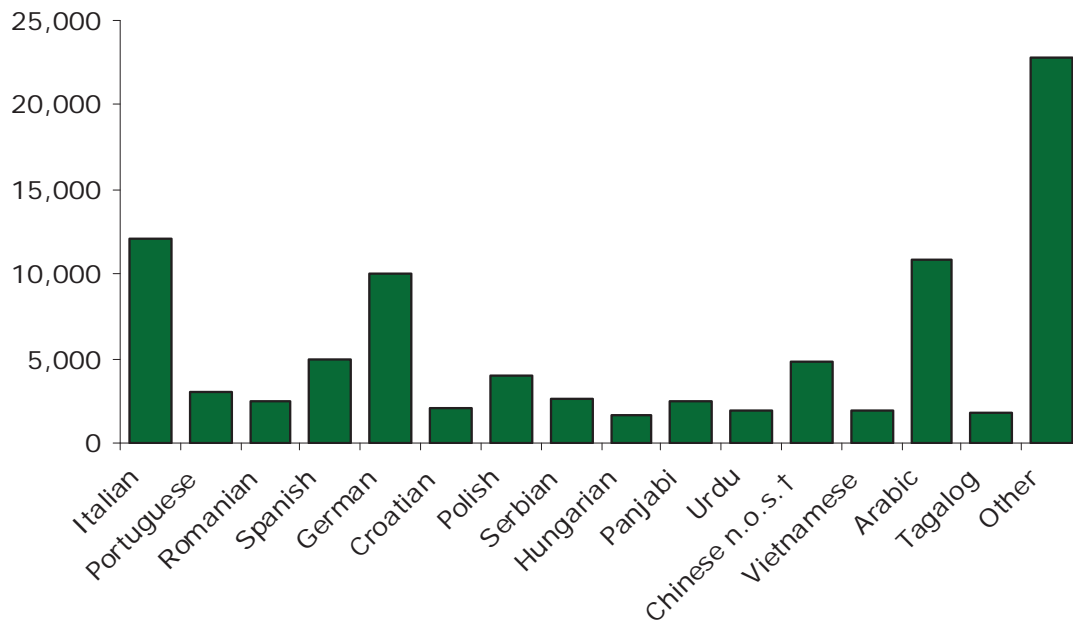
Percentage of Residents whose Mother Tongue is neither English or French for Selected Census Agglomerations and Metropolitan Areas in Ontario, 2006



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Figure 24 shows the mother tongue of WEC residents (other than English or French). Italian, Arabic, and German are the most common mother tongues of WEC residents aside from English or French.

FIGURE 24
Mother Tongue of Windsor-Essex County Residents (Other than English or French)



†Chinese n.o.s. includes responses of 'Chinese' as well as all Chinese languages other than Cantonese, Mandarin, Taiwanese, Chaochow (Teochow), Fukien, Hakka, and Shanghainese.

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007d)

Table 6 provides information regarding home languages used by WEC, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario residents. Home language refers to the language used most often at home. English is used most often at home by 85.2% of WEC residents. This is higher than the provincial average (80.3%). In WEC, 46,930 residents spoke a non-official language most often at home.

This table must be interpreted with caution. Although 88% of WEC residents speak English or French at home, this is not indicative of the WEC population's cultural background.

TABLE 6
Language Spoken Most Often at Home by Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents

	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario	
	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop	Total	As a % of the total pop
Population	389,585	100.0%	623,280	100.0%	12,028,895	100.0%
English	332,025	85.2%	555,310	89.1%	9,655,830	80.3%
French	3,125	0.8%	4,660	0.7%	289,035	2.4%
Non-official language	46,930	12.0%	54,545	8.8%	1,811,620	15.1%
English and French	760	0.2%	990	0.2%	26,045	0.2%
English and non-official language	6,465	1.7%	7,470	1.2%	239,890	2.0%
French and non-official language	70	0.0%	70	0.0%	3065	0.0%
English; French and non-official language	215	0.1%	225	0.0%	3405	0.0%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Taken together, knowledge of official languages (Table 5), mother tongue (Figures 22-24), and home languages (Table 6) provide a holistic snapshot of the linguistic situation in WEC.

2.6 Families and Households

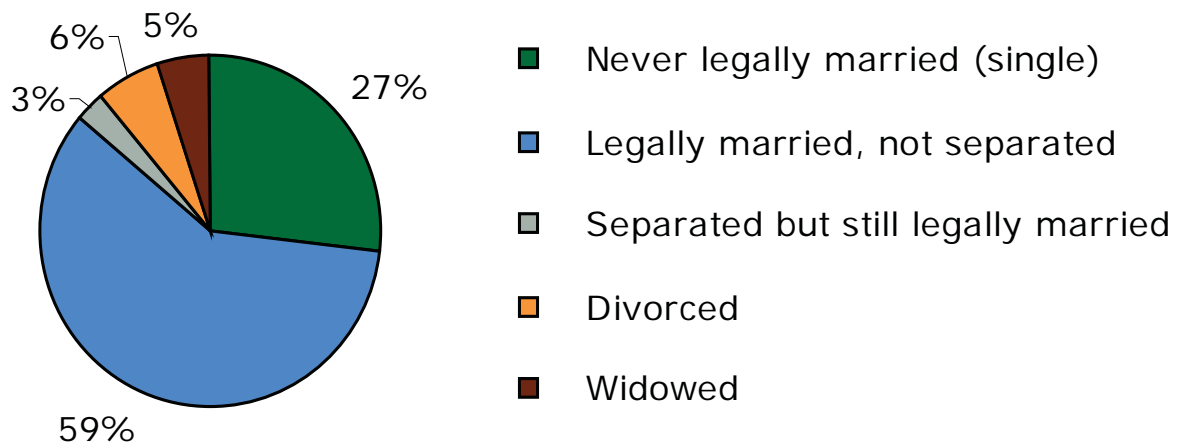
Census families refer to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of different or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

A household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group

(census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For Census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household.

Figure 25 illustrates that over 50% of the WEC population ages 15 and over were legally married. People living with common-law status are included in the never legally married category.

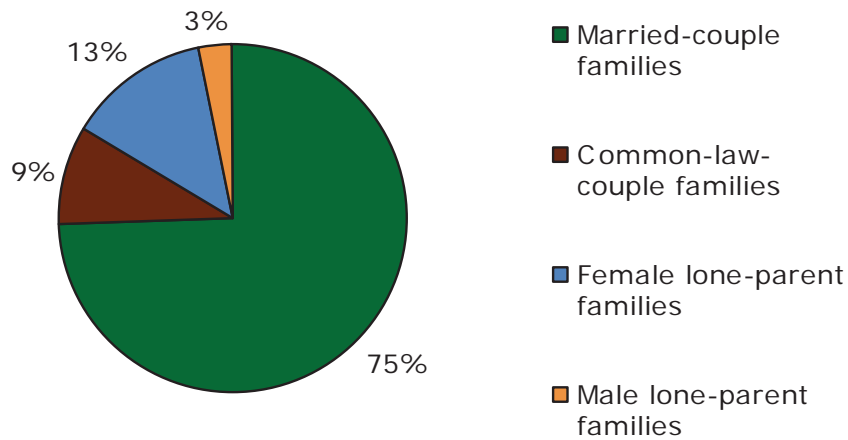
FIGURE 25
Marital Status of the Windsor-Essex County Population Ages 15 and Over



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

In 2006, the majority (75%) of families in WEC were married couple families (Figure 26). There were 17,955 lone-parent families in WEC (16.4% of all census families) and there were four times as many female lone-parents as male lone-parents.

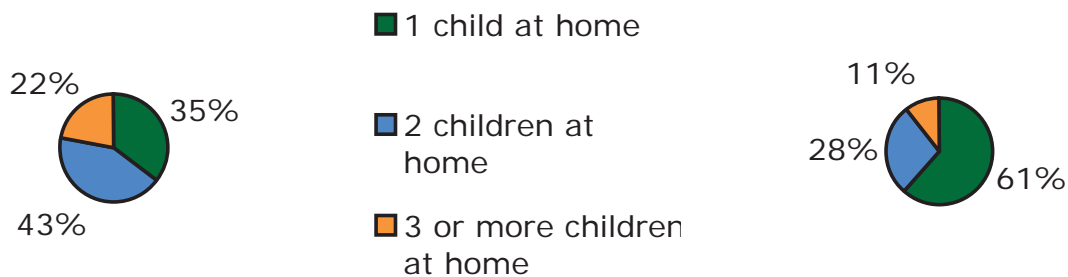
FIGURE 26
Family Composition of the Windsor-Essex County Population



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

As seen in Figure 27, two-parent families generally have more children at home than lone-parent families: 65% of two-parent families have two or more children at home, compared to 39% of lone-parent families.

FIGURE 27
Size of Families with Children in Windsor-Essex County



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007g)

Table 7 provides more detailed information on Census families in WEC. In WEC, there were 71,125 families with children at home. Of the families with children at home, 29,770 (41.9%) have only one child at home, 27,610 (38.8%) have two children at home, and 13,745 (19.3%) have three or more children at home.

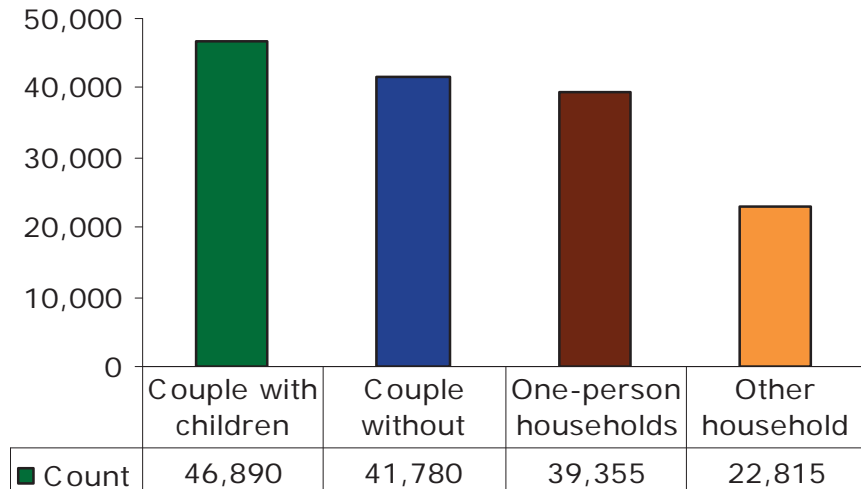
TABLE 7
Census Families in Windsor-Essex County

	Total - Census families	Two Parent Families			Lone-Parent Families		
		Total couple families	Married couple families	Common-law couple families	Total lone-parent families	Female parent families	Male parent families
All Families	109,775	91,820	81,825	9,995	17,955	14,635	3,325
Total families without children at home	38,650	38,650	33,040	5,615	0	0	0
Total families with children at home	71,125	53,170	48,785	4,380	17,955	14,635	3,320
1 child at home	29,770	18,745	16,610	2,130	11,025	8,715	2,310
2 children at home	27,610	22,585	20,970	1,620	5,025	4,190	830
3 or more children at home	13,745	11,835	11,205	635	1,910	1,725	180
Age Group of Child							
Total children	131,215	103,705	96,155	7,555	27,505	22,905	4,600
Under 15 years	74,450	60,845	55,430	5,415	13,600	11,800	1,800
0 to 4 years	23,070	19,570	17,450	2,115	3,500	3,120	380
5 to 9 years	24,530	20,055	18,430	1,625	4,475	3,915	560
10 to 14 years	26,850	21,225	19,550	1,675	5,620	4,760	855
15 to 19 years	25,250	20,070	18,730	1,345	5,175	4,100	1,075
15 to 17 years	15,855	12,565	11,615	950	3,285	2,580	705
18 years	4,995	3,985	3,770	220	1,000	795	205
19 years	4,400	3,520	3,340	180	885	720	165
20 to 24 years	17,820	14,265	13,715	550	3,550	2,790	760
25 to 29 years	6,510	5,165	5,040	125	1,345	1,020	320
30 years and over	7,185	3,350	3,245	110	3,830	3,190	645
Average # of children at home/family	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007c, 2007g)

Figure 28 shows that couples with children comprised the largest proportion of households in WEC. Household information is meant to supplement the data on census families to provide a complete picture of the living arrangements of WEC residents.

FIGURE 28
Household Composition of Windsor-Essex County



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Table 8 shows the household living arrangements in Windsor-Essex County. Of particular importance to the health of our community are the living arrangements of seniors. As seniors age and their mobility decreases, mental and physical health can deteriorate without good social support and interaction. The living arrangement of seniors, that is, the proportion of seniors living with a spouse or with other relatives, and the proportion of seniors living alone, can be indicative of the health status of the senior population.

In Windsor-Essex County, 65.5% (32,265/49,290) of the population over the age of 65 are living with a spouse, common law partner, or as a lone parent with a child; 28.9% (14,225/49,290) of seniors are living alone; and the remaining 5.5% have other living arrangements either with other relatives, or non-relatives. While the living arrangements of seniors can shed some light on the mental and physical health status of seniors, this information must be interpreted carefully. The particular living arrangement of each senior is dependant on income and social support.

TABLE 8**Household Living Arrangements of the Windsor-Essex County Population**

	Family Households							Non-Family Households			
	Total Persons in Households	Total persons in family households	Spouses, common-law partners or lone-parents	Sons and/or daughters in families with two parents present	Sons and/or daughters in families with one parent present	Persons not in families, living with relatives	Persons not in families, living with non-relatives only	Total persons in non-family households	Living with relatives	Living with one or more non-relatives only	Living alone
All age groups	386,930	338,260	201,595	103,705	27,500	3,965	1,480	48,670	2,955	6,360	39,355
Under 15 years	74,865	74,785	0	60,845	13,600	315	25	75	55	20	0
15 to 19 years	26,955	26,320	705	20,070	5,175	205	160	635	225	295	110
15 to 17 years	16,510	16,325	250	12,565	3,285	155	70	185	95	60	25
18 to 19 years	10,440	9,995	460	7,505	1,885	50	90	445	130	235	80
20 to 24 years	26,245	22,565	4,345	14,265	3,555	180	225	3,675	490	1,655	1,530
25 to 29 years	24,010	19,845	12,990	5,170	1,345	125	220	4,170	385	1,115	2,665
30 to 34 years	26,420	22,840	20,175	1,570	845	90	160	3,580	275	620	2,690
35 to 39 years	28,335	25,105	23,170	960	680	150	150	3,225	215	420	2,585
40 to 44 years	31,900	28,105	26,645	390	740	140	190	3,795	155	370	3,265
45 to 49 years	30,125	26,250	25,195	240	510	155	150	3,875	220	400	3,255
50 to 54 years	26,600	23,135	22,310	110	365	280	60	3,465	200	390	2,875
55 to 59 years	23,990	20,265	19,445	60	455	250	60	3,730	210	350	3,165
60 to 64 years	18,185	14,890	14,355	15	150	350	20	3,295	145	165	2,980
65 years and over	49,290	34,140	32,265	0	80	1,725	65	15,150	375	550	14,225
65 to 74 years	26,735	20,490	19,705	10	65	685	35	6,245	200	375	5,665
75 years and over	22,555	13,645	12,555	0	15	1,045	25	8,905	170	175	8,560
75 to 79 years	10,515	7,250	6,870	0	15	350	10	3,260	70	90	3,105
80 to 84 years	7,325	4,180	3,805	0	0	365	15	3,140	60	55	3,025
85 years and over	4,720	2,215	1,885	0	0	325	0	2,505	45	30	2,425

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007e)

2.7 Housing

The number of owned dwellings in WEC was 113,825, while the number of rented dwellings was 37,015 (Table 9).

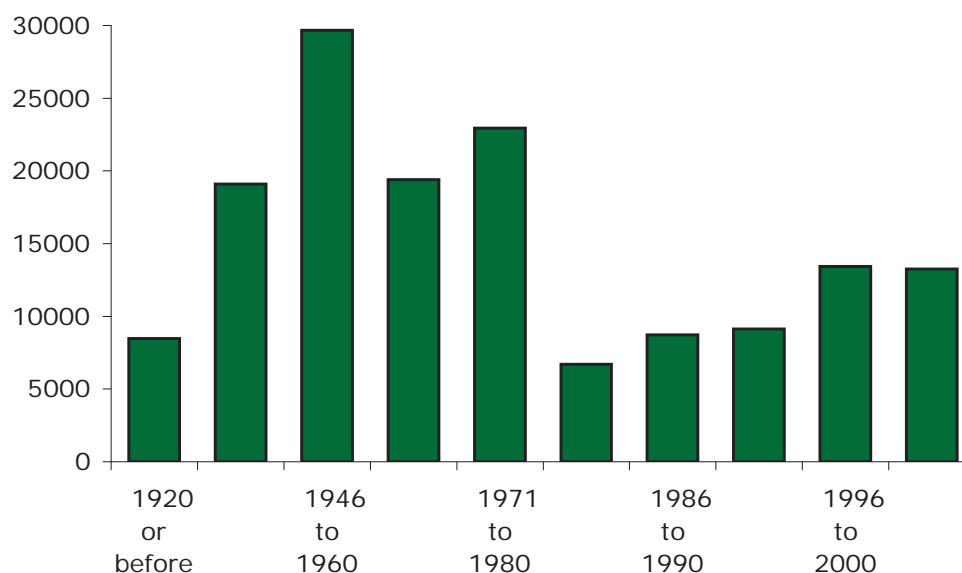
TABLE 9
Windsor-Essex County Housing Summary

Total Number of Dwellings in Windsor-Essex County	150,840	100.0%
Number of owned dwellings	113,825	75.5%
Median monthly payments for owner-occupied dwellings	\$ 951	
Number of rented dwellings	37,015	24.5%
Median monthly payments for rented dwellings	\$ 700	

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

Of the 150,000 dwellings in WEC, nearly 30,000 (20%) dwellings were constructed during the 15-year baby boom (1946 to 1960) period following WWII (Figure 29). The age of houses is important as older houses may contain hazardous substances and chemicals such as asbestos, lead paint, and mould that can harm humans. Figure 29 should be interpreted with caution as the periods of dwelling construction are not equal.

FIGURE 29
Windsor-Essex County Dwellings, Period of Construction



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007h)

Table 10 provides detailed data on dwelling types and tenure (owned or rented) in WEC. Of the 150,160 dwellings in WEC, 66,340 (44%) were owned with a mortgage, 46,810 (31%) were owned without a mortgage, and the rest were rented 37,010 (25%).

TABLE 10
Windsor-Essex County Dwelling Type and Tenure

	Total - Dwellings	Mortgage			No Mortgage			Rented
		Total owned - With mortgage	Part of a condominium	Not part of a condominium	Total owned - Without mortgage	Part of a condominium	Not part of a condominium	
All Dwelling Types	150,160	66,340	3,165	63,175	46,810	3,205	43,605	37,010
Single-detached house	105,920	57,590	120	57,465	40,790	65	40,725	7,540
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	13,025	950	950	0	1,375	1,375	0	10,700
Movable dwelling	90	15	0	15	30	0	30	50
Other dwelling	31,120	7,785	2,095	5,690	4,620	1,765	2,855	18,720
Semi-detached house	6,320	3,130	165	2,970	1,300	260	1,045	1,890
Row house	7,630	2,480	1,375	1,105	1,735	920	820	3,415
Apartment, duplex	4,115	1,030	25	1,005	530	25	505	2,560
Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	12,750	1,075	535	540	955	555	395	10,720
Other single-attached house	295	70	0	70	95	0	95	135

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008i)

Table 11 provides information on home values in WEC. As seen in Table 11, the average home value in Windsor-Essex County was \$204,778 in 2006. As a result of economic conditions, property values have declined since 2006. The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) estimates that residential property values in the City of Windsor have decreased by 4.8% from 2005 to 2008 (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation, 2008).

TABLE 11
Value of Dwellings in Windsor-Essex County

	Dwellings in Windsor-Essex	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment, duplex	Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	Movable dwelling	Other single-attached house
Total Dwellings	113,150	98,380	4,430	4,220	1,555	2,325	2,035	45	165
Under \$50,000	2,145	1,895	60	50	35	70	35	0	0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7,320	5,725	130	775	145	270	255	10	0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	27,150	21,685	1,665	1,065	705	940	1,050	0	45
\$150,000 to \$199,999	33,500	28,825	1,915	1,140	505	555	475	25	55
\$200,000 to \$249,999	17,480	16,145	330	595	80	215	95	0	20
\$250,000 to \$299,999	10,625	9,860	180	380	50	110	30	0	15
\$300,000 to \$349,999	5,790	5,530	55	120	15	50	20	0	0
\$350,000 to \$399,999	2,935	2,800	45	35	0	30	25	0	0
\$400,000 to \$499,999	3,055	2,940	20	25	15	30	20	0	15
\$500,000 to \$749,999	1,970	1,880	10	10	10	40	20	0	10
\$750,000 or more	1,175	1,105	20	35	0	0	0	0	0
Average value of dwelling \$	204,678	211,045	164,346	171,855	144,675	161,321	148,237	139,653	220,353
Median value of dwelling \$	173,704	179,267	150,386	155,263	139,675	139,912	135,062	160,640	179,267

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008k)

2.8 Crime Rates

Crime rates are included to monitor violence and substance abuse prevention efforts in the community.

Table 12 shows crime rates per 100,000 people for the past decade in the City of Windsor.

Violent crimes involve the application, or threat of application of force to another person. Violent crimes include murder and attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assaults, robberies, and abductions.

Property crimes include unlawful activities with the intent of gaining property. Property crimes include theft, breaking and entering, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

Other criminal code violations, which are not violent or property crimes, include mischief, weapons charges, arson, prostitution, disturbing the peace, and bail violations.

Crime rates in the City of Windsor fluctuate from year to year, but in general, over the past decade there has not been any increasing or decreasing long-term trends.

TABLE 12
City of Windsor Crime Rates per 100,000 residents, 1998 to 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent Crimes	1,349	1,117	1,120	1,228	1,165	1,181	1,246	1,194	1,273	1,161
Property Crimes	6,680	5,368	5,772	5,683	6,226	6,739	7,317	5,955	6,306	5,653
Other Criminal Code Offences	1,639	1,551	1,699	1,916	2,084	1,965	2,179	1,920	2,053	1,767
Total Criminal Code Offences	9,668	8,036	8,592	8,828	9,476	9,885	10,743	9,070	9,632	8,580
Drug Crimes	158	154	192	208	171	167	216	196	253	285
Impaired Driving	196	186	161	185	115	112	112	116	105	115

Source: Crime counts from (Windsor Police Service, 2008a); Population estimates for rate calculation from (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008a)

Youth crime rates in the City of Windsor are shown in Table 13. When reporting crime, youth are defined as persons ages 12 to 17. Youth crime rates are lower than overall crime rates.

TABLE 13

City of Windsor Youth Crime Rates per 100,000 Youth, 2004 to 2007

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent Crimes	551	745	548	794
Property Crimes	1,430	1,035	894	1,424
Other Criminal Code Offences	1,636	1,356	1,132	1,242
Total Criminal Code Offences	3,616	3,136	2,573	3,460
Drug Crimes	91	163	189	279

Source: Crime counts from (Windsor Police Service, 2008b); Population estimates for rate calculations from (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2008a)

Comparing crime rates from one region to another is difficult because crime rates are affected by population density (urban/rural), differences in police enforcement, differences in crime reporting systems, and differences in community involvement in crime reporting. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey conducted annually by Statistics Canada is the most appropriate means of crime rate comparison between jurisdictions. The UCR consistently shows that metropolitan Windsor's crime rates are similar to other metropolitan centres (data not shown) of similar size (Statistics Canada, 2008a).



3.0

Employment and Labour

- 3.1** Labour Force Participation
- 3.2** Occupation
- 3.3** Place of Work
- 3.4** Commuting
- 3.5** Unpaid Work

3.1 Labour Force Participation

Based on the data shown in Table 14, in 2006, unemployment rates were lower for males (7.5%) than for females (8.4%). Since Census Day 2006, unemployment rates in WEC have increased for a variety of reasons associated with the recent downturn of the economy. The most recent data available from Statistics Canada's Labour Force

Survey, from November of 2008, pegs the unemployment rate at 10.4% in WEC (Statistics Canada, 2008h). Unemployment indicates socially disadvantaged status. It is associated with difficult living conditions, low socio-economic status, health, and social problems. Long-term unemployment could extend one's susceptibility to poor health.

TABLE 14
Windsor-Essex County Labour Force Participation, 2006

	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over	314,630	153,905	160,720
In the labour force	203,765	108,480	95,290
Employed	187,670	100,355	87,315
Unemployed	16,100	8,130	7,970
Not in the labour force	110,860	45,425	65,435
Participation rate %	64.8	70.5	59.3
Employment rate %	59.6	65.2	54.3
Unemployment rate %	7.9	7.5	8.4

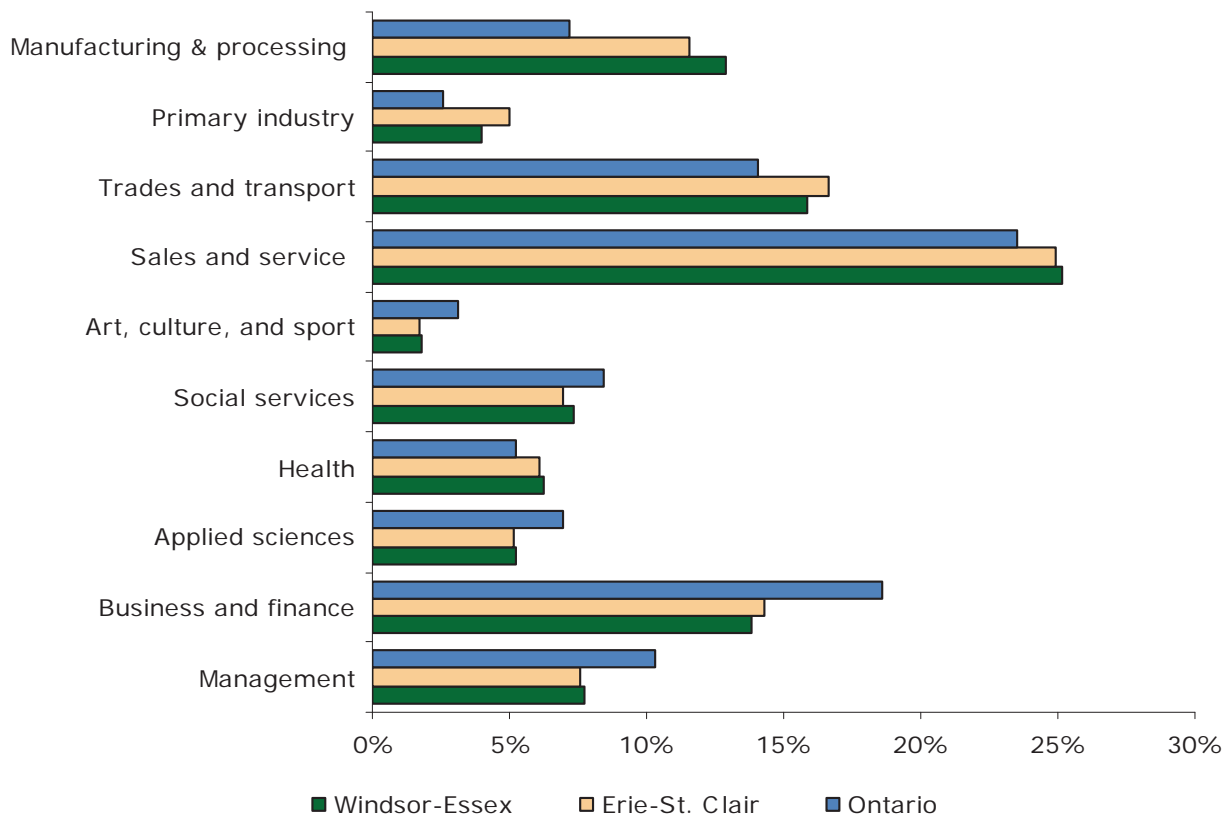
Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

3.2 Occupation

Occupational exposures to harmful substances like pesticides and airborne particles can lead to acute and chronic health problems. Workers in primary (agriculture, mining), and secondary (manufacturing, trades) industry are more likely to be exposed to harmful substances on the job. In WEC, a higher proportion of the workforce works in primary industry, manufacturing and processing, and trades and transport than the province as seen in Figure 30.

In WEC, like Ontario and Erie-St. Clair, sales and service comprised the largest percentage of all occupations (25.2).

FIGURE 30
Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Labour Forces by Occupation



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

3.3 Place of Work

Table 15 provides data on the place of work of WEC, Erie-St. Clair and Ontario residents. In 2006, 10,015 WEC residents (5.3% of the total labour force) worked from home, while 7,650 WEC residents (4.1% of the total labour force) worked outside the country, most of whom were presumably commuters to Michigan.

Of those who worked at a usual place, 43% of the labour force commuted outside their census subdivision (municipality) to work.

TABLE 15
Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Resident's Place of Work

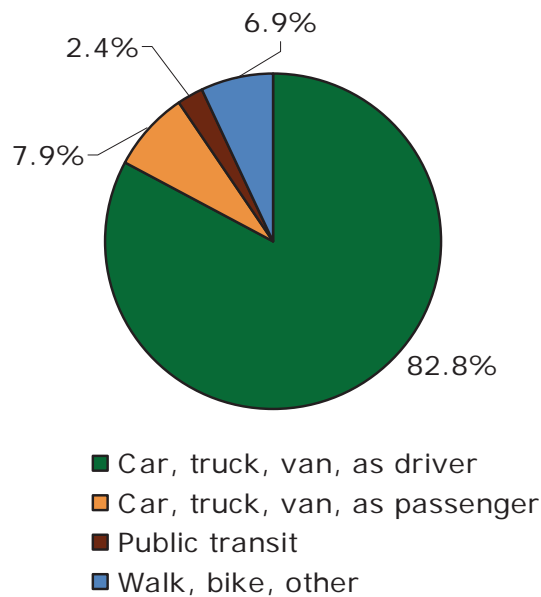
	Windsor-Essex County		Erie-St. Clair		Ontario	
	Total	As a % of the total labour force	Total	As a % of the total labour force	Total	As a % of the total labour force
Total employed labour force 15 years and over	187,670	100.0%	304,020	100%	6,164,245	100%
Worked at home	10,015	5.3%	19,035	6.3%	436,380	7.1%
Worked outside Canada	7,650	4.1%	8,665	2.9%	36,905	0.6%
No fixed workplace address	13,925	7.4%	24,010	7.9%	596,305	9.7%
Worked at usual place	156,080	83.2%	252,310	83.0%	5,094,650	82.6%
Worked in municipality of residence	88,895	47.4%	157,860	51.9%	3,056,365	49.6%
Worked in a different municipality within Essex County	62,880	33.5%	79,040	26.0%	795,195	12.9%
Worked in a different county	4,150	2.2%	15,050	5.0%	1,211,410	19.7%
Worked in a different province	150	0.0%	360	0.0%	31,680	0.5%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

3.4 Commuting

Figure 31 shows that by far, most persons in WEC (>80%) drive a car, truck, or van to work, with only small percentages opting to carpool or use public transit. The percentage of people who regularly bike to work is expected to increase as programs from the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, and local partners continue to promote the health benefits of biking to work. Continued commitment from the city to develop a connected, easily accessible, and safe cycling network will further enable city residents to cycle to work.

FIGURE 31
Mode of Transportation to Work by Windsor-Essex County Residents

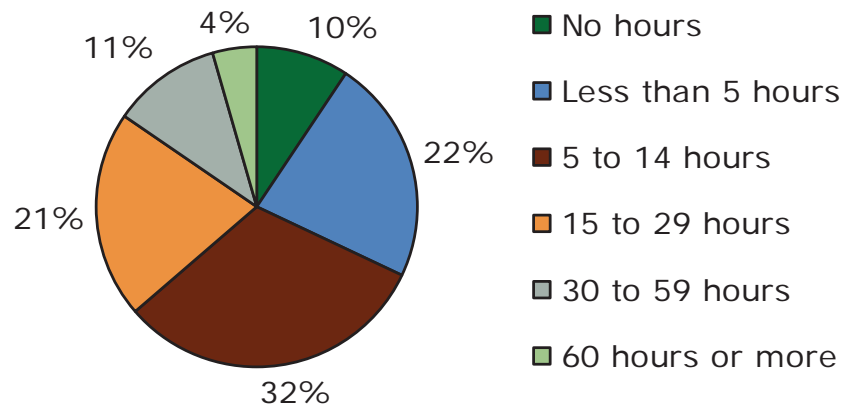


Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

3.5 Unpaid Work

Figures 32 to 34 detail the number of unpaid hours per week of housework, child care, and seniors care respectively. A full 68% of WEC residents perform five or more hours of unpaid housework per week (Figure 32). As well, 31% of WEC residents reported spending five or more hours caring for children per week (Figure 33) and 8% reported spending five or more hours caring for seniors per week (Figure 34).

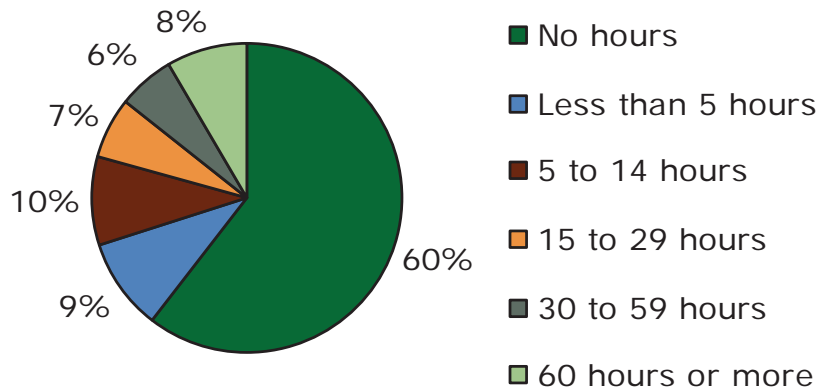
FIGURE 32
Hours of Unpaid Housework per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008j)

FIGURE 33

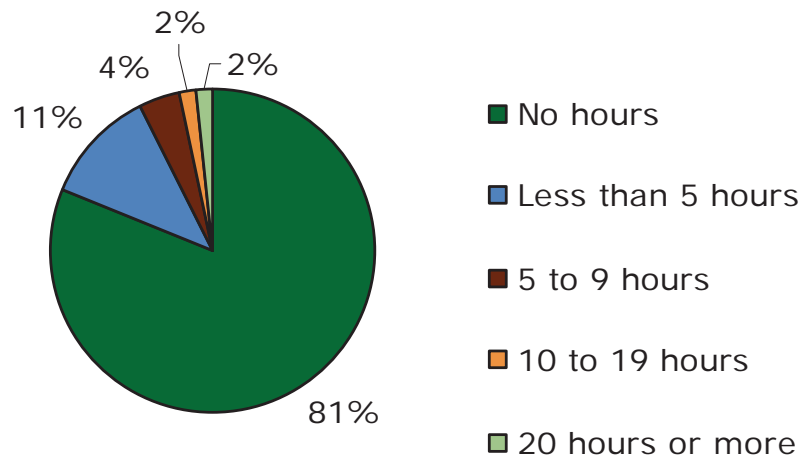
Hours of Unpaid Child Care per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008j)

FIGURE 34

Hours of Unpaid Seniors Care per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008j)



4.0

Education, Income, and Cost of Living

- 4.1 Highest Level of Education
- 4.2 School Attendance
- 4.3 Total Income
- 4.4 Low Income
- 4.5 Income Inequality
- 4.6 Income Spent on Housing
- 4.7 Access to Food

4.1 Highest Level of Education

Education and income are the main indicators of socio-economic status (SES), and are important determinants of health. A direct relationship has been found between SES and health status. A recent report examining SES in urban Canada found that hospitalization rates and negative self-reported health percentages are generally higher for people of low SES than of average SES and generally higher for the people of average SES than for people of high SES (Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2008).

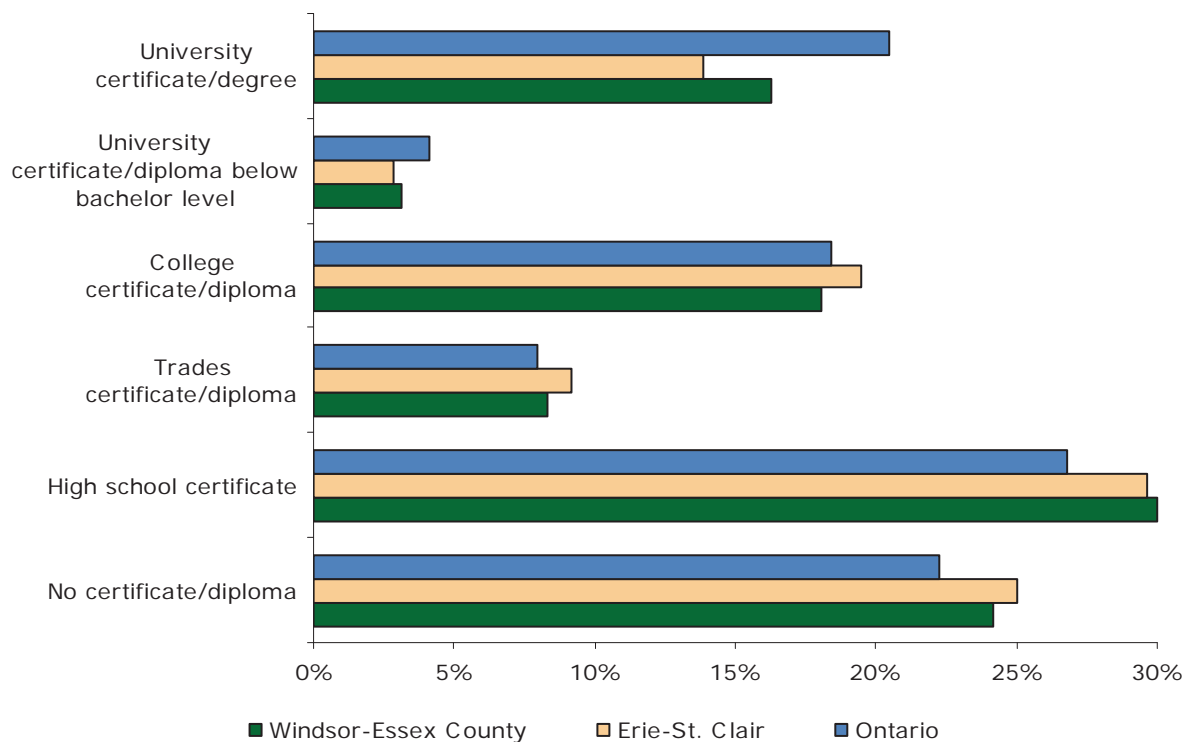
Like Erie-St. Clair and Ontario, the largest percentage of the population 15 years of age and over in WEC is comprised of those who have only a high school

certificate. In WEC, there is a higher percentage of persons 15 years and older with only a high school certificate or no certificate/diploma at all, and a lower percentage of persons with a university degree as compared to the province (Figure 35).

The level of education of residents will undoubtedly have a direct impact on effectiveness of the health education programs implemented at the individual and community levels. In general, the older population has lower education levels than the younger population due to improved access to education over time (data not shown).

FIGURE 35

Highest Education Attained for Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Populations 15 Years and Over



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

4.2 School Attendance

Attendance at school refers to an individual's attendance during the nine-month period between September 2005 and May 16, 2006. An individual's attendance could be either full time or part time (day or evening). Attendance was counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma, or degree from a recognized educational institution (elementary or secondary school, registered apprenticeship programs, trade schools, colleges, CEGEPs, and universities).

Table 16 provides detailed data on school attendance for members of the WEC population aged 15 to 24 years. There are currently 21,155 young adults in WEC who do not have a high school diploma or equivalent certificate. Of those, 5,700 did not attend school in the academic year prior to Census Day 2006.

TABLE 16
School Attendance for the Windsor-Essex County Population Ages 15-24

	Persons Aged 15-24		Did not attend school		Attended school	
	Total	As a % of total pop ages 15-24	Total	As a % of total pop ages 15-24	Total	As a % of total pop ages 15-24
Total – All education levels	53,420	100.0%	16,345	30.6%	37,075	69.4%
No certificate, diploma or degree	21,155	39.6%	5,700	10.7%	15,450	28.9%
Certificate, diploma or degree	32,260	60.4%	10,640	19.9%	21,625	40.5%
High school certificate or equivalent	21,545	40.3%	6,960	13.0%	14,590	27.3%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,150	2.2%	600	1.1%	545	1.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	5,200	9.7%	2,245	4.2%	2,950	5.5%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	945	1.8%	165	0.3%	785	1.5%
University certificate, or degree at bachelor's level or above	3,425	6.4%	675	1.3%	2,750	5.1%
Bachelor's degree	2,780	5.2%	570	1.1%	2,215	4.1%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	425	0.8%	65	0.1%	360	0.7%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	25	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	0.0%
Master's degree	150	0.3%	20	0.0%	130	0.2%
Earned doctorate	40	0.1%	15	0.0%	20	0.0%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008b)

4.3 Total Income

Tables 17 and Table 18 provide detailed information on the income of individuals, families, and households in WEC. Median income is the income amount that divides the population into two equal groups.

TABLE 17
Windsor-Essex County Residents, Individual Earnings,* and Total Income†

		Total	Male	Female
Earnings	Persons 15 years and over with earnings	220,485	117,670	102,815
	Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over	\$29,245	\$38,617	\$21,996
	All Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year; full time	111,070	65,890	45,175
	Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over who worked full year; full time	\$47,328	\$55,988	\$38,450
Income	Persons 15 years and over with income (counts)	298,870	147,415	151,455
	Median income - Persons 15 years and over	\$27,852	\$37,408	\$20,822
	Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over	\$25,058	\$32,431	\$19,534
Composition of total income (100%)		100	100	100
Earnings - As a % of total income		76.3	80	70.1
Government transfers - As a % of total income		11.1	7.9	16.3
Other money - As a % of total income		12.6	12	13.6

*Earnings: Total wages and salaries and net income from self-employment

†Total Income: Income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income, and any other money income

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

TABLE 18
Windsor-Essex County Family and Household Income

	Total Count	Median income before tax (\$)	Median income after tax (\$)
Families			
All census families	109,775	71,605	61,264
Married-couple families	81,825	81,287	68,405
Common-law-couple families	9,995	64,523	55,140
Lone-parent families	17,955	36,921	34,730
Female lone-parent families	14,630	35,066	32,963
Male lone-parent families	3,325	50,931	45,201
Households			
Total private households	150,845	59,752	51,330
Households containing a couple with children	46,890	92,685	76,769
Households containing a couple without children	41,780	67,733	58,274
One-person households	39,355	30,113	26,671
Other household types	22,815	45,295	41,341

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007b)

4.4 Low Income

The low income after-tax cut-offs are set at after-tax income levels, differentiated by size of family and area of residence, where families spend 20 percentage points more of their after-tax income than the average family on food, shelter, and clothing. There is an arbitrary element to the low income cut-offs, thus low income rates do not take into account the near-poor, or low wage earners who have similar living conditions to those classified as low income.

Table 19 shows that, in 2006, about 10% of all persons in private households in WEC were categorized as low income (after tax). This percentage was slightly higher for females (10.4%). Table 19 also shows the child poverty and senior poverty rates in WEC. After tax, 12.2% of children, and 4.5% of seniors in WEC are in low income households. The child and senior poverty rates in Ontario are 13.7% and 5.9% respectively.

TABLE 19
Low Income in Windsor-Essex County

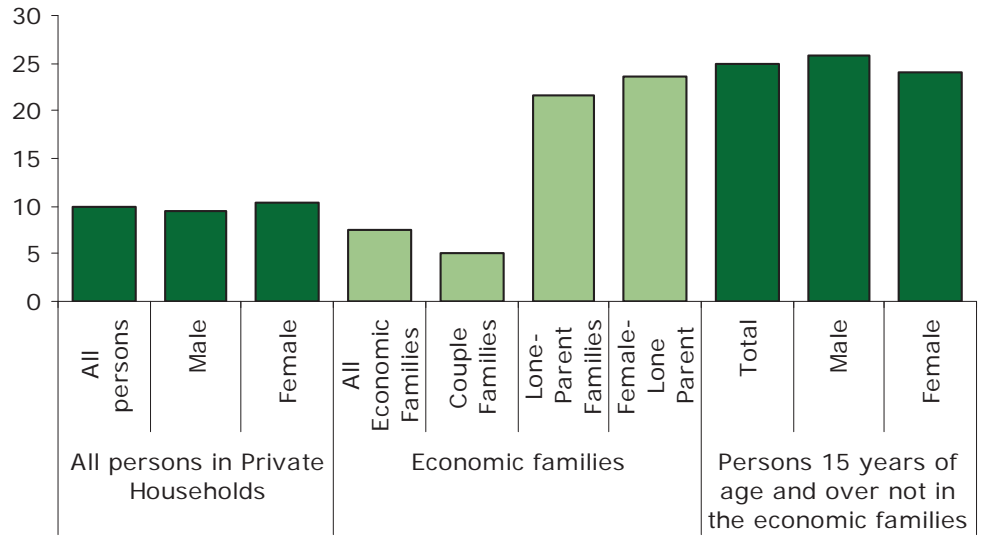
	All Persons in Private Households			Economic Families*				Persons 15 years of age and over not in the economic families (unattached individuals)		
	All persons	Male	Female	All Economic Families	Couple Families	Lone-Parent Families	Female-Lone Parent Families	Total	Male	Female
Total Counts	386,880	190,300	196,580	108,835	90,385	16,430	13,510	47,155	22,615	24,535
Persons with low income after tax	38,260	17,860	20,405	8,265	4,500	3,570	3,185	11,770	5,845	5,925
% in low income after tax	9.9	9.4	10.4	7.6	5	21.7	23.6	25	25.8	24.1
% in low income after tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	12.2	12.1	12.3							
% in low income after tax - Persons over 64 years of age	4.5	3.0	5.6							

*Economic Family refers to a group of two or more persons, who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, or adoption. A couple may be of different or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008e, 2008f, 2008g)

Figure 36 shows the incidence of low income in WEC. From this figure, it is easy to see that lone-parent families, and people not in economic families (unattached individuals) struggle more than other family types.

FIGURE 36
Incidence of Low Income in Windsor-Essex County



Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008e, 2008f, 2008g)

4.5 Income Equality

Income inequality is a measurement used to describe the income share held by households whose incomes fall below the median household income. Income inequality is a relatively new health indicator that stems from the income inequality hypothesis. The income inequality hypothesis says that disparities in income among members of a community affect their health and, specifically, that economically egalitarian communities or societies have better health outcomes than more unequal communities. There is considerable debate regarding the connection between income inequality and health.

Income inequality is calculated by summing the incomes of the bottom half of all households in a population and dividing by the summed incomes of the top half of all households in a population. This represents the “proportion of income held by households whose incomes fall below the median

household income.” According to Statistics Canada, the proportion of income held by households whose incomes fell below the median household income in WEC is 21.6% based on year 2000 income data (Statistics Canada, 2003). A proportion of 50% would represent no income inequality. Income inequality in Windsor-Essex County is comparable to income inequality in Erie-St. Clair (21.8%) and Ontario (21.2%) (Statistics Canada, 2003).

Table 20 shows the household incomes by income groups in the Windsor Metropolitan Area based on income data from 2000, and 2005. Although calculation of current income inequality is not possible, Table 20 does shed some light on the distribution of household income in Windsor and surrounding communities.

TABLE 20**Distribution of Household Income in Metropolitan Windsor, 2000 and 2005**

	2000		2005	
	Total households	As a % of total households	Total households	As a % of total households
Total - Households	117,710	100.0%	125,840	100.0%
Under \$5,000	2,980	2.5%	3,375	2.7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,540	2.2%	3,175	2.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,605	4.8%	5,435	4.3%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6,405	5.4%	6,435	5.1%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5,565	4.7%	5,630	4.5%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	5,315	4.5%	5,630	4.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	4,945	4.2%	6,060	4.8%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5,290	4.5%	6,025	4.8%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5,310	4.5%	5,805	4.6%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4,775	4.1%	5,480	4.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	9,280	7.9%	10,225	8.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	8,475	7.2%	9,475	7.5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	8,055	6.8%	8,715	6.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	7,360	6.3%	7,600	6.0%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	6,240	5.3%	6,430	5.1%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	12,535	10.6%	12,635	10.0%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	7,460	6.3%	7,880	6.3%
\$150,000 and over	9,575	8.1%	9,810	7.8%
Median household income \$	61,036		59,574	
Average household income \$	74,099		72,796	

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2008d)

4.6 Income Spent on Housing

Table 21 provides data on percentage of income spent on shelter in WEC (using 30% as cut-off). Shelter expenses include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood, or other fuels, water, and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent. Households spending over 30% of income on housing may have inadequate funds for other necessities including food, clothing, transportation, and health care.

TABLE 21
Windsor-Essex County Residents, Percentage of Income Spent on Housing

	All Households	Spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs		Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs	
		Total	As a % of all households	Total	As a % of all households
Total - All Households	149,730	114,210	76.3%	35,515	23.7%
Family households	106,495	88,060	58.8%	18,435	12.3%
One family only households	99,445	82,070	54.8%	17,375	11.6%
Couple family households	84,670	73,110	48.8%	11,565	7.7%
Without children	35,520	30,710	20.5%	4,810	3.2%
With children	49,150	42,395	28.3%	6,755	4.5%
Lone-parent family households	14,775	8,965	6.0%	5,815	3.9%
Other family households	7,045	5,985	4.0%	1,060	0.7%
Non-family households	43,235	26,150	17.5%	17,085	11.4%
One person households	39,120	23,435	15.7%	15,680	10.5%
Two or more person households	4,115	2,715	1.8%	1,400	0.9%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2007f)

4.7 Access to Food

Safe and nutritious food is a basic requirement for human health and well-being. Unfortunately, even a basic supply of nutritious food costs too much for many families.

The cost of a Nutritious Food Basket uses a specific list of foods and pricing procedures to estimate the average cost of feeding an individual by age and sex, and also a reference family of four (a man and woman, each aged 25 to 49 years; a boy, 13 to 15 years of age; and a girl, 7 to 9 years old). The basket is designed to reflect an example of an eating pattern that meets *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide* (Health Canada, 2007), and eating behaviors reflective of the Canadian Community Health Survey Cycle 2.2 (Statistics Canada, 2004) results.

Items in the Nutritious Food Basket reflect the lowest price available in that store in a specified purchase size, regardless of brand. The resulting food basket cost is based on the average cost of each food item from all grocery stores sampled and not the total cost of any one particular store.

It is important to note that the Nutritious Food Basket is not truly representative of the eating habits of Windsor-Essex County residents because it does not include: foods that are purchased for religious or cultural reasons (e.g., kosher or halal); food for special diets that address specific disease conditions (e.g., heart disease, diabetes, or celiac); or food dollars spent away from home. Also, many items that are often included in the grocery shopping budget such as toilet paper, laundry soap, hand soap, and tooth paste are not included in the cost estimates.

The Windsor-Essex County Health Unit uses the information about the cost of a Nutritious Food Basket to monitor the affordability and accessibility of foods by relating the cost to individual and household incomes. The data are shared with community partners to inform program planning and policy decisions aimed at increasing access to nutritious, safe, and personally acceptable food for all Windsor-Essex residents.

Table 22 shows the cost of nutritious food for various age and sex groups. Cost for a reference family of four is also included. The cost of a nutritional basket of food is greater for men than women. In general, costs are greatest during the teenage and young adult years.

TABLE 22
Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket in Windsor-Essex County

Gender and Age		1998*	2001*	2004*	2007*	2008**	\$ difference 2007-2008
Child	1 year	\$11.88	\$12.70	\$13.91	\$15.35	\$15.78	\$0.43
	2-3 years	\$12.51	\$13.36	\$14.82	\$16.82	\$16.87	\$0.05
	4-6 years	\$16.60	\$17.67	\$19.53	\$21.53	\$22.41	\$0.88
Boy	7-9 years	\$19.73	\$21.22	\$23.67	\$28.80	\$26.89	-\$1.91
	10-12 years	\$24.59	\$26.39	\$29.41	\$32.13	\$33.20	\$1.07
	13-15 years	\$28.78	\$30.96	\$34.49	\$37.64	\$38.84	\$1.20
	16-18 years	\$33.39	\$35.98	\$40.64	\$44.02	\$45.29	\$1.27
Girl	7-9 years	\$19.06	\$20.49	\$22.61	\$24.74	\$25.53	\$0.79
	10-12 years	\$22.71	\$24.31	\$26.80	\$29.45	\$30.31	\$0.86
	13-15 years	\$24.21	\$26.04	\$28.75	\$31.49	\$32.43	\$0.94
	16-18 years	\$22.98	\$24.82	\$27.58	\$29.98	\$30.72	\$0.74
Man	19-24 years	\$31.62	\$34.14	\$38.60	\$41.65	\$42.72	\$1.07
	25-49 years	\$30.59	\$33.15	\$37.42	\$40.35	\$41.23	\$0.88
	50-74 years	\$27.71	\$30.07	\$33.80	\$36.48	\$37.08	\$0.60
	75+ years	\$25.15	\$27.26	\$30.61	\$33.03	\$33.44	\$0.41
Woman	19-24 years	\$23.49	\$25.41	\$28.27	\$30.71	\$31.43	\$0.72
	25-49 years	\$22.39	\$24.27	\$26.98	\$29.26	\$29.77	\$0.51
	50-74 years	\$21.98	\$23.85	\$26.50	\$28.72	\$29.16	\$0.44
	75+ years	\$21.37	\$23.19	\$25.81	\$28.00	\$28.39	\$0.39
Family of Four		\$100.82	\$108.87	\$121.50	\$131.99	\$135.31	\$3.32

*Based on 9 stores in Windsor-Essex County

** Based on 8 stores in Windsor-Essex County

Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, Internal Communication, 2008

Nutritious food is vital for expecting and lactating mothers. Poor nutrition during pregnancy and lactation is detrimental to fetal and newborn growth and development. Food costing data can be used to help identify barriers to preconception health; specifically, a pregnant woman's ability to purchase foods that support a healthy pregnancy.

As shown in Table 23, the average cost of a nutritional food basket increases for expectant mothers. Costs increase throughout the pregnancy and continue to increase after delivery and during lactation.

TABLE 23**Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket for Pregnant and Lactating Women in Windsor-Essex County**

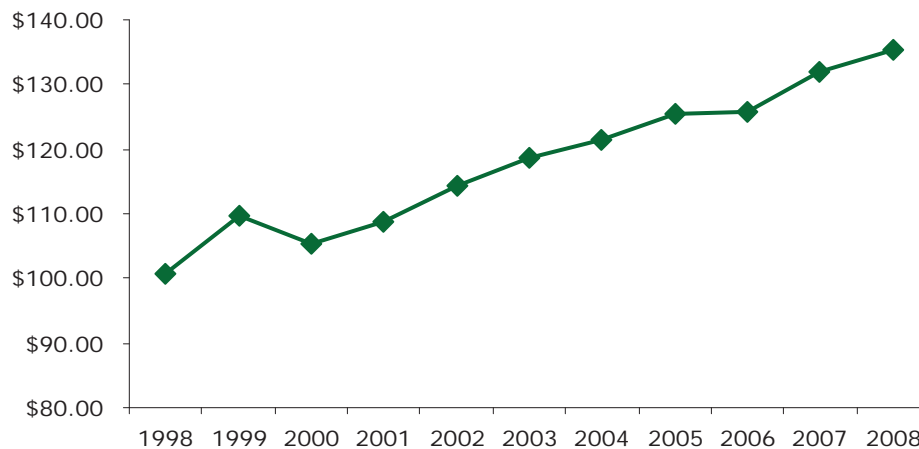
Mother's Age and Stage of Pregnancy		1998*	2001*	2004*	2007*	2008 **	\$ difference 2007-2008
13-15 yrs	Trimester 1	\$26.71	\$28.77	\$31.60	\$34.82	\$35.69	\$0.87
	Trimester 2	\$28.19	\$30.33	\$33.41	\$36.80	\$37.77	\$0.97
	Trimester 3	\$28.19	\$30.33	\$33.41	\$36.80	\$37.77	\$0.97
	Lactating	\$29.02	\$31.17	\$34.39	\$37.87	\$38.99	\$1.12
16-18 yrs	Trimester 1	\$26.62	\$28.76	\$31.80	\$34.83	\$35.53	\$0.70
	Trimester 2	\$28.59	\$30.80	\$34.10	\$37.45	\$38.32	\$0.87
	Trimester 3	\$28.59	\$30.80	\$34.10	\$37.45	\$38.32	\$0.87
	Lactating	\$29.32	\$31.58	\$35.03	\$38.45	\$39.44	\$0.99
19-24 yrs	Trimester 1	\$25.97	\$28.03	\$30.94	\$33.93	\$34.68	\$0.75
	Trimester 2	\$27.65	\$29.80	\$33.07	\$36.25	\$37.16	\$0.91
	Trimester 3	\$27.65	\$29.80	\$33.07	\$36.25	\$37.16	\$0.91
	Lactating	\$28.30	\$30.47	\$33.88	\$37.14	\$38.16	\$1.02
25-49 yrs	Trimester 1	\$24.88	\$26.91	\$29.64	\$32.54	\$33.12	\$0.58
	Trimester 2	\$26.38	\$28.51	\$31.43	\$34.55	\$35.27	\$0.72
	Trimester 3	\$26.38	\$28.51	\$31.43	\$34.55	\$35.27	\$0.72
	Lactating	\$26.92	\$29.07	\$32.11	\$35.28	\$36.09	\$0.81

* Based on 9 stores in Windsor-Essex County

** Based on 8 stores in Windsor-Essex County

Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, Internal Communication, 2008

Since the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit began collecting data on the cost of a Nutritious Food Basket, there has been a steady increase in the cost of healthy food. As shown in Figure 37, the cost to feed a family of four rose from \$100 in 1998 to over \$135 in 2008. A family of four now pays \$579 per month for a Nutritious Food Basket.

FIGURE 37**Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket for a Family of Four in Windsor-Essex County, 1998 to 2008**

Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, Internal Communication, 2008

A large, curved graphic element on the left side of the page, composed of several overlapping bands of color: dark green at the top, light green, dark blue, and dark grey/black at the bottom. The curve starts at the top left and sweeps downwards and to the right.

5.0

List of Figures and Tables

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2001 and 2006	3
Figure 2:	Cohorts within the Age Pyramid of the Canadian Population in 2006	5
Figure 3:	Population by Essex County Census Subdivision, 2006	6
Figure 4:	Population Density, Persons per km ² , for Ontario, Erie-St. Clair LHIN, Essex County, and the Essex County Census Subdivisions, 2006.....	7
Figure 5:	Population Growth for Ontario, Erie-St. Clair LHIN, Essex County, and the Essex County Census Subdivisions, 2001 to 2006	8
Figure 6:	Population Growth for the Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006.....	9
Figure 7:	Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Over for Canada, Ontario, and Essex County, 1996 to 2006.....	10
Figure 8:	Proportion of the Population Aged 65 Years and Over for the Census Metropolitan Areas in 2001 and 2006.....	11
Figure 9:	Percentage of the Population Aged 14 Years and Under for Canada, Ontario, and Essex County, 1996 to 2006.....	12
Figure 10:	Proportion of the Population Aged 14 Years and Under for the Census Metropolitan Areas in 2001 and 2006.....	13
Figure 11:	Proportion of Persons Aged 65 Years and Over and Children Aged 14 Years and Under in the Canadian Population, 1956 to 2006	14
Figure 12:	Percentage of the Population 14 Years and Under and 65 Years and Over for Essex County, 2008 to 2031.....	15
Figure 13:	Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2006 and 2031	16
Figure 14:	Essex County Population by Age and Sex, 2006 to 2031	17
Figure 15:	Percentage of the Population in Workforce-Related Age Groups for Essex County, 2008 to 2031.....	18
Figure 16:	Mobility Status of Windsor-Essex County Residents, 2001 to 2006.....	19
Figure 17:	Period of Immigration for Windsor-Essex County Immigrants.....	24
Figure 18:	Immigrant Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for the Census Subdivisions in Essex County, 2006	24
Figure 19:	Immigrant Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for Selected Census Agglomerations and Metropolitan Areas in Ontario, 2006.....	25
Figure 20:	Self-Reported Single Ethnic Origin of Windsor-Essex County Residents	26
Figure 21:	Visible Minorities in Windsor-Essex County.....	27
Figure 22:	Percentage of Residents who's Mother Tongue is neither English or French for the Census Subdivisions in Essex County, 2006.....	30
Figure 23:	Percentage of Residents who's Mother Tongue is neither English or French for Selected Census Agglomerations and Metropolitan Areas in Ontario, 2006	31
Figure 24:	Mother Tongue of Windsor-Essex County Residents (Other than English or French)	32
Figure 25:	Marital Status of the Windsor-Essex County Population Ages 15 and Over.....	34

Figure 26: Family Composition of the Windsor-Essex County Population 35

Figure 27: Size of Families with Children in Windsor-Essex County 35

Figure 28: Household Composition of Windsor-Essex County 37

Figure 29: Windsor-Essex County Dwellings, Period of Construction..... 39

Figure 30: Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Labour Forces by Occupation 47

Figure 31: Mode of Transportation to Work by Windsor-Essex County Residents 49

Figure 32: Hours of Unpaid Housework per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents..... 50

Figure 33: Hours of Unpaid Childcare per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents..... 51

Figure 34: Hours of Unpaid Seniors Care per Week by Windsor-Essex County Residents..... 51

Figure 35: Highest Education Attained for Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair,
and Ontario Populations 15 Years and Over 54

Figure 36: Incidence of Low Income in Windsor-Essex County 58

Figure 37: Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket for a Family of Four in
Windsor-Essex County, 1998 to 2008..... 64

List of Tables

Table 1:	Population of Windsor-Essex County, 2006	4
Table 2:	Citizenship of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents.....	22
Table 3:	Immigrant Population of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents	23
Table 4:	Visibility Minority Population of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario, 2006.....	28
Table 5:	Knowledge of Official Languages of Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents	29
Table 6:	Language Spoken Most Often at Home by Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Residents.....	33
Table 7:	Census Families in Windsor-Essex County	36
Table 8:	Household Living Arrangements of the Windsor-Essex County Population.....	38
Table 9:	Windsor-Essex County Housing Summary	39
Table 10:	Windsor Essex County Dwelling Type and Tenure	40
Table 11:	Value of Dwellings in Windsor-Essex County.....	41
Table 12:	City of Windsor Crime Rates per 100,000 residents, 1998 to 2007	42
Table 13:	City of Windsor Youth Crime Rates per 100,000 Youth, 2004 to 2007.....	43
Table 14:	Windsor-Essex County Labour Force Participation, 2006	46
Table 15:	Windsor-Essex County, Erie-St. Clair, and Ontario Resident’s Place of Work	48
Table 16:	School Attendance for the Windsor-Essex County Population Ages 15 to 24.....	55
Table 17:	Windsor-Essex County Residents, Individual Earnings, and Total Income	56
Table 18:	Windsor-Essex County Family and Household Income	56
Table 19:	Low Income in Windsor-Essex County	57
Table 20:	Distribution of Household Income in Metropolitan Windsor, 2000 and 2005	60
Table 21:	Windsor-Essex County Residents, Percentage of Income Spent on Housing	61
Table 22:	Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket in Windsor-Essex County.....	63
Table 23:	Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket for Pregnant and Lactating Women in Windsor-Essex County.....	64



6.0

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