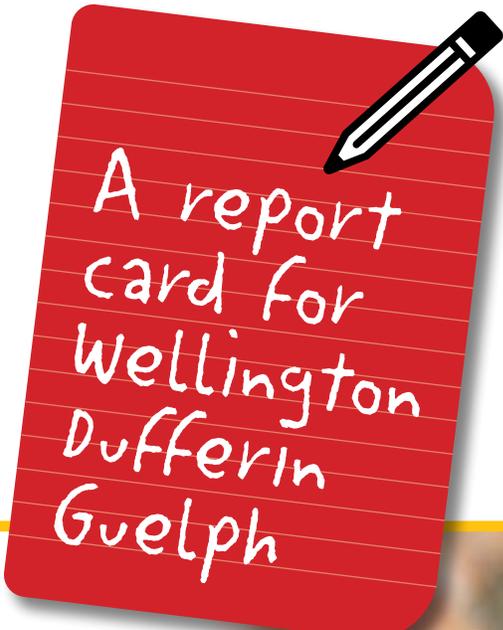


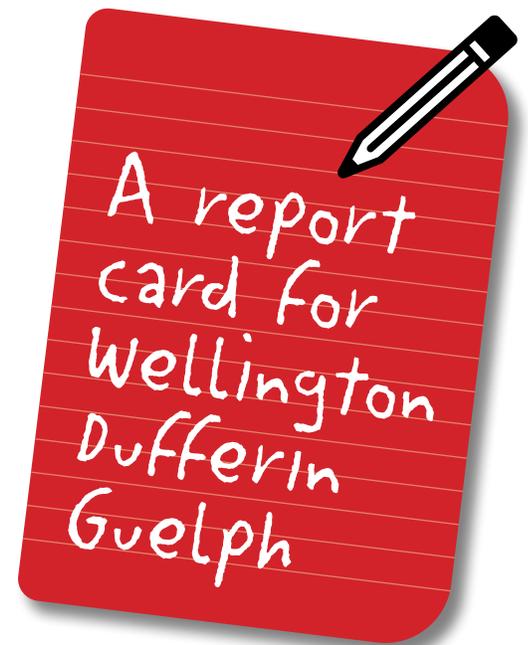
THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AGES BIRTH TO SIX



A report
card for
Wellington
Dufferin
Guelph



THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AGES BIRTH TO SIX



We have to remember that every human being in the world is responsible for the future of all children. Children are our hope, our future, and our conscience.

— Teresa González, Right to Play, Peru

Acknowledgements

This report is the product of the *Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Coalition for a Report Card on the Well-Being of Children*, first published in Nov. 2009.

Leadership for the Coalition and the development of *The Well-Being of Children Ages Birth to Six: a Report Card for Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph* ("Report Card") was provided by two Chairs: Jennifer MacLeod, Manager, Child and Family Health, Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health; and Lynn Bestari, Data Analysis Coordinator, Guelph Community Health Centre. Coalition membership included the active involvement of personnel from several community organizations and service agencies for children and their families. They include:

- Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health
- City of Guelph
- United Way Community Services of Guelph and Wellington
- Guelph Community Health Centre, Ontario Early Years Centre
- County of Dufferin Community Services
- County of Wellington Child Care Services
- Family and Children's Services of Guelph and Wellington County
- Upper Grand District School Board
- Family Transition Place
- Dufferin Child and Family Services
- Trellis Mental Health and Developmental Services
- Guelph-Wellington Women in Crisis

A special thank you to all of the Kindergarten Teachers in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph for their role in imparting their professional insight for the Early Development Instrument.

We would also like to thank all of the parents who took part in the Kindergarten Parent Survey, the Wellington Dufferin Guelph Public Health Parenting Survey and the Feeding Choices in our Community Survey without which we would have very little to report on.



Funding

Funding for the design and printing of this Report was provided by:

- The Ministry of Children and Youth
- County of Dufferin Community Services
- Dufferin Coalition for Kids
- Growing Great Kids
- Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health

Funding was also provided for the implementation and administration of the Kindergarten Parent Survey by the County of Wellington, the County of Dufferin, the United Way Community Services of Guelph and Wellington, the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health and the Guelph Community Health Centre.

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The Data Analysis Working Group (DAWG) is a sub-committee of the Report Card Coalition. The DAWG was responsible for preparing the data for the Report Card. Preparation included determining the most appropriate data sources for each indicator included in the Report Card, followed by gathering, analyzing and, in some cases, graphing and mapping the data. Leadership for the data acquisition and analysis was provided by Patrick Seliske, Epidemiologist, Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health.

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Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Children's Charter of Rights



All children deserve basic rights and freedoms. A fair share of society's resources must be devoted to ensuring this. While families are responsible for raising their children, all levels of government, in partnership with communities, have a duty to support families by putting the health and well-being of children first.

All children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph have a right to:

- ✓ a quality of life that meets their physical, intellectual, emotional, spiritual and social needs.
- ✓ have basic needs met including nutritious food, a healthy environment and a safe and comfortable place to live.
- ✓ access quality and affordable child care, early education programs and/or parenting support.
- ✓ safe places and time to play, and access to affordable recreational activities.
- ✓ quality education to enable them to reach their full potential.
- ✓ quality time with their families and/or other nurturing and positive role models throughout their childhood.
- ✓ protection from neglect, abuse and exposure to family violence.
- ✓ be accepted for who they are, and believe what they want without being discriminated against.



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1. Introduction

1. Introduction

The Importance of Early Childhood

The latest brain research supports what parents and caregivers have been wired to believe for centuries. The experiences and care received during early childhood have an impact on all aspects of our health and well-being throughout life. Thanks to advances in the medical sciences, researchers have the ability to observe actual changes in the brain, including the physical changes resulting from the touch and caring interactions that young children are involved in with their parents and caregivers.

We are now entering the stage where we can understand why changes that happen in the brain in the early years of life are so important for how well a child speaks, how she performs in school, her skills in math or music, her ability to form friends, or even to enjoy life and become a responsible and productive member of the community.¹

Why is early childhood getting so much attention now?

The responsibility that we all have for the health and well-being of young children is immense. In keeping with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child, all children have the right to be cared for, to be educated, and to be respected.

In Canadian society, our policies and service delivery practices remind us that parents and families hold the vast proportion of responsibility for their young children in their own hands. Service and education systems for children under the age of six are still in their early development stages.² Many parents still struggle to find the supports and services they want and need for their young children; for example, they choose child care from a system that has a licensed space for one in every eight children, and, once they find a space, they are required to pay fees for their children's early education and care experiences. This money, if invested, could otherwise have been used to pay the fees for several individuals to attend post secondary school. When families don't thrive, and are unsupported by our systems of social services and early education, we say that they have "fallen through the cracks," never that "we dropped them." In the first Early Years Study (1999), McCain and Mustard pleaded for action in Ontario:

"Investment by all sectors of society in the early years is as important as our investment in education ... Ontario has an opportunity to create a better future for our children and grandchildren — by building on the strong base that exists today and engaging all sectors of society in the establishing of a new "system" for early child development and parenting. ... This action is necessary, not only to keeping a reasonable standard of living, but also because it is the right thing to do for our young children."³

more info:
wdgreportcard.com

What is the Report Card on the Well-Being of Children?

The Well-Being of Children Ages Birth to Six: a Report Card for Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph is a comprehensive review of the many factors which have an impact on our children's well-being: their health, learning, development, and happiness. This Report Card focuses on children aged birth to six years and their families, who are living in Wellington County, the County of Dufferin, and the City of Guelph.

What is the purpose of the report card on the well-being of children?

The purpose of the Report Card is to raise the profile of children birth to six years old in our communities, by examining and reporting on the state of their health, development, and overall well-being.

How was the report card on the well-being of children developed?

The process to develop the Report Card began in 2005. That year, a Coalition was formed of members of organizations and agencies who work with children and their families. The Coalition's primary goals were to describe the population of young children and their families living in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph, and to examine the kinds of services and supports that are available for young children and their families.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child provides the foundation for the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Report Card. In 1989, world leaders came together to sign the legally binding Convention on the Rights of the Child which stated that "children have rights as human beings and also need special care and protection."⁴ The Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Children's Charter was developed from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Children's Charter was officially launched in June 2007. Since that time, the Children's Charter has been endorsed and adopted by many of the service agencies and organizations working with children and families in our communities.

What is the Children's Charter?

The Children's Charter of Rights is a document that outlines a vision to make Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph a better place for children and families. It includes a series of statements that outline what our communities need to do in order to ensure healthy development and bright futures for all of our children.

The charter is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was made unique to our community through the leadership of the Wellington Children's Service Council and the WDG Report Card Coalition. The charter was refined using a process of consensus among

service agencies and committees with a focus on children. The charter was launched on June 21, 2007.

The WDG Children’s Charter of Rights has been endorsed by 55 organizations in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph, including political councils, community organizations, and local businesses. Endorsement of the Children’s Charter signifies intent to act in accordance with the values and principles outlined in the charter.

The overwhelmingly positive response to our request for endorsements of the Children’s Charter of Rights makes a compelling statement about our collective intent to support, and advocate for, the rights of children. Organizations will continue to use the Children’s Charter to guide and direct their commitment to children.

The Report Card on Children’s Well-Being was guided by our Charter of Rights. Indicators were chosen to align with each of the rights and to examine whether the health and well-being of children in our community reflects a realization of their rights.

What are determinants of health?

“Determinants of health” are factors or conditions that determine the health of groups of people. They are the circumstances, behaviours, and the biological, genetic, and environmental factors that make people healthy or unhealthy. Biological and genetic determinants of health are the characteristics that are inherited from our parents which play a role in determining our lifespan. Behavioural determinants of health include habits and behaviours that affect our health status, such as levels of physical activity. Social and environmental determinants of health are a list of social, economic, and contextual circumstances which, research has shown, are the “best predictors” of individual and population health.⁵

What are the determinants of health used in this report card?

For this Report Card, we refer to a range of determinants of health which have particular impact on child and family health and well-being, with a strong emphasis on social and economic determinants of health. The Children’s Charter was used as a guide for the selection of determinants of health that are most relevant for this particular Report Card. Each of the following determinants of health can also be described as a category, under which there are many variables or indicators.

The Determinants of Health included in this Report Card:

- income and social status
- food security and housing
- healthy child development and “readiness to learn”
- physical environment
- personal health, practices and coping skills
- social exclusion

RELYING ON GOOD RESEARCH

“Healthy Child Development” is a Determinant of Health used in this Report Card. We are depending on, and making good use of the research processes and findings that went into establishing “healthy child development” as a determinant of health.

To illustrate the accumulation of information involved in establishing healthy child development as a determinant of health, consider this:

Obesity is just one indicator of healthy child development. Obesity was identified as a serious issue by the World Health Organization in 1988. Since that time, there have been numerous studies focusing on the many aspects of childhood obesity. For example, Canadian research on childhood obesity has included reviews of children’s eating habits, their TV viewing and videogame playing, their involvement in physical fitness programs, their ability to walk to school ... the list goes on. The findings from all of these studies have contributed to the scientific community being able to make the statement: “the lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating practices have been cited as the main causes of childhood obesity.”

— Source: *Unicef (2007).*

What’s Rights for Some 18@18:

A portrait of Canada’s first generation growing up under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Page 12.

- social support and services
- culture
- access to health care
- employment and working conditions

Why use a “determinants of health” framework?

There has been a great deal of research into the development of determinants of health frameworks. Each determinant of health has undergone methodological analysis and peer review in order to be considered a “predictor” of whether someone is going to be healthy or unhealthy.

An advantage of a determinants of health framework is that descriptions of children’s health, development, and well-being, and the conditions that have an impact on health and development, are consistent. This allows for relative comparisons of groups of people.

In the past several years, particularly among international children’s foundations and agencies, there has been more interest placed on understanding the lives of groups of people and the conditions in which they live. Several well known organizations, such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) publish international report cards describing the health and well-being of children and their families around the world — using a determinants of health framework.⁶ These reports help to raise the profile of children in all countries and are used to determine where progress is being made in supporting children’s health and well-being. They are also used to identify areas which are in great need for aid and supports around the world.

With these determinants of health frameworks in mind, a series of questions were developed by the Report Card Coalition’s working groups, which then formed the categories of the final report:

- What is the quality of life for children in our communities?
- How well are parents supported?
- How accessible is early childhood education and care?
- How healthy are our babies and young children in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin?
- How ready for school are our children?
- How safe and secure are our children?
- How well accepted are our children for who they are?

Report Card Data Sources

In order to provide a comprehensive picture of the health and well-being of young children in our communities, data for the Report Card were obtained from a spectrum of sources, ranging from broad population data to service specific, agency-based information and data. The Data Analysis Working Group (DAWG) established specific protocol for data collection from community agencies and organizations, which helped to ensure the validity, reliability, and confidentiality of the information cited in this Report Card. At no time were data requested or provided to the Report Card Coalition or the Data Analysis Working Group that had identifying information about families or individuals.

Wherever possible, data in this Report Card are reported based on geographic area, such as rural and urban areas, municipalities, and neighbourhoods. The goal was to illuminate the important differences in children's well-being, sometimes dependent upon where they are living.

Each time data are referenced in this Report Card, there is a specific corresponding source. The main sources of data for the Report Card are:

- Statistics Canada Census Data 2001 and 2006
- Province of Ontario Health Planning Data Base (PHPDB)
- Early Years Community Services Inventory (EYCSI), 2005
- Early Development Instrument (EDI), 2006
- Kindergarten Parent Survey (KPS), 2006
- Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health Parenting Survey, 2006
- Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS)
- Child Welfare Information System (CWIS)

The Data Analysis Working Group used the most recent, available data from the last Census taken in May of 2006. In some cases, data from the 2001 Census were used for comparisons and trend analyses in the Report Card. In addition to publicly available data from Statistics Canada, the Report Card also benefited from "semi-custom run" datasets that allowed us to explore more specific demographic characteristics of our unique communities.

Integrated Services for Children Information System Data Source

The Integrated Services for Children Information System (ISCIS) is the Healthy Baby Healthy Children (HBHC) data management system. ISCIS has been in place since July 1999 and is used across the province in each of the 36 public health units in Ontario. Health units are responsible for collecting and managing ISCIS data and routinely provide the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (MOHLTC) with information from this system.

Live birth data source

Information on live births is collected by the Office of the Registrar General (ORG) and is required by law. The information is collected using the birth registration form completed by parents and the Physician Notice of Birth or Stillbirth form (PNOB). Data using the parent registration form may be subject to some biases and other challenges; however, their usefulness for gaining a base understanding of rates of births for this Report Card outweigh the challenges.

Hospitalization separation data source

Hospital separation records are historically the most comprehensive and accessible source of morbidity information. “Morbidity” is the relative incidence of a particular disease. Other components, or measures, of morbidity include visits to emergency rooms and physicians. A “separation” generally refers to the death, discharge home, or transfer to another facility of a patient. “External cause of injury codes” are used to classify the events, circumstances and conditions that cause an injury, for example, motor vehicle traffic injury. Since a person may not be hospitalized, or may be hospitalized several times for the same disease or injury event, or may be released from more than one hospital (when transferred) for the same injury event, hospitalization data provide only a crude measure of the incidence of a cause. These data can also be influenced by factors that are unrelated to health status, such as availability and accessibility of care and administrative policies and procedures. This may have an impact on comparisons of statistics between geographic areas and over time. These data have been compiled by calendar year and residence of the patient. Ontario residents treated outside of the province are excluded from the datasets. Although less than 0.5% of all procedures performed for Ontario residents are out-of-province, areas bordering other provinces may be more affected.

Emergency room visit data source

Emergency Department (ER) visit data can provide a crude measure of the prevalence of a cause of injury and disease. A person may visit the ER several times for the same disease or injury event, or may visit more than one hospital for the same disease or injury event. The Ontario wide data have been compiled by the residence of the patient and data are analyzed by calendar year

Early Years Community Services Inventory

The data for the Early Years Community Services Inventory were collected in 2005. Agencies in Guelph and Wellington County serving families with young children birth to six years were sent a two part online survey. The purposes of the Community Services Inventory were:

- To identify and analyze the strengths, needs and challenges in delivering early years services in Guelph and Wellington County.
- To assess the range and accessibility of early years services
- To map the services by neighborhood and community and with respect to population and socio-demographic information — with particular emphasis on specific indicators related to potential risks for children’s developmental outcomes.
- To obtain the most current program information that agencies can use for information and referral for their parent and caregiver clients.

By December 2005, 69 “Agency Surveys” were completed and 216 “Program Surveys” were completed.

The EYCSI provided a snapshot of the services and programs available during the fall of 2005 and provided descriptions of their availability and accessibility overall. While there may be fluctuations and changes that have occurred since 2005, the EYCSI report provides a good representation of the kinds of services and supports currently available in this community and is still very relevant in the specific operations of many of the agencies and programs described. The data in this Report Card only refer to a small portion of the large amount of data that were collected in 2005. For more information on the EYCSI, and to see the full report, visit www.wdgreportcard.com.

The Early Development Instrument

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is a population-based tool used for measuring children’s readiness to learn at five years of age. The EDI is filled out by Senior Kindergarten teachers for each child in their class. In Guelph and Wellington County, all four school boards (Upper Grand District School Board, Wellington Catholic District School Board, Conseil scolaire de district catholique centre-sud, and Conseil scolaire public de district du centre-sud-ouest) participated in 2006, resulting in a total of 2078 valid EDIs for those communities. In the County of Dufferin, both of the English school boards (Upper Grand District School Board in 2006 and Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board in 2007) participated, resulting in a total of 595 valid EDIs for that community. A “valid” EDI is one where there are sufficient data on each of the five domains for each child assessed.

“Readiness for school,” as measured by the EDI, refers to the ability of a child to meet the task demands of school and, in particular, of grade one. The EDI gathers information on five domains of children’s development, which includes physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development and communication and general knowledge. EDI data on children who have identified special needs are included in a separate analysis. For more information on the development and use of the EDI across Ontario and Canada, visit <http://www.offordcentre.com/>.

Kindergarten Parent Survey

In the spring of 2006, a Kindergarten Parent Survey (KPS) was implemented in conjunction with the Early Development Instrument (EDI). Senior Kindergarten children in all of Guelph and Wellington County and the County of Dufferin (attending English public schools and English Catholic schools) took the survey home to their parents/caregivers to complete while teachers filled out the EDI on each student in their class. The purpose was to collect information from parents on their children's health, experiences with child care and other activities, family life, neighborhood life, and experiences with the school system. The year 2006 was the first time the KPS had been implemented in Guelph and Wellington.

The KPS findings will:

- present contextual information about the experiences of SK children in their early lives which will support the interpretation of the results of the EDI.
- help to promote healthy early child development in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin.
- provide valuable information for the Report Card on Children's Well-being in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph.

A total of 1033 KPS surveys were returned for analysis in Guelph and Wellington (a response rate of 49% — the KPS was distributed to all 2101 families of the English school boards, including families with children who have special needs). In Dufferin, 268 surveys were returned (a response rate of 58%). Although the Wellington and Guelph French school boards participated in the EDI, they did not participate in the KPS. Also, the Catholic Board in Dufferin participated in the EDI but not the KPS.

Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health parenting survey

During 2006 and 2007 Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health commissioned a study of parenting in their catchment area. The overall purpose was to measure awareness and use of public health programs and their effectiveness, but also to establish a baseline measure of parenting knowledge, attitudes and practices. A random sample of families was drawn from the Healthy Babies, Healthy Children ISCS database and a parenting survey was mailed out to families living in the County of Dufferin, Wellington County and Guelph. To ensure a good response rate, the "Dillman"⁷ survey method was used in which a pre-notice letter is sent out, followed by the survey with a children's book and postage paid return envelope included, and followed up with a reminder card two weeks later. In Dufferin and in Wellington, the response rate was 68%, while Guelph had a 62% response rate (valid responses only).

Endnotes

- 1 McCain, M.N. & Mustard, J.F. & Shanker, S. (2007). Early Years Study 2. Putting Science into Action. Toronto, ON: Council for Early Child Development. p. 26.
- 2 OECD (2006). Starting Strong II: Early Childhood Education and Care, Multilingual Summaries. Retrieved Fall, 2009: <http://www.oecd.org>.
- 3 McCain, M.N. & Mustard, J.F. (1999). Reversing the Real Brain Drain: Early Years Study, Final Report. Toronto, ON: Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.
- 4 United Nations International Children's Education Fund (2008). Retrieved February 8, 2008: www.unicef.org/crc/.
- 5 The social determinants of health: An overview of the implications for policy and the role of the health sector (A summary of research papers presented at York University, 2002: Social Determinants of Health Across the Life-Span). Retrieved February 11, 2008: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/phdd/pdf/overview_implications/01_overview_e.pdf
- 6 See: UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre: www.unicef-irc.org/ & the Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development: www.oecd.org.
- 7 Dillman, D.A. (2000). Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method (2nd Edition). New York, NY: John Wiley.



**2. A portrait of the children and families
in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**

2. A portrait of the children and families in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph

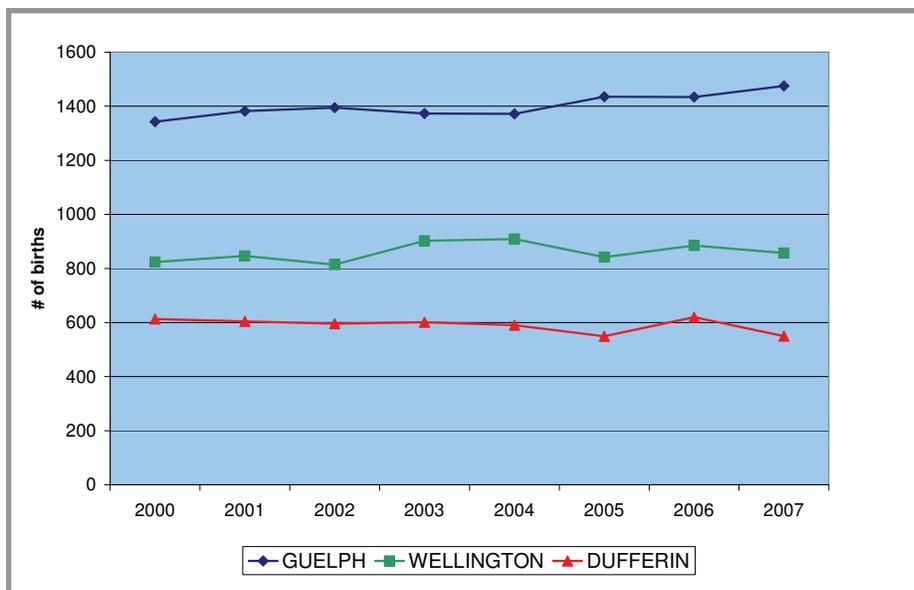
This section gives a brief demographic overview of the populations in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph according to the most recent Census taken in 2006.

- ▶ In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

City of Guelph^{1 2 3}

- ▶ Overall, the City of Guelph's population grew by 8.3% from 2001 to 2006 while Ontario's growth rate was 6.7%. This is a somewhat slower growth rate than from 1996 to 2001, when the City grew by 11%. Growth is mainly due to in-migration of families from other parts of the province and country, as well as immigration of families from outside of Canada.
- ▶ Since 2000, the number of live births has been relatively stable in Guelph. However, between 2005 and 2007, there was a slight increase, as Figure 1 illustrates.⁴
- ▶ There are 9,555 children aged birth to six years living in Guelph, in a total population of 114,940. This represents a 9% drop in the number of children in this age group in Guelph since the last Census in 2001.

Figure 1. **Number of Live Births in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph, 2000 to 2007**



Source: Live Births [1990-2007], Ontario Office of the Registrar General Annual Reports

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- ▶ In 2001, children birth to six years made up 9% of the population; in 2006, children in this age group comprised 8% of the City's overall population. (See Map 1.)
- ▶ Guelph has 1,290 people who identify themselves as Aboriginal (includes Métis) — this is 1.1% of the Guelph population. There are about 155 children aged birth to 6 years who are identified as Aboriginal in Guelph.⁵
- ▶ Twenty-one percent (21%) of Guelph's population is made up of people who have immigrated to Canada. This is a slight rise from 20% in 2001. In Ontario, 28% of the population are immigrants to Canada.
- ▶ Guelph has 1,630 people who report French as their mother tongue. This is 1.4% of the population.
- ▶ Ten percent (10%) of the Guelph population speaks languages other than English or French at home. The most prominent non-official languages spoken are Chinese and Italian.
- ▶ Twenty-four percent (24%) of Guelph's working population commutes to a town or city outside of Guelph.
- ▶ Sixteen percent (16%) of families are led by lone parents. This percentage is comparable to the rate in Ontario.

Wellington County^{1 2 3}

- ▶ Overall, Wellington County's population grew by 5.1% from 2001 to 2006 compared to 6.7% for Ontario. This is a somewhat slower growth rate than from 1996 to 2001, when the County grew by 7%. Growth is mainly due to in-migration from other parts of the province and country.
- ▶ The number of live births between 2000 and 2007 has remained fairly stable with slight fluctuations over the years as Figure 1 illustrates.⁴
- ▶ In a total population of 85,482, there are 7,040 children aged birth to six years living in Wellington County. This is a 9% drop in the number of children this age in Wellington County since the last Census in 2001.
- ▶ In 2001, children birth to six years made up 9.5% of the population; in 2006, children in this age group consisted of 8% of the County's overall population (see Map 1).
- ▶ Wellington County has 520 people who identify themselves as Aboriginal (includes Métis) — this is well below 1% of the County population. There are about 50 children aged birth to six years who are identified as Aboriginal in Wellington County.⁵
- ▶ Eleven percent (11%) of Wellington County's population is made up of people who have immigrated to Canada. This is the same percentage as in 2001. In Ontario, 28% of the population are immigrants to Canada.
- ▶ Wellington County has 705 people who report French as their mother tongue. This is just under 1% of the population.
- ▶ Six percent (6%) of the County population speaks languages other than English or French at home, German and Dutch being the most prominent.

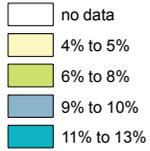
- ▶ Fifty-one percent (51%) of the County's working population commutes to a town or city outside of Wellington.
- ▶ Nine percent (9%) of families are led by lone parents. This percentage is much lower than the rate in Ontario, which is 16%.

County of Dufferin^{1 2 3}

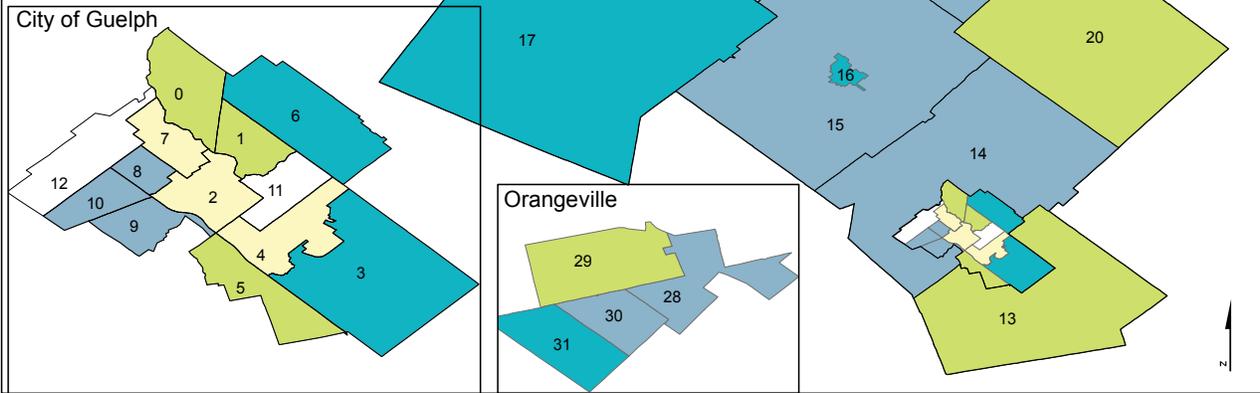
- ▶ Overall, Dufferin's population grew by 6.7% from 2001 to 2006. This is the same as Ontario's growth rate, but less than from 1996 to 2001, when Dufferin grew by 11.7%. However, the Town of Shelburne showed dramatic growth from 2001 to 2006, when it grew by 22%. Most of Dufferin's growth is due to in-migration from other parts of the province and country.
- ▶ The number of live births in Dufferin has been very stable between 2000 and 2007, with only a slight increase in 2006 as Figure 1 illustrates.
- ▶ There are 4,655 children aged birth to six years living in the County of Dufferin, in a total population of 54,436. This is a 10.3% decrease in the number of young children since the previous Census in 2001.
- ▶ In 2001, children birth to six years in the County was 10.2% of the overall population and now it is 8.6% (see Map 1).
- ▶ Dufferin has 525 people who identify themselves as Aboriginal (includes Métis) — this is 1% of the County's population. This total number of individuals includes about 49 children aged birth to six years.⁵
- ▶ Thirteen percent (13%) of Dufferin's population is made up of people who have immigrated to Canada. This has not changed dramatically since 2001 (12.2%). In all of Ontario, 28% are individuals who have immigrated to Canada.
- ▶ Dufferin has 595 people who report French as their mother tongue. This is about 1% of the population.
- ▶ Two percent (2%) of Dufferin's population speaks languages other than English or French at home, German and Portuguese being the most prominent non-official languages.
- ▶ Fifty-three percent (53%) of Dufferin's working population commutes to a town or city outside of the Dufferin community.
- ▶ About 14% of families in Dufferin are led by lone parents. This percentage is slightly lower than the rate in Ontario, which is 16%.

Map 1. Wellington Dufferin Guelph With Percentage of Birth to Six Population

Birth to Six Percentage of Pop



Percentages are of the total population in each neighbourhood/area.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; WDGPH, 2009

KEY TO MAP

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 0. Brant Waverley | 17. Mapleton |
| 1. Two Rivers St. George's Park | 18. Minto |
| 2. Downtown Sunny Acres Old University | 19. Wellington North |
| 3. Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods | 20. Erin |
| 4. Hanlon Creek | 21. East Garafraxa |
| 5. Kortright Hills | 22. East Luther Grand Valley |
| 6. Grange Hill East | 23. Amaranth |
| 7. Exhibition Park | 24. Mono |
| 8. Onward Willow | 25. Melancthon |
| 9. Parkwood Gardens | 26. Mulmur |
| 10. West Willow Woods | 27. Shelburne |
| 11. University | 28. Orangeville East |
| 12. Commercial | 29. Orangeville North |
| 13. Puslinch | 30. Orangeville South |
| 14. Guelph/Eramosa | 31. Orangeville West |
| 15. Centre Wellington | |
| 16. Fergus | |

Endnotes

- 1 Statistics Canada (2006). Census Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD). Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006002. Subscription Catalogue no. 97C0017.
- 2 Statistics Canada (2001). Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD). Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95F0300XCB2001001. & Statistics Canada (2006). Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD). Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-551-X2006006.
- 3 Statistics Canada (2006). Census 2006 Community Profiles. Retrieved Fall 2008: www.statcan.gc.ca.
- 4 Ontario Office of the Registrar General (2008). Annual Reports: Live Births 1990-2007.
- 5 Statistics Canada (2006). Aboriginal Population Profile. Statistics Canada 2006 Analysis series. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-558-XIE2006001. (Please note, this statistic comes from the 0-4 years' population plus 40% of 6-9 years' population).



3. What is the quality of life for our children in our communities?

3. What is the quality of life for our children in our communities?

Meeting basic needs for our children, like sufficient and healthy food, and stable affordable housing, is a vital part of raising them to be healthy and thriving. Families who are unable to provide these needs in any consistent way face greater challenges in being engaged in their children's lives both inside and outside the home due to the heightened stress of meeting these basic needs. Recent economic times have put further stress on some families who may have lost jobs or have had their hours reduced.

Government financial assistance

Since the beginning of 2007 there has been a steady increase in the number of people accessing both Employment Insurance (EI) and Ontario Works social assistance, particularly after October of 2008. Since February Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph have experienced a huge increase in the number of EI claimants. Figures 2 and 3 (next page) illustrate this.

Statistics Canada also provides numbers on EI claimants. They report that between March 2008 and March 2009, there was a 154% increase in the number of claimants in the City of Guelph. The numbers increased from 1490 to 3790 in one year.¹ It is not known how many families with young children are included in the numbers of Employment Insurance claimants as they do not record this data.

Given the recent economic decline and the rising numbers of people receiving employment insurance benefits and social assistance as well as visiting local food banks, local service agencies must be alert to the effects of these economic times on families.

Economic security

Low income security is influenced by families' lower income rates, lower parent education levels, use of social assistance, and levels of unemployment. The relationship between families' low income security and children's development shows up in the data. In the neighbourhoods where there are rates of lower economic security for families, there are also

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WHAT IS POVERTY?

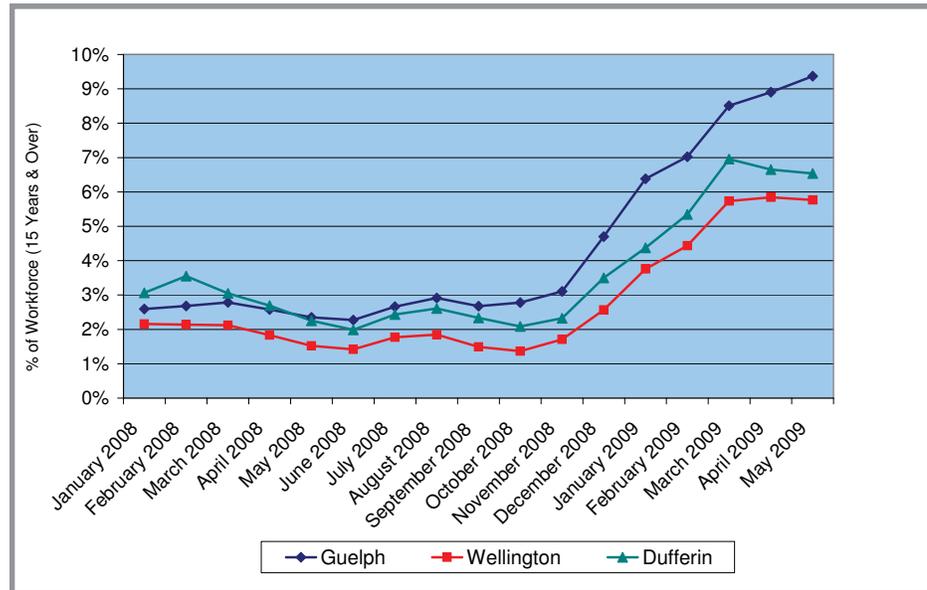
Defining poverty is far from straight forward. This report presents information on poverty using both the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) and Low Income Measure (LIM).

LICO is a statistical calculation that is based on where a family lives, family size and income. It is connected to how much of its income an average family would spend on the essentials of food, shelter and clothing.

LIM was developed on the premise that family needs increase with the size of the family and changes with the presence of teenagers and older adults. A family is considered to have low income when their income is below the median (50% of the population) income for their family type and size. The LIM was only available for the City of Guelph.

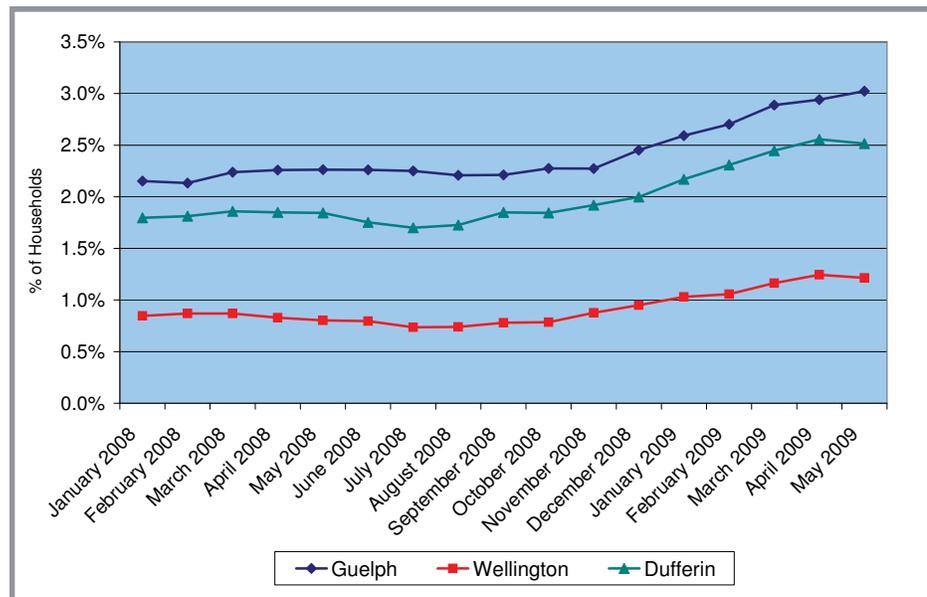
— Source: Statistics Canada (2007). *Low Income Cut-offs for 2007 and Low Income Measures for 2006*. Catalogue no. 75F0002M and Campaign 2000 (2008). *2007 Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Canada*. www.campaign2000.ca

Figure 2. **Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Employment Insurance Claimants: Jan 2008 to May 2009**



Source: Elliott, Mike (May 27, 2009) Service Canada, Labour Market Information Analyst Citizen and Community Services Branch (CCSB)

Figure 3. **Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Ontario Works Claimants: Jan 2008 to May 2009**



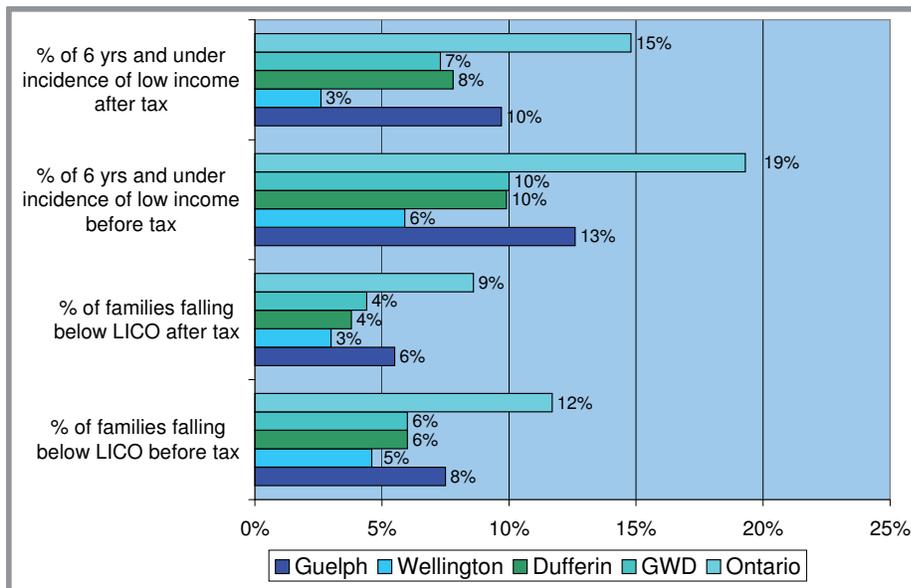
Source: County of Wellington Social Services and County of Dufferin Community Services, June, 2009.

higher percentages of children who are considered vulnerable to poorer developmental health outcomes. This is consistent with large population studies which show that higher rates of low economic security among populations of families are related to higher incidence of psychosocial difficulties and lower cognitive outcomes among populations of young children up to grade 3.²

► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

- In the City of Guelph, 8% of families fall below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) before tax. After tax, the rate falls to 6%. Ontario's rates are 12% and 9%, respectively.³
- In the City of Guelph, the child poverty rate (LIM, before tax for 0-17 years) in 2001 was 15.2%. That rate went down slightly to 15.1% in 2006.
- For children under six, the before tax poverty rate in 2006 was 13%, while in Ontario it was 19%. This means that there are about 1,242 children aged birth to six years living in poverty in Guelph.
- In Wellington County, 5% of families fall below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) before tax. After tax, the rate is 3%. Ontario's rates are 12% and 9% respectively.
- In Wellington County, the overall poverty rate (before tax for all persons) in 2005 was 8.7%. That rate goes down slightly to 6.4% after tax.
- For children under six, the before tax poverty rate in 2006 was 5.9% while in Ontario it was 19%. There are 415 children aged birth to 6 years living in poverty in Wellington County.

Figure 4. **Percentage Children Under 6 and Families Living Below the Low Income Cut-off in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph (Before and After Tax)**



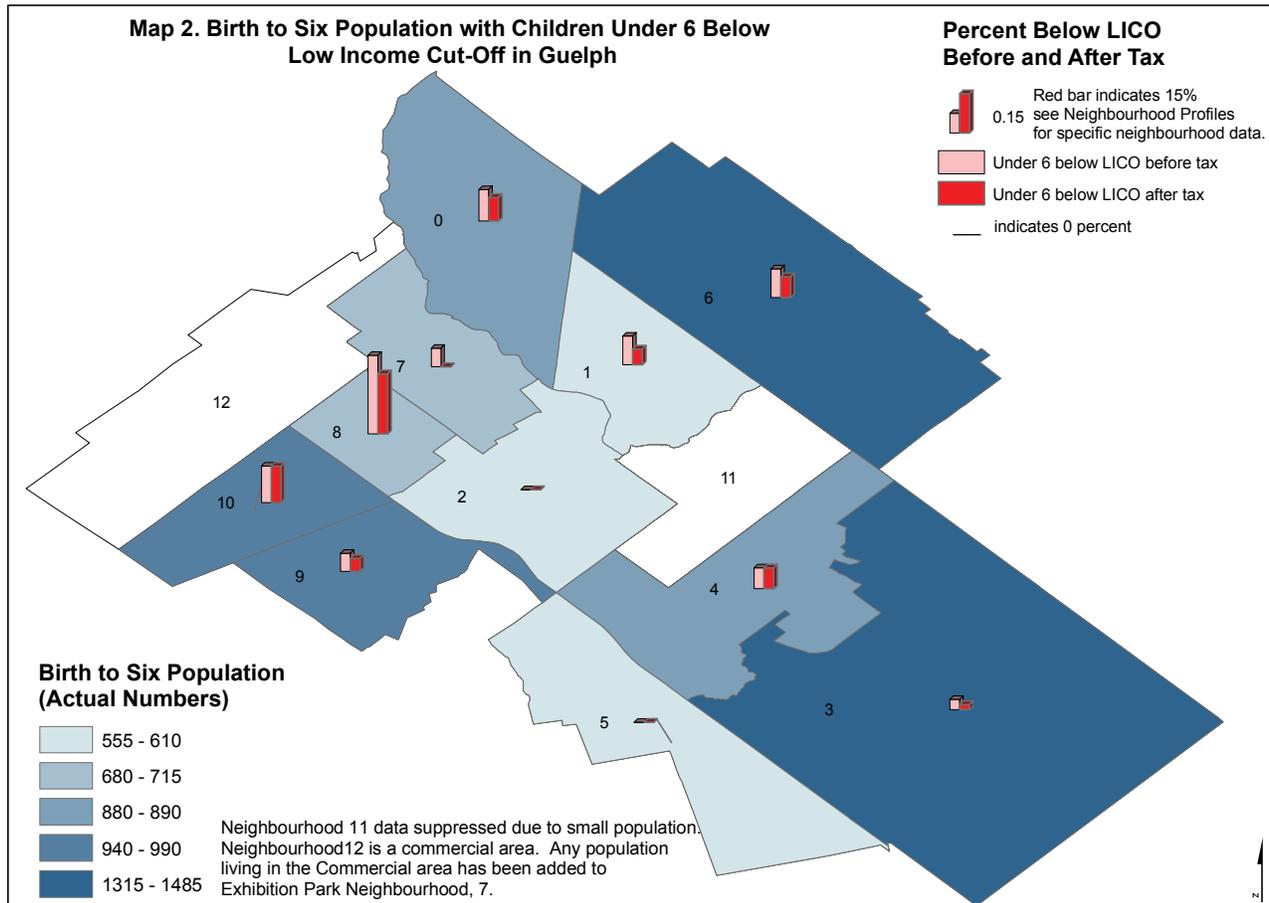
Source: 2006 Census Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002

KEY TO MAP 2

- 0. Brant Waverley
- 1. Two Rivers St. Georges Park
- 2. Downtown Sunny Acres Old University
- 3. Pine Ridge Clairfields West Minster Woods
- 4. Hanlon Creek Hales Barton
- 5. Kortright Hills
- 6. Grange Hill East
- 7. Exhibition Park
- 8. Onward Willow
- 9. Parkwood Gardens
- 10. West Willow Woods
- 11. University
- 12. Commercial Area

- ▶ In the County of Dufferin, 6% of families are below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO) before tax. After tax, the rate decreases to 4%. Ontario's rates are 12% and 9%, respectively.
- ▶ In Dufferin, the overall poverty rate (before tax for all persons) in 2006 was 10%. That rate declines slightly to 8% after tax.
- ▶ For children under six, the before tax poverty rate for Dufferin was 10% in 2006, while in Ontario it was 19%. This indicates that there are 466 children aged birth to six years living in poverty in Dufferin. Figure 4 (previous page) illustrates this information.

Map 2 below displays the populations of children in each of the neighbourhoods in the City of Guelph, and also the level of poverty among young children in each of the neighbourhoods. There is a larger population of young children living in the east and south areas of Guelph. In general, though, in those areas, there is a lower incidence of poverty among the families living there.

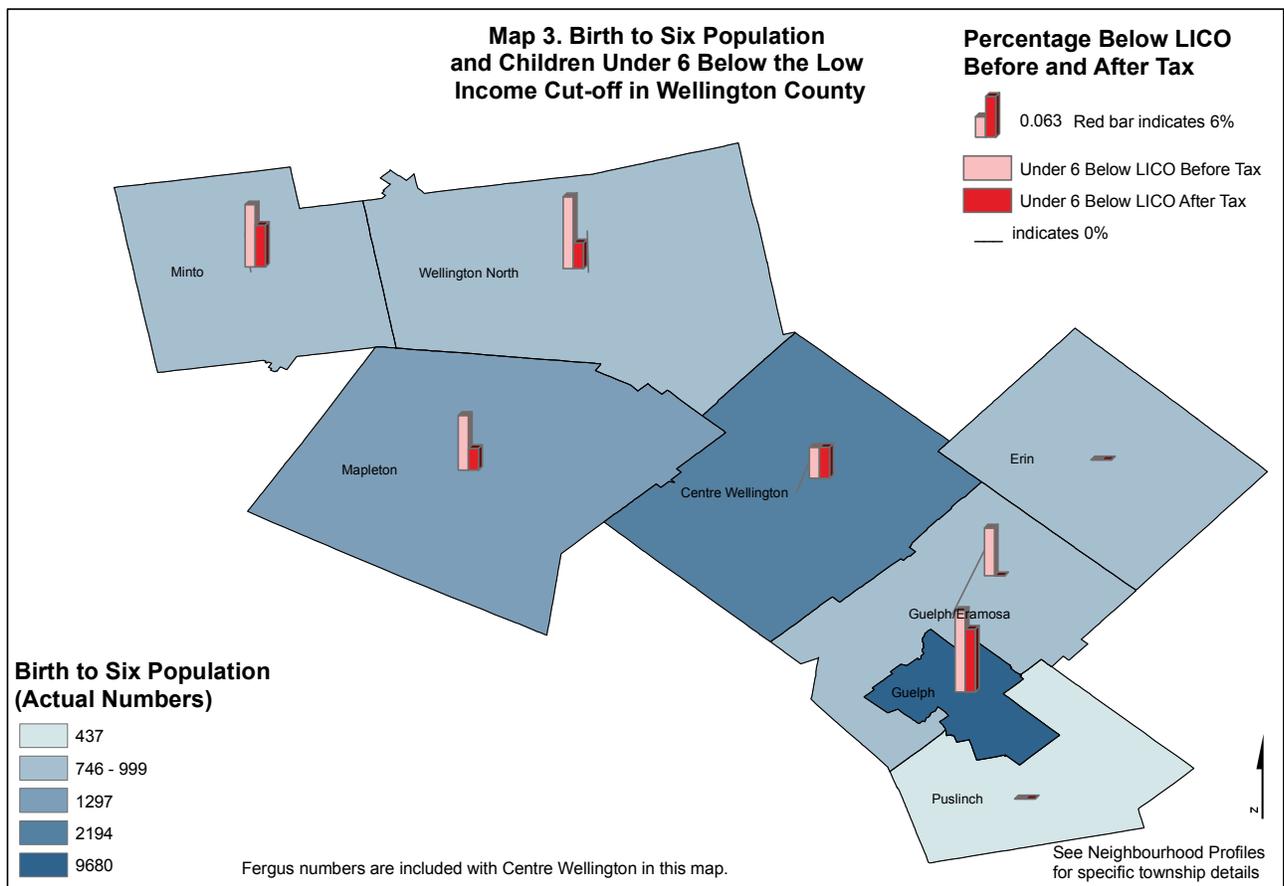


Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, Catalogue # 97C0002; WDGPH, 2001

Note: See Profile section for percentages of birth to six population by neighbourhood/area.

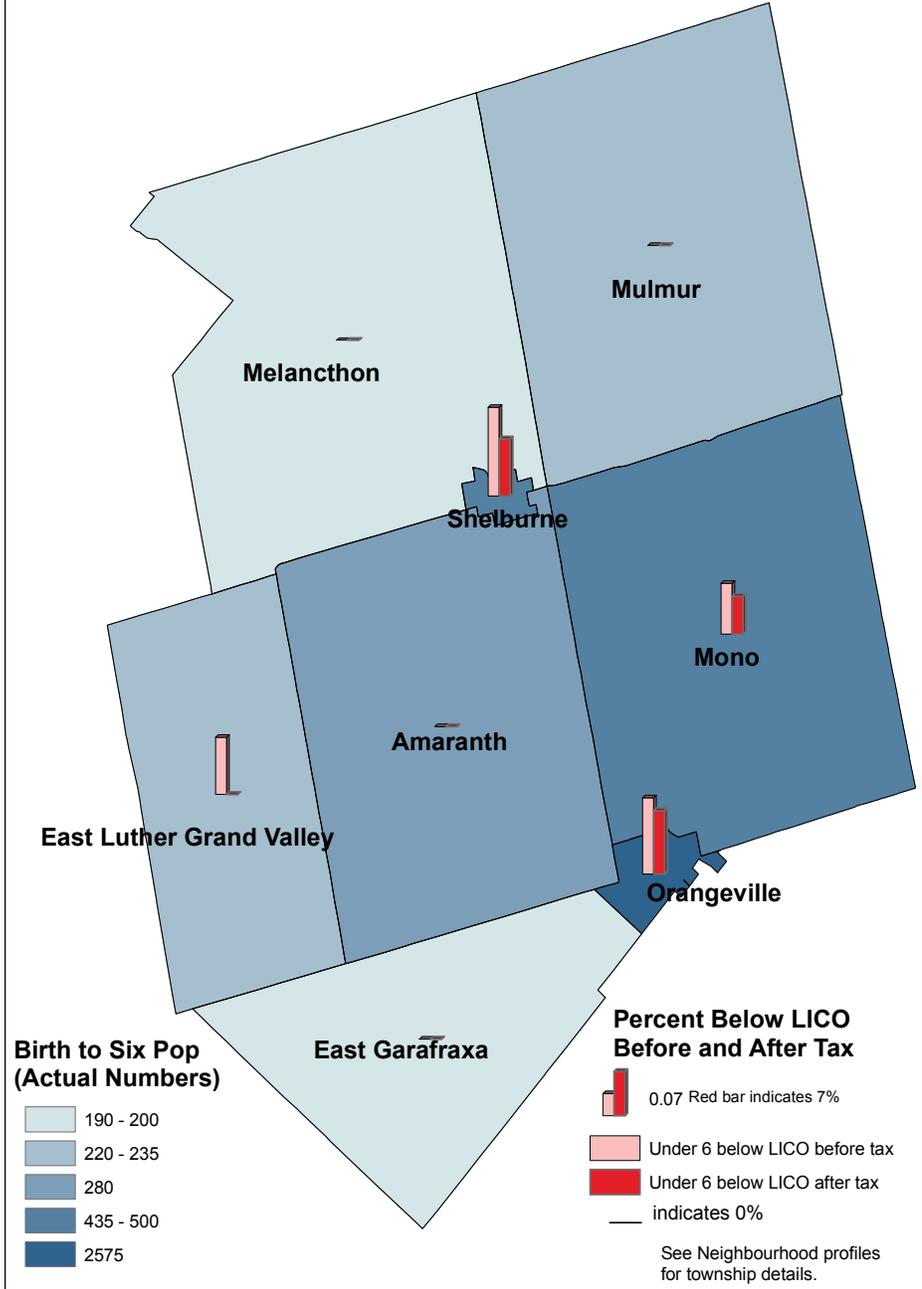
Map 3 below shows the populations of children in each of the townships in Wellington County, and also the degree of poverty among young children in each of the townships. The population of young children living in Centre Wellington including Fergus is larger. However, there is a lower incidence of poverty among the families living there. The area with the highest percentage of the population of children experiencing low economic security is Minto and North Wellington.

In the County of Dufferin, the population of children birth to six is more concentrated in Orangeville, Shelburne and Mono. Orangeville and Shelburne have the highest incidence of young children experiencing low economic security (see Map 4, next page).



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, Catalogue # 94-581-XCB2006002: WDGPH, 2009.

Map 4. Birth to Six Population with Percentage Young Children Below Low Income Cut-off in Dufferin County



Source: County of Dufferin; 2006 Dufferin EDI Results; Statistics Canada, Census 2006,

Food security

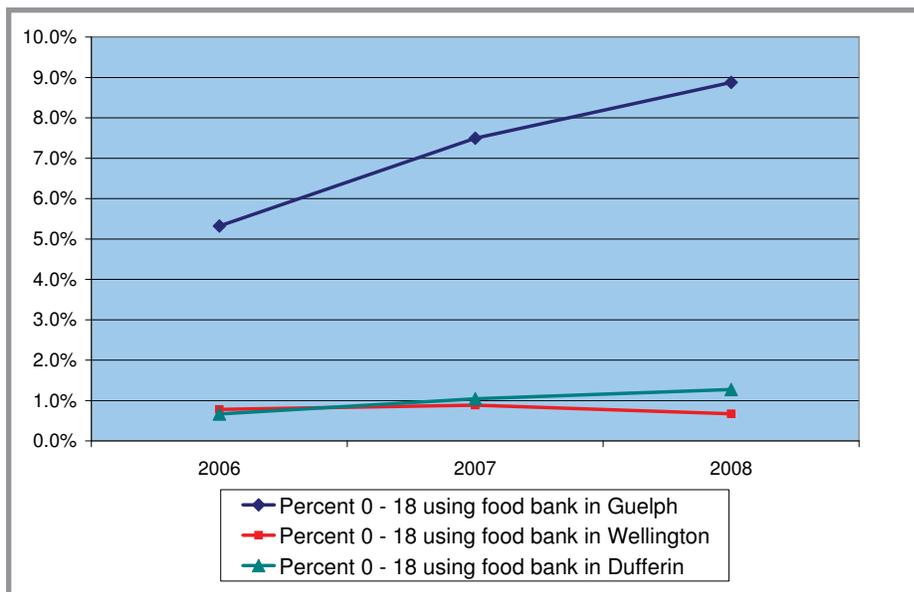
Food banks and community pantries are set up to provide food to individuals and families experiencing temporary or longer term food insecurity. There are many factors affecting individuals' and families' ability to obtain sufficient and nutritious food, but mainly low income is the cause of food insecurity. There is more than one workable description for food security and the essential premises are the same. However, the Ontario Association of Food Banks states that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life⁴. Health Canada has defined food insecurity as "the limited, inadequate, or insecure access of individuals and households to sufficient, safe, nutritious, personally acceptable food, both in quality and quantity to meet their daily requirements for a healthy and productive life."⁵

Approximately 4% of expectant mothers who attended a pre-birth clinic in GWD reported not having enough money to buy food.⁶

Research completed in 2007 by the United Way of Guelph and Wellington found that 29% of food bank users were children between the ages of 0 to 14 years.⁷ The Ontario-wide statistic on child users of food banks is 40% of all food bank users.⁸

Between 2007 and 2008 there was a 13% increase in food bank use across Ontario. Mid-sized cities across the province experienced the greatest increases.

Figure 5. **Food Bank Usage in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph for 0 to 18 Year Olds from 2006 to 2008**



Source: Ontario Association of Food Banks, May 2009.

Note: The data reflects the number of people using a food bank over a one month period (September) in each year reported.

The Guelph Food Bank has seen a 35% rise in use between 2005 and 2008.⁹ The most recent data available for this report card show that the biggest increase though came between 2007 and 2008. This growth is attributed to the recent economic decline and to rising food and fuel costs.

Fifty percent of the Ontarians accessing food banks every month are on social assistance which means they are likely to be longer term users of food banks.

The cost of a nutritious food basket has risen 11.4% between 2003 and 2008.¹⁰ In Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph in 2003, a nutritious food basket cost \$125.65 and in 2008 it cost \$137.54.¹¹ The Ontario Association of Food Banks reports that, "The price of key food items including pasta (48.1 per cent), bread (16 per cent), baby food (11.5 per cent), milk (8 per cent) and chicken (7.8 per cent) have all increased at greater than twice the rate of inflation in the past twelve months."¹²

There are reports in the City of Guelph that there has been a steady increase in the numbers of people using the food bank, including children. Such reports raise concerns about families' access to food, especially when one considers that this does not include data or user rates from other local food pantries, soup kitchens, or the CSA Food Bank at the University of Guelph. The CSA Food Bank alone served approximately 550 individuals during 2007, including 24 children.¹³ There are also food vouchers available to families through social service agencies that are not included in these data, and which would provide a more clear picture of the needs of families for better food security.

The impact of food insecurity on children is noted in child development research. Children who experience food insecurity can display behavioural issues and learning problems and if sustained over a long period can have lower IQ scores. There is also evidence that suggests that children from lower income households and who experience food insecurity are less healthy and have less understanding of the importance of nutrition for good health.

In Wellington, the percentage of children birth to 18 years using food banks has gone down slightly, while in Dufferin, there has been a distinct increase. It is notable, however, that both Wellington and Dufferin have dramatically fewer children dependent on food banks than has Guelph.

Breakfast and snack programs for children in elementary schools are quite common in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph. For instance, approximately 57% of public schools in Guelph offer breakfast and/or snack programs in their schools. Fifty-percent of schools in Wellington offer these programs and 46% offer them in Dufferin. Many schools also make extra food available for those children who regularly either have no lunch or not enough in their lunch.

Children experiencing food insecurity can display changes in their behaviour. Inattention and irritability are more typical behavioural changes. Teachers may observe behavioural changes in the child care and/or school setting related to increasing economic stresses on families.

Housing

Stable affordable housing is widely considered to be essential to being able to secure employment and for providing a supportive home for raising healthy children. Stable housing also allows families easier access to essential services such as child care, education and health care.

Table 1 gives a snapshot of some of the key housing indicators for Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin. Where numbers listed below refer to the homeless population, they are based on estimates, and are combined for the areas of Guelph and Wellington County.

Subsidized housing can change from month to month, so the data below refer to August 2008. Wait times for subsidized housing in our areas can range anywhere from 2-9 years depending on the size of the unit, the number of bedrooms and where it is located. Wellington County and the County of Dufferin have substantially fewer units of housing available than Guelph. However, the federal and provincial governments and the County of Wellington announced on April 24, 2009 that they are investing \$3.8 million in Fergus to build 55 new social housing units for individuals, seniors and families.¹⁴ In May of 2009, the provincial government as part of their Breaking the Cycle, Poverty Reduction Strategy, announced an additional \$1.2 million for repairs and renovations of social housing projects

Table 1. Housing Indicators	Guelph	Wellington	Dufferin
Estimated total homeless population (2007)	1282		250 (2004)
# of subsidized units for families (as of August 2008)	1099	273	262
Approximate Average wait time for subsidized housing (2007)	6 years	3.5 years	4 years (2008)
# of Individuals waiting for subsidized housing (2006)	869		468 (2008)
Total number of designated affordable housing units	2754		278
Supportive Housing Units			
Emergency Shelter - Women and Children	35*	9	24

Sources:

1. Human Resources and Social Development Canada. (July 24, 2008). Community Plan 2007-2009. Homelessness Partnering Strategy. Data Tools. Community: Guelph/Wellington County. Revised July 24, 2008
 2. United Way Community Services of Guelph and Wellington. Obtained May 16, 2008
 3. Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative Survey, County of Dufferin, May 2004
- * shelter beds serve both Guelph and Wellington

in Guelph and Wellington and \$1.3 million in Dufferin. This investment includes upgrades such as roof repairs, new energy efficient appliances and other repairs to 2754 units across 22 locations in Guelph and Wellington and to 348 units across 9 locations in Dufferin.¹⁵ These federal and provincial investments may help to address the needs that many families have for safe, secure and affordable housing in our communities.

The cost of rental housing has gone up over the years. Although data were not available for Wellington County, Table 2 provides data for the areas of Guelph and Guelph/Eramosa Township (Guelph CMA), and the County of Dufferin.

A number of agencies provide both housing and support to secure housing in Guelph and Wellington. Most of these agencies are headquartered in the City of Guelph, although some do serve both the County and the City. In Dufferin there are also a number of agencies that provide emergency/ transitional or long term housing and support, as well as homelessness prevention services.

Table 2. Cost of Rental Housing in Guelph Wellington Dufferin 2008 and Change Since 2001					
Area	Timing	Bachelor	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom
Guelph CMA	2008	\$616	\$766	\$869	\$1,021
	% change 2001 - 2008	17%	15%	14%	12%
Dufferin	2008	\$675	\$787	\$908	\$1,024
	% change 2001 - 2008	n.d.	10%	9%	n/a

Source: CMHC Rental Report Summary (2001-2008) Obtained from County of Wellington Housing Services May 28, 2009 and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Rental Market Survey, various years. September 30, 2009.

n.d.: data is not available due to data suppression in 2001.

Endnotes

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- 7 In this section, there are also references to *before tax and after tax* family income levels. When national organizations such as Campaign 2000 prepare materials describing poverty across Canada, they often use before tax measures due to the differences in taxation across the country (Campaign 2000, 2008). Family income levels are often different before and after tax, once government transfers and benefits are taken into account. LIMs were developed in 1989 when international organizations identified challenges with LICOs for describing poverty across the world. In 1991 Statistics Canada began reporting LIMs due to their convenience in making international comparisons on rates of low income and poverty. Statistics Canada and other organizations that report on poverty locally, provincially, nationally and internationally are extremely cautious in how “poverty” is defined given its subjective and arbitrary nature (StatsCan 2007, p. 6.). The Report Card Coalition is committed to using the highest quality available data, which is why the LICOs and LIMs are used to describe poverty in our materials. From Statistics Canada (2007). Low Income Cut-offs for 2007 and Low Income Measures for 2006. Catalogue no. 75F0002M and Campaign 2000 (2008). 2007 Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Canada. www.campaign2000.ca
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4. How well are parents supported?

4. How well are parents supported?

Healthy outcomes for children are directly affected by a family's capacity to provide love, support, physical care, consistent supervision, boundaries for behaviour, and positive respectful relationships between each other. Some families find this difficult at the best of times and need support from the community in a variety of forms. Some parents feel quite confident in their knowledge of child development, while others do not. At the same time, the knowledge and beliefs that parents have about child development have been shown to directly affect how they interact with their child.¹ Furthermore, there is a perception among some child development researchers that parents, in general, do not have the knowledge and support they need to be competent and effective parents.²

Breastfeeding

One of the most important choices parents make is whether or not to breastfeed. Breastfeeding is acknowledged as the best choice for the health of infants. The benefits of breast milk include being uniquely made by each mother for her own infant, having all of the essential nutritional requirements, is easy to digest, and contains anti-bodies and other immune boosting benefits to protect against diseases and infections. Breastfeeding also helps in securing the bond between mother and baby.

The World Health Organization and the Canadian Paediatric Society recommend exclusive breastfeeding for six months and continued breastfeeding for two years or more. In Ontario, approximately 50% of women breastfed their most recent baby for six months or more, according to the latest Community Health Survey data, which was collected over a span of five years.³

Locally, our intention and initiation rates are very high.

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► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

► In 2008, 90% of pregnant women attending Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health (WDGPH) Prebirth Clinics said they intended to breastfeed.

The Feeding Choices in Our Community Survey (2009) followed breastfeeding mothers for up to one year.

► Survey respondents reported that 89% of infants received breast milk in the first two weeks following birth, although only 49% received only breast milk.

► At two months, only 67% were still receiving breast milk, and the exclusivity rate had fallen to 38%.

► At six months, 49% were receiving breast milk, although only 8% were exclusively breastfed.

► By one year, only 14% of infants were still receiving any breast milk. One of the main reasons mothers cited for stopping was that they did not believe they had enough breast milk.

► Most mothers (78%) reported that they received the help they needed in hospital. However, although it is highly recommended, only 45% of women reported breastfeeding in the first hour after birth, and 43% of the women indicated their infants had been supplemented prior to leaving hospital.

Breastfeeding support in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph is provided in prenatal classes and prebirth clinics, during hospitalizations and at home births, by primary health care providers, and in breastfeeding clinics. Community support is offered by La Leche, We Breastfeed volunteers, and parent groups run by Ontario Early Years Centres. Family and friends were also cited as important sources of support by breastfeeding mothers.

Parents' knowledge about child development and their confidence

In 2006, the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health commissioned a study to examine parenting knowledge, attitudes, practices, and awareness and use of services and information among parents in Wellington County, the County of Dufferin and the City of Guelph. Surveys were mailed to a random sample of parents in these three areas. Return rates for all three areas were all above 60%.

One section of this survey included a knowledge quiz based on Invest in Kids knowledge quiz.⁴ Respondents were given 12 questions about child development and they were to answer "agree," "disagree" or "unsure". Figure 6 shows the percentage of responses.

► Ninety-eight percent (98%) of parent respondents in Guelph felt confident (strongly agree, agree) in their knowledge of child development; however, 22% of them scored less than 60% on the knowledge quiz.

► In Wellington, 91% of parent respondents felt confident and 23% scored less than 60% on the knowledge quiz.

- ▶ Ninety-two percent (92%) of parent respondents in Dufferin felt confident, but 17% scored less than 60% on the knowledge quiz.⁵

The Invest in Kids Canada-wide survey of parents back in 1998-99 found that correct responses to the same set of questions only averaged 36%.⁶ According to the survey here, parents in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph were found to be more knowledgeable about child development.

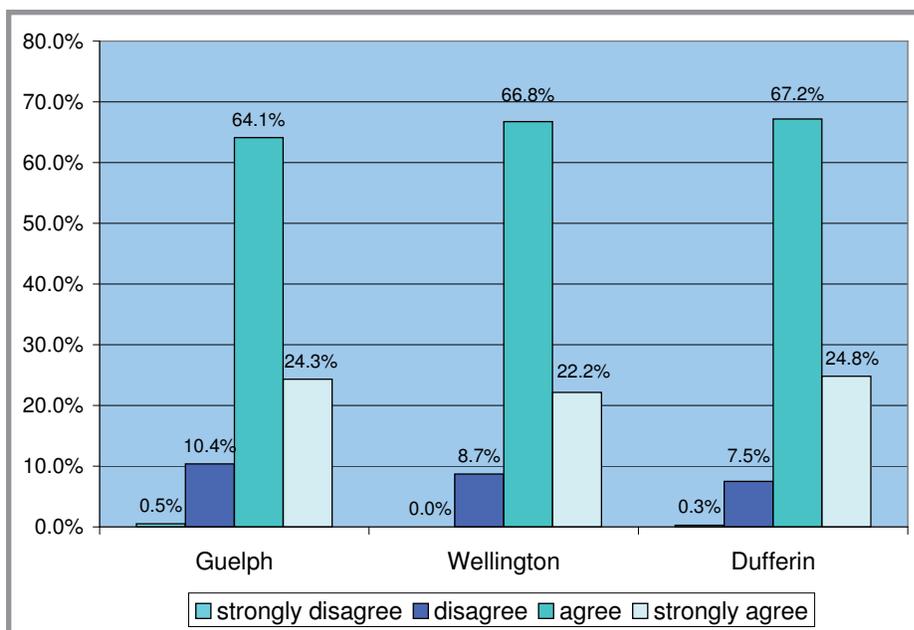
Figure 7 shows the proportion of responses when parents were asked if they needed more support in their parenting role.

- ▶ Thirty-one percent (31%) in Guelph, 30% in Wellington and 34% in Dufferin felt they could use more support.

Parental supports

Research has shown that parenting support programs increase the chances that children will succeed in school and later on as adults. Parents who obtain support may be better able to cope with the many situations that child rearing can entail. All parents, regardless of their level of education, need support, whether it comes from family and friends and/or a formal service designed to support parents. The variety of formal parental supports available in most communities is broad. Some parental supports involve networking and provide access to social support from and with other parents. This kind of support is intended to reduce isolation. Other types of parent supports may involve direct instruction on how to deal with particular

Figure 6. **Percentage of Parent Respondents Who Feel Confident in their Knowledge of Key Milestones in Child Development**



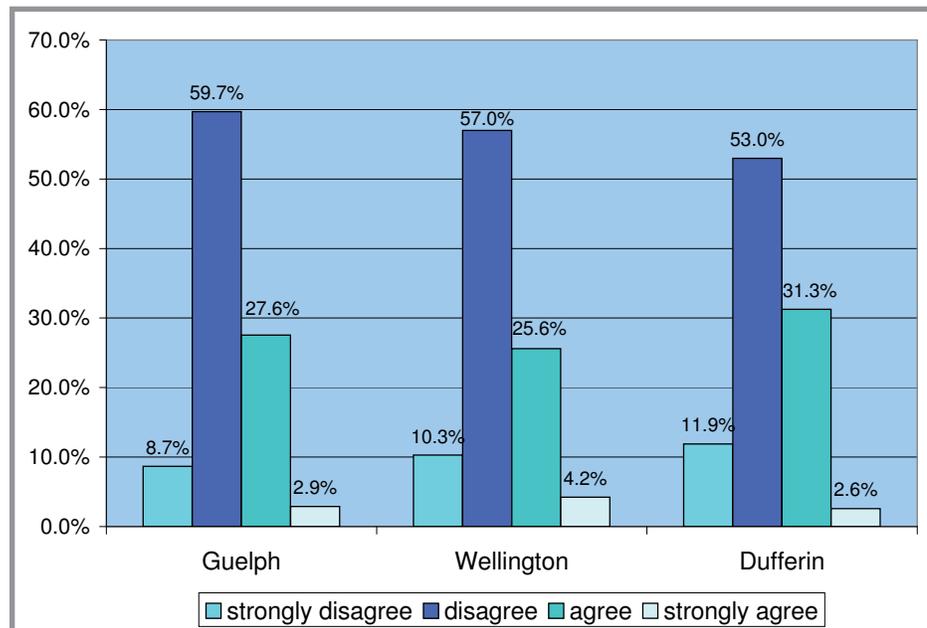
Source: Fraser, Darla. (2007) *Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study, City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006, 07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON*

issues, like sleep, toileting, discipline, and nutrition. Still others may involve more intensive therapeutic kinds of services for families with more complex issues.

The Early Years Community Services Inventory (EYCSI) completed in 2005 asked agencies in Guelph and Wellington about the types of programs and services they offer to parents and children. They were asked to choose among 19 categories, the “main” focus of the program or service. Both in Wellington and Guelph, the EYCSI found that preschool learning and education services are the most commonly offered type of program. This would include programs that offer early literacy, academics, and social skills development to young children. Early learning opportunities (ie. drop-in parent- child groups, playgroups, nursery schools) are also a commonly offered type of program among agencies in Wellington and Guelph. In 2005 there were fewer parental support types of programs (ie. parenting classes, networking supports, and individual consultation services). For details of the numbers and types of programs and services offered and maps of where services are located, visit www.wdgreportcard.com.

In the Public Health Parenting Survey, parents were asked about whether they thought there were enough community resources in their neighbourhood. Overall, most parents in all three geographic areas felt their neighbourhood had enough parks and libraries. There were differing opinions

Figure 7. **Percentage of Parents Who Feel They Need More Parental Support in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



Source: Fraser, Darla (2007) *Information, Parenting and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study, City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, WDGPH, Orangeville, ON.*

on whether there were enough transportation supports. Wellington and Dufferin respondents who live in a more rural setting were less likely to feel that there were enough transportation supports in their neighbourhoods. Most Guelph respondents felt that there were enough transportation supports. On the other hand, more Guelph parents felt that there were not enough recreational facilities, early learning opportunities, parenting supports and child care centres. There were a large percentage of parents who felt unsure about whether there were enough parenting supports in all three areas. It may be that those respondents who stated they were unsure about the different community resources in their neighbourhood do not use those resources and are not particularly aware of what services are available.

Further analysis of the WDGPH parenting survey was completed to examine the differences in responses to the above questions between more specific geographic areas within Wellington and Dufferin. Fergus, Orangeville and Shelburne results were examined on their own and therefore extracted from the Dufferin and Wellington results.

The highlights of this analysis are summarized below:

- ▶ Fewer respondents from Dufferin, Shelburne and Fergus agreed that there are enough parks in their neighbourhood.

Are there enough of the following in your neighbourhood?	Guelph			Wellington			Dufferin		
	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes	No	Unsure
Parks	80.8%	18.2%	1.0%	67.1%	29.6%	3.3%	66.6%	31.3%	2.1%
Libraries	71.4%	26.2%	2.4%	89.7%	8.4%	1.9%	87.4%	11.3%	1.3%
Transportation supports	70.0%	13.7%	16.3%	25.2%	39.7%	35.1%	42.1%	30.2%	27.8%
Recreational facilities	52.6%	42.8%	4.6%	64.1%	31.5%	4.3%	66.6%	31.1%	2.3%
Early learning opportunities	49.1%	33.9%	17.0%	66.4%	20.2%	13.4%	55.9%	26.6%	17.5%
Parenting supports	20.7%	31.4%	47.9%	33.4%	21.4%	45.2%	39.7%	16.4%	43.9%
Child care/day care	35.7%	38.4%	25.9%	44.3%	31.7%	24.0%	41.0%	34.3%	24.7%

Source: Fraser, Darla. (2006-07) *Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. County of Wellington, City of Guelph, County of Dufferin, 2006. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON*

- ▶ Less respondents in Dufferin and in Guelph stated that there were enough libraries in their neighbourhood.
- ▶ Substantially fewer respondents felt that there were enough transportation supports in Shelburne and Fergus, while Orangeville and Guelph respondents for the most part agreed that there were enough transportation supports. Local transit services in the larger urban areas would perhaps explain this difference.
- ▶ Considerably more respondents from Fergus and Orangeville felt that there were enough recreation facilities in their neighbourhood; however, substantially fewer mothers in Shelburne agreed with this statement.
- ▶ Notably fewer mothers agreed that there were enough early learning opportunities in their neighbourhood in Dufferin and in Guelph.
- ▶ Respondents from Guelph for the most part did not feel that there were enough parenting supports, while in Orangeville a significant number of mothers felt that there were enough parenting supports.
- ▶ A substantially greater number of respondents from Orangeville and Wellington County felt there was enough child care in their neighbourhood, while notably fewer respondents from the County of Dufferin agreed with this statement.⁷

Parents' work life balance

Depending on the distance, commuting to work can take a significant amount of time away from young children that otherwise might be spent with them. It may also leave one parent (frequently the mother) with the primary share of caregiving. Some studies have shown that the time commuting to work is a significant factor for families trying to balance their work with their family life.⁸ In many cases, commuting involves long waits in traffic jams which can add to daily stress. Statistics Canada has found that the average commute in Canada was 63 minutes in 2005, while in 1992 it was 54 minutes.⁹

- ▶ Twenty-four percent (24%) of the employed population in Guelph commute to work to a location outside the City of Guelph. In Wellington, 51% commute outside of Wellington and in Dufferin, 53% commute to a place outside of Dufferin.

Ninety-nine percent (99%) of respondents in the parenting surveys for Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph were mothers. Table 4 illustrates the percentage of respondents who do all or most of the caregiving chores for their children. It is quite evident from the data that mothers perform more of the caregiving tasks for their children in these areas. In Dufferin, the percentages of mothers doing all or most of the caregiving chores are slightly higher. This finding may be explained to some extent by the fact that a greater percentage of the employed labour force (and more likely men) in Dufferin are spending more of their day commuting than are workers in other communities. It has been shown that when fathers are less involved

in caregiving of their children, healthy child development is negatively impacted.¹⁰

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, along with other studies, has found that parental engagement with their children has a strong positive effect on pro-social behaviour and generally decreases the chances that a child will exhibit behaviour problems.¹¹

Figure 8 shows the engagement of respondents in early learning activities with their children over a one week period. The vast majority of respondents in all three areas engage in many of the activities at least once or twice or, in most cases, many times over a week's period.

Having the time to engage in other activities with their child can also be beneficial. Figure 9 illustrates the degree of parental engagement in other kinds of family activities with their young children. Going to the park or for a walk was the most common activity that parents participated in with their children.

Parents were asked both in the Kindergarten Parent Survey and in the Public Health Parenting Survey about their engagement in volunteering with their child's school, child care centre, or other children's organizations/ teams. Many studies have shown that when parents are involved at the school, in particular, it can have beneficial effects on a child's academic performance.¹²

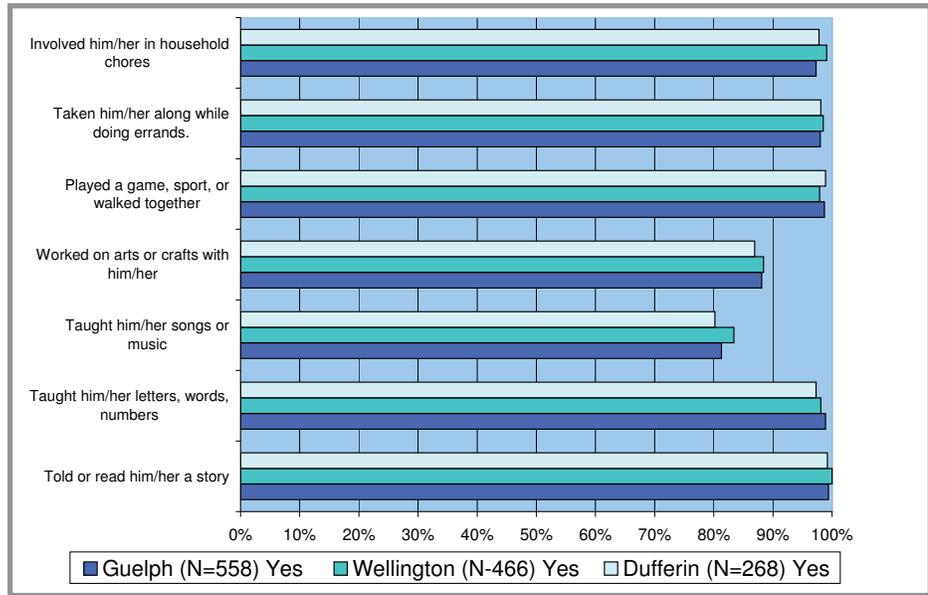
Table 5 shows the responses for school activities and table 6 indicates responses for neighbourhood activities.

Parents surveyed in Wellington seem to be much more engaged in neighbourhood volunteer activities than those surveyed in Guelph and Dufferin. Respondents in Wellington County to the Kindergarten Parent Survey are also slightly more involved in school activities than those in Guelph and Dufferin.

Caregiving Chores	Guelph	Wellington	Dufferin
Feeding the Children	74.4%	78.6%	79.1%
Bathing the Children	59.2%	62.2%	63.7%
Bedtime routines	47.7%	48.2%	55.7%
Arranging appointments	88.3%	92.0%	90.4%
Dropping off/picking up children	62.3%	64.1%	67.3%
Playing, reading, cuddling	37.1%	40.2%	42.0%

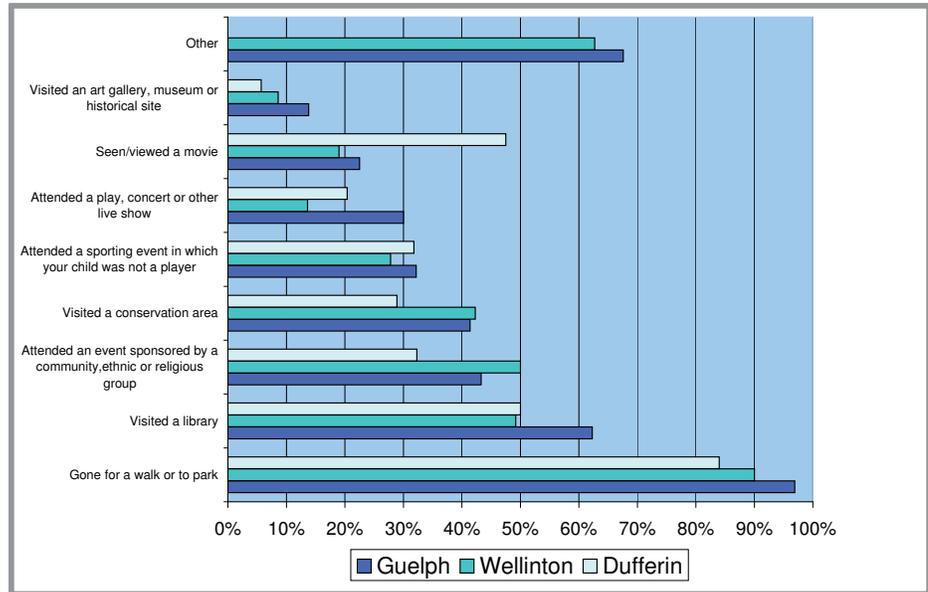
Source: Fraser, Darla. (2006-07) *Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. County of Wellington, City of Guelph, County of Dufferin, 2006. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON*

Figure 8. Engagement of Parent Respondents in Early Learning Activities With Their Child During a One Week Period in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006).

Figure 9. Parent Participation in Various Family Activities During the Past Month in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph



Source: Fraser, Darla. (2006-07) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. County of Wellington, City of Guelph, County of Dufferin, 2006. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON.

Table 5. Parent Participation in School Activities in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph			
Percentage participating since Sept. 2005	Guelph (N=555)	Wellington (N=467)	Dufferin (N=268)
Attended a general school meeting?	79.3%	78.8%	71.7%
Attended a parent teacher conference?	93.4%	92.9%	92.2%
Attended a school or class event?	84.7%	88.4%	79.5%
Volunteered in the school?	54.2%	63.6%	47.3%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006).

Table 6. Parent Participation in Neighbourhood Activities in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph			
Participation in Neighbourhood Activities	Guelph (N=585)	Wellington (N=372)	Dufferin (N=386)
Volunteer work with school, community groups, ethnic associations	40.2%	57.4%	48.5%
Faith-based services	43.5%	54.7%	42.3%
Volunteer work for children's organization (coach for a sports team, scout or brownie leader)	18.7%	31.4%	20.8%

Source: Fraser, Darla. (2006-07) *Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. County of Wellington, City of Guelph, County of Dufferin, 2006. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON.*

Endnotes

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5. How accessible is quality early childhood education and care?

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Early childhood education and child care

Research shows that parenting and family relationships have the greatest impact on children's healthy development and well-being; however, high quality early learning programs and child care can also play a very significant role in a child's overall development. Access to and utilization of high quality programs can vary widely among families depending on their income, where they live, and their knowledge about the importance of these programs and how to access them.

► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

Child Care

According to the 2006 Census, 73% of mothers and 93% of fathers with children under six years of age are participating in the labour force in Guelph, and in Wellington, 75% of mothers and 97% for fathers are in the labour force. In Dufferin, that figure is slightly higher, at approximately 79% for mothers and 98% for fathers. This means that most parents are using some kind of child care for their children while they are at work.

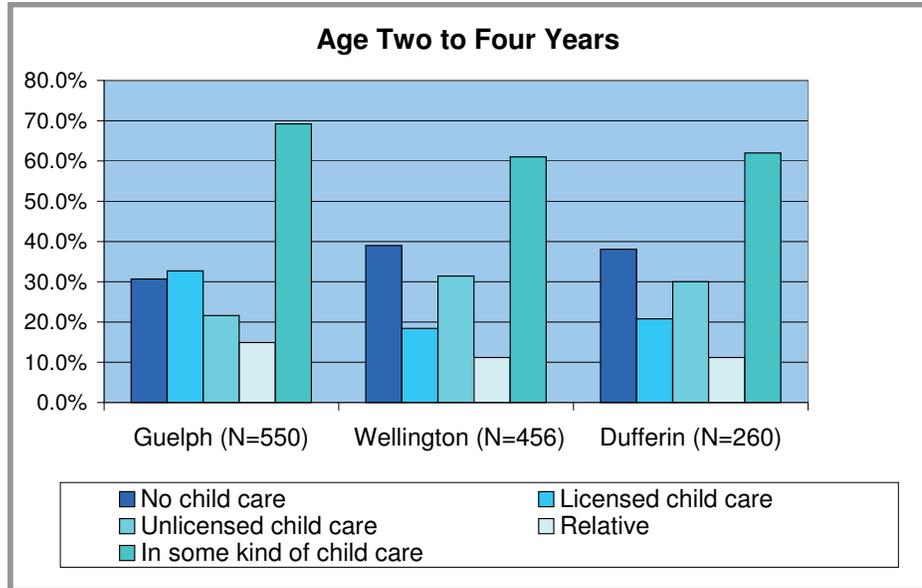
The Kindergarten Parent Survey (KPS) results reinforce the Census data on parents' use of child care with its finding that a high percentage of parents reported using *some kind of child care* during the first six years of their child's life. Figures 10 and 11 illustrate this.

- In Guelph, 69% of children between the ages of 2 and 4 years were in some kind of child care, as were 68% of children between the ages of 4 and 6 years.
- In Wellington County, the percentages are slightly lower, with 61% of children between 2 and 4 years and 58% of children between 4 and 6 years in some kind of day care.
- In the County of Dufferin, 63% of the respondents had their child in some kind of non-parental care between the ages of 2 and 4 years, and 61% had their child in care between the ages of 4 and 6 years.

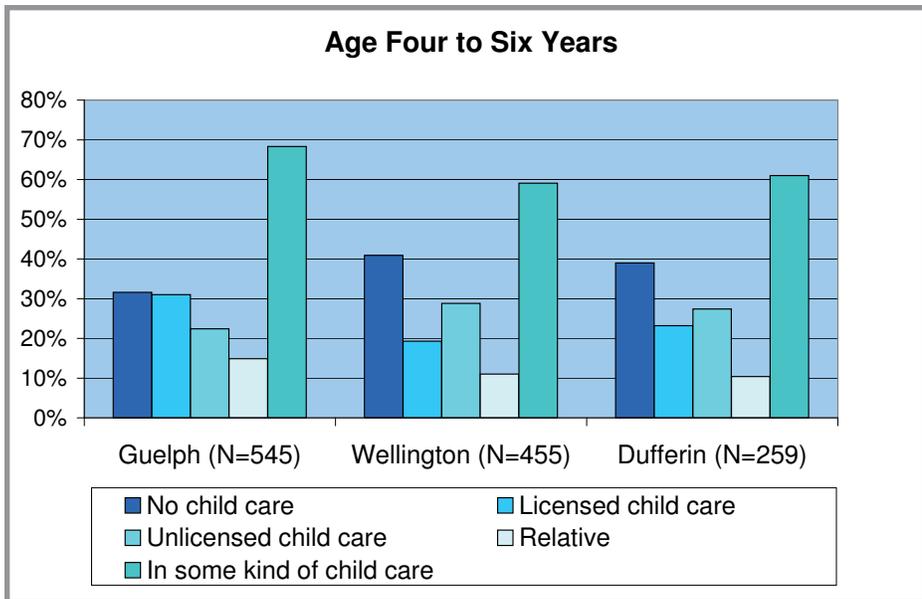
Across Canada, a much smaller proportion of parents are using child care when their children are infants, likely because of Canada's parental leave policy.¹ Approximately 47% of parents re-enter the workforce after about 50

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Figures 10 and 11. **Percentage of KPS Respondents and Their Main Child Care Arrangement for Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph (Age 2 to 4 and 4 to 6 Years of Age)**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006).



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006).

weeks of parental leave.² The KPS found that only between 10 and 12% of Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph parents used child care for their infants, but when their child grew to between the ages of 7 months and 2 years, parents' use of child care went up to 52% in Wellington County; to 54% in Dufferin; and to 57% in Guelph. The majority of families reported using a relative or some other type of unlicensed child care. This is likely due to the limited number of licensed spaces for children younger than 18 months in the three communities.

Access to licensed child care also depends very much on where you live as Table 7 illustrates. In general, in all three geographic areas, the number of available licensed child care spaces is nowhere near what is needed by our populations. For instance, in Guelph in 2008, there were centre-based licensed child care spaces for 14% of the population aged birth to six years and in Wellington there were spaces available for only 7% of the population.³ In Dufferin, there was space for 11% of the population aged birth to six years.

Quality licensed child care

The quality of child care is an important consideration for all who are involved in it, including children and families, child care workers, funders, government and the community at large. Licensing for child care is the responsibility of the provincial government, which uses the Day Nurseries Act to regulate and ensure that licensed programs meet minimum standards for child care operation. Licensing alone, however, is not an indication of high quality child care. In Ontario, many communities have developed their own strategies for measuring and supporting quality in child care programs.

There are a number of factors that affect the quality of child care programs. Wages for the child care workers, as well as their qualifications, are two important factors affecting quality. In Guelph, Wellington, and Dufferin, the municipalities are responsible for the distribution of cost shared provincial wage subsidy funding to child care programs that have service agreements with the County offices. Even with additional funding supports in the form of wage subsidies, the median wage for a fully qualified Early Childhood Educator in Guelph Wellington is about \$12.50 per hour. In Dufferin, the median wage is \$13.00 per hour.

Given the low wages, it is difficult for many programs to find and keep qualified early childhood education staff. A survey completed by QC Wellington found that 50% of Early Childhood Educators surveyed in Guelph and Wellington would not choose the child care field if they had the opportunity to choose their careers over again.⁴

In Guelph and Wellington, the County of Wellington Child Care Services has been working to increase the quality of licensed child care through a two pronged quality strategy. The Quality Child Care Initiative (QCCI) is one essential part of the strategy, as it delivers supports and services to all

Table 7. **Birth to Six Population and Number of Child Care Spaces per 100 Children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**

Community	Number of Children Birth to 6 Years Census 2006 [1]	Number of Centre Based Child Care Spaces 0-6, Licensed Capacity (September, 2009) [2]	Spaces per 100 Children
City of Guelph	9,659	1,607	16
Guelph/Eramosa	1,006	42	4
Town of Erin	801	114	14
Puslinch	437	28	6
Mapleton	1,292	16	1
Minto	746	71	10
Centre Wellington	2,194	193	9
Wellington North	928	51	5
Total Wellington County	7,404	515	7
Orangeville	2,575	315	12
East Garafraxa	190	0	0
Shelburne	500	102	20
East Luther Grand Valley	235	16	7
Amaranth	280	0	0
Melancthon	200	0	0
Mulmur	220	0	0
Mono	435	0	0
Total Dufferin	4,635	433	9

[1] 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006

[2] Dufferin Child Care Centre Licenses (Sept. 30, 2009); Guelph and Wellington County Child Care Centre Licenses (Sept. 28, 2009).

licensed child care programs in the community. It is funded by the County of Wellington and is housed and operated by the Guelph Community Health Centre, Ontario Early Years Centre. The supports include:

- On-site child care program quality consultations
- Coordination of professional development and training opportunities for child care practitioners
- A child care and early childhood education resource library
- Networking opportunities and recognition events for Early Childhood Educators, Supervisors, Home Child Care Providers, Cooks and Board of Directors⁵

The second prong of the two part strategy for quality is the County of Wellington Child Care Operating Criteria for licensed child care centres that offer child care supported by fee subsidy. The Child Care Operating Criteria measure child care program quality in nine categories reflecting supports for child development, educational practice, social inclusion, leadership and policies, and health and well-being. Only the child care programs that have met a sufficient percentage of the 316 criteria (thus demonstrating that they meet the County's expectations for quality) are able to have a fee subsidy contract with the County of Wellington. Approximately 85% of licensed child care program sites in Guelph and Wellington have been reviewed and have met the County of Wellington Child Care Operating Criteria.⁶ Home Child Care Operating Criteria will be implemented in late 2009 for home child care agencies that wish to have a fee subsidy contract with the County of Wellington.

In Dufferin, County of Dufferin Children's Services has recently added a Quality Child Care Coordinator position to its staff and is implementing a "Raising the Bar" (RTB) program in the fall of 2009, designed to help ensure that families have access to high quality early learning and child care services. The RTB program was developed and introduced by Affiliated Services for Children and Youth (ASCY) in Hamilton, Ontario and is being rolled out to all licensed child care centres in Dufferin on a voluntary basis, and to the Ontario Early Years Centre sites in Dufferin. Participating centres commit to a quality assurance program including an annual review, frequent on-site observations, and to the "Raising the Bar" quality assurance guidelines and best practices. The presence of a "Raising the Bar" certificate indicates that the child care centre is committed to maintaining provincial regulatory standards as well as local community standards. All participants are expected to achieve a Bronze level accreditation after one year, indicating that they comply with fundamental quality indicators, and they may progress to Silver and Gold levels, which indicate that additional strategies are in place for enhanced quality.

The impact of child care quality on children

For children living in poverty, being in a high quality child care program can ease some of the effects of poverty. By providing caring, supportive, play-based programming, high quality child care can “level the playing field before a child enters grade one.”⁷ High quality child care can contribute to children’s well-being in a variety of ways, including supporting parents in understanding their child’s early development and capacities for learning.⁸

Barriers to access and parent satisfaction with child care

Many parents experience barriers to finding the right child care arrangement for their child. The KPS asked parents what specific barriers they faced. Table 8 shows the number of times a barrier was mentioned by parent respondents who had used child care at some point. In most cases, parents experienced a combination of barriers, hence the percentages do not add up to 100%. The table further illustrates that:

- Parents in all three geographic areas struggle with the cost of child care in particular.
- Parents have not been completely satisfied with the quality of their child care arrangement, and to a certain extent, with the hours of operation.
- The average cost per month for full time care in Guelph and Wellington for infants is \$1057, for toddlers, \$838, and for preschoolers, \$744.⁹ In

Table 8. What have been the greatest barriers you have experienced when looking for a child care arrangement? % times mentioned by those who’ve used child care	Guelph (N=401)	Wellington (N=294)	Dufferin (N=166)
Barrier	%	%	%
Cost	50.1%	41.1%	54.8%
No available spaces	44.3%	24.8%	18.1%
Quality of child care arrangement	38.9%	38.4%	44.5%
No barriers	21.4%	33.0%	26.0%
Centre hours of operation	18.4%	17.7%	27.1%
Transportation	13.0%	12.2%	14.4%
Lack of child care information	10.0%	9.5%	9.0%
Building access	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006).

Dufferin, the costs are \$902 for infants, \$778 for toddlers, and \$750 for preschoolers.

In Guelph, Wellington, and Dufferin, fee subsidies are available for families who meet the provincial income eligibility levels. Fee subsidies are cost shared funding from the Province of Ontario and the municipalities to offset the high fees of child care that parents are otherwise required to pay in full. From time to time, across the province, local fee subsidy wait lists may be implemented when there is insufficient funding to cover families' needs for fee subsidy. In 2006-07, in Guelph and Wellington, there was a wait list for fee subsidy funding; however, in 2008 through additional one time Best Start funding, the wait list was eliminated. Because the added funding was not annualized, it remains a challenge for Child Care Services to promise full access to fee subsidy supports for families who need it. So far, the County of Dufferin has not had to implement a wait list for fee subsidies. However, in 2008, a management strategy was developed as a precaution by the County of Dufferin, which outlines eligibility and wait list priorities if a wait list is ever needed.

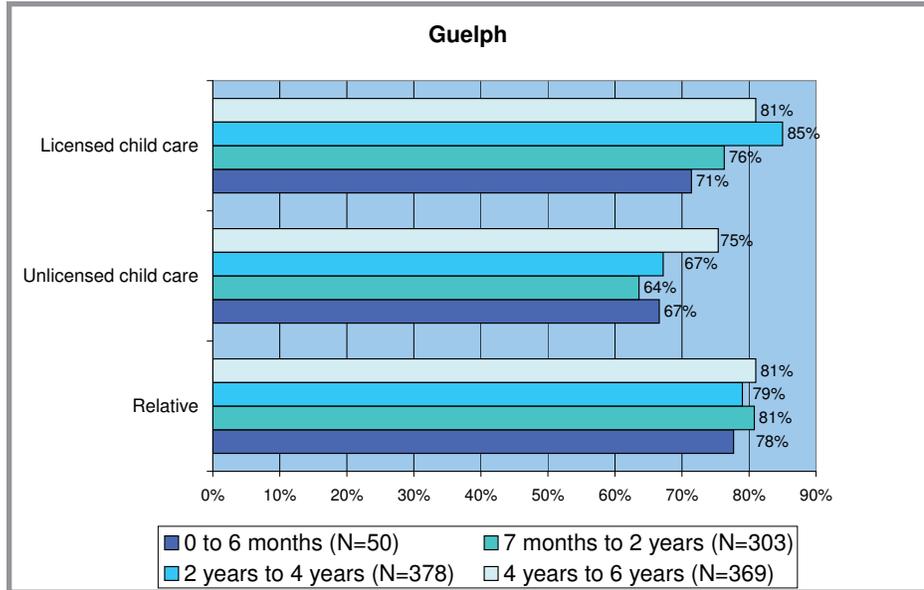
Despite the rural nature of our communities, transportation for child care did not emerge as a major issue among the respondents of the KPS. Overall, it is notable that many of the parents who responded to the KPS reported that they did not experience any barriers to accessing child care. When comparing the percentages of families who reported that they did not experience barriers, it was noted that the percentage of Guelph respondents was lowest. It is also notable that in Wellington County, where the lack of licensed child care spaces per child is the most severe of all three communities, 33% of KPS respondents said they did not experience any barriers.

Satisfaction with child care arrangements

The KPS also asked parents about their level of satisfaction with their main child care arrangement. Given the barriers to accessing licensed child care, this is a somewhat hopeful indication that some families are able to overcome those barriers. Parents were asked to answer "not at all satisfied", "somewhat satisfied" and "satisfied" regarding the care arrangements they have made for their child. Figures 12, 13, and 14 show the percentages of respondents who felt "satisfied" with their main child care arrangements (specifically for their child in Kindergarten) over the years.

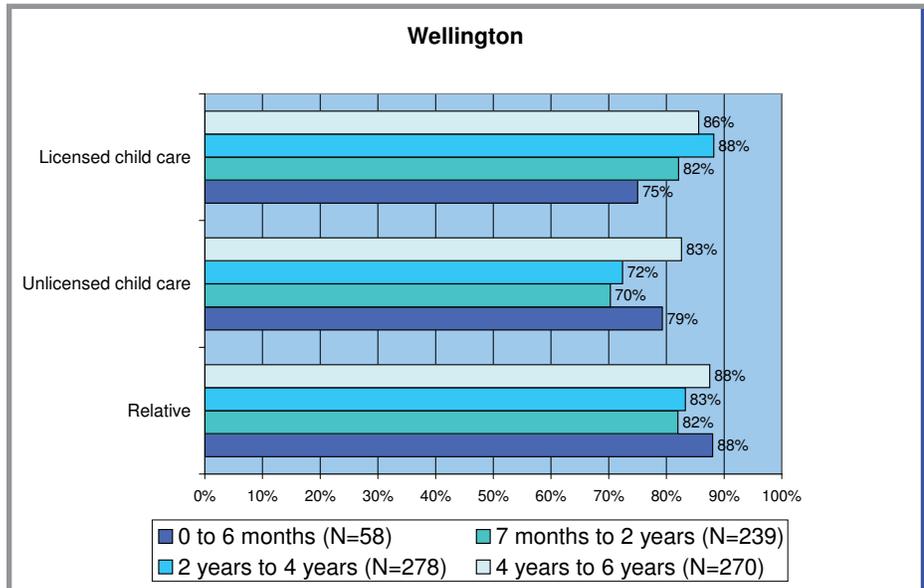
- ▶ Overall, the satisfaction levels among parents were fairly high for all types of child care that were being used in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin.
- ▶ Parents' indications of their satisfaction with unlicensed care were lowest overall in comparison with their satisfaction with licensed child care or care by a relative — particularly in Guelph and in Dufferin.

Figure 12. **Percent Satisfaction with Main Child Care Arrangement in Guelph by Age Range**



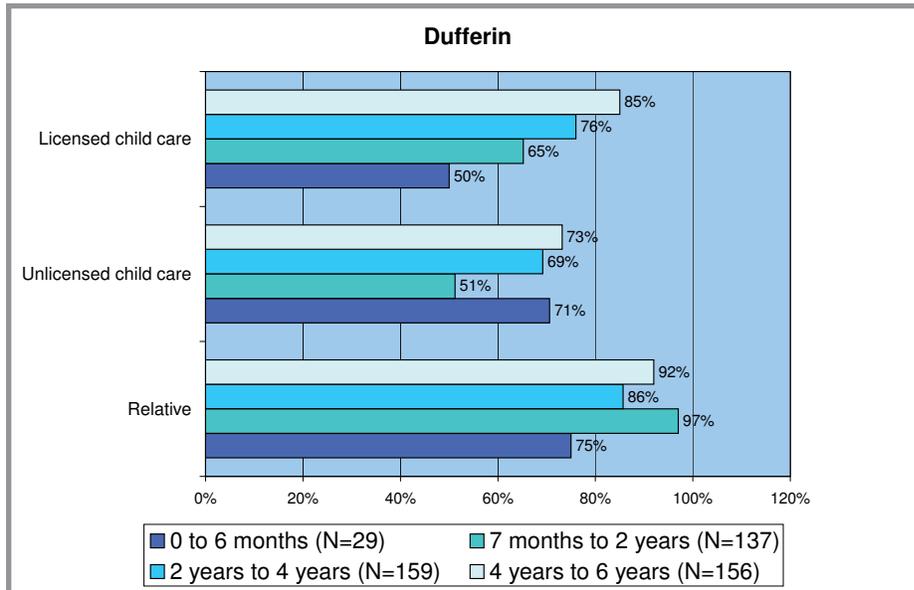
Source: Results of the Kindergarten Parent Survey, 2006 in Guelph and Wellington

Figure 13. **Percent Satisfaction with Main Child Care Arrangement in Wellington by Age Range**



Source: Results of the Kindergarten Parent Survey, 2006 in Guelph and Wellington

Figure 14. **Percent Satisfaction with Main Child Care Arrangement in Dufferin by Age Range**



Source: Results of the Kindergarten Parent Survey 2006 in Dufferin

Preschool aged children’s participation in programs in their local Communities

In Canada, children’s participation in organized early childhood activities and learning opportunities has grown over the past several decades. National and North American data show, however, that while there are increases in parents’ expectations for services and activities that will support their young children, there are still inequalities in their ability to access a range of programs that are considered to be beneficial for supporting children’s healthy development.^{10 11}

The most obvious barriers that can interfere with children’s participation in activities tend to be cost and availability of local programs. However, there are a range of other potential barriers related to factors of social inclusion and community engagement that can also interfere with children’s participation in activities and learning opportunities. Early childhood researchers agree that this inequality is likely to “exacerbate rather than ameliorate educational inequality.”¹²

Tables 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the neighbourhood population participation rates and the overall average participation rates for the various types of programs and services for young children. These data came from the KPS. Some notable findings are:

- ▶ In Guelph, the Brant Waverley and Onward Willow neighbourhoods have the lowest average rates of participation in the types of programs listed. There are costs associated with several of the types programs listed in

the KPS, which is an important factor when reviewing these participation rates. Families with lower incomes may not have as much access to the range of programs listed here and the Brant Waverly and Onward Willow populations have rates of lower income security.

Neighbourhood	Play-based children's programs	Family reading programs	Resource Lending	Organized Team Sports	Physical Activity and Recreational Programs	Dance, Music, Art	Faith related programs for children	Average participation rate
Brant Waverly (N=51)	44.0%	38.0%	24.5%	38.0%	58.0%	13.4%	18.0%	33.4%
Two Rivers St Georges Pk (N=34)	58.8%	52.9%	41.2%	55.9%	65.6%	22.5%	32.4%	47.0%
Downtown SunnyAcres Old University (N=39)	26.4%	30.8%	38.5%	42.1%	67.9%	24.8%	17.9%	35.5%
Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods (N=76)	34.2%	27.0%	32.9%	67.1%	71.7%	20.7%	32.9%	40.9%
Hanlon Creek Hales Barton (N=57)	44.6%	46.4%	38.2%	38.2%	75.0%	25.0%	21.8%	41.3%
Kortright Hills (N=32)	35.5%	51.6%	27.6%	54.8%	64.5%	19.4%	32.3%	40.8%
Grange Hill East (N=76)	42.1%	39.5%	2.7%	53.9%	70.4%	22.9%	21.1%	36.1%
Exhibition Park (N=33)	43.8%	34.4%	18.8%	46.9%	64.0%	16.7%	28.1%	36.1%
Onward Willow (N=26)	30.8%	38.5%	46.2%	34.6%	55.8%	11.5%	30.8%	35.5%
Parkwood Gardens (N=57)	29.1%	32.7%	25.9%	50.0%	65.7%	15.7%	20.4%	34.2%
West Willow Woods (N=59)	36.2%	33.9%	40.7%	61.0%	64.4%	13.0%	15.3%	37.8%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

- In Wellington County, Fergus and Mapleton have lower average participation rates.

Due to smaller numbers of respondents, the County of Dufferin data have been divided into urban and rural respondent groups. The “urban” respondents are families living in Orangeville.

Township/Town	Play-based children's programs	Family reading programs	Resource Lending	Organized Team Sports	Physical Activity and Recreational Programs	Dance, Music, Art	Faith related programs for children	Average participation rate
Fergus (N=71)	40.3%	34.8%	38.9%	58.9%	65.5%	13.5%	34.3%	40.9%
Centre Wellington (N=56)	48.3%	37.9%	34.0%	46.5%	73.9%	20.1%	37.9%	42.7%
Erin Twp (N=50)	52.0%	40.8%	25.0%	64.6%	79.3%	20.4%	27.1%	44.2%
Puslinch/Guelph Eramosa (N=102)	44.1%	48.5%	36.0%	66.7%	71.4%	22.6%	36.3%	46.5%
Minto (N=53)	41.6%	45.3%	40.4%	60.4%	68.9%	12.8%	39.6%	44.1%
Mapleton (N=73)	40.3%	34.8%	38.9%	58.9%	65.5%	13.5%	34.3%	40.9%
North Wellington (N=59)	47.4%	49.2%	44.1%	72.9%	73.0%	22.0%	37.3%	49.4%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

	Play-based children's programs	Family reading programs	Resource Lending	Organized Team Sports	Physical Activity and Recreational Programs	Dance, Music, Art	Faith related programs for children	Average
Urban (N=139)	33.8%	34.3%	26.5%	58.3%	68.1%	16.6%	12.9%	36.1%
Rural (N=125)	47.6%	36.3%	30.0%	60.3%	70.1%	15.7%	21.4%	39.9%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

- Participation rates in the listed activities were, on average, lower among urban respondents in Dufferin.

Table 12 further shows the degree of participation in programs by the level of family income for overall Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph. As referred to previously, for those types of programs which have costs, there is a lower rate of participation among populations of families with lower incomes. The average participation rate, in general, is also lower as the income reported is lower.

Income bracket	Play-based children's programs	Family reading programs	Resource Lending	Organized Team Sports	Physical Activity and Recreational Programs	Dance, Music, Art	Faith related programs for children	Average Participation Rate
<\$17,000	36.4%	32.4%	44.1%	20.6%	36.8%	19.2%	23.5%	30.4%
\$17,000 - \$30,000	40.7%	40.5%	34.1%	28.4%	43.3%	17.1%	28.7%	33.2%
\$30,000 - \$50,000	35.3%	36.9%	32.8%	45.2%	59.7%	16.0%	31.0%	36.7%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	42.7%	42.1%	32.2%	54.0%	67.1%	14.9%	30.4%	40.5%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	42.7%	34.3%	33.8%	59.1%	71.4%	18.0%	21.7%	40.1%
>\$100,000	37.7%	35.1%	27.7%	69.1%	75.4%	21.1%	27.9%	42.0%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

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6. How healthy are our babies and five year old children?

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Healthy thriving children are essential to a healthy society. Canada, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, identified our collective responsibility to work together to support children's health and well-being when the Integrated Pan-Canadian Healthy Living Strategy was established in 2005.¹ Children's long term health depends on many factors, including their health at birth, the socio-economic circumstances of their families, and their access to good nutrition, to immunizations, and to health care services.²

How do we measure children's health and wellness?

Social determinants of health are the identified experiential and social conditions that contribute to health and to differences in health status.³ Income, education levels, employment, access to housing, available social supports and services, food security, personal health practices and coping skills, and social exclusion are all social determinants of children's health and wellness.⁴ For each social determinant of health, there are many potential sub-categories of information, or *indicators*, of health.

The indicators included in this section are:

- Low birth weight
- Health status of five year old children
- Children's rates of chronic disease
- Exposure to tobacco smoke
- Obesity and physical activity rates
- Family access to a physician
- Utilization of early intervention supports
- Dental health
- Mental health of five year olds

The major source of data that are included in this section is the Kindergarten Parent Survey (KPS), completed in 2006. There are also data from the Early Development Instrument (EDI) and the Wellington-Dufferin-

more info:
wdgreportcard.com

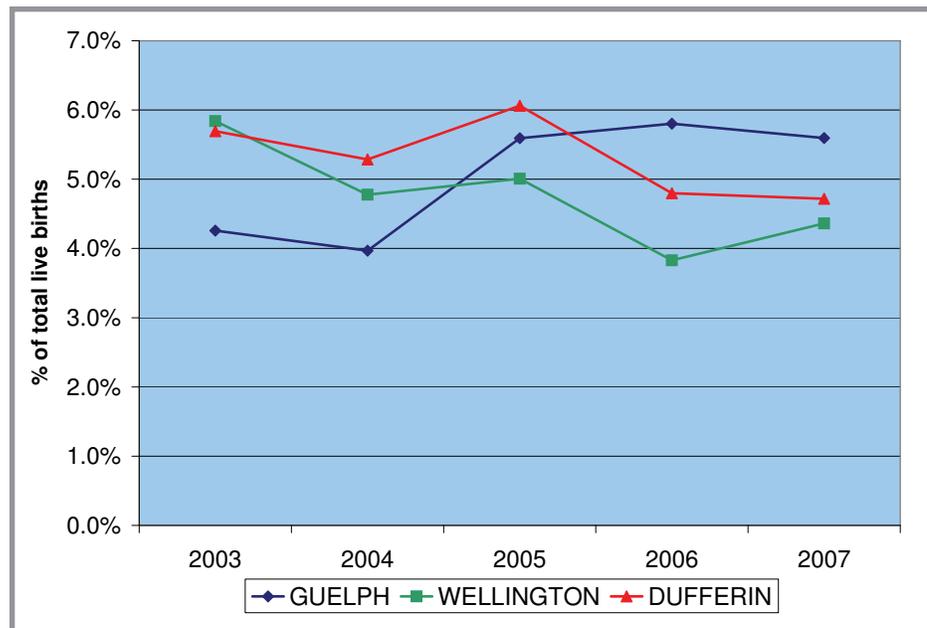
Guelph Public Health databases, Children in Need of Treatment (CINOT) Program and ISCIS.

The Kindergarten Parent Survey is a tool which provides information that is helpful in describing certain aspects of children’s physical health in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph. The data from the KPS, as well as other statistics referenced in this section, are population-based statistics. Population statistics are extremely helpful for identifying trends and patterns of physical and behavioural characteristics among groups of individuals. The KPS is designed for gathering data from individuals; however, the findings are always analyzed and communicated in groups. The KPS (like the EDI) is not intended for assessment, diagnosis, or intervention at an individual level.

Low birth weight

Low birth weight (refers to babies born weighing less than 2500 grams) is not only a strong predictor of the health and development of infants and young children, it is also an indicator of mothers’ nutritional and health status. Mothers who live in poverty are at greater risk of having a low birth weight baby, as are teenagers and mothers who are older. Poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol or drug use, limited social supports, and multiple births are some of the other potential causes of women having low birth weight babies. Psycho-social challenges, learning disabilities, cerebral palsy and other neurological problems are more likely to appear in children who were low birth weight babies.

Figure 15. **Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph, 2003 to 2007**

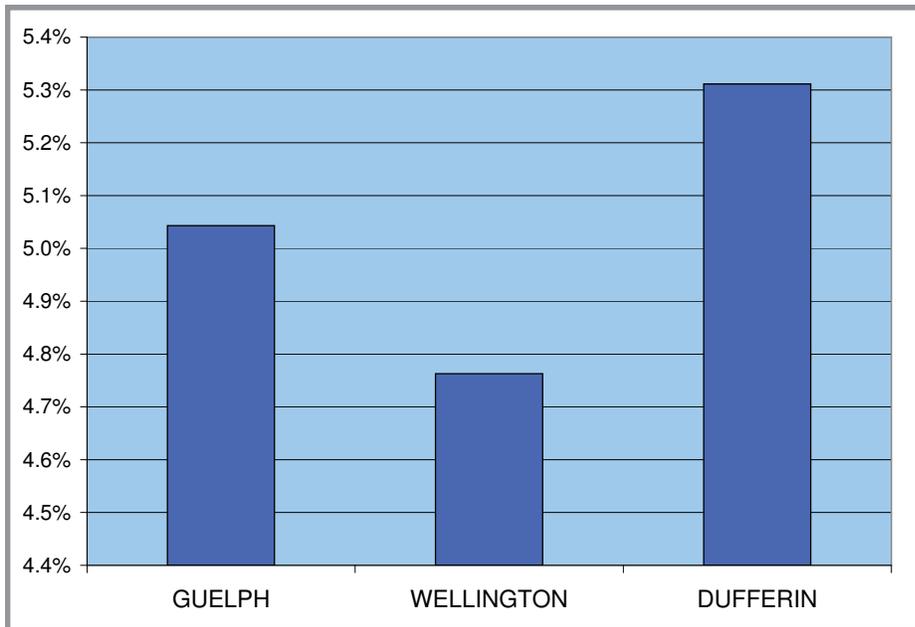


Source: *Integrated Services for Children Information System (ISCIS) [2003-2007], WDG Public Health, Date Extracted: [Sept. 2008].*

Figure 15 illustrates the percentage of the total number of live births in all three geographic areas from 2003 to 2007 that are low birth weight babies (these data include births that are multiple, as well as singleton, preterm and full term — some other reports of low birth weight data refer to the percentage of singleton babies only).

The percentage of low birth weight babies has fluctuated from year to year, but followed a similar path in Wellington and Dufferin. In Guelph, however, there has been an increase over the last five years. National statistics show that there has been a corresponding increase in low birth weight babies over the last 10 years, increasing from 5.6% to 6.0%. This growth in rate is partially attributed to the increased use of assisted reproductive technologies (ART). ART has led to more frequent multiple births, and, as a result, higher numbers of low birth weight babies.⁵ This trend of increasing rates of low birth weight infants is also occurring in the U.S.⁶ Figure 16, which shows the average percentages of the low birth weights by area, indicates that Wellington has the lowest overall rate and Dufferin has a slightly higher rate than the other areas.

Figure 16. **Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies for the Period 2003 to 2007 in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



Source: *Integrated Services for Children Information System (ISCIS) [2003-2007], WDG Public Health, Date Extracted: [Sept. 2008].*

ASTHMA IS INCREASING AMONGST CHILDREN

In 2006, the Government of Canada reported that asthma is one of the most prevalent chronic conditions in Canadian children. If not controlled, asthma can result in children's reduced participation in physical activities and, for some children, it interferes in their participation in school. The Canadian data on childhood asthma shows:

- Asthma prevalence among children has been increasing since 1994.
- Boys have a higher prevalence of asthma than girls.
- The prevalence of asthma among boys aged 4 to 7 has decreased; but the prevalence of asthma among boys aged 8 to 11 years is the highest of all groups of children.

— Government of Canada (2006). *Children's Health and the Environment in North America: A First Report on Available Indicators and Measures. Country Report: Canada, pp.18-19.*

- ▶ In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

What do parents say about their five year old child's health?

By the time children arrive in kindergarten, their health status may have already had an impact on their development in school. The Kindergarten Parent Survey asked parents to assess their children's *overall health status*:

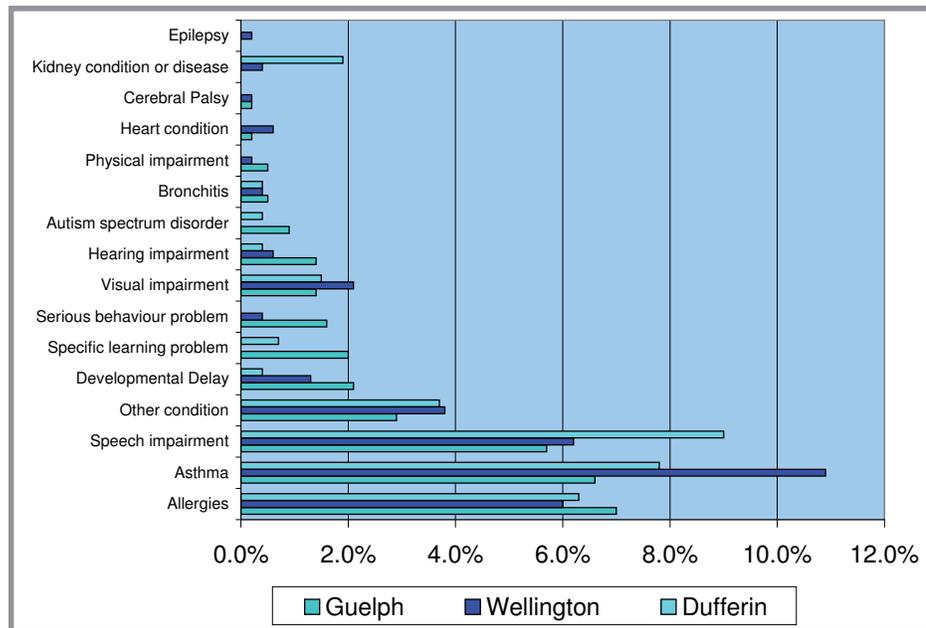
- ▶ Sixty-three percent (63%) of parent respondents in Guelph and in Dufferin reported that their five year old child's health status is excellent.
- ▶ In Wellington, fifty-seven percent (57%) of parent respondents reported their child's health as excellent.
- ▶ Less than one percent (<1%) of parents in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin reported that their child's health is poor or fair.

Parents were asked to report on their five year old child's *long term chronic health problems*:

- ▶ Twenty percent (20%) of parents in Guelph and 24% of parents in Wellington identified that their child has a long-term health problem. A similar proportion (23%) of parents in Dufferin indicated that their child has a long-term health problem.
- ▶ Figure 17 indicates that asthma, speech impairments, and allergies are the most prevalent of the chronic health conditions reported by parents in all three geographic areas.

In the KPS, parents were asked to report on their own health, since a parent's poor health may affect a young child's healthy development.

Figure 17. Parent Reports of Their Five Year Old Child's Chronic Health Condition in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph



Source: Results of the Kindergarten Parent Survey, 2006 in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin.

- ▶ Slightly less than half the parents in Guelph (48%), in Wellington (46%), and in Dufferin (47%) reported their health to be excellent. These rates are lower than the Ontario-wide rate of 57% of parents who reported their health to be excellent.⁷

Children’s exposure to tobacco smoke

Exposure to toxic substances has been shown to be associated with increased behavioural problems among young children. Maternal smoking, in particular, has been identified in the research literature to be significantly related to children’s behaviour challenges.⁸ Following, and in Table 13, are data showing the occurrence of smoking in the home in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph, based on the KPS responses.

Guelph: (N=545)	22.2%
Wellington (N=454)	23.6%
Dufferin (N=268)	22.4%

- ▶ In Guelph and in Dufferin, 22% of parents in each of those communities reported in the KPS that there is a smoker in their home.
- ▶ In Wellington County, 24% of parents reported that there is a smoker in the home.

In Ontario, it was found that approximately 17% of the population is made up of daily smokers and 9% of non-smokers are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).⁹

Is obesity a problem among five year olds in our communities?

A study conducted by the University of Guelph’s Dr. Susan Evers looked at obesity rates among children in junior kindergarten to Grade 3 (ages 3.5 to 8 years) in Ontario. The findings showed that of the 760 JK children in the study, 25% were obese or headed in that direction.¹⁰ The children who were involved in this research study were also participants in the “Better Beginnings Better Futures” program in five communities across Ontario. Other studies have shown that, across Canada, the combined rate of children between the ages of two and five who are overweight or obese is approximately 21% as of 2004.¹¹ The 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey found that 33% of children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph are overweight.¹²

Children’s Body Mass Index scores and their indications of obesity among five year olds

Data collected from the KPS provide information on the current height, weight and birth date of 592 five year old children in Guelph and Wellington County, and 161 children in the County of Dufferin. Parents were asked to record the birth date, weight and height of their child on the survey. From

ABOUT THE BODY MASS INDEX

The Body Mass Index (BMI) is used as a screening tool (not a diagnostic tool) to identify possible weight problems for children. Since weight and height information was collected at one point in time, and by the parent, caution must be used in interpreting these KPS results. For ideal interpretation of BMI measures for children, weight and height should be recorded by an objective outsider and should be recorded two or three times over several months to account for growth of the child.

Studies suggest that parents have a tendency to underreport their children’s height which can increase the BMI score and therefore the numbers are more likely to fall into “at risk” or “overweight” categories.

Also, originally, the BMI calculations for the KPS data used the CDC percentile categories from 2008. Despite the categories being changed by the CDC in 2009, the decision was made to report the original 2008 categories, as these provide a more accurate representation of the “point in time” data that were collected for the KPS. To see the changes to BMI categories, visit: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/childrens_BMI/

SCREEN-TIME AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN IS INCREASING

Screen-time refers to the time spent in the sedentary activities of watching TV, using the computer, or playing video games. One study in the U.S. reported that 40% of infants aged 3 months are regularly watching TV, DVDs or videos. Research shows that screen-time does not appear to be connected to socio-economic status: All children, regardless of their background, are spending “too much time” in front of screens. The Canadian Paediatric Society recommends no more than one hour of TV a day for preschool aged children and the American Academy of Paediatrics recommends that children under two years watch no TV.

— *Active Healthy Kids Canada (2008). It’s Time to Unplug our Kids: Canada’s Report Card on Physical Activity for Children.* www.activehealthykids.ca (retrieved January 19, 2008).

Table 14. **Indications of Weight Status in Five Year Old Children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**

Weight Status	Guelph (N=313)	Wellington (N=279)	Dufferin (N=161)
Underweight: ≤ 5th percentile	8.9%	11.8%	9.0%
Healthy: 5th percentile – 85th percentile	63.9%	63.8%	61.0%
At risk of overweight: between 85th and 95th percentile	14.1%	12.6%	17.0%
Overweight/Obese: ≥95th percentile	13.1%	11.8%	13.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)*

this, a Body Mass Index was calculated using the Centre for Disease Control BMI calculator.¹³

The numbers reported in Table 14 are useful as an *indication* of the risk of obesity of five year olds in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph. The KPS data show that as many as 27% of five year old children in our communities may be at risk for obesity.

Obesity rates are directly related to rates of physical activity. Family income, living in poverty, having a disability, type of housing, and gender (girls are more likely to have low physical activity than boys) are risk factors associated with children’s lower involvement in physical activity and, thus, higher risk of obesity.¹⁴

The KPS asked parents to report the number of hours that their five year old children were involved in active and sedentary activities at home. Table 15 shows that the majority of children spend between one to five hours per week in front of each type of screen (TV, computer, video games). Ultimately, this could add up to a substantial group of children spending up to 25 hours per week in front of a screen. Most of that time spent by these young children is in front of a television. Typically, it is not until children become a little older that they will spend more time in front of a computer and playing video games.

Do five year old children have access to a family physician?

According to national statistics, 14% of Canadians do not have a family physician, and in Ontario, 130,000 children are without a family physician.¹⁵ For families in Ontario, the lack of access to a family physician can also mean that children are less likely to access specialized medical services. For example, according to the findings of the National Physician’s Survey, 71% of

Table 15. Percentages of Time Children Spend Playing Outdoors and in Front of a Screen							
		Outdoors	Screen Time Activities				
In the past 7 days, how many hours did your child spend doing the following activities?	# of Hours	Played outdoors (N=553)	Used a computer (N=558)	Watched TV by him/herself (N=557)	Watched TV with an adult (N=555)	Watched TV with other children (N=555)	Played video games (N=556)
Guelph (N=560)	0 hrs	0.9%	29.0%	16.2%	6.7%	15.5%	67.4%
	1-5 hrs	38.0%	63.1%	60.0%	78.7%	64.9%	26.8%
	6-10 hrs	33.5%	5.7%	17.6%	12.6%	16.6%	4.5%
	More than 10 hrs	27.7%	2.2%	6.3%	2.0%	3.1%	1.3%
		(N=464)	(N=466)	(N=465)	(N=465)	(N=465)	(N=462)
Wellington (N=468)	0 hrs	1.3%	31.5%	15.9%	8.6%	12.9%	66.9%
	1-5 hrs	25.4%	62.0%	60.2%	77.4%	68.0%	29.7%
	6-10 hrs	44.0%	6.0%	18.7%	12.3%	16.3%	2.6%
	More than 10 hrs	29.3%	0.4%	5.2%	1.7%	2.8%	0.9%
		(N=266)	(N=266)	(N=266)	(N=267)	(N=266)	(N=266)
Dufferin (N=268)	0 hrs	0.0%	28.9%	15.4%	6.0%	15.0%	60.2%
	1-5 hrs	26.7%	63.2%	59.4%	73.4%	65.0%	34.6%
	6-10 hrs	37.2%	6.0%	20.3%	17.6%	15.8%	4.9%
	More than 10 hrs	36.1%	1.9%	4.9%	3.0%	4.1%	0.4%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

Table 16. Percentage Parents Reporting that they have a Family Physician?	Guelph (N=552)	Wellington (N=466)	Dufferin (N=268)
Yes	96.9%	99.4%	97.8%
No	3.1%	0.6%	1.9%
Missing			0.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Kindergarten Parent Survey Results (2006)

CANADIAN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children concludes that children with disabilities in Canada have varying opportunities to live full lives with opportunities for engaging in activities equal to their non-disabled peers. The Coalition states that while Canada has publicly funded health and education systems that are designed for “everyone” in mind, these systems do not necessarily meet the needs of children with disabilities. In addition, early identification and intervention services — which can be vitally important to children’s development and their access to education and activities — are not universally available.

The supports and services necessary to ensure children’s Convention rights are commonly thought of as “privileges,” rather than as the entitlements that they truly are for all children. The quality of care and support available varies according to what part of the country the child lives in, and access to programs is often limited or reduced, particularly in times of fiscal restraint. They state that public services do not sufficiently recognize the extra demands placed on the families of children with disabilities, and the families need better financial, physical, social and emotional supports.

— Source: *Children and Youth with Special Needs Summary Report of Findings (2001)*
Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD) p.2

physicians ranked access to psychiatrists in Ontario as “fair to poor.”¹⁶

Among the respondents of the KPS, a vast majority have access to a family physician, as indicated in Table 16.

Five year old children and the early intervention supports they use

Early intervention supports allow many children with physical, social, behavioural, or learning disabilities to effectively participate in and benefit more fully from school, child care and society overall. Parents whose children had been part of the Early Development Instrument (EDI) process were asked about their child’s status in regard to any special needs they have and the types of early intervention supports they had used. Parents were also asked about their experiences with wait lists for services.

The EDI captured approximately 89% of five year old children in Guelph and Wellington. In Dufferin, the percentage is 86%.

The EDI describes children with identified special needs as those who have been professionally diagnosed and the identification has been recognized by the school board. Of the children included in the EDI, it was found that:

In Guelph, there were 73 children who were designated as having identified special needs (6%).

- ▶ In Wellington County, there were 32 children with identified special needs (5%).
- ▶ In the County of Dufferin, there were 31 children with identified special needs (5%).
- ▶ The KPS found that of the early intervention services employed, 57% of the children with identified special needs in Guelph participated in speech and language services, 59% of the children with identified special needs used speech and language services in Wellington, and 52% of these children used speech and language services in Dufferin.
- ▶ Another frequently used service was occupational therapy and/or physiotherapy programs and services, as well as programs and services for children with developmental delays in the three areas of development.
- ▶ Also notable was the fact that speech and language services were most frequently used by children who were not identified as having special needs. This result is in line with the reported higher incidence of speech and language challenges among the KPS respondents’ children in general.

Dental health

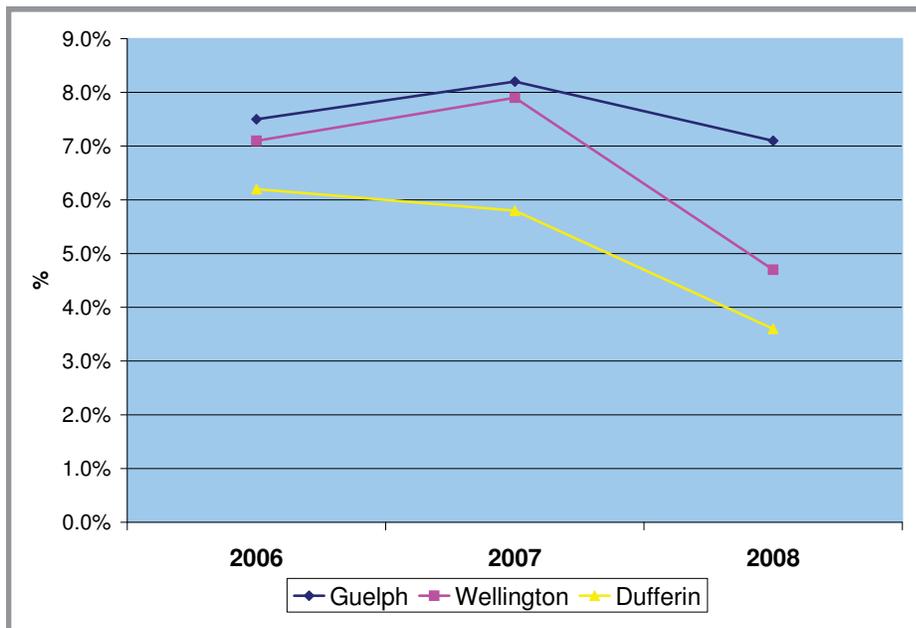
Oral health is an important part of a child’s overall health. Dental decay is the most common chronic disease of childhood in Canada. Early tooth loss caused by dental decay can have an impact on a child’s speech, self-esteem, nutritional health and school success.¹⁷ Furthermore, children experiencing mouth pain due to tooth decay may have less success in school as a result of an inability to concentrate. Families with low incomes and who do not have

dental insurance are less likely to bring their young children to the dentist on a regular, preventative basis. Studies have shown that the relationship between family-based socio-economic factors and lower dental office attendance is related to higher proportions of children with dental caries and other dental problems.¹⁸

In Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph, school children are screened by Public Health for dental problems. Dental hygienists at Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health identify children with urgent dental needs (including dental pain, infection, large cavities, bleeding gums, or mouth injury) through the screening process. Families who meet the financial need criteria are able to access financial assistance to have their child’s dental problem addressed, through the Children in Need of Treatment program (CINOT).

As shown in the Figure 18, the percentage of JK/SK children who were identified as having urgent dental needs ranged from 3.6% to 8.2% (2006-2008). According to the Ontario Dental Health Indices Surveys, approximately 31% of five year olds have had dental decay.¹⁹ For this age group, the percentages of children with serious dental problems (ie. dental pain, infection, large cavities, bleeding gums or mouth injury) have decreased in all three areas over the time period studied.

Figure 18. Percentage of Children in JK/SK in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Identified with Urgent Dental Needs, 2006 to 2008



Source: WDGPH, CINOT, Sept. 2009.

Note: These data represent those children who were screened in schools between 2006 and 2008. Not all schools are screened every year and total number of children screened varies over time.

WHEN SERVICES AREN'T AVAILABLE

Families with children who are disabled are more vulnerable to family breakdown, are more likely to move to urban areas to access supports, and are often left to rely on informal networks of supports when the publicly available services can't reach them.

— Source: Roeher Institute (2000). *Count us in: A demographic overview of childhood and disability*. North York, ON: L'Institut Roeher Institute.

Indications of mental health in five year old children

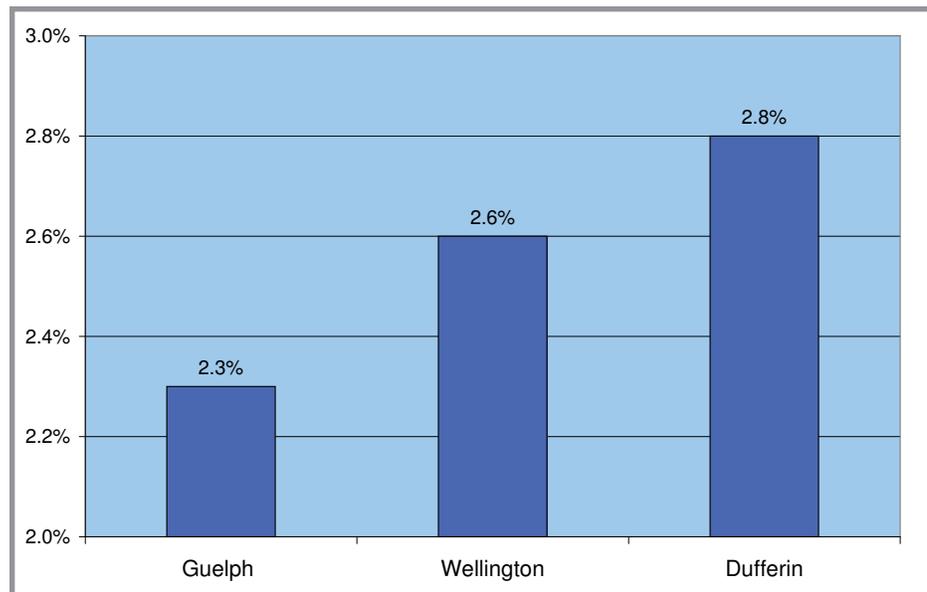
There is a growing cohort of research that states that early experiences within the family, the immediate community, and the wider socio-cultural and economic environment can have profound impacts on the social-emotional development of young children.²⁰

Risk factors related to the incidence of and depth of mental health problems in young children include parental mental health issues, poor parenting skills, substance abuse, attachment disorders, premature birth, low-birth weight, and poverty.²¹ At the preschool and kindergarten age, children are learning how to regulate their emotions, how to become more self-aware, and how to be increasingly perceptive of other peoples' emotions.

About one in five children in Ontario experience some form of mental health issue.²² Some common behaviours seen in children with potential mental health problems are anxiety and fear, aggressive behaviours and sometimes hyperactivity and inattention.

The Early Development Instrument, a teacher completed population health tool for children in Senior Kindergarten, asks teachers whether they have observed anxious or fearful behaviour, aggressive behaviours or hyperactivity and inattention in their students. Questions that are asked include, "Would you say that this child seems to be unhappy, sad or depressed; appears fearful or anxious; appears worried, nervous, high strung,

Figure 19. **Percentage of Five Year Old Children Scoring in the Lowest 25th Percentile on Anxious and Fearful Behaviour on the EDI in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

or tense; has temper tantrums; and cannot settle to anything for more than a few moments." Each question is answered on a three point scale: "often or very true," "sometimes or somewhat true," "never or not true," or "don't know."

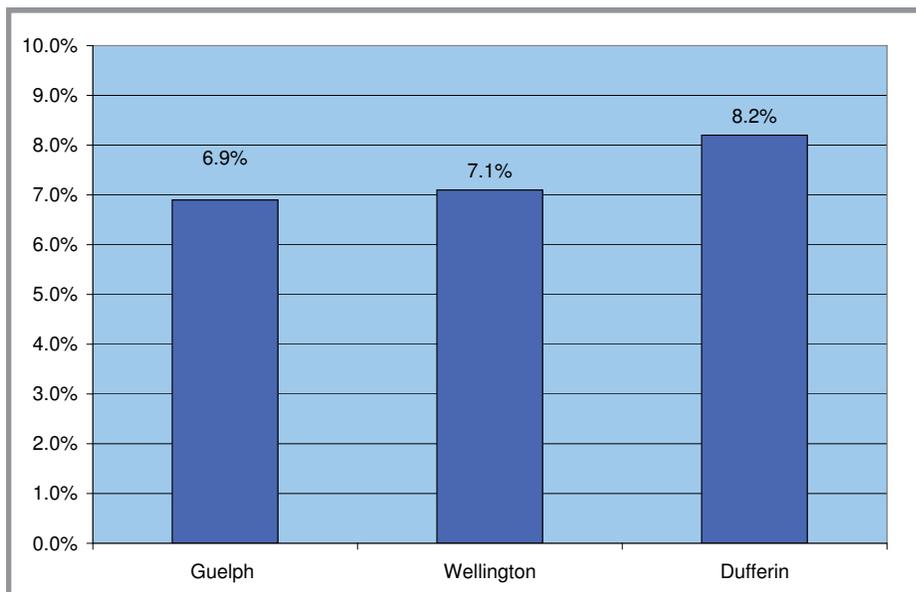
EDI findings from Halton Region²³ and Durham Region²⁴ report that approximately two to three percent of the children assessed in those regions exhibit anxious and fearful behaviour. This is also the case for Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph, as Figure 19 illustrates.

Aggressive behaviour very often peaks at around age 2½, after which children progressively learn how to express themselves and cope with different social situations.²⁵ Some studies have shown that extreme aggressive behaviours at preschool to kindergarten age can be an indication of a trajectory towards later aggressive behaviours and mental health issues in adolescence.²⁶

► Figure 20 illustrates that between 7% and 8% of five year old children in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph are showing signs of aggression in the school environment.

Although there is some controversy over the possible over-diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), data that are available from the EDI on hyperactive and inattentive behaviours may give some indication of the potential percentage of children who could be diagnosed at some point with ADHD — if they haven't already been diagnosed. Furthermore,

Figure 20. **Percentage of Five Year Old Children Scoring in the Lowest 25th Percentile on Aggressive Behaviour on the EDI in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



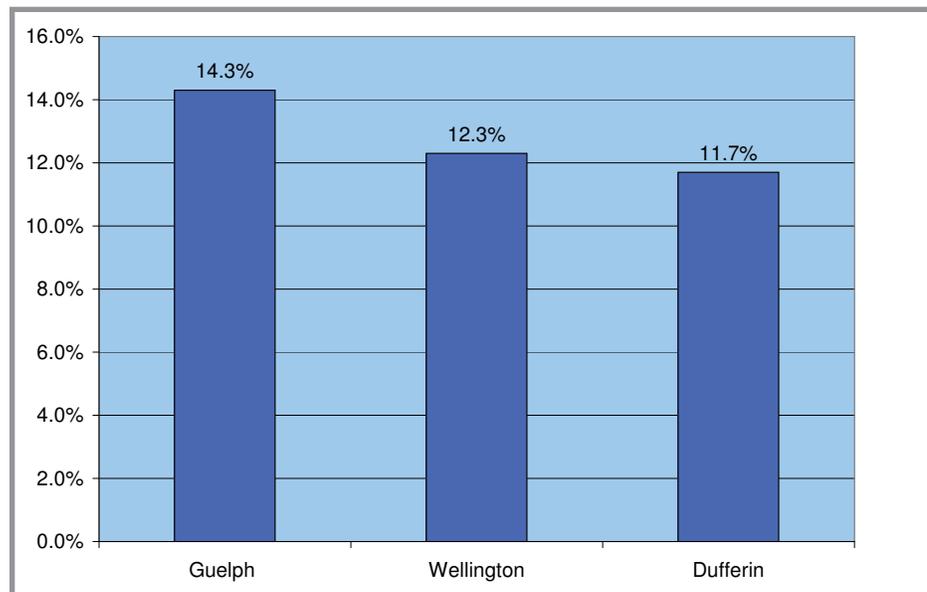
Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results

recent studies have shown that hyperactivity and problems with focusing on a task have greater effects on later school success than do other psychiatric problems like depression, anxiety, and disruptive behaviours.²⁷

Some studies have also shown that a child's displays of hyperactive and inattentive behaviours may indicate that there is abuse occurring in the home, rather than being caused by ADHD.²⁸

Figure 21 shows the percentages of children in Senior Kindergarten exhibiting hyperactive and inattentive behaviours in the classroom for each geographic area. Preliminary studies are being conducted at the Offord Centre for Child Studies and they are finding similar estimates of these types of behaviours among the sample of 45,000 children assessed by the EDI in Ontario.²⁹ The studies have also shown that there is a significant difference in these behaviours between boys and girls, as boys are more frequently observed to show hyperactive and inattentive behaviour.

Figure 21. Percentage of Five Year Old Children Scoring in the Lowest 25th Percentile on Hyperactive and Inattentive Behaviour on the EDI in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

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7. How ready for school are our children?

7. How ready for school are our children?

In the last few years, more and more jurisdictions in Ontario, across Canada, and internationally have been using The Early Development Instrument (EDI) to measure the developmental health of young children. Heightened attention is being paid to processes of measuring how well young children are doing, especially given the latest research on early brain development, which indicates that what happens to a child in their early lives has a significant impact on their later success in school and on their health and well-being for the rest of their lives.^{1 2}

The EDI is a population-based tool used for measuring children's readiness to learn at five years of age. The EDI is completed by Senior Kindergarten teachers for each child in their class every three years and was last completed and analyzed in 2006/2007 in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph. In Guelph and Wellington County, all four school boards (Upper Grand District School Board, Wellington Catholic District School Board, Conseil scolaire de district catholique centre-sud, and Conseil scolaire public de district du centre-sud-ouest) participated in 2006, resulting in a total of 2078 valid EDIs for those communities. In the County of Dufferin, both school boards (Upper Grand District School Board in 2006 and the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board in 2007) participated, resulting in a total of 595 valid EDIs for that community. A valid EDI is one where there are sufficient data for that child.

"Readiness for school" refers to the ability of a child to meet the task demands of school and, in particular, of grade one. The EDI gathers information on five domains of children's development. These five domains are physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge. They include abilities and characteristics such as cooperation, imaginary play, ability to recognize letters and numbers, and ability to

WHAT IS DEVELOPMENTAL HEALTH?

Canadian researchers Clyde Hertzman and Daniel Keating, along with their colleagues, are leaders in formulating a new theory of human development called "developmental health." This theory uses early social and physical experiences to explain the behaviours and health status of groups of children as they grow up. Children's environments and experiences shape their brain development and have an impact on their behaviours. Communities, learning environments, and families can enhance children's early experiences and environments to increase the likelihood of healthy child development. Developmental Health is a measure of populations of children and their social, emotional, cognitive, language and physical well-being. What we learn from descriptions of the developmental health of populations of children adds to the success of the strategies that we develop to ensure and improve their health and wellness.

— See Keating, D.P. & Hertzman, C. (Eds) (1999). *Developmental Health and the Wealth of Nations: Social Biological, and Educational Dynamics*. New York: Guilford Press.

more info:
wdgreportcard.com

THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE EDI

Since its inception in 1998, the EDI has been shown to be a reliable tool for measuring the developmental health of five year old children. Over the past decade, there have been concurrent validity studies of its ability to measure the areas that it intends to measure; and its strength of association with other measurement tools. Reviews of its predictive reliability have all shown it to be a reliable tool. The EDI has been used on over 520,000 children across Canada as of October 2007, and is being used in many countries across the world. The EDI has also been tested in a number of different types of communities (i.e., Aboriginal, urban, rural, remote) and has shown itself to be valid in those settings, as well.

See: Janus, M, et.al. (2007) The Early Development Instrument: Population Based Measure for Communities, A Handbook on Development, Properties and Use. Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON.

communicate their needs. These five areas of development are understood to be indicators of children's readiness for school.

The EDI data on children who have identified special needs are included in a separate analysis process, and are not included in the overall EDI findings for the populations of kindergarten children in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph. For more information on the development, validity, analyses, and use of the EDI across Ontario and Canada, visit <http://www.offordcentre.com/>.

In this section, the data will be shown for the three areas of Wellington County, the County of Dufferin, and the City of Guelph. Where possible, the results are shown by neighbourhood for Guelph, by township for Wellington County, and by reporting area for the County of Dufferin in the Neighbourhood Profiles section at the end of the document.

Characteristics of the population

Before examining the overall and neighbourhood based EDI results, it is important to look at some of the characteristics of the population of kindergarten children and how they scored overall.

- ▶ In Guelph and in Wellington, there was a statistically significant difference between the scores for girls and boys overall in all five domains. This finding is consistent with studies that show that girls as a group typically score higher on the EDI than boys.
- ▶ Also consistent with Ontario-wide findings is the fact that children who are older than the mean age (5.65 years) at the time of the testing scored statistically significantly higher than children who are younger than the mean age in all five domains.
- ▶ Although children with English as their second language scored statistically significantly lower in three domains (emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication and general knowledge), they also scored slightly lower in the domains of physical health and well-being, and social competence. The differences for the latter two domains were not statistically significant, however.

Table 17 shows some of the characteristics of the population of kindergarten children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph in comparison with the 2006 Ontario-wide baseline statistics (all of the children evaluated by the EDI throughout Ontario in 2006).

How are Guelph, Wellington, and Dufferin children doing in comparison with children across Ontario and Canada?

- ▶ Children are considered to be "vulnerable", or at risk of poorer developmental outcomes, when they score lower than the tenth percentile of the population of children tested, on one or more of the developmental domains measured in the EDI.³ The score which marks the tenth percentile for each area is called the "cut-off."

Characteristics	Guelph	Wellington	Dufferin	Ontario
Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	1196	623	564	113,710
Males	48.3%	47.5%	47.7%	49.5%
Females	51.5%	52.2%	52.3%	50.3%
ESL	10.3%	2.8%	1.2%	11.5%
Children born between Aug 1 and December 31	40.1%	39.1%	34.3%	50.8%
Children with special needs	6.1%	4.0%	5.2%	3.8%
Children with multiple challenges	4.1%	2.8%	4.6%	4.2%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 EDI Results.

► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

- Overall, the percentage of Guelph’s SK children who are considered to be vulnerable on one or more domains is comparable with all of Ontario and slightly lower than all of Canada.
- Guelph has a slightly higher percentage of children scoring low on two or more domains than our provincial and national averages. Research has shown that children scoring low on two or more domains in the EDI have much more difficulty catching up later on in school.⁴
- In Wellington County the percentage of SK children who are considered vulnerable on one or more domain is higher than the percentage for all of Ontario and Canada.
- Wellington County has a higher percentage of children scoring low on two or more domains than our provincial and national averages.
- In the County of Dufferin, the percentage of SK children who are considered vulnerable on one or more domains is higher than Ontario and nationally.
- The County of Dufferin has a higher percentage of children scoring low on two or more domains than our provincial and national averages. This information is illustrated in Figures 22, 23 and 24.

In which domains are our five year old children “performing well” and in which domains are they more “vulnerable”?

The Neighbourhood Profiles section of this Report Card includes a more detailed look at the EDI results in each of the neighbourhoods,

WHY MIGHT REPORTS ON WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-GUELPH EDI RESULTS DIFFER FROM A NATIONAL REPORT?

The Council for Early Child Development (CECD), in partnership with the Offord Centre for Child Studies, is leading a national EDI project which involves mapping EDI results for the entire SK populations of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and some other communities across Canada. For this project, “vulnerability” is determined using national cut-offs, which are applied to our local areas and neighbourhoods. As a result, there will be slight differences in EDI reported outcomes for this Report Card (and other data related to our local EDI findings) as the analysis process involved our local community cut-off rates. For more information on the national mapping project, visit the Offord Centre website: www.offordcentre.com/readiness/

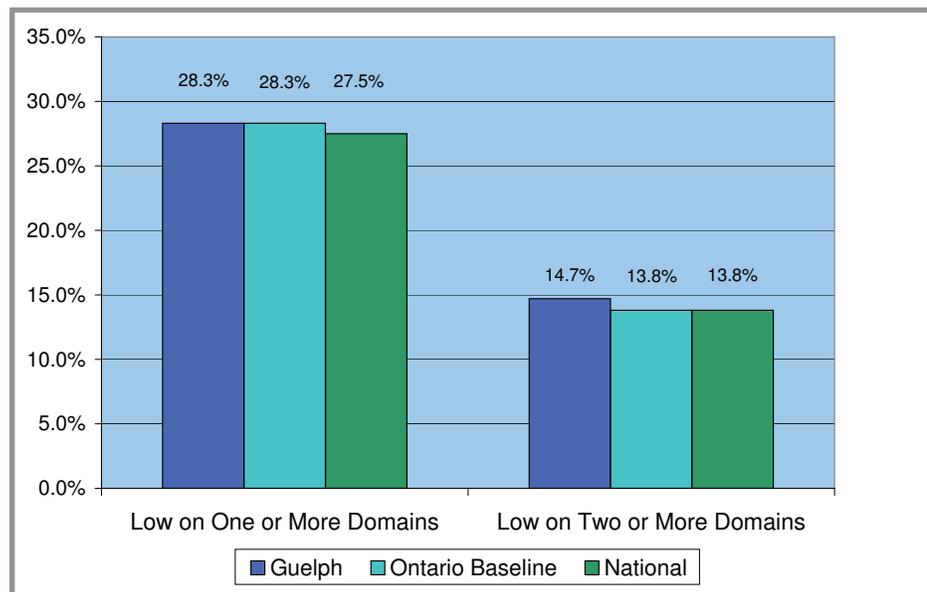
townships and reporting areas within Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph. The data included in that section will be helpful to service providers in determining the strengths and gaps in supports and services for children in the corresponding areas. This information is useful in strategic planning by organizations for programs and services to meet the children’s and families’ needs. Figure 25 shows EDI data from the Neighbourhood Profiles which have been combined to show vulnerability levels in the overall larger geographic areas of Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph.

Range between low per cent vulnerability neighbourhoods and high per cent vulnerability neighbourhoods

The “percentage vulnerability” range between neighbourhoods can be useful information for service planners, as these data reinforce the need for consideration of targeted programs and universally accessible programs. As always, service planning considerations require thoughtful analysis of multiple factors, therefore these data alone are not sufficient for determining where targeted programs should be implemented.

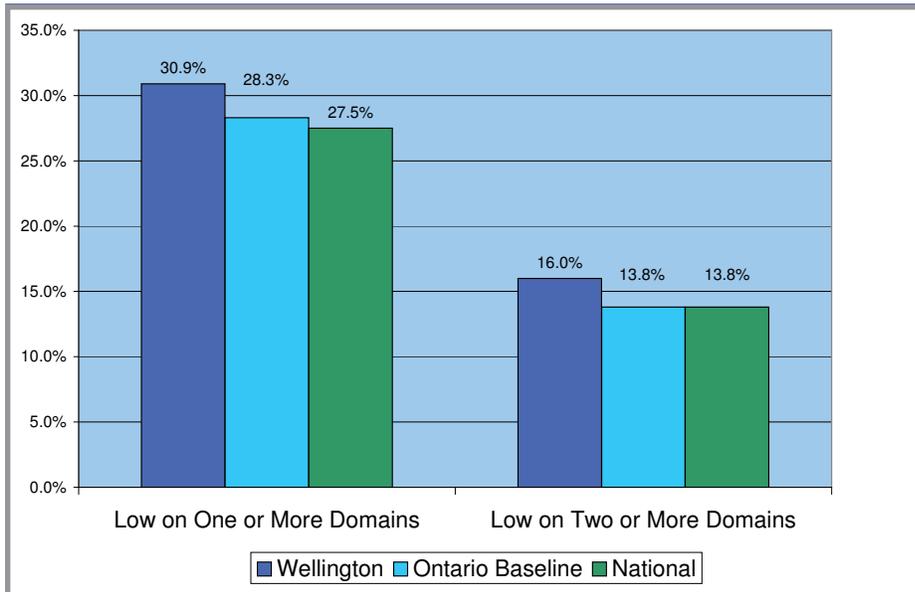
Table 18 summarizes the ranges between the lowest “percentage vulnerability” neighbourhoods and the highest “percentage vulnerability” neighbourhoods for each domain. Within Guelph, there are wide ranges of “percentage vulnerability” across some of the developmental domains. For

Figure 22. Percent of Guelph SK Children Scoring Low on One or More, and Two or More, EDI Domains - With Ontario and National Comparisons



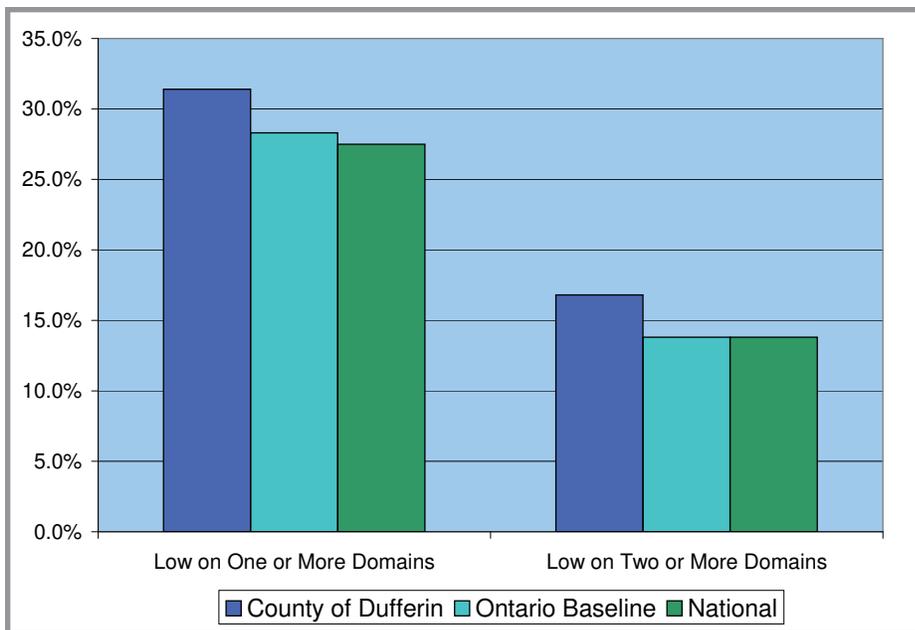
Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

Figure 23. **Percent of Wellington SK Children Scoring Low on One or More, and Two or More, EDI Domains - With Ontario and National Comparisons**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 EDI Results

Figure 24. **Percent of Dufferin SK Children Scoring Low on One or More, and Two or More, EDI Domains - With Ontario and National Comparisons**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 EDI Results

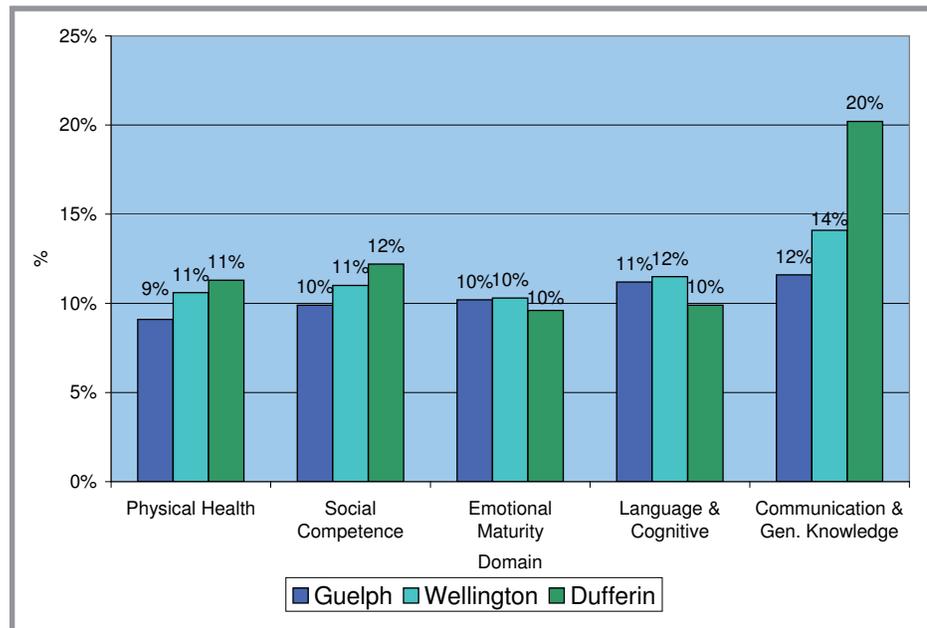
instance, for the domain physical health and well-being, the percentages of children scoring below the 10th percentile range from 5.4% in one neighbourhood in Guelph to 21.7% in another neighbourhood. In Wellington County, the percentage ranges within domains are almost as pronounced, whereas in the County of Dufferin, the range between the lowest and highest percentage vulnerability areas are less pronounced, as the table illustrates.

Sub-domains of the EDI

The five domains of the EDI have 16 sub-domains which are shown in Table 19. The sub-domains allow for a more in-depth look at specific areas of need among the Senior Kindergarten children in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph.

- ▶ Under the domain of physical health and well-being, many children in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph are shown to be “less ready for school” in their gross and fine motor skills.
- ▶ Overall scores in the developmental domain of social competence show that there are groups of children in a few neighbourhoods in Guelph and in a few of the Wellington County townships who are considered to be vulnerable.
- ▶ Under the domain of emotional maturity, within the sub-domain “pro-social and helping behaviour”, there were children who scored as “less

Figure 25. **Percentage Scoring Low on Each Domain in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

Table 18. Range Between Low % Vulnerability Neighbourhoods and High % Vulnerability Neighbourhoods in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph

Domain	Guelph			Wellington			Dufferin		
	Lowest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Highest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Range	Lowest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Highest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Range	Lowest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Highest % Vulnerability Scoring Neighbourhood	Range
Physical Health & Well-being	5.40%	21.70%	16.30%	8.20%	24.70%	16.50%	4.00%	16.30%	12.30%
Social Competence	4.00%	15.10%	11.10%	2.60%	17.80%	15.20%	8.10%	15.60%	7.50%
Emotional Maturity	5.30%	17.00%	11.70%	5.20%	15.50%	10.30%	6.10%	11.80%	5.70%
Language and Cognitive Development	1.90%	20.00%	18.10%	8.20%	18.60%	10.40%	5.60%	14.30%	8.70%
Communication and General Knowledge	5.20%	21.40%	16.20%	8.50%	20.50%	12.00%	13.30%	27.90%	14.60%

Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 EDI Results

Table 19. Early Development Instrument: The Five Domains of Development and Their Sub-domains

Physical Health and Well-being	Social Competence	Emotional Maturity	Language and Cognitive Development	Communication Skills and General Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and fine motor skills Physical independence Physical readiness for the day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approaches to learning Overall social competence Responsibility and respect Readiness to explore new things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperactivity and inattention Aggressive behaviour Pro-social and helping behaviour Anxious and fearful behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic literacy Basic numeracy Advanced literacy Interest in literacy/numeracy Use of memory 	Ability to communicate their own needs and understands others, and express interest in the world around them (no sub-domains)

ready for school” across all neighbourhoods and townships and, notably, in Fergus overall.

- ▶ Most children are doing well in all of the sub-domains of the main domain language and cognitive development. Deeper examinations of these sub-domain variables show, however, that there are populations of children struggling in the areas of “interest and memory,” and of “basic literacy and numeracy.”

Although the domain of communication skills and general knowledge does not have any specific sub-domains, the skills measured in this section include children’s ability to communicate their needs and to understand what is being said. The domain also includes ratings on children’s general interest and their knowledge about the world around them.

- ▶ There are groups of children who score as vulnerable in communication skills and general knowledge across Guelph neighbourhoods, Wellington County townships, and in the County of Dufferin reporting areas. Factors and characteristics that can have an impact on children measuring as vulnerable in this domain may include English as their second language, or speech and language challenges in general.

Multiple challenge index

The “Multiple Challenge Index” was developed to identify groups of children who score low on nine or more of the 16 sub-domains, which means that they score low in three or more of the five domains of the EDI. The Multiple Challenge Index is a useful tool, as children identified through this means are considered to be especially vulnerable, yet these children have not been identified as having special needs. In Guelph, 3.2% of SK children were found to be especially vulnerable through the Index, while 3.6% of SK children in Wellington County and 4.6% in the County of Dufferin were found to be especially vulnerable.

How ready for school are children with special needs?

As the EDI included findings from approximately 89% of all SK children in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph, there were results gathered from children who have been identified with special needs. The following discussion of the EDI findings on children with special needs includes data from the three geographic areas combined together.

Children with special needs face more challenges being included in child care settings and in school settings — regardless of whether their area of special need is physical, intellectual, or social-emotional. Early childhood educators and teachers often need additional supports in order to meet the range and depth of children’s special needs in early education settings.

It is estimated by the National Centre for Child Care Inclusion, SpecialLink, that approximately 10% of children in Canada have some kind of disability or combination of special needs, which require programming, activities, or

environments to be adapted in order for the child to be effectively included. Four percent (4%) of the children assessed by the EDI across Ontario have been recognized by their school board as having identified special needs requiring additional supports or resources for inclusion in the school system.

- ▶ In Guelph, 6% of children were identified in the EDI as having a special need, while for both Wellington County and the County of Dufferin, 5% were identified.

Reporting EDI results for children with special needs is not the most effective means to determine their overall school readiness, because the population of children with special needs is diverse and complex. Because there is very little homogeneity to the EDI population of children with special needs, making assumptions about their common experiences and characteristics beyond the analysis factor that they have identified special needs is still to be determined if it is methodologically sound.

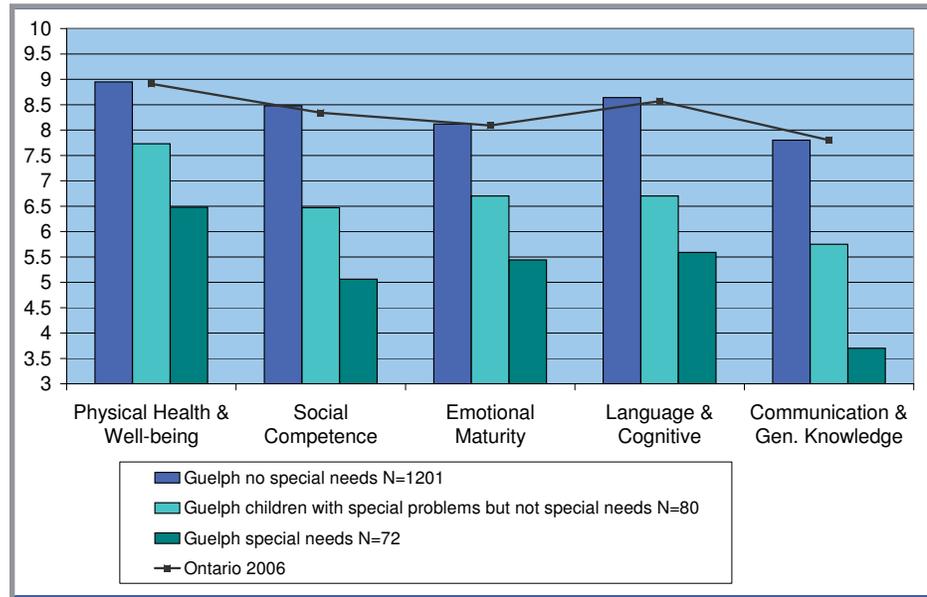
The EDI results can be helpful for understanding some of the general potentially in-common experiences of the population of children with special needs –for example, children with special needs can experience delays in some areas of their individual development, yet excel in others. In addition, as the results below show, the range of scores on the EDI for the group of children with special needs can be quite different from one geographic area to the next, which further reinforces the diverse nature of the population of children with special needs in our communities.

- ▶ In Guelph, 90% of the children with special needs scored low on at least one domain and 78% scored low on two or more domains.
- ▶ In contrast, Dufferin had 74% scoring low on one or more domains and 45% scoring low on two or more domains.
- ▶ Wellington results fall in between these extremes with 76% low on one or more domains and 65% low on two or more domains.

The EDI also asks teachers about children who have “special challenges.” The EDI identifies such children as those who are not already identified as having special needs, but who are demonstrating that they have a possible physical, sensory, language, or emotional disability, or a problematic home environment, which may have an impact on their success in school. Children who are identified as having special challenges such as these tend to be more vulnerable.

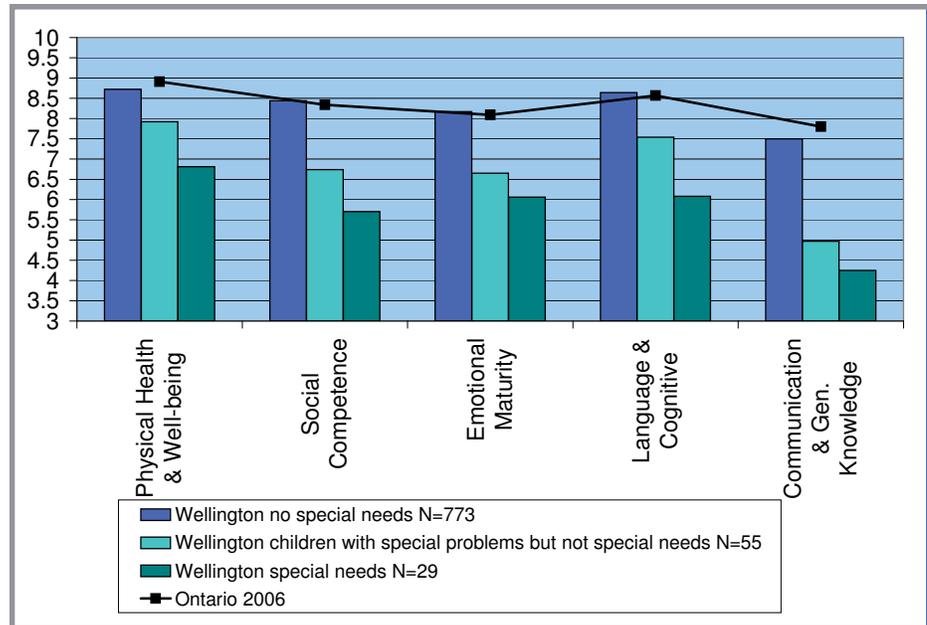
Figures 26, 27 and 28 illustrate the differences in the mean EDI scores between children who have identified special needs, children who the teacher has identified with “special challenges” but who have not been identified as having special needs, and children who have no identified special needs. There is a statistically significant difference between the means of each of these groups of children for each of the developmental domains.

Figure 26. **EDI Mean Scores for Children with Special Needs, Children with Special Problems, and All Other Children in Guelph**



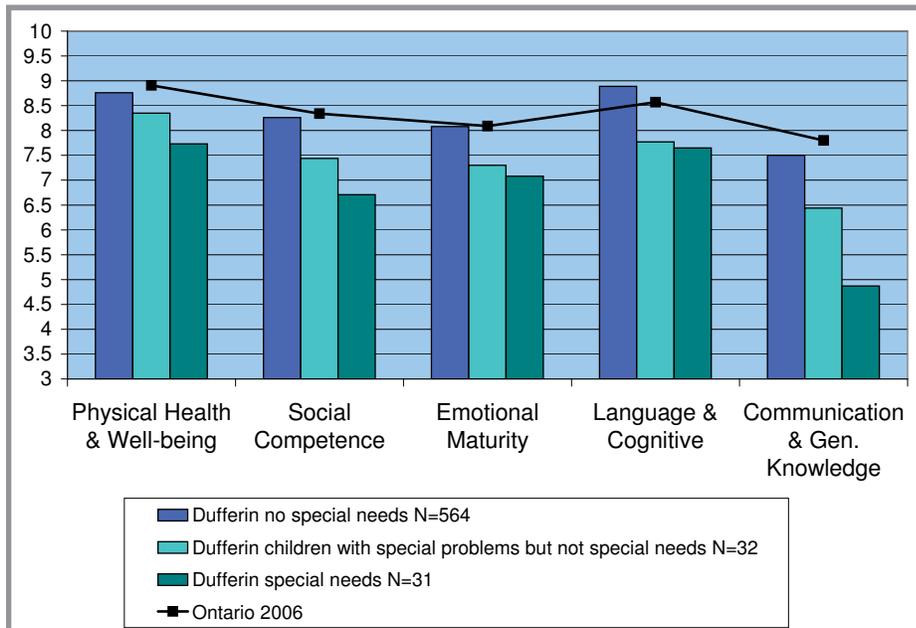
Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

Figure 27. **EDI Mean Scores for Children with Special Needs, Children with Special Problems, and All Other Children in Wellington**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results.

Figure 28. **EDI Mean Scores for Children with Special Needs, Children with Special Problems, and All Other Children in Dufferin**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006, EDI Results

Endnotes

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- 4 Yao, Maria and RB Brown. (2007). *The TDSB EDI Kindergarten Cohort Study: An Analysis of EDI Assessment in Kindergarten and EQAO Results, 3 and 6 Years Later (Preliminary Findings)* Toronto, ON: Toronto District School Board, Organizational Development/Research and Information Services.

A woman with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a light blue button-down shirt and a green and blue patterned scarf, is sitting on a brown carpeted floor. She has her arms raised high in the air, palms facing forward. In front of her, a young child with short blonde hair is sitting on the floor. The child is wearing a black and pink striped long-sleeved shirt and blue jeans. The child also has their arms raised, with their hands clenched into fists. The woman's black shoes and dark tights are visible on the floor to the left of the child. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

8. Are our children safe and secure?

8. Are our children safe and secure?

How safe children are in their environment can have an impact on their healthy development. Among the many aspects of safety and security for children potentially affecting their healthy development are neighbourhood safety and cohesion, safety from abuse and neglect, safety from family violence, and rates of injury and crime.

Neighbourhood safety and cohesion

Studies have shown that when a neighbourhood is perceived to be unsafe, it increases the likelihood that parents with young children will feel more isolated. In such situations, children may have fewer chances to interact with neighbourhood children, to go to the park, to go to the library, or to participate in community programs. This increased isolation has been shown to have effects on young children's competencies in language development.¹

It has been demonstrated in the research literature that the neighbourhoods in which children live can influence their development in either negative or positive ways. Some researchers theorize that "collective socialization" or "collective efficacy" play a part in children's development. This means that members of a community have the potential to feel connected to each other, have a shared sense of responsibility and share values towards child rearing. They also have ways of connecting, have the ability to communicate with one another on their child rearing experiences, look out for each other and each other's children, and, to a degree, can act as role models for each other and each other's children.^{2 3}

The Kindergarten Parent Survey respondents were asked eight questions regarding their perceptions of the neighbourhood in which they live. They were asked to answer "True," "Sometimes True," and, "Not True" to the following statements about their neighbourhood:

- It is safe to walk alone in my neighbourhood after dark.
- It is safe for children to play outside during the day in my neighbourhood.
- There are safe parks, playgrounds and play spaces in my neighbourhood.
- If there is a problem around here, the neighbours get together and deal with it.
- There are adults in my neighbourhood that children can look up to.

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► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

- People around here are willing to help their neighbours.
- You can count on adults in my neighbourhood to watch out that children are safe and don't get in trouble.
- When I'm away from home, I know that my neighbours will keep their eyes open for possible trouble.

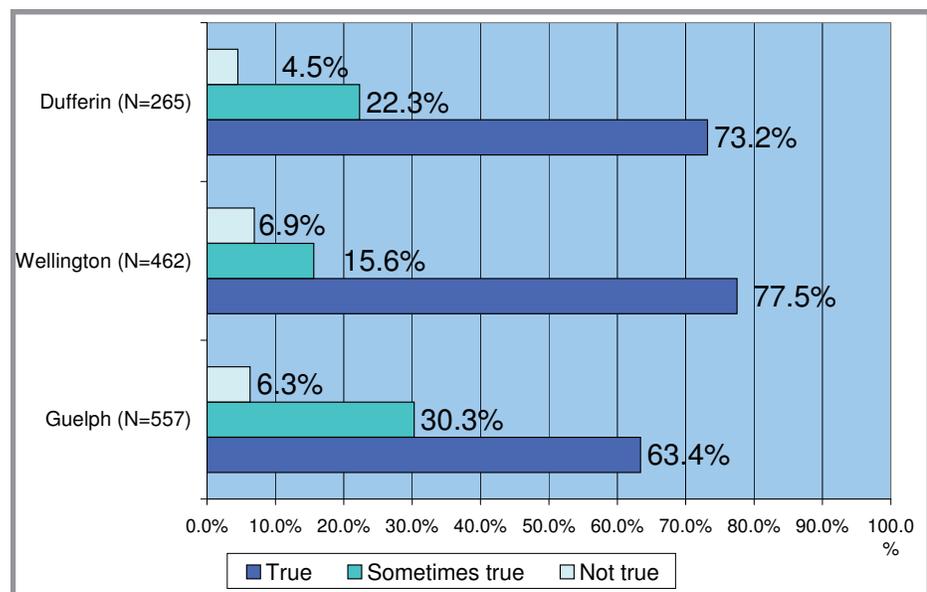
The analysis of the first three questions revealed that:

- Ninety-four percent of respondents in Guelph responded that their neighbourhood is safe or sometimes safe, while almost 93% in Wellington County and nearly 95% of respondents in the County of Dufferin responded that their neighbourhood is safe or sometimes safe.

Figures 29-31, below, illustrate the degree of perceived safety in Guelph, Wellington and Dufferin, as rated by the Kindergarten Parent Survey respondents.

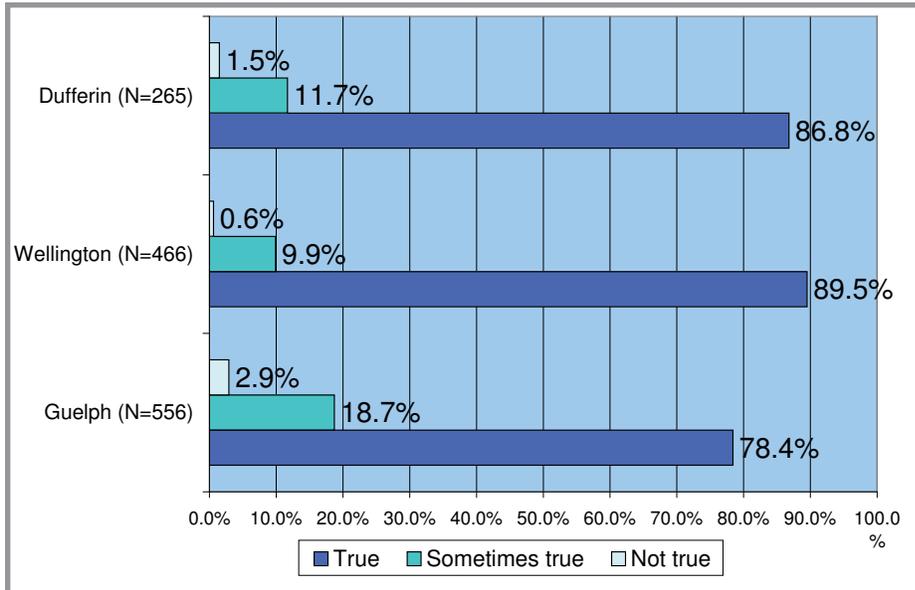
To examine parent perceptions of the connectedness or "social cohesion" levels of their neighbourhoods, a Neighbourhood Support Index was used. Using the eight questions listed above, the Neighbourhood Support Index was based on an index developed in the United States.⁴ Scores for this index have been calculated from each set of answers, using a scale that ranges between the values of 4 and 24. Respondents with a score of 24 on the index (signifying that parents gave a strongly positive response to all 8 questions) live in the "most supportive neighbourhoods." Respondents scoring 18 to 23 (where responses were positive or strongly positive) live in "moderately high supportive neighbourhoods." Scores between 13 and 17 indicate "moderately low supportive neighbourhoods," while scores between 4 and 12 indicate the "least supportive neighbourhoods."

Figure 29. **It is safe to walk alone in my neighbourhood after dark.**



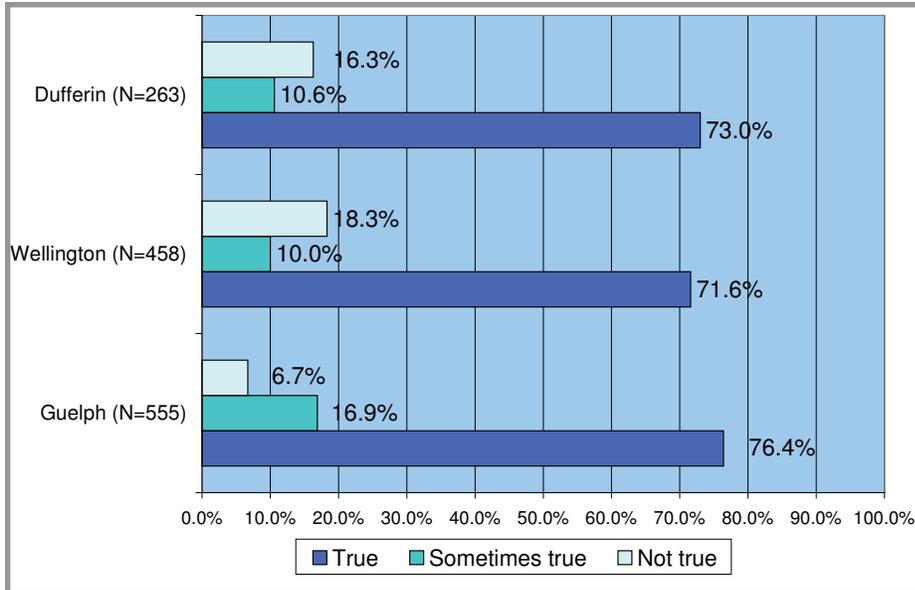
Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey

Figure 30. **It is safe for children to play outside during the day in my neighbourhood**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey

Figure 31. **There are safe parks, playgrounds and play spaces in my neighbourhood**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey

Figure 32 illustrates the Neighbourhood Support Index findings on perceived levels of support in neighbourhoods in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph.

Further analysis of this index showed that lower scores of perceived neighbourhood support are related to respondents' income levels. For example:

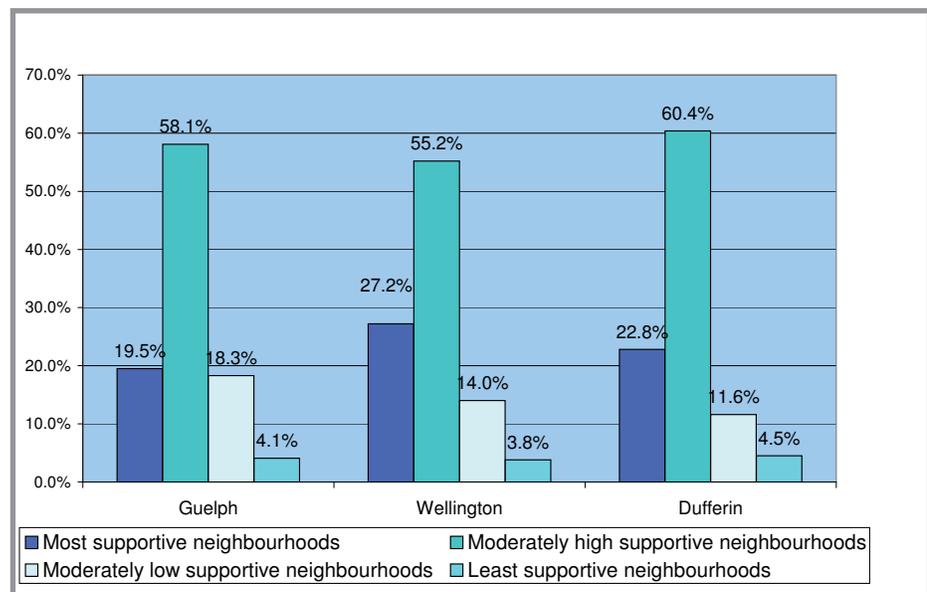
- ▶ In Guelph, 37% of the 54 respondents whose incomes were below \$30,000 perceived their neighbourhoods to be either “moderately low” in support levels or at the level of “least supportive.”
- ▶ As respondent income level increased, there was a decrease in the percentages of neighbourhood scores in the “moderately low” and “low supportive” categories. This relationship between the perceived support of the neighbourhood and income levels is shown in many studies both in the United States and in Canada.

Safe places

Children need a safe place to live to help them thrive and grow up to be healthy, contributing adults. Exposure to abuse and neglect can have profound detrimental effects on a child's healthy development. Children's Aid Societies are funded and mandated by the province to protect children from harm and to investigate any reported cases of abuse and/or neglect.

Not all calls to Children's Aid Societies require an investigation, although staff assess all calls for any safety concerns. The range of calls to local Children's Aid organizations related to child protection include a wide

Figure 32. **Neighbourhood Support for Children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph**



Source: Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey

variety of concerns, such as physical, sexual, and emotional harm, domestic violence, parents with addictions and mental health problems, neglect, and, serious parent child conflict.

Figures 33 and 34 illustrate the number of protection investigations opened by Family & Children Services of Guelph and Wellington, and by Dufferin Child and Family Services, between the years 2001 and 2007.

► In Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph, the number of protection investigations has been stable between 2001 and 2007.

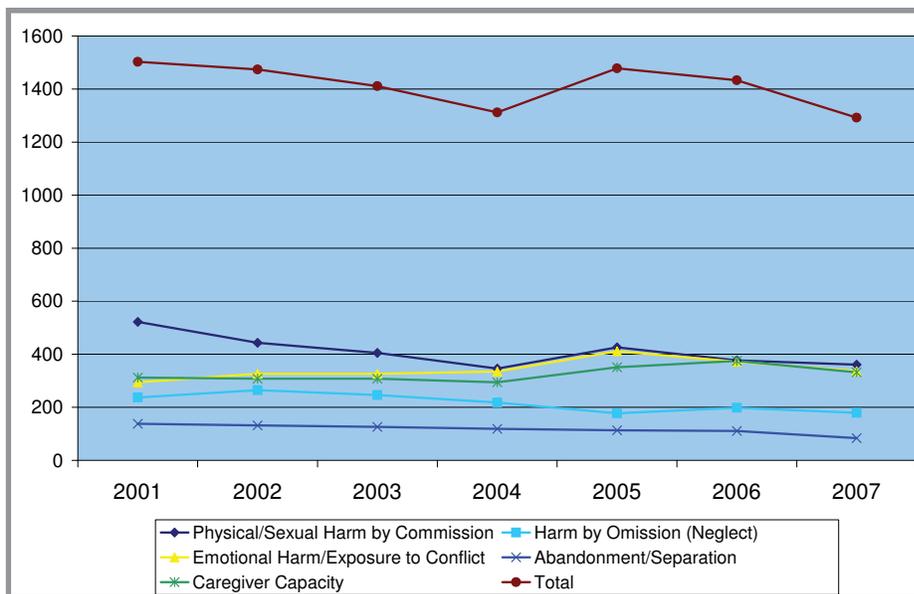
Figures 35 and 36 (next page) show the number of children in care at these agencies.

The numbers of children aged birth to six years in care of Family & Children’s Services in Guelph and Wellington have also been stable between the years of 2001 and 2007; and, in fact, the numbers have decreased slightly since 2004.

The number of children aged birth to five in care of Dufferin Child and Family Services in the County of Dufferin decreased in 2007-2009, relative to the averages over the previous six years.

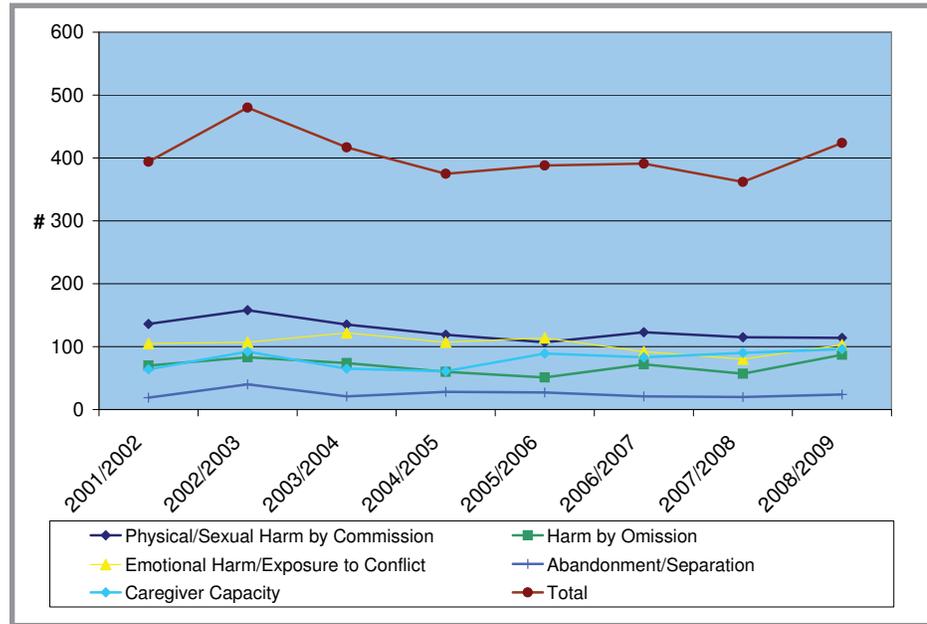
Children affected by domestic violence in their home are more likely to see the world as scary and unsafe. They may blame themselves for the violence and experience guilt, anxiety, anger, grief, confusion, and other negative emotions. Young children have limited coping strategies and need

Figure 33. **Number of Protection Investigations Opened by Family & Children’s Services of Guelph and Wellington County (2001 to 2007)**



Source: Family and Children’s Services of Guelph and Wellington, September 2008. Includes all protection investigations opened in each year broken down by the reason for service at the time of opening. Total number of investigations may include multiple investigations for individual family.

Figure 34. **Number of Protection Investigations Opened by Dufferin Child and Family Services (2001 to 2009)**



Source: *Dufferin Children and Families, 2009.*

adults to support them through these circumstances. Approximately 2,500 children on any given day are in a women’s shelter with their mother in Canada. Sixty-seven percent of these children are under the age of 10 years.⁵

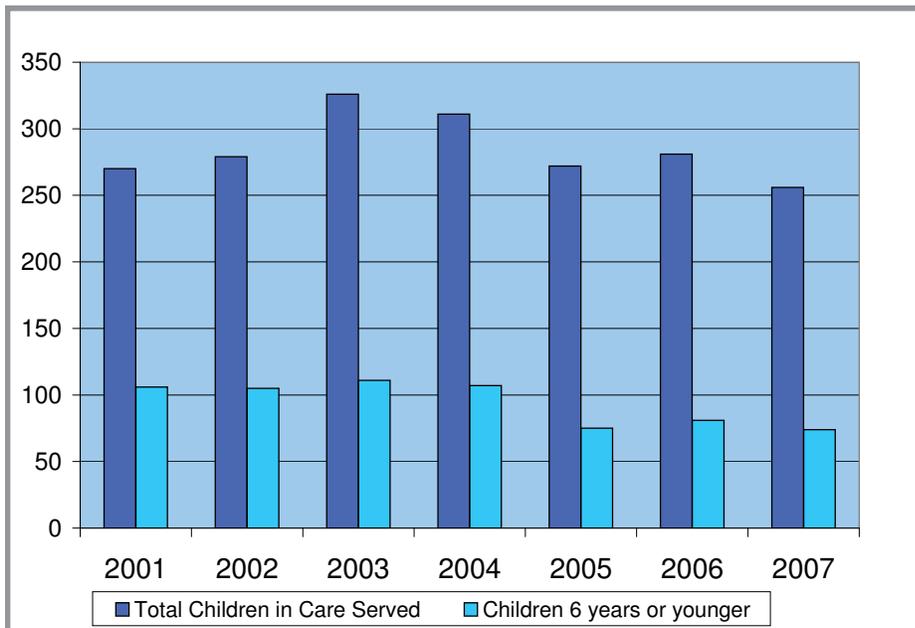
Tables 20 and 21 (following page) illustrate the numbers of women and children served by shelter programs in Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph. Since 2005, these numbers have increased and then decreased slightly in Guelph and Wellington; whereas in the County of Dufferin, the numbers of women and children served decreased initially, but then have increased over the past year.

Childhood injuries

Injury is the leading cause of death in children under 14 years of age. Most experts agree that injuries are not “accidents” but are, in fact, predictable and preventable occurrences. The cost of unintentional injuries to children in Canada is about \$4 billion per year.⁶ For children under five years of age, 68% of all injuries occur in homes.⁷ Falls are the leading cause of hospitalization for children birth to 6 years of age across Canada, and in Wellington County, the County of Dufferin and Guelph.

In Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph, from 2003 to 2006, 11,600 children birth to 6 years of age were treated in emergency rooms for injuries. A further 513 children in this age group were hospitalized due to their injuries. The overall rates of injury were 132.48 per 1,000 for emergency room

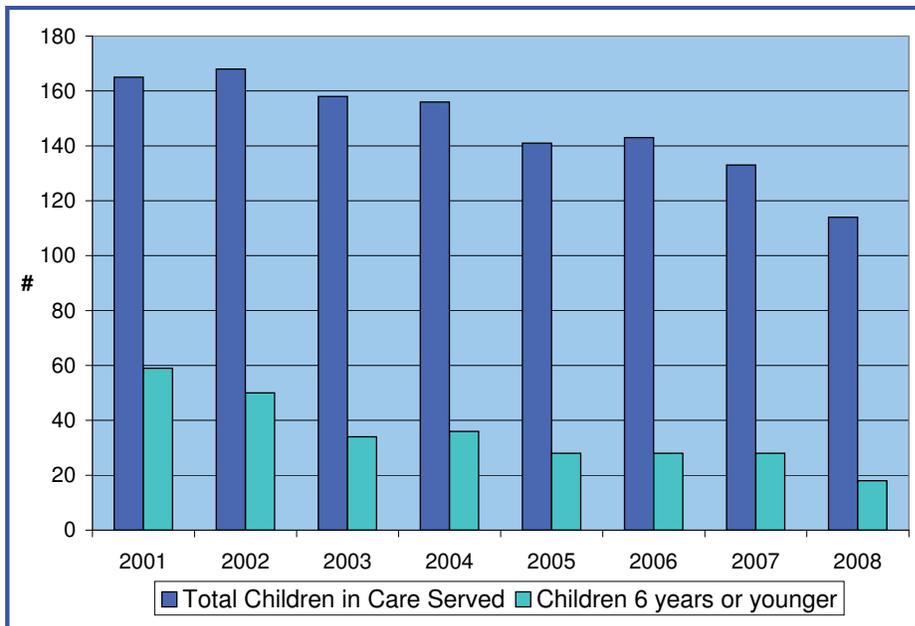
Figure 35. **Children in Care Served by Family & Children's Services of Guelph and Wellington County 2001 to 2007**



Children in Care Served is the number of children in care at start of year plus the number of admissions to care during the year. These counts include unique children served (not multiple admissions for a child in a single year) and do not include other society wards (where another agency is responsible for the child and this local agency is supervising the child's placement in our jurisdiction).

Source: Family & Children's Services of Guelph and Wellington, September 2008.

Figure 36. **Children in Care Served by Dufferin Child and Family Services (DCAFS) 2001 to 2009**



Source: Dufferin Child and Family Services, October 2009.

visits, and 5.86 per 1,000 for hospitalizations. The most common causes of childhood injuries treated in emergency rooms were:

1. Falls
2. Exposure to mechanical forces (this refers to any object in motion e.g. an iron falling off a shelf)
3. Poisoning
4. Pedestrian or cyclist incidents
5. Motor vehicle collisions.⁸

Table 22 indicates the rate of injury for children in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph between 2003 and 2006.

Low socio-economic status (SES) is associated with an increased rate of injury in both urban and rural areas (“SES” is a statistically useful operational definition referring to a number of variables related to economic well-being such as income levels, education levels, etc.).⁹ Suggested reasons for the relationship between SES and injury rates may be attributed to factors such as parents having limited knowledge of child development, families living in more hazardous neighbourhoods, and parents having lower education levels. In poorer households, parents may be less able to afford safety equipment and may experience more barriers to properly caring for and supervising their children. Children of poorer families may live in housing with limited space for safe play, resulting in more hazardous surroundings.¹⁰

Another factor affecting injury rates is gender. In general, statistics show that boys are more likely to experience injury than girls.¹¹

The areas of Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph are largely rural, with many farms. A 2004 study documented that injuries occur on farms much more frequently than they do in urban and industrialized settings. The study also found that these injuries are often much more severe and that a disproportionately high injury mortality rate occurs among rural populations.¹² As a workplace, farms with heavy machinery and other environmental hazards can put children at risk.

Table 20. Number of Women and Children Served and Number of Crisis Calls by Guelph-Wellington Women's Shelter Agency			
	2006	2007	2008
Number of Women Served in all Programs	1608	1443	1303
Number of Children Served	229	247	205
Number of Crisis Calls	4637	5958	4650

Source: Women in Crisis.. May 1, 2009 Personal Communication from Executive Director, Guelph-Wellington Women in Crisis. Notes: During 2007-2008 the agency was significantly short-staffed which reflects the drop in numbers of clients served and crisis calls. The agency has stated that in 2009, their crisis calls have doubled every month.

Table 21. Number of Women and Children Served and Number of Crisis Calls by Dufferin Women's Shelter				
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Number of Women Served in all Programs	1014	950	968	1135
Number of Children Served	128	262	193	153
Number of Crisis Calls	3239	2900	2929	3982

Source: "Annual Reports: 2006 - 2009" July 10, 2009. Family Transition Place website. <www.familytransitionplace.ca/about/>

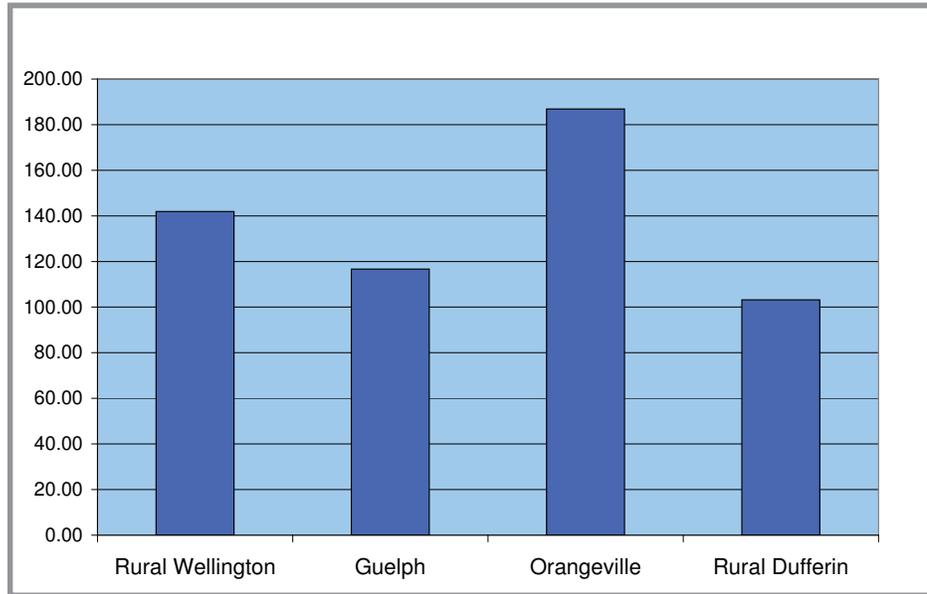
Note: Each year is the period of time from April 1 - March 31 eg. April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006.

Table 22. Mean Rate of Injury per 1000 Children Aged Birth to 6 Years in Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph from 2003 to 2006		
Cause of Injury	Emergency Room	Hospitalizations
Falls	53.55	1.53
Exposure to Mechanical Forces	47.45	0.61
All Other Injuries	22.16	3.13
Poisoning	3.72	0.3
Pedestrian or Cyclist	3.04	0.2
Motor Vehicle Collision	2.56	0.09

Source: Inpatient Discharges [2003-2006], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [Oct. 2008].

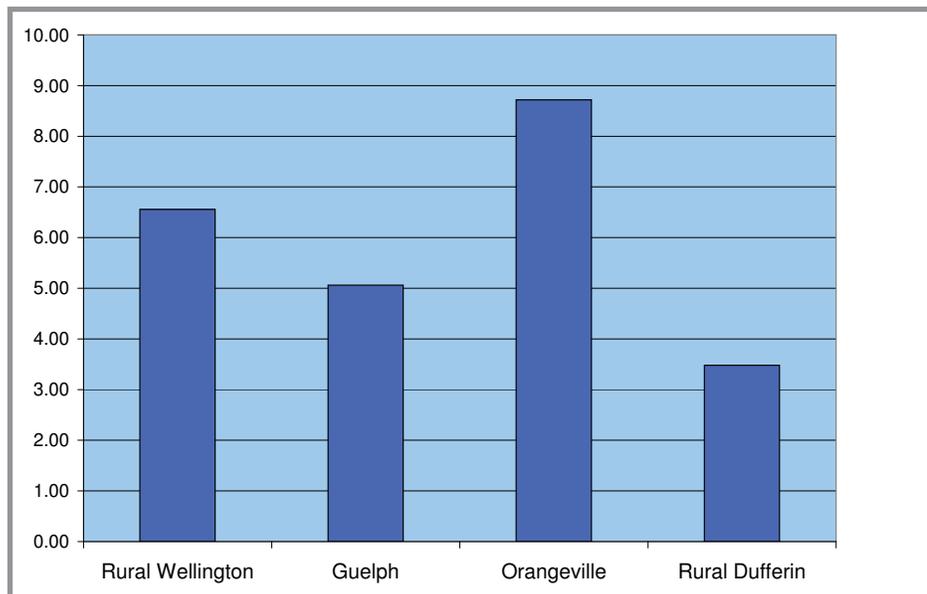
A comparison of rates of injuries in urban and rural areas of Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph reveals that rates are higher in rural Wellington County than they are in the City of Guelph, as expected. However, injury rates in rural areas of the County of Dufferin are lower than rates in the town of Orangeville. This finding does not follow the typical pattern of higher rates of injuries in rural areas. Figures 37 and 38 show these data. Further investigation is currently being conducted to determine potential reasons for this pattern in the data.

Figure 37. **Emergency Room Visits Due to Injuries in WDG Per 1000: Urban vs. Rural**



Source: *Inpatient Discharges [2003-2006], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [Oct. 2008].*

Figure 38. **Hospitalizations Due to Injuries in WDG Per 1000: Urban vs. Rural**



Source: *Emergency Department Visits [2003-2006], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [Oct. 2008].*

Endnotes

- 1 Hertzman, C. & Kohen, D. (2003). Neighbourhoods matter for child development: Lessons learned from Canada's surveys of children and youth. *Transition Magazine*, 33(3). <http://www.vifamily.ca/library/transition/333/333.html#1>
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- 4 Wilkenfield, B., Lippman, L. & Anderson Moore, K. (2007). Neighbourhood support index. *Trends Child Fact Sheet, Publication # 2007-28*. Retrieved Spring, 2009: www.childtrends.org.
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- 6 Policy Research Division, Strategic Policy Directorate, Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada (1998). *Economic Burden of Illness in Canada*. Ottawa, ON: Health Canada. Retrieved: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ebic-femc98/pdf/ebic1998.pdf.
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9. How well accepted are our children for who they are?

9. How well accepted are our children for who they are?

Children feel a sense of belonging when they know that the adults in their world take an interest in them.¹ Improving children's sense of belonging is achieved by ensuring that there are no barriers to opportunities, regardless of race, ability, social class, family status, sexual orientation, and culture.²

The reality is that there are barriers to equal access to opportunities, supports and services that children and families experience, and, as a result, many individuals and groups of people are socially and economically isolated.

Children's experiences of discrimination can not only interfere with their sense of belonging in the community but also can have a lasting impact on how they see the world. Eventually children's experiences of discrimination can lead them to engage in discriminating behaviours themselves.

Considerations of how well children and families are accepted for who they are include how well organizations meet the needs of children with special needs and their families. Parents of children who have special needs often face barriers preventing them from obtaining the services and supports that they need, and thus, interfering with their ability to participate in employment opportunities at the same level as families of children who do not have special needs.³

No single person in the world is more or less unique than any other person, and populations, not individuals, are diverse. Social inclusion of children means that children have an opportunity to develop their talents, skills and capabilities. It means that their families receive the supports they need in order to provide good care. Social inclusion means that at the same time as risks to children's development are being diminished, opportunities for enhanced well-being are not missed. Social inclusion also means that children are never considered "adults in training" — that they are valued as children.⁴

CULTURAL AND POLITICAL AWARENESS

A comprehensive research study looking at children's experiences of the conflicts in Northern Ireland found that children as young as three years of age were able to demonstrate awareness of the cultural and political significance of events taking place - sometimes to the extent that they were able to identify with a particular local community and were comfortable expressing dislike for symbols and cultural icons of other local communities.

— Connolly, P., Smith, A., & Kelly, B. (2002). *Too Young to Notice? The Cultural and Political Awareness of 3-6 Year Olds in Ireland*. Belfast: Northern Ireland Community Relations Council.

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* *Guelph Inclusiveness Alliance uses the term “New Canadian” while Statistics Canada uses the term “new immigrant” which refers to those with “landed immigrant status” rather than “Canadian Citizenship” status. The term “New Canadian” was established based on consultations with people who have immigrated to this community.*

► In this report, key findings are highlighted with a triangle bullet.

Cultural diversity

The Guelph Inclusiveness Alliance describes “New Canadians”^{*} as those who have come to live in Canada in the past five years. The term, however, is flexible in that there remains an understanding that there is no magic number that defines peoples’ experiences of being a new Canadian. Case in point, many people who have immigrated to Canada even 10 or more years ago, can still feel like new Canadians.

New immigrants often experience barriers that are related to their capacity to understand and speak English, and may face additional barriers related to cultural discrimination and racism. A study of the experiences of new Canadians living in Wellington and Guelph communities found that they tend to have more difficulty gaining sufficient employment that matches their qualifications, more difficulty finding affordable and stable housing, and more difficulty accessing child care.⁵

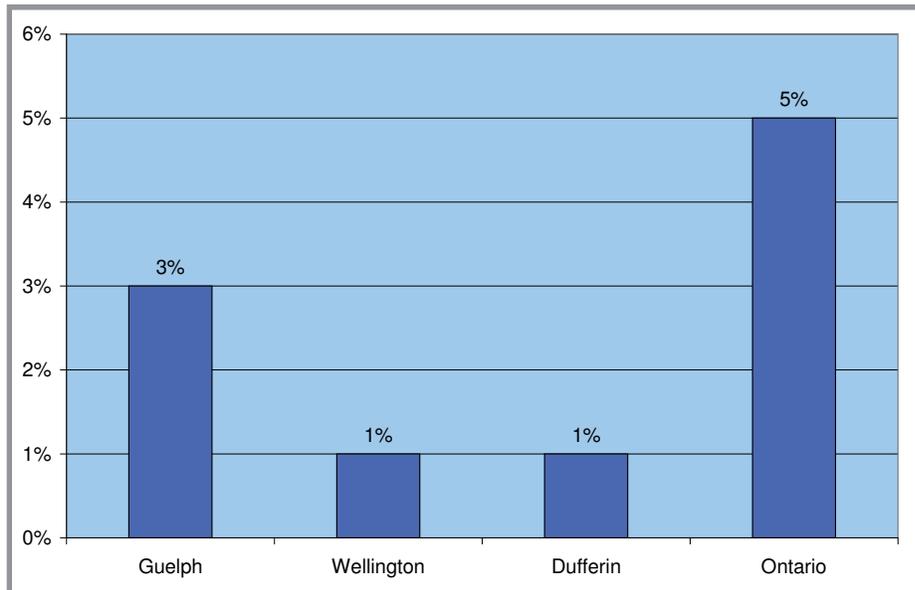
- Between 1991 and 2001, 1.8 million people came to Canada from other countries to settle. Sixty percent (60%) of our overall population growth in Canada in 2006 was due to immigration.
- Guelph’s population alone included 3,820 new immigrants (or 3% of the total population) between 2001 and 2006. This represents a 24% increase in the number of new immigrants coming to Guelph compared to the numbers of people who immigrated between 1996 and 2001.
- The 2006 populations for Wellington and the County of Dufferin do not include as many new immigrants as the City of Guelph’s population. One percent (1%) of each of Wellington’s and Dufferin’s’ populations represent new immigrants. This translates to 870 new immigrants in Wellington County and 665 new immigrants in the County of Dufferin.
- The majority of new immigrants coming to our communities over the last 30 years have come from Asia and the Middle East.

It is generally true that more new immigrants will tend to settle first in larger urban centres such as the Greater Toronto Area, Vancouver, Montreal, and other large cities across the country.⁶ However, there is evidence to suggest that, in recent years, smaller urban areas that are still close to the large urban centres may also be attracting more new immigrants in general.⁷ This is partly because, in theory, a higher economic standard of living can be obtained in areas like Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph. As well, there may be other specific characteristics of smaller urban and rural areas which draw new immigrants coming from a particular country or geographic area. For example:

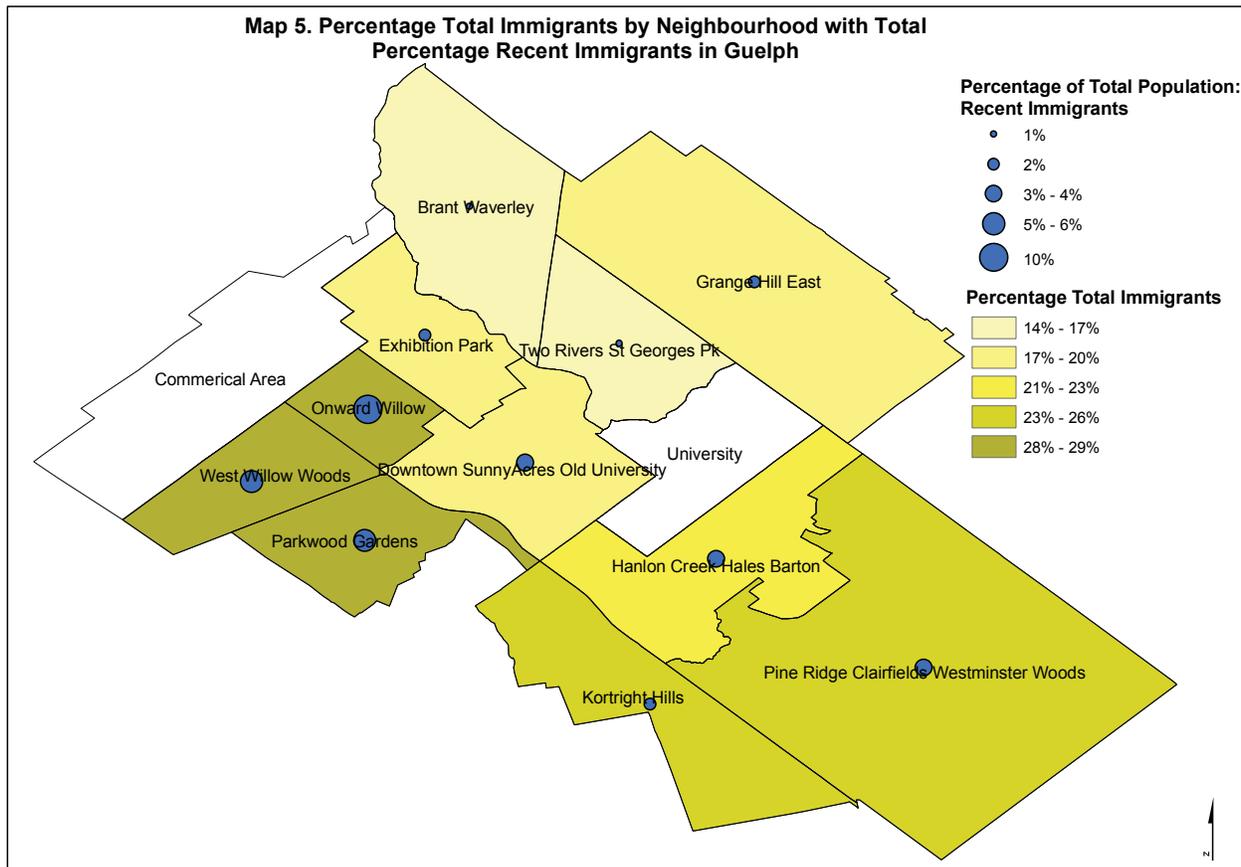
- Twenty-six (26%) of the new immigrants coming to Wellington County were from Central America and many have settled in the township of Mapleton. Most of these new immigrants are identified as Low-German speaking Mennonites, and they are immigrating from settlements in Mexico.

Figure 39 shows the percentage of immigrants in the total populations for Wellington, Dufferin, Guelph, and Ontario, over the last five years.

Figure 39. **Percentage of Total Population in Wellington, Dufferin, Guelph and Ontario Who Have Immigrated in the Last Five Years**



Source: Statistics Canada (2006). *Census Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD)*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006002. Subscription Catalogue no. 97C0017.



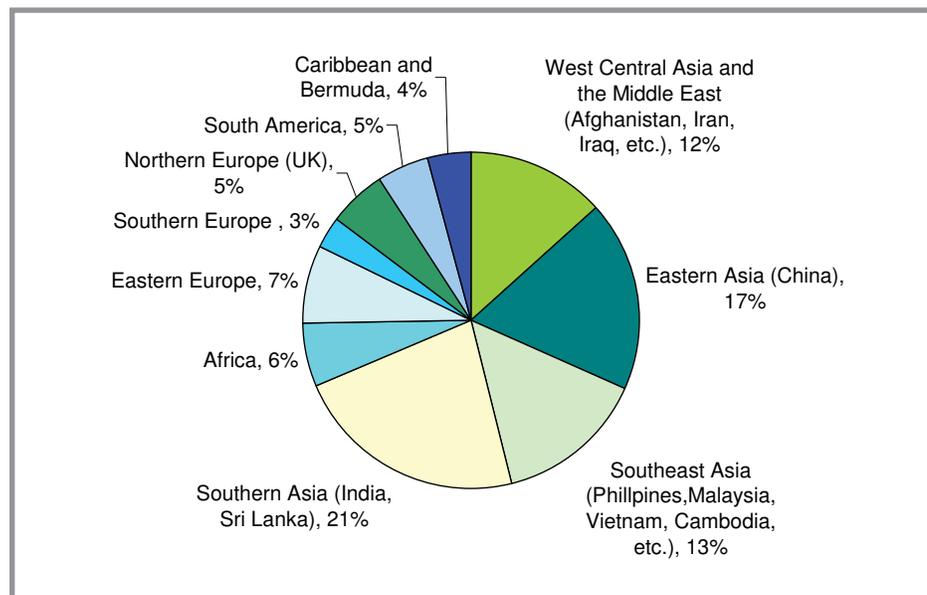
Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, Catalogue # 97C0002; WDGPH, 2001

Map 5 of the City of Guelph (previous page) shows where immigrants have settled in Guelph according to the Census of 2006. The map also shows the percentage of the total new immigrants, represented by the blue dots, that came between 2001 and 2006 and where they live. A greater concentration of new immigrants has settled in the Onward Willow area, West Willow Woods and Parkwood Gardens neighbourhood. There is also a greater concentration of new immigrants in the Hanlon Creek and Pineridge-Westminster Woods-Clairfields neighbourhoods, but to a lesser extent than the three neighbourhoods referred to above.

Figure 40 shows the regions of origin for the greatest percentages of recent newcomers to Guelph. Most immigrants moving to this area are coming from countries where a language other than English is spoken. As a result, many experience language barriers when they come to our communities. As indicated in Figure 41, the most common non-English languages spoken include Chinese, Italian and Vietnamese, which reflects the diversity of immigrant origin as shown in Figure 40.

The data illustrates that, in the City of Guelph, one of the 10 most prominent languages spoken includes Vietnamese, although the greatest influx of immigrants from Vietnam occurred in the 1980's and early 1990's.

Figure 40. Percentage of Total New Immigrants (2001 to 2006) in the City of Guelph by their Region of Origin

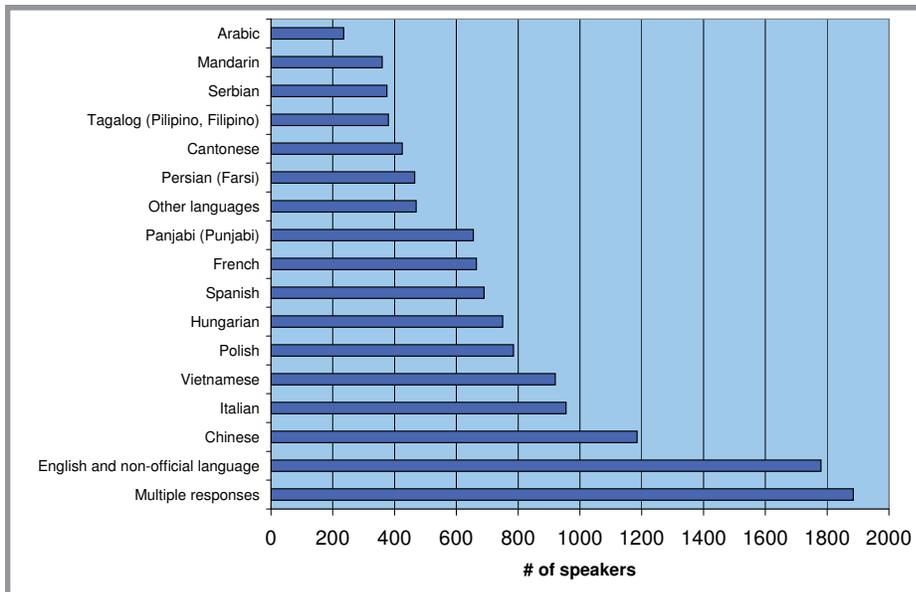


Source: Statistics Canada (2006). Census Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD). Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006002. Subscription Catalogue no. 97C0017.

Programs available for families who have recently immigrated

In 2005, the number of programs for families who have recently immigrated to this area was relatively small. As shown in the data above, the Onward Willow neighbourhood of Guelph has experienced the highest concentration of new immigrants compared with other neighbourhoods in Guelph. There are programs available in the Onward Willow neighbourhood that include interpretation supports. These are offered through a consortium of agencies — including the Guelph Community Health Centre, Family and Children’s Services, the Onward Willow Neighbourhood Group and Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health. In Mapleton (in the County of Wellington), W-D-G Public Health provides services for the Low German population by ensuring that there are Low-German speaking facilitators on staff. Since 2005, there is evidence to suggest that several of the Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph social services organizations are participating in professional development and training activities intended to improve their management and service delivery practices in providing accessible services for children and families.

Figure 41. **Non-Official Languages Spoken in the City of Guelph in 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada (2006). *Census Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin (CDs by DA/CSD)*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006002. Subscription Catalogue no. 97C0017.

Accessibility of programs and services for diverse populations

In 2005, the Early Years Community Services Inventory asked agencies how they make their services more accessible to families and children. The study found that:

- ▶ Fifty-five percent (55%) of the responding agencies in Guelph and 68% of responding agencies in Wellington County described populations of people who speak languages other than English as “difficult to reach.”
- ▶ Thirty-one percent (31%) of programs in Guelph and 61% of programs in Wellington County do not offer any supports that “reflect the population’s cultural diversity.” According to the Early Years Community Services Inventory, such supports would include providing culturally appropriate materials and activities, ensuring cultural sensitivity and diversity training for staff and volunteers, providing cultural/language interpretation, employing staff and volunteers from a diverse range of communities, and providing programs and services delivered in languages other than English.

Addressing bullying and supporting children’s social competence

Children have the right to feel accepted and safe, not only at home but at school and in the community. Bullying is a type of aggression that develops in a relationship between two or more people and manifests itself as one person or group asserting power or control over another person. Often as time passes, the unequal power dynamic becomes stronger and the victim is caught in a cycle of abuse. Over the last 10 to 15 years, there has been growing awareness and concern over the effects of bullying on children’s healthy development. Recent studies have shown that about 6% of kindergarten students are victims of bullying behaviour and as many as 10% have engaged in bullying behaviour.⁸

The effects of bullying on very young children can vary from psychosomatic symptoms like headaches, stomach ache, and general stress, to more extreme depressive symptoms. Rejection by peers can go on for years, if not addressed, and can have long-lasting impacts on children’s social adjustment and well-being. The negative impact of bullying is not limited to the victim; there are also effects on peers who witness the bullying. The act of bullying is an indication that the perpetrator does not have effective coping strategies or high levels of social competence.

In response to the growing awareness of the negative effects of bullying, school boards across Ontario have been developing policies and plans to address bullying among their students. A local school board’s policy on bullying involves the promotion of a safe, respectful and inclusive environment. The policy states that the school board will make every effort to “eliminate all forms of bullying through prevention and intervention strategies which foster positive learning and teaching environments, support academic achievement and help students to reach their full potential.”⁹

The policy and plans also include staff training, effective communication to parents about the new strategies to address bullying, and strategies to identify and eliminate bullying as it occurs at school.

Anti-discrimination strategies in early childhood education

Large education organizations, such as the local school boards, have had anti-discrimination and anti-racism policies for a number of years. These policies include references to the practices within the classroom in terms of curriculum implementation and the resources and materials used for that purpose; and the policies also reference anti-discriminatory hiring practices and staffing related issues.¹⁰

Child care and early childhood education programs may, or may not, have anti-discrimination policies — it is at the discretion of their operators. There is a child care quality evaluation strategy in Guelph and Wellington that includes a review of child care programs' policies and practices dealing with discrimination. The strategy is the County of Wellington Child Care Programme Operating Criteria, and there are 30 (of the 316) criteria that are specifically intended to review a child care program's provision of developmentally and culturally appropriate activities in a social context. The Operating Criteria process involves a review of the involved child care program's written materials and formal policies, and an evaluation visit to the child care program. Some of the program characteristics that the evaluator looks at are that materials on the walls are free from bias and stereotypes, that child care staff intervene to challenge stereotypes and counteract prejudice shown by children and adults, and that child care staff, boards of directors, and supervisors participate in professional development that promotes their understanding of diversity and inclusion of children with special needs.

► In Guelph and Wellington County, of the 43 child care programs involved in the County of Wellington Child Care Operating Criteria process, 51% have a written policy statement supporting diversity and how it can be valued in the early childhood classroom.¹¹

In the County of Dufferin, Children's Services has launched a "Raising the Bar" program in the fall of 2009, designed to help ensure that families receive high quality early learning and child care services. More information on this program is available in the section "How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?" on page 45. As part of this initiative, child care centre policies and practices dealing with discrimination will be reviewed and evaluated within the first review year, with the intention of ensuring that all centres have a written policy statement supporting diversity.

Inclusion of children with special needs in child care

In Guelph and Wellington County, the model for inclusion of children with special needs in licensed child care programs is PLAY•FULL participation. This model is based on the principles of inclusion defined by SpecialLink: the National Centre for Child Care Inclusion.¹² The primary assumption of the PLAY•FULL participation model is that children are able to attend the same child care programs they would attend if they did not have special needs, that they are welcomed, and that their parents are encouraged to apply.¹³ A 2009 review of the roles and practices of practitioners involved in providing education and care for children with special needs in Guelph and Wellington child care programs found that all professional groups involved in this system demonstrate a strong belief in the values and goals of the PLAY•FULL participation model. It also found that child care professionals are clearly committed to the view that children with special needs should be included in regular child care programs.¹⁴

- ▶ In Guelph and Wellington, of the 43 child care programs involved in the County of Wellington Child Care Operating Criteria process, 44% have a written policy statement supporting inclusion of children with special needs.

In the County of Dufferin, “Raising the Bar” will ensure that all participating centres will have a written inclusion policy for special needs children by the end of the first review year.

Endnotes

- 1 Early Childhood Matters (November 2008). Enhancing a sense of belonging in the early years (Number 111). Bernard van Leer Foundation. Retrieved April 28, 2009: www.bernardvanleer.org.
- 2 Janmohamed, Z. (May 2007). All Children Belong: Bringing Children and Families Together, Promoting Diversity and Social Inclusion in Child Care Programmes. Keynote Address.
- 3 The Roeher Institute (1999). Labour Force Inclusion of Parents Caring for Children with Disabilities. Toronto: Ontario, L'institut Roeher Institute.
- 4 Friendly, M. (June 2007). How ECEC programmes contribute to social inclusion in diverse societies. Early Childhood Matters. Promoting Social Inclusion and Respect for Diversity in the Early Years (Number 108). Bernard van Leer Foundation. Retrieved April 28, 2009: www.bernardvanleer.org.
- 5 Guelph Inclusiveness Alliance (June, 2008). New Canadians in Guelph and Wellington: What Local Service Providers and New Canadians are saying about Immigration and Settlement – A Guelph Inclusiveness Alliance Initiative. Presentation to County of Wellington, Child Care Services.
- 6 Immigration News Service (September 4, 2007). Most Canadian Immigrants settle in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal. Retrieved Fall 2009: www.migratenow.ca/articles/104.asp.
- 7 Di Biase, S. & Bauder, H. (2004). Immigrants in Ontario: Linking spatial settlement patterns and labour force characteristics. Guelph, ON: Department of Geography, University of Guelph. Retrieved Fall 2009: www.geography.ryerson.ca/hbauder/Immigrant%20Labour/Settlement%20in%20Ontario_report.pdf.
- 8 Alsaker, F. Bullying In Kindergarten. Retrieved from: www.education.com/reference/article/kindergarten-bullying/.
- 9 Upper Grand District School Board (January 2008). Bullying Prevention and Intervention. Community Relations Document. Retrieved from: www.ugdsb.on.ca/policies/214.pdf; Also see: Wellington Catholic District School Board's "HEART" strategy: www.wellingtoncssb.edu.on.ca
- 10 See: www.ugdsb.on.ca, www.csdccs.edu.on.ca/politiques.php, www.csdcco.on.ca/csdcco/index.php?q=politiques, www.wellingtoncssb.edu.on.ca, & www.dpccsb.org.
- 11 Community Services Team, Child Care Services (2009). Findings from the first full round of the County of Wellington Child Care Operating Criteria.
- 12 SpecialLink: The National Centre for Child Care Inclusion: www.speciallinkcanada.org
- 13 Child Care Services, County of Wellington (May 2003). PLAY-FULL participation: A Manual for Inclusive Child Care in Wellington County.
- 14 Ryan, B. & Brophy, K. (April 2009). An Exploration of the Roles Played by Professionals in Promoting Inclusive Practice within the PLAY•FULL participation Model: A Service Review.



10. Neighbourhood profiles

10. Neighbourhood profiles

The neighbourhood profiles presented on the following pages provide a more in depth look at each of the 28 neighbourhoods and communities in Wellington, Dufferin, and Guelph. The indicators and population characteristics included in the profiles are grouped by geographic area, and then divided and reported on in the same sequence as the sections of the Report Card. Not all of the indicators outlined in the body of the Report Card, however, are represented in these neighbourhood and community profiles. Some data used for the Report Card could not be effectively reported at the neighbourhood level due to low numbers, or the data were simply not available at this geographic level.

Other communities that prepare reports similar to the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Report Card have sometimes included ranking systems that categorize neighbourhoods in terms of their social or economic risk. Given that this is the first report of its kind completed in our community, the decision was made to not rank neighbourhoods — but to represent them with the data as they are. To support the reader in making comparisons using the data provided, we have included the corresponding statistics for the whole Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph area, and for Ontario.

The neighbourhood boundaries by which the following data are reported were determined through consultation with key informants familiar with local neighbourhood and community development and service delivery. Our geographic coding system was also informed by Statistics Canada's Census boundaries (such as dissemination areas, census subdivisions), and by Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health's defined reporting areas for their service delivery and data collection. For the City of Guelph, a few neighbourhoods have been combined (for example, Downtown Sunny Acres and Old University, as well as Hanlon Creek and Hales Barton). This was done to ensure that the sample sizes from our key data sources are large

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enough to effectively report on. Some neighbourhoods and areas were also combined together in Wellington and Dufferin for the purpose of ensuring reliable data for the EDI, KPS and Parenting Survey. Each profile includes a map of the neighbourhood, township or reporting area(s) and its location within Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph.

The Data Analysis Working Group for the Report Card has worked diligently to ensure that only the strongest and most useful data available are presented in these profiles. That said, to determine neighbourhood-based need for services and supports, it is advisable to look for overall patterns in the data presented rather than to focus on specific findings. As is the case for any statistical output, caution should be used in interpreting and using these results. The sources for the data within each neighbourhood profile can vary from one line of data to the next, making information presented for a single neighbourhood not necessarily comparable or statistically compatible with other information in that particular profile. In addition, the sample sizes for some of the data are small. This means that while the information presented is still useful for identifying potential trends in populations across neighbourhoods, the small sample sizes can interfere with how confidently the information can be generalized to the overall population.

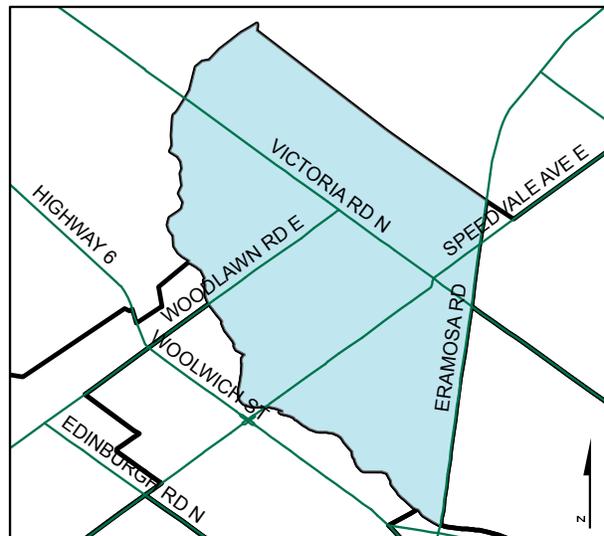
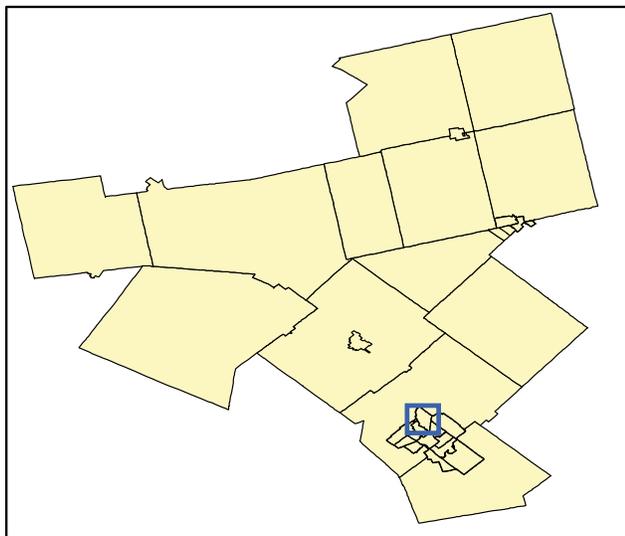
The key data sources for the neighbourhood profiles are the 2006 Census from Statistics Canada, the Kindergarten Parent Survey, the WDGPH Parenting Survey, and the 2006 Early Development Instrument results. Child Care Data came from the Ontario Child Care Management System and Child Care Centre licenses.

Table 23 illustrates the sample sizes from each of the key data sources for each neighbourhood.

Table 23. Sample Sizes for Key Data Sources			
Neighbourhood/Township/ Reporting Area	EDI	KPS	Parenting Survey
Guelph			
Brant Waverley	106	51	47
Downtown/Sunny Acres/Old University	67	39	34
Two Rivers/St.Georges Park	72	34	40
Onward Willow	70	26	24
West Willow Woods	133	57	44
Parkwood Gardens	114	57	55
Exhibition Park	75	31	46
Grange Hill East	142	76	81
Kortright Hills	54	32	39
Hanlon Creek Hales Barton	100	57	58
Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods	155	76	105
Wellington			
Puslinch	146	102	*
Guelph/ Eramosa			
North Wellington	104	59	68
Centre Wellington	263	58	75
Erin	82	50	*
Mapleton	122	73	64
Minto	96	53	56
Fergus	146	73	95
Dufferin			
Shelburne	49	32	45
Mono	84	43	52
Mulmur			
Amaranth	86	37	45
Melancthon			
East Luther Grand Valley			
East Garafraxa	103	47	83
Orangeville West			
Orangeville East	99	38	56
Orangeville North	73	32	58
Orangeville South	70	31	41

* Due to very small sample size, data suppressed.
For EDI and KPS, the following areas were combined to ensure reliable data: For Wellington, Puslinch/Guelph/Eramosa are combined, and for Dufferin, Mono/Mulmur; Melancthon/Amaranth/ East Luther Grand Valley; and East Garafraxa/Orangeville South-West are combined.
For more information on demographics of survey respondents go to www.wdgreportcard.com.

Brant Waverley



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

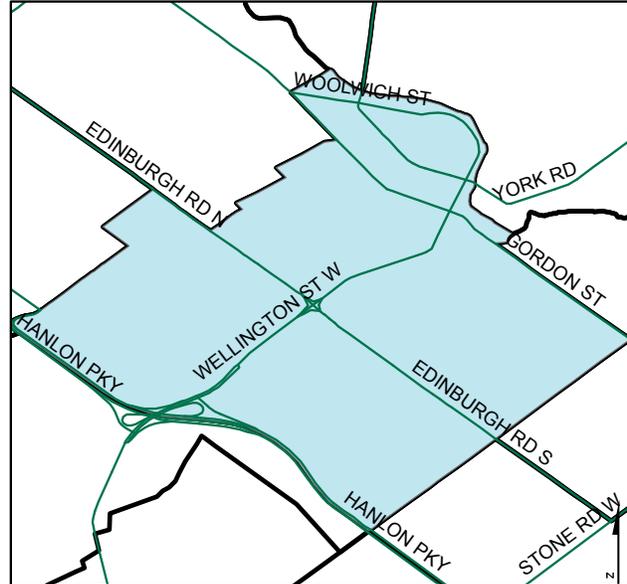
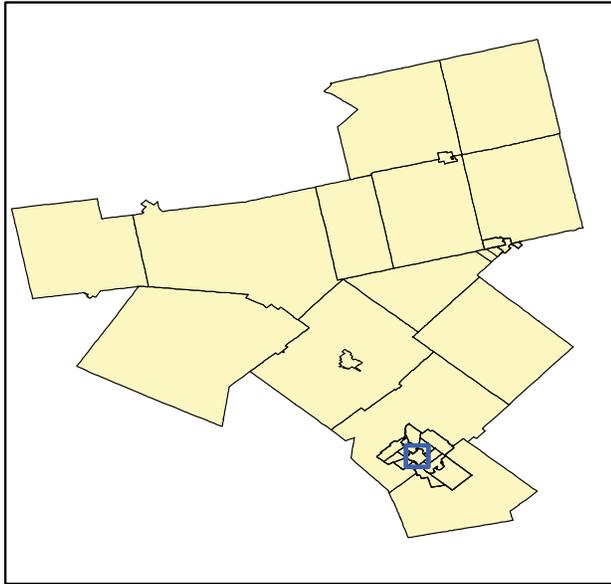
Brant Waverley				
Demographics¹²³	Brant Waverley	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	12,210	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	880	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	7.2%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	17.0%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.4%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	8.1%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	7.1%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.5%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	8.6%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	13.3%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	10.0%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$61,487	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$33,369	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	17.1%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	70.4%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?^{23,8}				
% commuters to work	19.0%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.67	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	30.4%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	97.9%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	93.6%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	61.7%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	29.8%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	84.7%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	66.6%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	66.0%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	50.0%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	50.0%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	22.2%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	26.1%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	43.1%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	32.7%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	255	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	7.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	44.0%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	38.0%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	24.5%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	38.0%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	58.0%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	13.4%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	18.0%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	96.0%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	24.5%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.0%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	35.4%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	5.7%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.4%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	19.0%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	4.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	106	1,195	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	35.8%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	38	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	19.8%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	21	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	21.7%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	26.4%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	15.1%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	13.2%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	17.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	14.2%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	13.2%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	13.2%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	11.4%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	33.0%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	14.4%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	52.9%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	74.5%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	82.4%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	14.3%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	5.4%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	6.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	5.1%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # - 97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
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 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
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- n.d. - no data available

Downtown/Sunny Acres/Old University



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

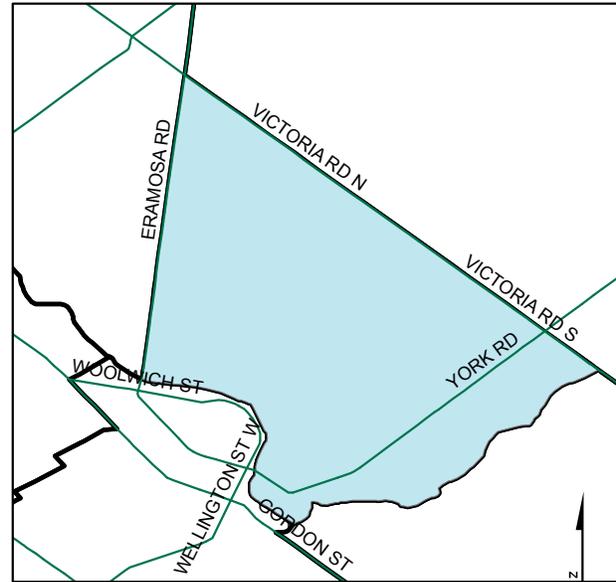
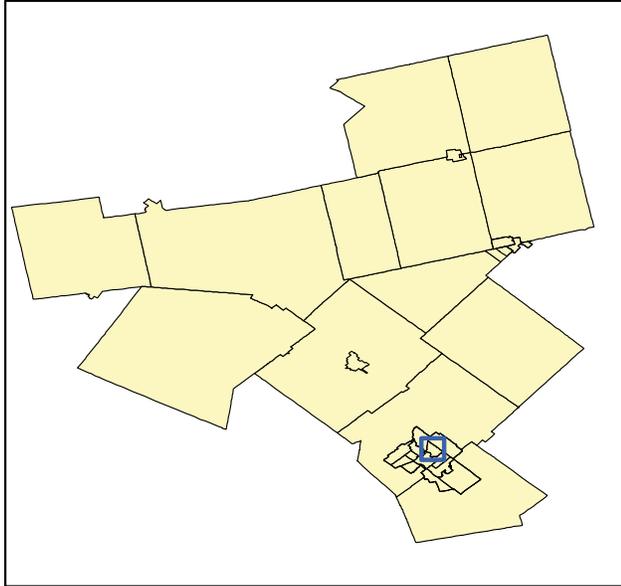
Downtown Sunny Acres Old University				
Demographics¹²³	Downtown Sunny Acres /Old University	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	11,615	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	595	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	5.1%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	16.0%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	7.5%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	9.2%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	5.1%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	0.0%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	14.8%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	10.0%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$71,126	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$38,479	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	11.0%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	47.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	24.0%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.65	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	38.2%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	79.4%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	22.6%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	40.2%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	70.6%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	82.4%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	76.5%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	64.7%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	61.8%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	32.4%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	41.2%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	47.4%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	47.4%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	318	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	4.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	26.4%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	30.8%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	38.5%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	42.1%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	67.9%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	24.8%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	17.9%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	92.1%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	17.9%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	26.3%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	7.5%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	13.4%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	10.7%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	67	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	23.9%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	16	338	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14.9%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10	176	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	11.9%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	37.3%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	10.4%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	20.9%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	6.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	19.4%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	13.4%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	20.9%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	9.0%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	44.8%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	22.0%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	82.1%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	92.1%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	92.3%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	17.0%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	2.3%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	4.6%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	9.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Two Rivers – St. George's Park



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

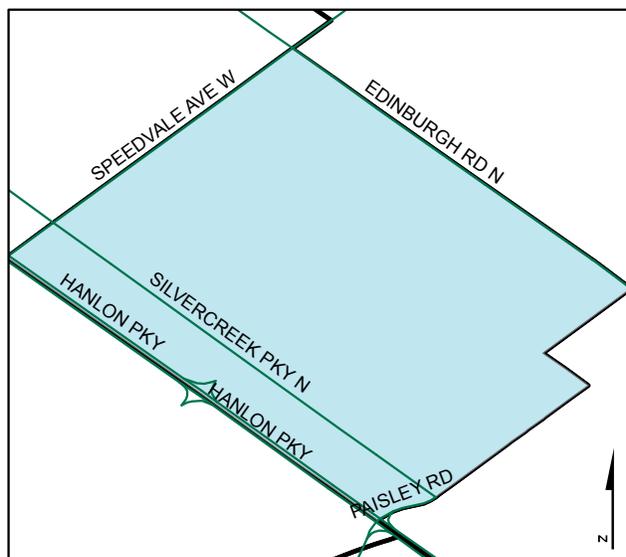
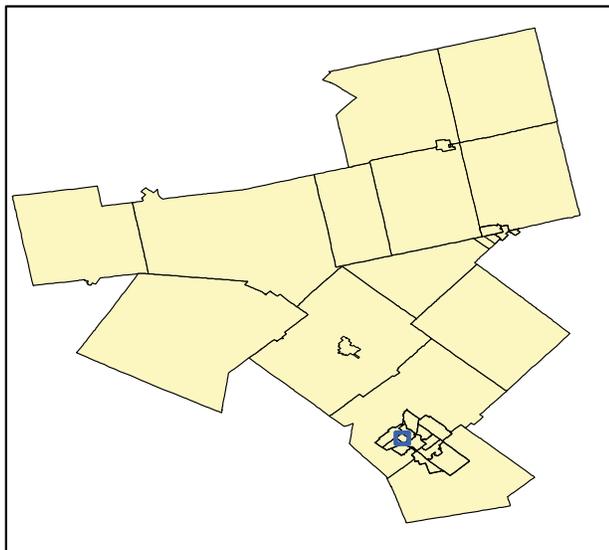
Two Rivers - St. George's Park				
Demographics¹²³	Two Rivers - St. George's Pk	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	8800	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	n.d.	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	610	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.9%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	20.0%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	4.9%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	9.0%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	5.9%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.3%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	5.8%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	14.7%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	11.8%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$54,749	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$41,848	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	18.0%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	64.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	21%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	17.5%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	97.5%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	85.0%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	52.5%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	35.2%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	90.0%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	85.0%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	67.5%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	72.5%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	59.0%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	37.5%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	17.5%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	30.3%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	34.4%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	0	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	5.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	58.8%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	52.9%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	41.2%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	55.9%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	65.6%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	22.5%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	32.4%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	82.8%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	26.5%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	97.1%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	36.4%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.5%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	11.9%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	6.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	72	1,195	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	38.9%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	28	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	22.2%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	16	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	11.9%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	37.3%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	10.4%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	20.9%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	6.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	19.4%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	13.4%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	20.9%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	9.0%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	44.8%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	16.0%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	52.9%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	63.6%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	84.8%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	13.6%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.008%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	0.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	5.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	4.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Onward Willow



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGP, 2008

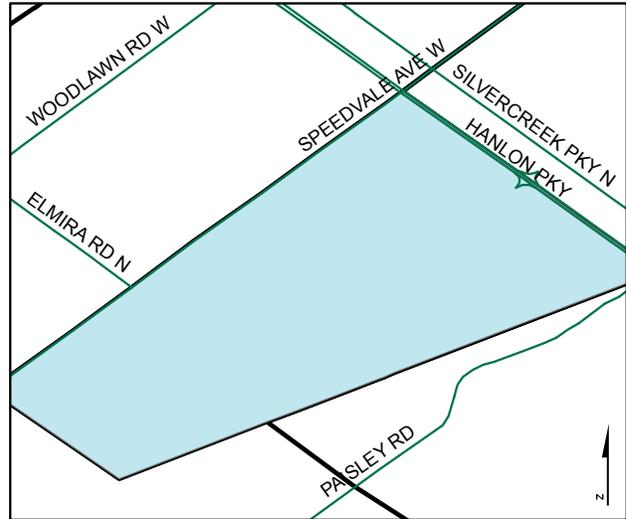
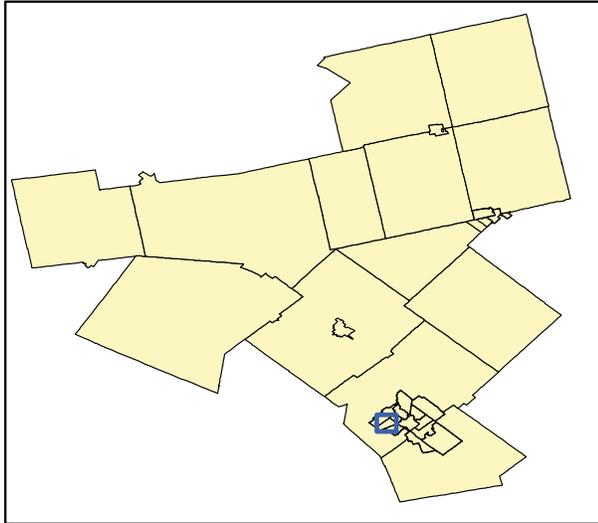
Onward Willow				
Demographics¹²³	Onward Willow	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	7285	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	680	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	9.3%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	24.0%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	6.0%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	16.0%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	10.7%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	30.0%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	23.3%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	23.1%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	14.3%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$49,113	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$30,757	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	23.1%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	43.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	16.7%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.61	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	39.0%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	87.5%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	20.4%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	50.0%	28.0%	28.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:	29.2%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
Parks	95.8%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	75.0%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	70.8%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	74.0%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	75.0%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	33.3%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	45.8%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	20.0%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	26.1%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	100	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	17.1%*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	30.8%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	38.5%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	46.2%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	34.6%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	55.8%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	11.5%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	30.8%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	73.1%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	32.0%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	96.2%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	42.3%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	5.7%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	1.4%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	5.7%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	7.9%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	70	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	41.4%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	29	338	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	20.0%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	15.7%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	32.9%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	11.4%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	12.9%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	18.6%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	20.0%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	12.9%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	21.4%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	21.4%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	20.4%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	30.8%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	42.3%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	34.6%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	27.5%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	10.3%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	11.5%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	22.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	23.5%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

West Willow Woods



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGP, 2008

West Willow Woods				
Demographics¹²³	West Willow Woods	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	9730	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	940	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	9.6%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	19.4%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	0.0%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	8.1%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	6.6%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	14.0%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	13.6%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	11.0%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$60,524	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$36,160	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	11.0%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	70.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	24.7%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.57	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	28.0%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	91.0%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	29.5%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	25.8%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	72.7%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	79.1%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	77.3%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	81.8%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	52.3%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	23.3%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	52.3%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

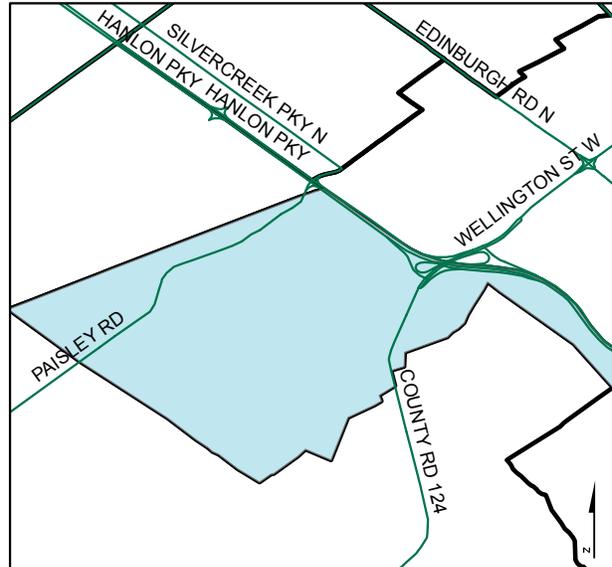
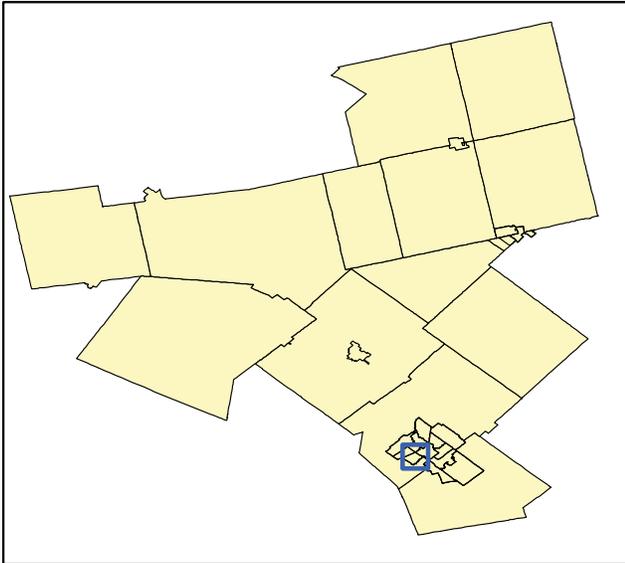
How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	22.0%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	25.9%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	75	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	17.1%*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	36.2%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	33.9%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	40.7%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	61.0%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	64.4%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	13.0%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	15.3%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	89.7%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	24.6%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	92.9%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	17.5%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.8%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	5.3%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	9.0%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	5.7%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	133	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	32.3%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	43	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	12.8%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	17	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	17.4%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	37.3%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	5.3%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	15.7%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.6%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	17.2%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	11.3%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	14.2%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	14.3%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	34.3%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	17.3%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	49.2%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	78.0%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	63.8%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	28.4%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	5.5%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	7.7%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	16.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	26.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

* Westwillow Woods and Onward Willow numbers are combined.

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # - 97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07.
WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Parkwood Gardens



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGP, 2008

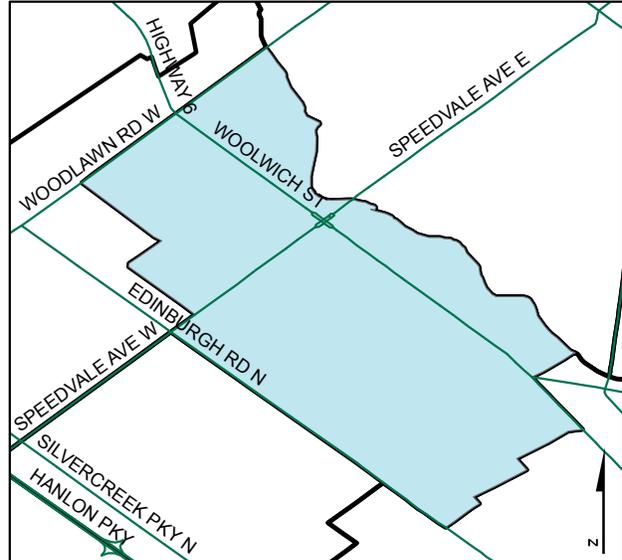
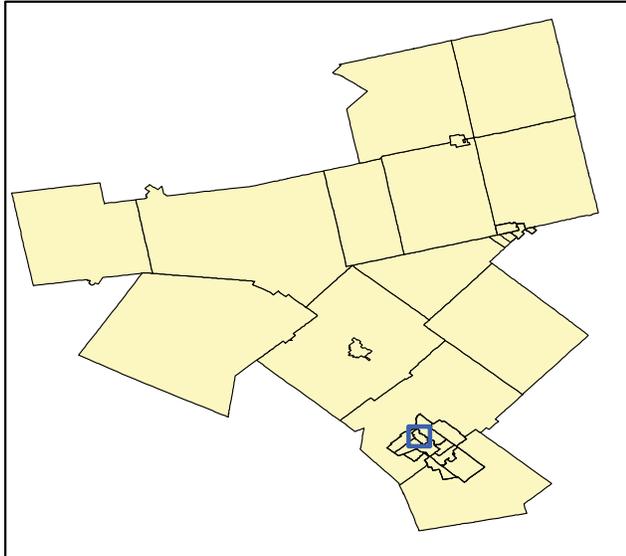
Parkwood Gardens				
Demographics¹²³	Parkwood Gardens	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	9820	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	990	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	10.1%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	13.1%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	4.3%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	6.2%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.4%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	7.4%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	4.9%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	7.0%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	6.3%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$67,252	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$47,661	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	14.4%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	85.2%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	23.1%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.43	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	38.2%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	91.0%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	60.0%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	34.0%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	58.2%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	80.0%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	71.0%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	74.5%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	41.8%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	14.5%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	40.0%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{26,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	21.4%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	14.5%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	32	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	11.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	29.1%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	32.7%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	25.9%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	50.0%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	65.7%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	15.7%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	20.4%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	92.9%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	22.8%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	92.9%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	20.0%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	4.4%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	16.7%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	8.8%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	114	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	20.2%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	23	338	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	8.8%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	5.4%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	49.2%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	6.1%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	18.6%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	5.3%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	19.5%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	9.8%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	17.8%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	7.9%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	32.2%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	11.1%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	61.4%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	66.7%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	68.4%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	29.2%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	4.6%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	10.1%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	17.4%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	27.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development, Public Health Parenting Study, City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON.
- n.d. - no data available

Exhibition Park



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

Exhibition Park				
Demographics ¹²³	Exhibition Park	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	10,645	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	715	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.4%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	15.3%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children? ²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	0.0%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	7.0%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	3.8%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	7.1%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	11.2%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	11.5%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$59,234	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$40,607	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	10.4%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	58.3%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported? ²³⁸				
% commuters to work	22.0%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.62	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	24.4%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	89.1%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	24.0%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	31.0%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	95.7%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	75.5%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	68.9%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	41.3%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	60.9%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	19.6%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	37.0%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

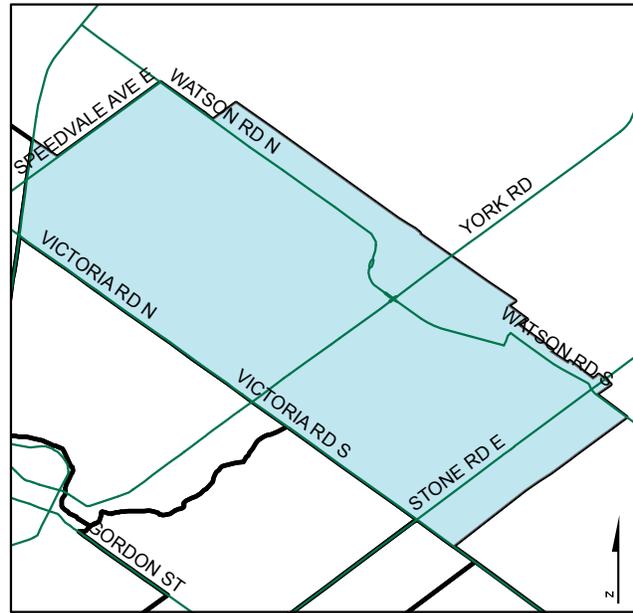
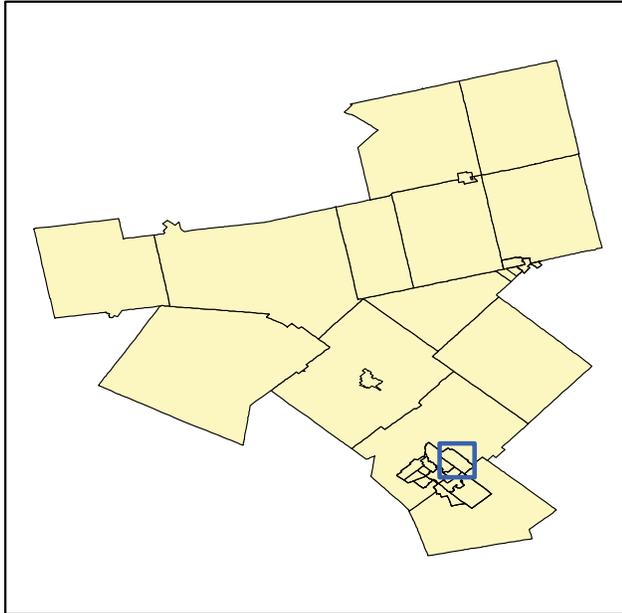
How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	58.1%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	51.6%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed centre based child care spaces available	65	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	4.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	43.8%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	34.4%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	18.8%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	46.9%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	64.0%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	16.7%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	28.1%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	100.0%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	22.6%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	22.6%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	5.3%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.3%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	16.0%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	6.3%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	75	1,195	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	29.3%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	22	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	17.3%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	13	176	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	9.3%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	30.7%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	10.7%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	17.3%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	14.9%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	25.3%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	10.7%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	26.7%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	16.0%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	37.3%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.4%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	67.7%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	83.9%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	93.5%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	17.2%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	2.2%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	2.2%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	3.6%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	5.6%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

Note: Exhibition Pk includes some population from the Commercial area.

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # - 97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study, City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Grange Hill East



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

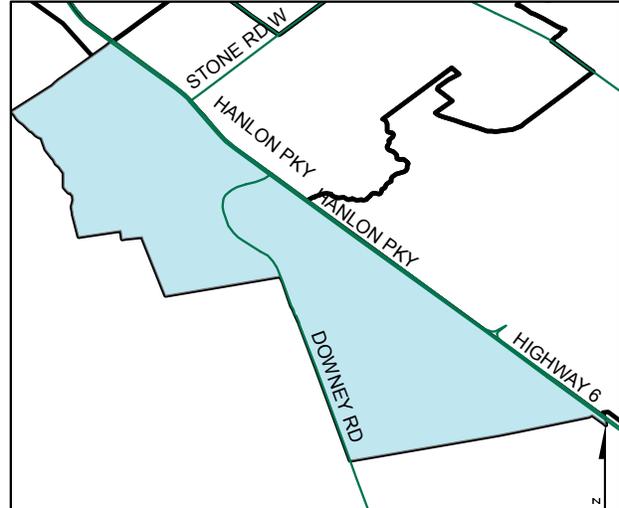
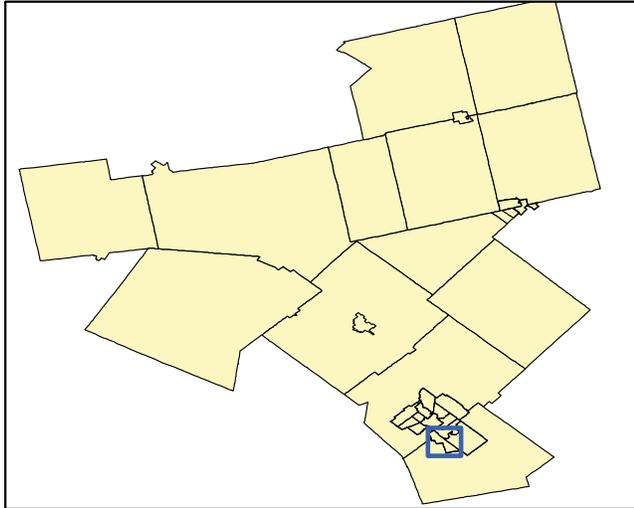
Grange Hill East				
Demographics¹²³	Grange Hill East	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	10,880	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	1,315	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	12.1%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	16.5%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	1.7%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	7.2%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	5.9%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.1%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	8.4%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	8.6%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	8.7%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$65,389	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$41,372	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	12.3%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	88.3%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	25.3%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	27.2%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	97.5%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	87.7%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	25.0%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	36.6%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	77.5%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	43.0%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	72.5%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	56.3%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	27.5%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	10.0%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	25.3%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	28.9%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	23.7%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	33	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	8.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	42.1%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	39.5%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	2.7%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	53.9%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	70.4%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	22.9%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	21.1%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	94.6%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	16.2%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	18.1%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	1.4%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	14.1%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	4.1%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	142	1,195	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	26.8%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	38	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14.8%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	21	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	11.3%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	37.3%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	9.9%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	23.2%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	9.9%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	30.3%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	12.0%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	30.3%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	9.2%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	40.1%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	16.3%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	64.5%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	82.9%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	72.0%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	18.5%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	2.3%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	9.5%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	10.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Kortright Hills



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

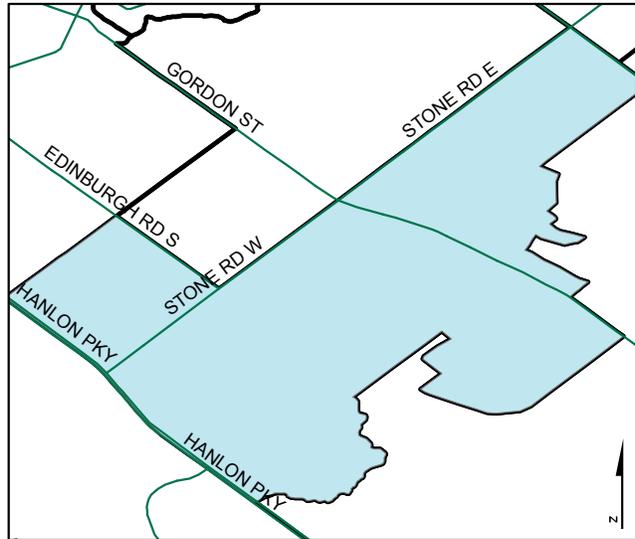
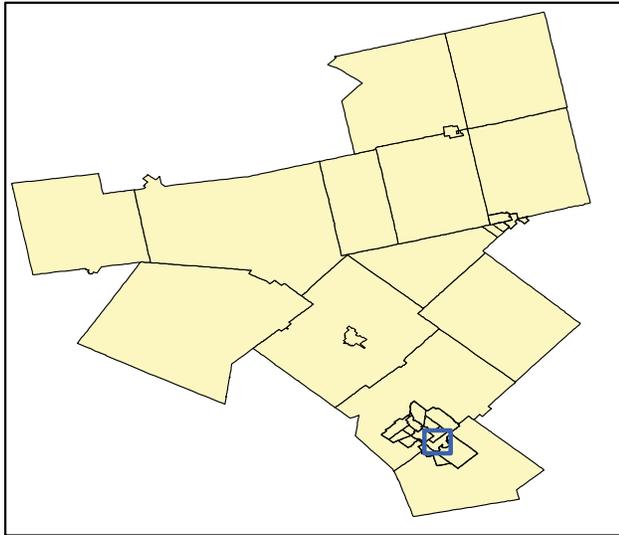
Kortright Hills				
Demographics¹²³	Kortright Hills	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	7060	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	555	9,625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	8.0%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	10.0%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	5.9%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	0.0%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.0%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	0.0%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	3.5%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	5.9%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$79,636	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$61,768	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	6.3%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	88.3%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	25.0%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.63	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	33.3%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	92.3%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	21.0%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	41.8%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	89.5%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	56.4%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	61.1%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	48.7%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	61.5%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	15.4%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	34.2%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	35.5%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	43.8%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	142	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	2.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	35.5%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	51.6%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	27.6%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	54.8%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	64.5%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	19.4%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	32.3%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	100.0%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	9.4%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	96.9%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	16.1%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	11.8%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	19.6%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	8.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	54	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	28.8%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	15	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	15.4%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	8	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	7.7%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	46.3%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	9.6%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	18.5%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	31.5%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	11.5%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	20.4%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	5.8%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	50.0%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.0%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	71.9%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	87.5%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	81.3%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	24.0%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	4.1%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	10.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	14.2%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # - 97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Hanlon Creek Hales Barton



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

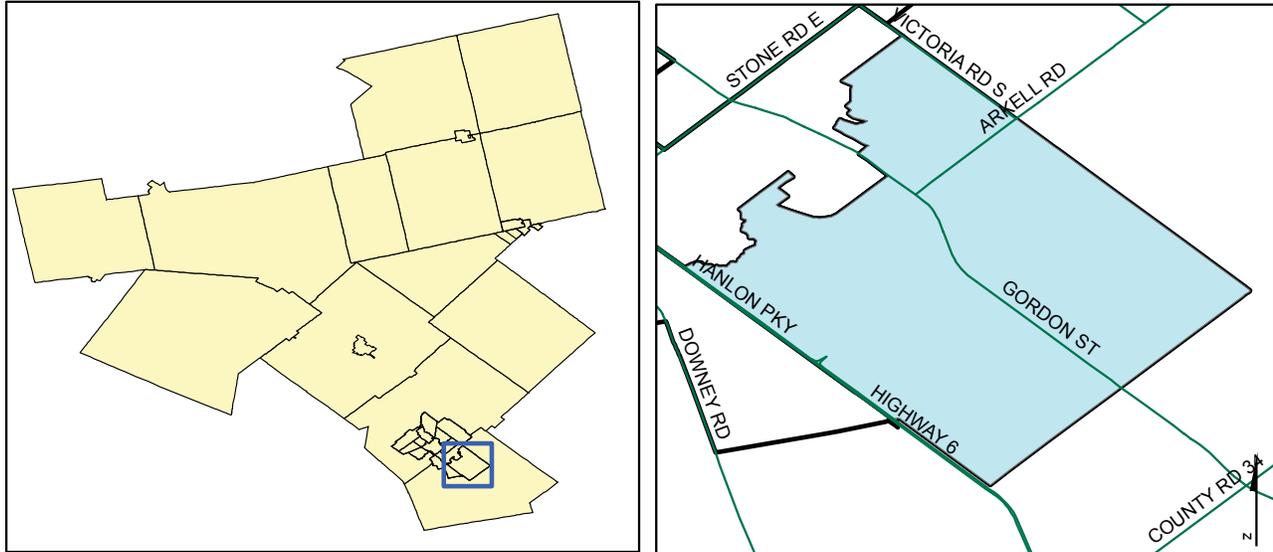
Hanlon Creek Hales Barton				
Demographics¹²³	Hanlon Creek Hales Barton	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	14,015	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	890	9625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.3%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	15.1%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.8%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	7.7%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	8.2%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	7.6%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	7.6%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	10.5%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$75,611	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$40,757	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	7.0%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	75.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	26.3%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.73	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	31.0%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	96.6%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	88.0%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	36.8%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	39.7%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	86.2%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	74.1%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	63.8%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	36.2%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	51.7%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	29.8%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	44.8%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	39.3%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	41.8%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	395	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	11.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	44.6%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	46.4%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	38.2%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	38.2%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	75.0%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	25.0%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	21.8%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	96.4%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	12.3%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	93.0%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	23.2%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	6.0%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	11.0%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	4.0%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	100	1,195	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	23.0%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	23	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10.0%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	8.1%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	49.0%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	4.0%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	24.0%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	8.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	25.0%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	7.0%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	22.0%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	12.0%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	28.0%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	15.0%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	76.8%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	77.2%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	77.2%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	21.4%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	3.5%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	9.0%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	15.0%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2008

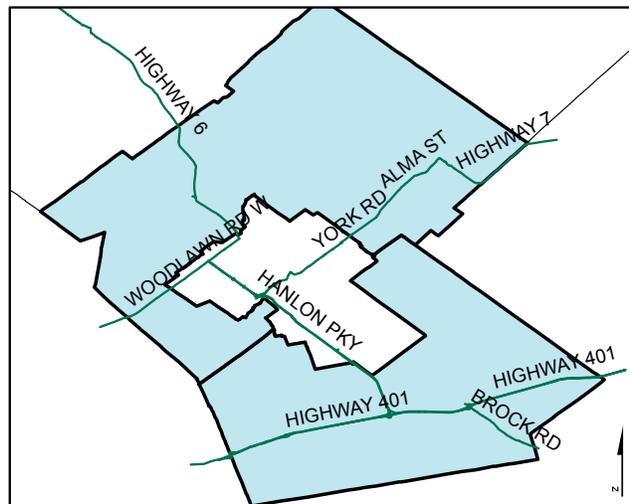
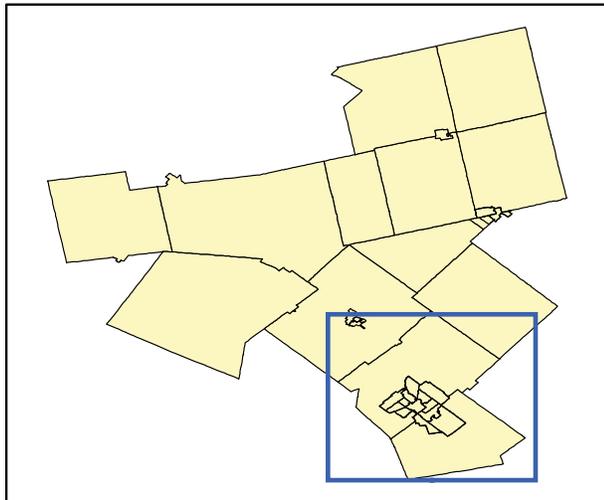
Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods				
Demographics¹²³	Pine Ridge Clairfields Westminster Woods	Guelph	GWD	Ontario
Total population	11,860	114,940	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	1485	9625	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	n.d.	8.3%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	12.5%	8.4%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	8.3%	16%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.2%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	2.8%	7.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.4%	5.5%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	3.5%	12.6%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	1.9%	9.7%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	4.0%	11.1%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	4.3%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$83,869	\$63,497	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$52,430	\$35,879	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	5.6%	12.0%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	94.0%	69.0%	78.0%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	36%	24%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.61	1.62	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	34.6%	31.0%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	98.1%	98.6%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	91.3%	98.7%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	31.4%	25.6%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	31.7%	34.3%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	80.7%	81.0%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	79.8%	71.4%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	70.2%	69.7%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	26.7%	52.6%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	40.0%	48.7%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	11.7%	20.0%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	35.2%	35.4%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	35.1%	32.7%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	29.3%	31.0%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care spaces available	192	1607	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	2.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	34.2%	38.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	27.0%	38.0%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	32.9%	32.7%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	67.1%	51.4%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	71.7%	67.2%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	20.7%	19.1%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	32.9%	25.0%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	95.9%	92.6%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	16.0%	20.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.7%	97.0%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	13.2%	22.2%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	5.2%	7.0%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	11.6%	14.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.6%	6.1%	5.1%	3.9%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	155	1195	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	16.1%	28.3%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	25	338	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	6.5%	14.7%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10	176	395	15692
Physical health and well-being – Percent scoring low	5.8%	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being – Percent scoring high	54.2%	38.8%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence – Percent scoring low	7.1%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence – Percent scoring high	23.9%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity – Percent scoring low	6.5%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity – Percent scoring high	32.3%	23.8%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development – Percent scoring low	1.9%	11.2%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development – Percent scoring high	17.4%	19.7%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge – Percent scoring low	5.2%	11.6%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge – Percent scoring high	49.0%	35.7%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	18.7%	16.0%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	71.1%	63.4%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	89.5%	78.4%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	86.8%	76.4%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	23.0%	21.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	3.7%	3.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	3.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	9.1%	10.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	17.3%	14.0%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Puslinch and Guelph / Eramosa



Source: Statistics Canada 2006; WDGPH, 2009.

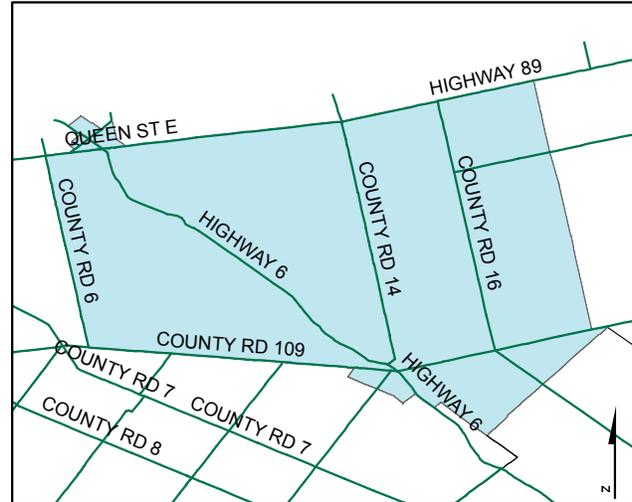
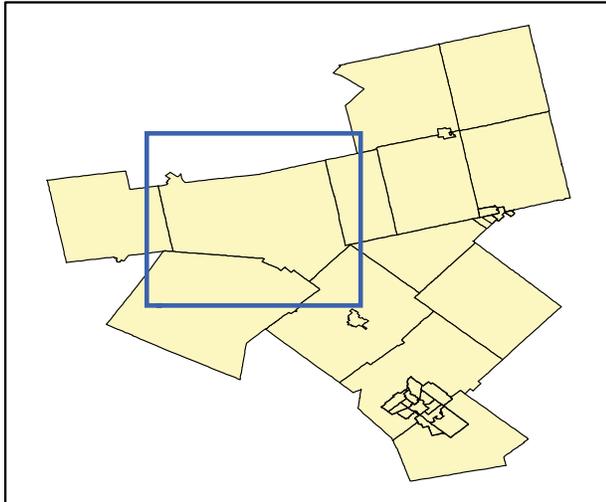
Puslinch and Guelph/Eramosa Township					
Demographics¹²³	Puslinch	Guelph/ Eramosa	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	6689	12,066	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	430	1010	7040	22,380	6,666
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	13.7%	8.0%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.4%	8.4%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	6.0%	9.4%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³					
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	4.4%	4.8%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	2.3%	3.6%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	0.0%	7.4%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	7.4%	7.0%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	4.6%	6.4%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$81,721	\$76,134	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$38,245	\$48,266	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	14.4%	11.0%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	91.2%	91.0%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸					
% commuters to work	67.0%	66.6%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64		1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	—	—	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	—	—	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	—	—	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	—	—	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	—	—	47.4%	28.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:					
Parks	—	—	67.4%	47.0%	n.d.
Libraries	—	—	90.1%	72.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	—	—	25.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	—	—	88.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	—	—	66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Parenting supports	—	—	33.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Child care	—	—	43.6%	28.8%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}					
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4					
	27.7%		18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6					
	26.7%		19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	28	42	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	0.8%	1.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	44.1%		44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	48.5%		37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	36.0%		33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	66.7%		57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	71.4%		65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	22.6%		17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	36.3%		36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}					
% of children with excellent to very good health status	92.9%		91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	26.5%		23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%		99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	11.0%		23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	2.1%		2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.0%		7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	13.1%		12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	5.2%		3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵					
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	146		773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	22.6%		31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	33		239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14.4%		16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	21		124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	11.6%		14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	44.2%		30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	8.9%		10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	31.3%		22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.4%		10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	32.0%		26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	8.2%		11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	21.8%		21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	10.3%		14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	41.5%		34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}					
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.6%	10.6%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:					
It is safe to walk at night	73.3%		77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	91.2%		89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	71.7%		71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}					
% total immigrant population	16.0%	13.8%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	0.0%	3.0%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	2.4%	3.0%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	3.5%	2.0%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
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 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available
— data suppressed due to small numbers
Data has been combined due to small numbers in Puslinch.

North Wellington



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, WDGPH, 2009.

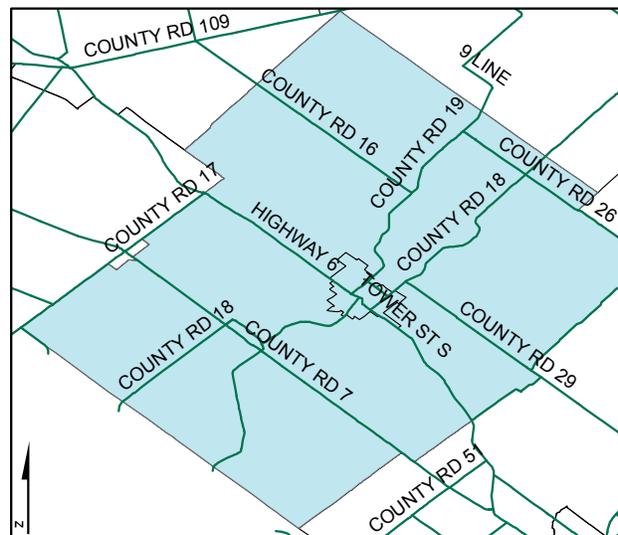
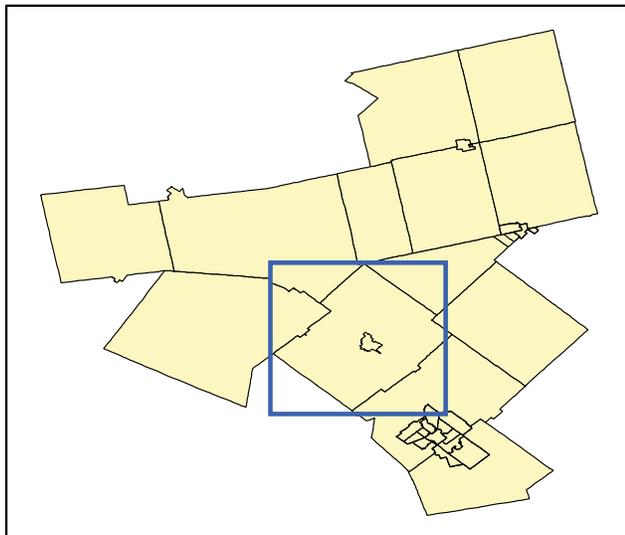
North Wellington				
Demographics¹²³	North Wellington	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	11175	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	-1.1%	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	920	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	8.2%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	10.3%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	5.0%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	7.8%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.8%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.1%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	4.0%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	13.4%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	11.9%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$56,788	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$33,318	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	26.1%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	77.7%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	34.4%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.67	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	35.9%	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	98.3%	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	87.7%	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	34.4%	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	51.8%	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	74.6%	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	94.0%	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	23.8%	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	60.3%	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	44.4%	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	17.7%	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	43.5%	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	29.3%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	27.6%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	51	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	3.3%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	47.4%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	49.2%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	44.1%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	72.9%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	73.0%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	22.0%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	37.3%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	94.8%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	27.1%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	15.5%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	10.6%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	12.5%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.8%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	104	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	32.7%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	34	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	16.3%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	17	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	14.6%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	31.4%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	12.5%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	23.8%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	6.8%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	26.7%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	12.5%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	12.4%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	12.5%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	35.2%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	11.8%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	70.7%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	88.1%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	71.9%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	9.4%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	14.6%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	7.3%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	2.6%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Centre Wellington



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, WDGPH, 2009.

Centre Wellington				
Demographics¹²³	Centre Wellington	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	26,049	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	2170	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	7.4%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	8.3%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	10.1%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	2.0%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	3.5%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	3.2%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	4.8%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	4.8%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	7.8%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.4%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$67,027	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$38,812	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	15.4%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	83.7%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	44.5%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	36.5%	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	95.9%	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	87.5%	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	32.4%	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	45.4%	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	67.6%	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	92.0%	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	21.6%	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	65.0%	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	78.4%	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	45.9%	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	44.6%	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{26,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	14.3%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	14.3%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	193	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	7.7%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	44.3%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	37.9%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	36.4%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	52.7%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	69.7%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	16.8%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	36.1%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{25,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	93.0%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	18.6%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	21.9%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	3.8%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	5.3%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	10.6%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	1.5%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?²⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	263	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	36.1%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	95	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	16.7%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	44	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	17.6%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	26.2%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	11.0%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	21.3%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.7%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	22.1%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	14.4%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	23.2%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	17.5%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	28.8%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.0%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	80.8%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	90.0%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	76.7%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	10.3%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.05%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	2.4%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	2.1%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	1.0%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

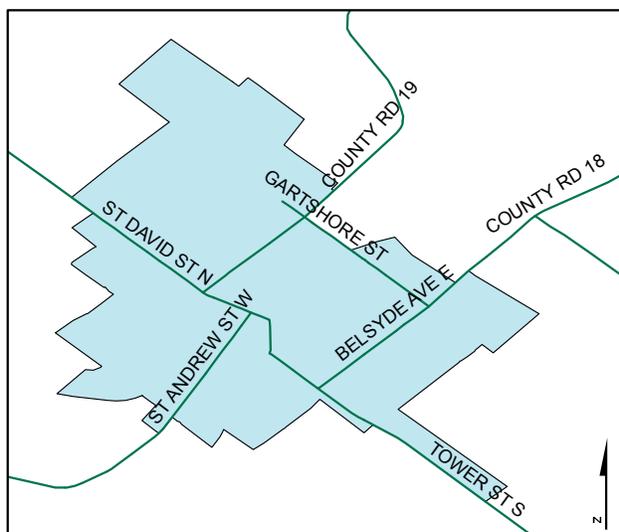
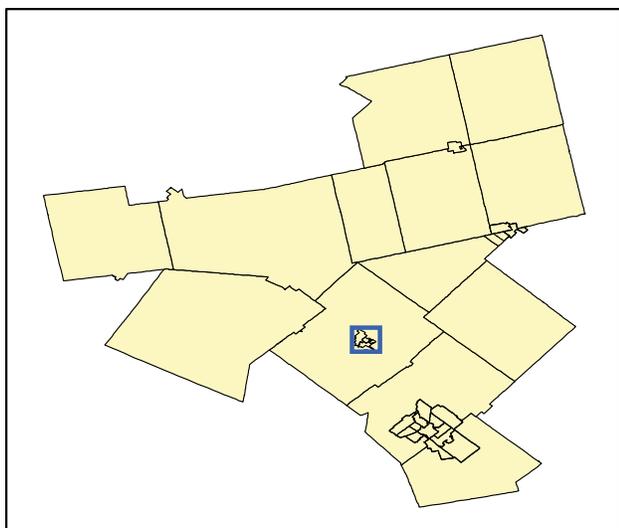
Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON

n.d. - no data available

Note: Centre Wellington in this profile includes Fergus in Census data and Child Care data.

Fergus



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2009

Fergus				
Demographics¹²³	Fergus	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	10,500	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	1005	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	6.2%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	10%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	14.2%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	1.5%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	3.1%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.7%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	5.0%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	4.3%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	9.3%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	8.6%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$61,919	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$34,875	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	17.0%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	76.3%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	44.3%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.63	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	20.4%	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	96.8%	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	91.5%	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	31.9%	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	45.4%	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	48.9%	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	90.4%	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	18.5%	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	88.2%	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	70.0%	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	34.8%	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	41.0%	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{26,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	16.9%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	16.9%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	165	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	7.7%*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	40.3%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	34.8%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	38.9%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	58.9%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	65.5%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	13.5%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	34.3%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	91.7%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	16.7%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	24.3%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	4.8%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	5.5%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	15.1%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.7%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	146	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	44.5%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	65	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	21.9%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	32	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	24.7%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	22.7%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	17.8%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	18.0%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	15.2%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	18.0%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	17.8%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	22.7%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	20.5%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	23.3%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	13.4%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	78.1%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	90.4%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	79.5%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	8.9%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.03%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	2.1%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	1.2%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	1.0%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

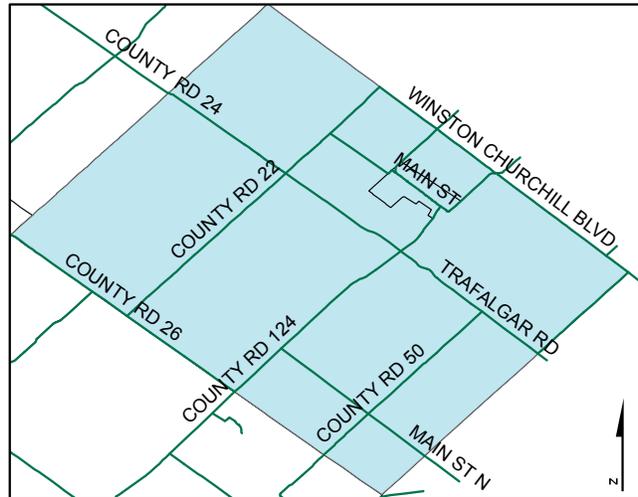
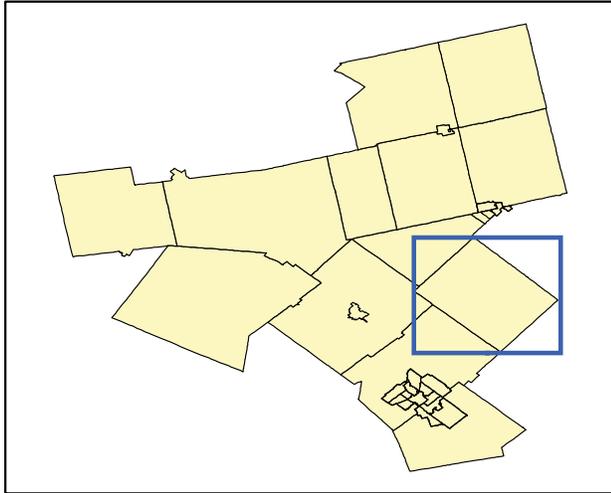
Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON

* This percentage includes Centre Wellington

n.d. - no data available

Erin



Source: Statistics Canada 2006;WDGPH, 2009.

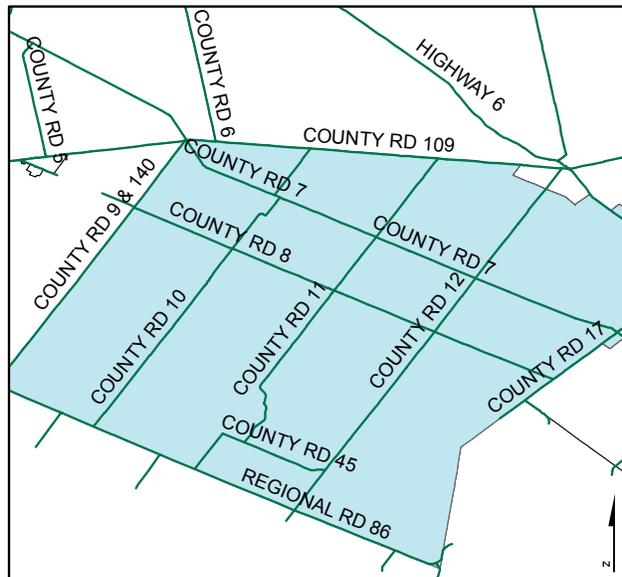
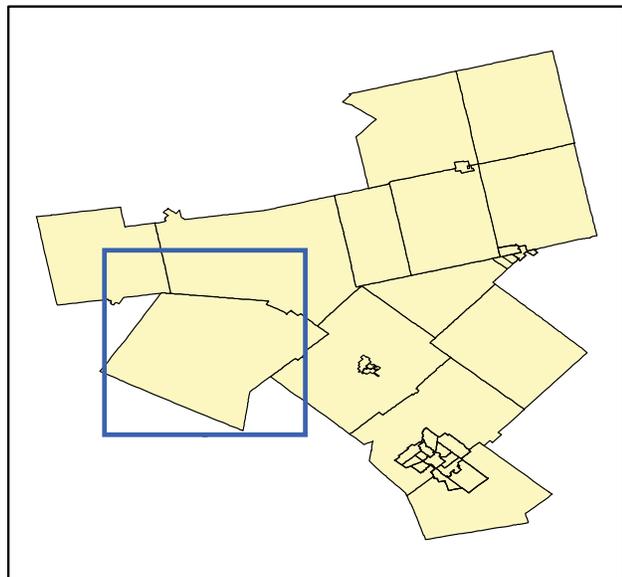
Town of Erin				
Demographics¹²³	Erin	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	11,145	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	775	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	0.9%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	7.0%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	9.3%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	1.0%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	2.8%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	1.7%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	0.0%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	6.2%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	5.4%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$79,037	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$39,678	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	13.0%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	91.0%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	61.0%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.65	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	—	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	—	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	—	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	—	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	—	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	—	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	—	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	—	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	—	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	—	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	—	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	—	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{26,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	24.5%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	30.6%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	114	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	2.4%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	52.0%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	40.8%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	25.0%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	64.6%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	79.3%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	20.4%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	27.1%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	87.5%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	26.0%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.0%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	22.4%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	8.5%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	19.5%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.4%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	82	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	26.8%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	22	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	12.2%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	10	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	13.4%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	20.7%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	6.1%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	22.0%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	11.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	24.4%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	8.5%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	14.6%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	8.5%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	29.3%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.5%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	77.6%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	92.0%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	67.3%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	12.3%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.05%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	0.0%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	2.0%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	2.0%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
— data suppressed due to small numbers
n.d. - no data available

Mapleton



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, WDGPB, 2009.

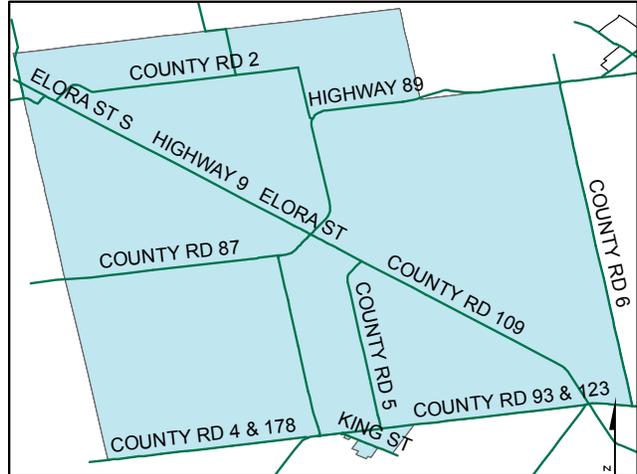
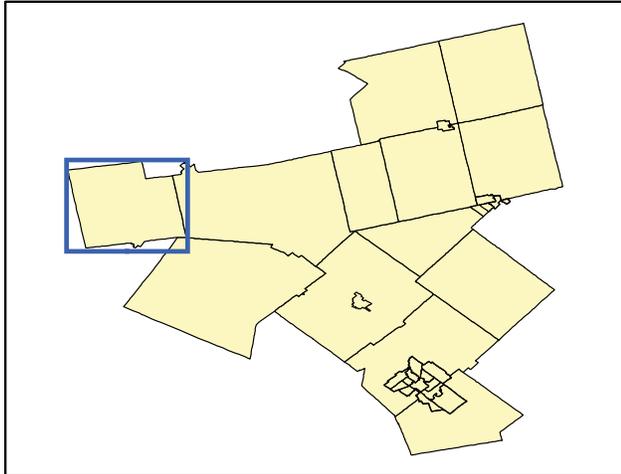
Mapleton Township				
Demographics¹²³	Mapleton	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	9855	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	1295	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	5.9%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	13.1%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	4.0%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.3%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	6.1%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.0%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	8.4%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	3.3%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	10.3%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$60,092	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$50,713	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	38.1%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	88.1%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	48.1%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.49	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	32.3%	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	96.9%	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	92.1%	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	28.3%	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	42.1%	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	81.0%	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	81.0%	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	25.4%	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	45.3%	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	66.1%	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	30.6%	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	41.9%	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{2,6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	16.9%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	16.9%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	16	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	0.8%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	40.3%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	34.8%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	38.9%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	58.9%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	65.5%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	13.5%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	34.3%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	91.7%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	16.7%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	100.0%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	24.3%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	0.0%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	3.3%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	9.0%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	3.9%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	122	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	28.7%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	35	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	13.1%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	16	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	8.2%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	30.9%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	7.4%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	21.1%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	7.4%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	32.5%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	9.8%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	27.6%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	20.5%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	40.7%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	8.5%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	78.1%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	90.4%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	79.5%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	12.5%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	3.4%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	16.2%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	21.0%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	1.6%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Minto



Source: Statistics Canada 2006; WDGPH, 2009.

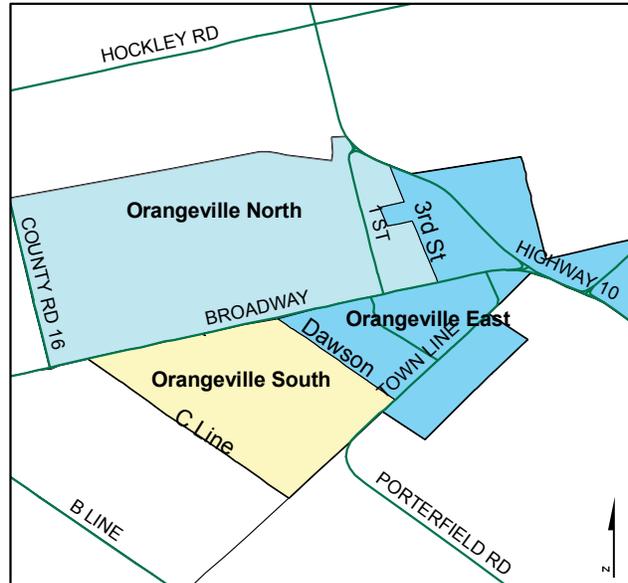
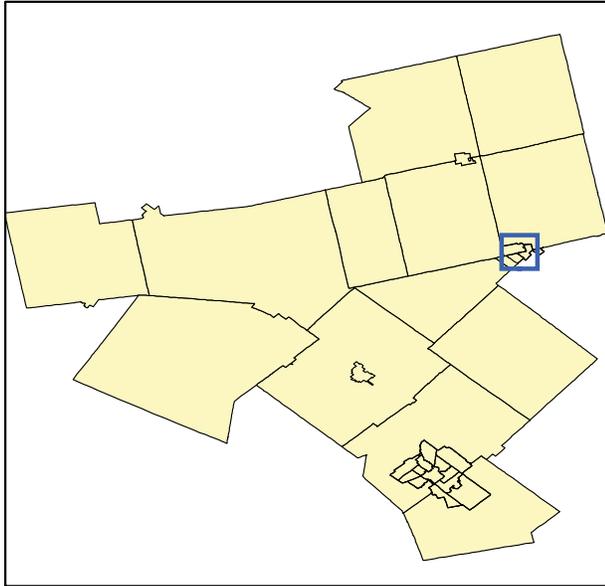
Minto Township				
Demographics¹²³	Minto	Wellington County	GWD	Ontario
Total population	8504	85,482	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	735	7040	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	4.2%	5.1%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	8.6%	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	8.6%	8.8%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.5%	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	6.4%	4.6%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.3%	3.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	9.6%	5.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	6.4%	2.6%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	15.5%	9.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	11.8%	7.9%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$54,664	\$67,923	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$34,420	\$40,128	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	24.3%	18.8%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	77.4%	85.1%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	44.5%	51.1%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.60	1.63	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	33.9%	31.2%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	98.2%	97.0%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	96.4%	90.9%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	30.9%	31.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	51.2%	47.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	69.1%	67.4%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	90.9%	90.1%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	37.0%	25.1%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	46.3%	88.5%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	70.4%	66.4%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	30.9%	33.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	49.1%	43.6%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{26,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	23.1%	18.4%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	21.6%	19.3%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	71	515	2555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	2.6%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	41.6%	44.0%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	45.3%	37.8%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	40.4%	33.5%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	60.4%	57.3%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	68.9%	65.6%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	12.8%	17.0%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	39.6%	36.2%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	80.4%	91.9%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	26.4%	23.5%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.1%	99.4%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	36.0%	23.6%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.3%	7.1%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	18.6%	12.3%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	1.0%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	96	773	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	37.1%	31.0%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	36	239	754	31043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	25.8%	16.0%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	25	124	395	15692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	17.5%	14.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	29.9%	30.4%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	14.4%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	16.5%	22.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	15.5%	10.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	16.5%	26.2%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	18.6%	11.5%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	19.6%	21.0%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	13.4%	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	34.0%	34.2%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{23,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.8%	10.4%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	71.2%	77.5%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	84.9%	89.5%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	57.7%	71.6%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?²³				
% total immigrant population	7.5%	11.4%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.05%	1.0%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	11.2%	5.6%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	6.0%	5.5%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	1.0%	1.7%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Guelph-Wellington 2006 EDI Results
 6. Guelph-Wellington 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Wellington, Child Care Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. - no data available

Orangeville*



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2009

Town of Orangeville: Orangeville North, East, and South*							
Demographics ¹²³	Orangeville (overall)	Orangeville North	Orangeville East	Orangeville South	County of Dufferin	WDG	Ontario
Total population	26,925	9,025	8,370	4,675	54,435	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	2,575	555	855	450	4,635	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	6.6%	1.4%	3.7%	- 6.4%	6.7%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	9.6%	6.1%	10.2%	9.6%	8.5%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	17.4%	15.0%	22.0%	24.0%	13.9%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³							
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	5.4%	7.4%	7.8%	2.4%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	5.8%	5.0%	6.7%	5.3%	5.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.0%	3.5%	5.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.8%	11.4%	14.4%	7.6%	9.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	9.8%	9.3%	5.9%	5.1%	7.8%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	10.5%	10.3%	14.1%	9.5%	10.6%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.9%	8.1%	11.3%	8.3%	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$65,245	\$64,108	\$56,210	\$64,130	\$65,883	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$36,391	\$42,698	\$33,456	\$35,887	\$36,838	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	14.3%	16.0%	17.4%	14.9%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	80.0%	79.4%	66.5%	91.0%	84.9%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸							
% commuters to work	42.7%	41.0%	42.0%	37.2%	53.3%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.59	1.51	1.58	1.57	1.60	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	31.2%	29.8%	32.7%	24.4%	34.6%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	98.2%	98.3%	96.4%	100.0%	98.7%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	92.5%	93.1%	92.9%	90.2%	92.0%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	24.1%	22.8%	19.6%	30.0%	28.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	34.0%	39.1%	34.5%	33.4%	37.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:							
Parks	76.0%	72.4%	75.0%	87.5%	66.5%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	91.0%	91.2%	83.6%	95.0%	87.5%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	57.3%	56.1%	54.7%	71.8%	41.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	84.0%	81.0%	67.9%	87.8%	66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	56.4%	58.0%	51.8%	63.4%	55.3%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	44.8%	56.1%	42.6%	51.2%	39.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	47.0%	46.6%	42.9%	56.1%	40.7%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}	**						
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	15.6%	20.0%	19.4%	12.9%	20.8%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	21.9%	33.3%	22.9%	9.7%	23.2%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	315	217	24	26	433	2,555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	22.2%	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	35.6%	18.7%	33.3%	56.6%	40.3%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	32.2%	34.4%	25.7%	38.7%	35.2%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	26.7%	22.6%	36.1%	42.0%	28.0%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	57.7%	59.4%	52.8%	71.0%	59.2%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	66.5%	62.5%	62.4%	66.5%	69.1%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	16.1%	15.6%	18.7%	19.4%	16.7%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	12.6%	18.7%	11.1%	22.6%	16.9%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}	Includes E. Garafraxa						
% of children with excellent to very good health status	92.1%	97.0%	92.0%	83.8%	94.0%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	25.0%	25.0%	26.3%	30.0%	22.9%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.7%	96.8%	100.0%	96.7%	98.1%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	26.4%	28.1%	33.3%	38.7%	23.0%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	8.7%	5.5%	12.1%	7.1%	8.2%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	12.5%	12.3%	17.2%	7.1%	11.7%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.9%	3.9%	6.6%	4.1%	5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School Are Our Children?⁵	Includes E. Garafraxa						
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	345	73	99	70	564	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	31.9%	34.2%	34.3%	30.0%	31.4%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	110	25	34	21	177	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	17.7%	15.1%	21.2%	18.6%	16.8%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	61	11	21	13	95	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	13.0%	16.4%	14.1%	14.3%	11.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	25.5%	26.0%	27.3%	24.3%	29.3%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	13.3%	15.1%	15.2%	12.9%	12.2%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	14.5%	17.8%	11.1%	18.6%	16.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.4%	9.6%	12.1%	10.0%	9.6%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	29.9%	34.2%	32.3%	32.9%	25.4%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	9.0%	11.0%	12.1%	7.1%	9.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	28.1%	39.7%	22.2%	25.7%	23.9%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	20.0%	26.0%	21.2%	20.0%	20.2%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	27.8%	23.3%	30.3%	31.4%	30.0%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}	**						
% of total population who have moved in the last year	11.7%	11.0%	7.3%	15.0%	11.6%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:							
It is safe to walk at night	70.4%	62.5%	73.7%	50.0%	73.2%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	84.8%	78.1%	78.4%	77.4%	86.8%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	81.6%	84.4%	68.4%	83.8%	73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}							
% total immigrant population	12.9%	12.6%	13.6%	13.4%	13.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.30%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	1.3%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.04%	2.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	5.2%	4.6%	7.1%	3.5%	3.8%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

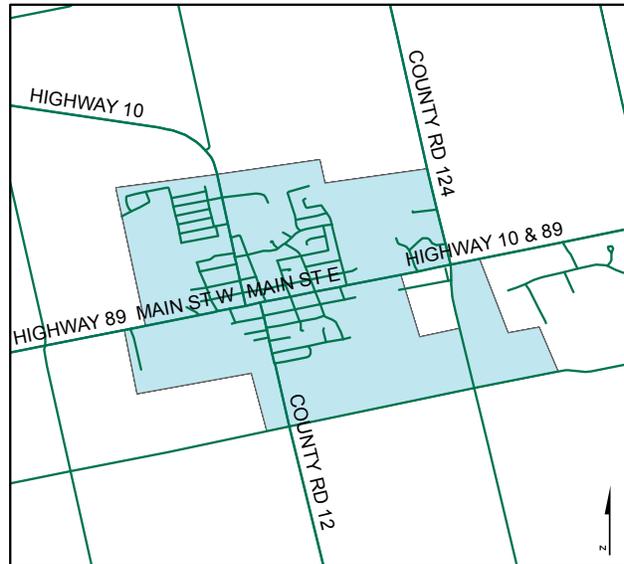
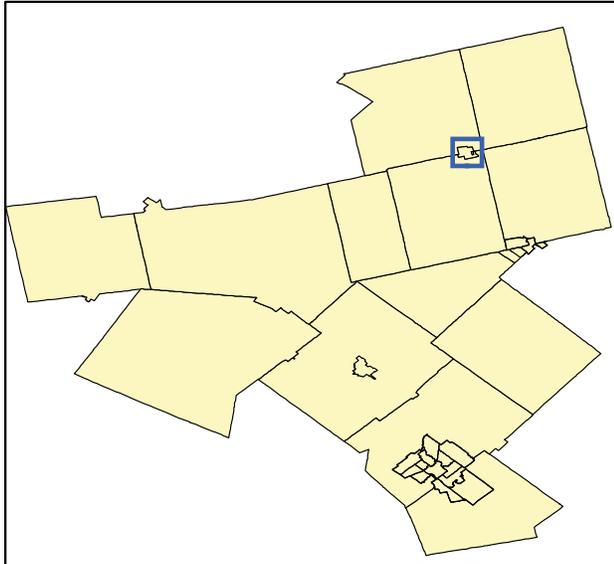
* Orangeville West is included with East Garafraxa in a separate profile, due to the need to report some data as a combined area.

** All data from KPS for Orangeville overall includes East Garafraxa.

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # - 97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01109
 5. Dufferin 2006 EDI Results
 6. Dufferin 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Dufferin, Children's Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. no data available

Shelburne



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2009

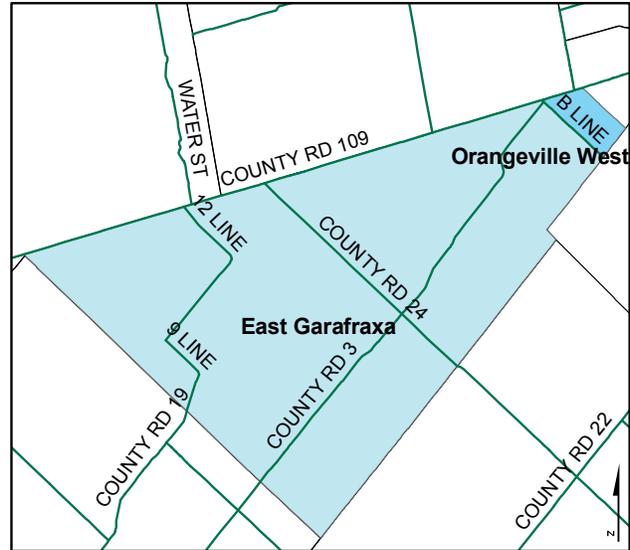
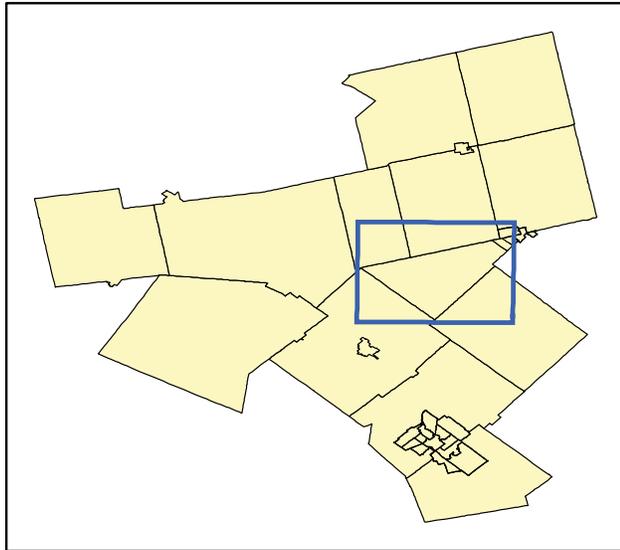
Town of Shelburne				
Demographics¹²³	Shelburne	County of Dufferin	WDG	Ontario
Total population	5,145	54,435	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	500	4,635	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	22.2%	6.7%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	9.7%	8.5%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	14.7%	13.9%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³				
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	5.4%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	6.1%	5.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.7%	4.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	14.0%	9.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	9.3%	7.8%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	11.3%	10.6%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	9.3%	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$62,297	\$65,883	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$39,409	\$36,838	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	22.9%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	78.9%	84.9%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸				
% commuters to work	49.2%	53.3%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64	1.60	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	28.0%	34.6%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%	98.7%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	95.4%	92.0%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	31.1%	28.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	43.7%	37.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:				
Parks	46.9%	66.5%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	91.0%	87.5%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	4.6%	41.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	17.8%	66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	65.1%	55.3%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	37.2%	39.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	41.0%	40.7%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}				
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	18.8%	20.8%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	12.5%	23.2%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	102	433	2,555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	n.d.	22.2%	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	59.4%	40.3%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	43.8%	35.2%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	31.2%	28.0%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	65.6%	59.2%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	72.0%	69.1%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	15.6%	16.7%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	21.9%	16.9%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}				
% of children with excellent to very good health status	96.8%	94.0%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	22.6%	22.9%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	96.9%	98.1%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	25.0%	23.0%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	6.1%	2.8%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	6.1%	8.2%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	12.2%	11.7%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	7.5%	5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School Are Our Children?⁵				
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	49	564	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	24.5%	31.4%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	12	177	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14.3%	16.8%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	7	95	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	16.3%	11.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	40.8%	29.3%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	8.2%	12.2%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	26.5%	16.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	6.1%	9.6%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	26.5%	25.4%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	8.2%	9.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	22.4%	23.9%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	18.4%	20.2%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	38.8%	30.0%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}				
% of total population who have moved in the last year	18.7%	11.6%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				
It is safe to walk at night	81.3%	73.2%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	87.5%	86.8%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	81.3%	73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}				
% total immigrant population	9.8%	13.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.20%	1.2%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	3.0%	1.5%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	2.0%	2.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	2.8%	3.8%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Dufferin 2006 EDI Results
 6. Dufferin 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Dufferin, Children's Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. no data available

Dufferin South (Orangeville West and East Garafraxa)*



Source: Statistics Canada 2006; WDGPH, 2009

Dufferin South: Orangeville West and East Garafraxa*						
Demographics¹²³	Orangeville (overall)	Orangeville West	East Garafraxa	County of Dufferin	WDG	Ontario
Total population	26,925	4,860	2,390	54,435	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	2,575	715	190	4,635	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	6.6%	63.0%	7.9%	6.7%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	9.6%	14.7%	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	17.4%	8.8%	7.9%	13.9%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³						
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	5.4%	1.8%	6.1%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	5.8%	4.0%	6.7%	5.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	4.0%	2.9%	6.0%	4.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	11.8%	6.5%	0.0%	9.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	9.8%	5.7%	0.0%	7.8%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	10.5%	5.1%	12.7%	10.6%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.9%	5.4%	6.1%	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$65,245	\$76,821	\$70,823	\$65,883	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$36,391	\$46,372	\$37,582	\$36,838	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	14.3%	5.1%	10.8%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	80.0%	98.1%	94.8%	84.9%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸						
% commuters to work	42.7%	53.2%	58.3%	53.3%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.59	1.56		1.60	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	31.2%	34.9%		34.6%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	98.2%	98.8%		98.7%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	92.5%	91.6%		92.0%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	24.1%	27.7%		28.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	34.0%	31.7%		37.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:						
Parks	76.0%	71.1%		66.5%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	91.0%	91.6%		87.5%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	57.3%	51.8%		41.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	84.0%	94.0%		66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	56.4%	55.4%		55.3%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	44.8%	36.1%		39.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	47.0%	45.1%		40.7%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}	**					
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	15.6%		12.0%	20.8%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	21.9%		22.0%	23.2%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	315	48	0	433	2,555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	22.2%	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	35.6%		35.3%	40.3%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	32.2%		31.4%	35.2%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	26.7%		12.0%	28.0%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	57.7%		52.0%	59.2%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	66.5%		68.6%	69.1%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	16.1%		12.4%	16.7%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	12.6%		3.9%	16.9%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}	Includes E. Garafraxa					
% of children with excellent to very good health status	92.1%		94.1%	63.0%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	25.0%		21.6%	23.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	98.7%		100.0%	97.8%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	26.4%		12.2%	22.4%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	2.6%		5.8%	2.8%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	8.7%		8.7%	8.2%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	12.5%		11.7%	11.7%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	2.9%		4.6%	5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School Are Our Children?⁵	Includes E. Garafraxa					
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	345		103	564	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	31.9%		29.1%	31.4%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	110		30	177	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	17.7%		15.5%	16.8%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	61		16	95	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	13.0%		8.7%	11.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	25.5%		24.3%	29.3%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	13.3%		10.7%	12.2%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	14.5%		12.6%	16.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	10.4%		9.7%	9.6%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	29.9%		22.3%	25.4%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	9.0%		5.8%	9.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	28.1%		27.2%	23.9%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	20.0%		14.6%	20.2%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	27.8%		26.2%	30.0%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}	**					
% of total population who have moved in the last year	11.7%	7.6%	12.4%	11.6%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:				73.2%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to walk at night	70.4%		86.3%	86.8%	84.1%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	84.8%		98.0%	73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	81.6%		88.2%	73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}						
% total immigrant population	12.9%	11.4%	11.7%	13.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	1.3%	2.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	1.3%	3.6%	5.4%	1.5%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	5.2%	4.5%	5.4%	3.8%	8.0%	23%

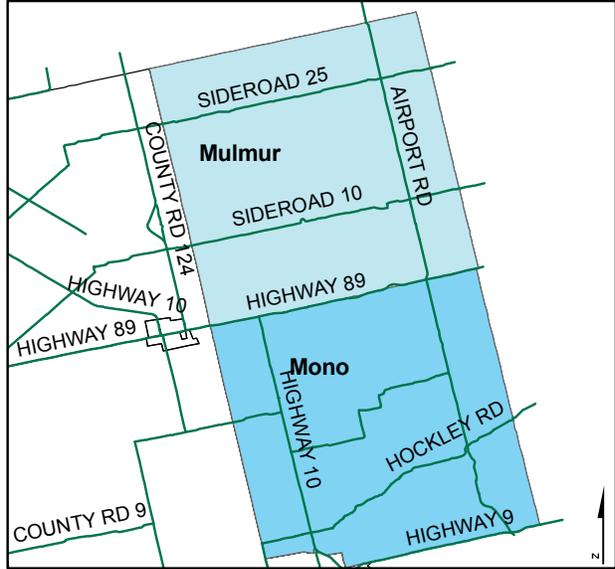
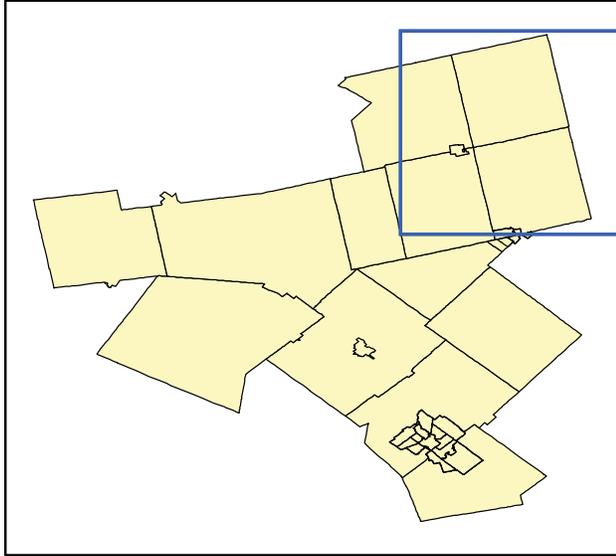
Sources:

* Orangeville West is included with East Garafraxa in this separate profile, due to the need to report some data as a combined area.

** All data from KPS for Orangeville overall includes East Garafraxa.

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3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. E01109
5. Dufferin 2006 EDI Results
6. Dufferin 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
7. County of Dufferin, Children's Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON

Dufferin East (Mono and Mulmur)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGPH, 2009

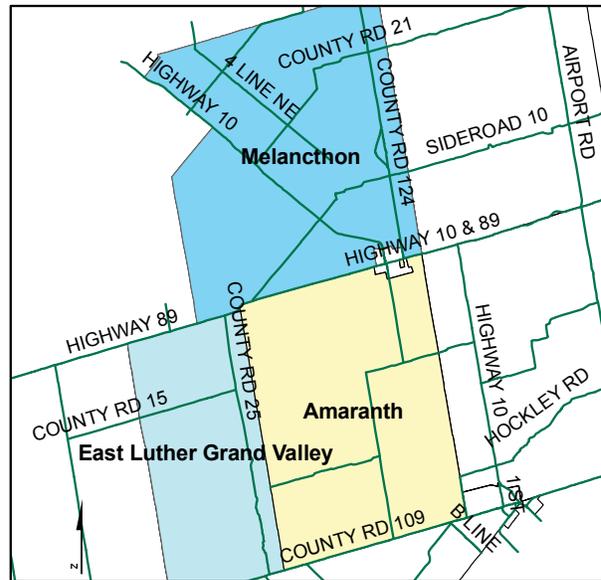
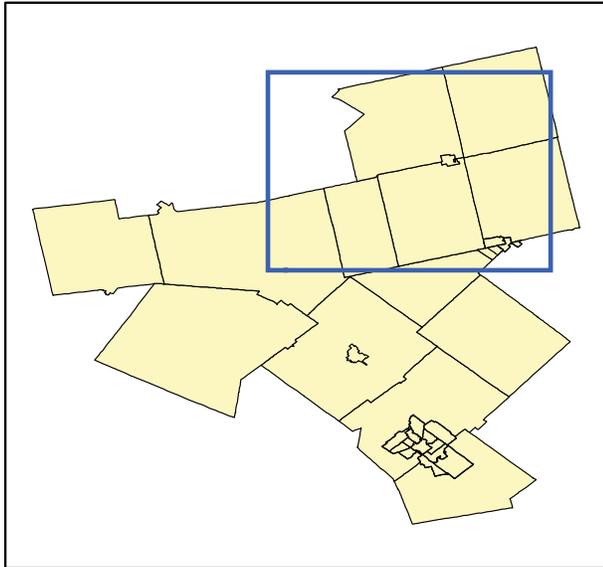
Dufferin East: Town of Mono and Township of Mulmur					
Demographics¹²³	Mono	Mulmur	County of Dufferin	WDG	Ontario
Total population	7,070	3,320	54,435	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	435	220	4,635	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	2.3%	7.1%	6.7%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.2%	6.6%	8.5%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	9.6%	9.0%	13.9%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³					
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	5.1%	4.1%	5.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	3.7%	2.0%	4.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	7.6%	0.0%	9.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	6.1%	0.0%	7.8%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	8.1%	8.1%	10.6%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	6.3%	7.9%	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$78,176	\$65,773	\$65,883	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$43,693	\$46,121	\$36,838	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	9.9%	13.3%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	95.0%	94.1%	84.9%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸					
% commuters to work	67.9%	66.5%	53.3%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index	1.64		1.60	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent	44.2%		34.6%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills	100.0%		98.7%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development	86.5%		92.0%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them	40.4%		28.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer	40.4%		37.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:					
Parks	62.0%		66.5%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries	70.0%		87.5%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports	27.1%		41.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities	63.5%		66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities	41.1%		55.3%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports	26.9%		39.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care	26.9%		40.7%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}					
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4	45.2%		20.8%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6	41.5%		23.2%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	0	0	433	2,555	n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	n.d.	n.d.	22.2%	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs	39.5%		40.3%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs	34.9%		35.2%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)	27.9%		28.0%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports	53.5%		59.2%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs	73.3%		69.1%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs	22.5%		16.7%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs	27.9%		16.9%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}					
% of children with excellent to very good health status	95.1%		94.0%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition	10.3%		14.3%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor	97.7%		98.1%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home	16.7%		23.0%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour	9.5%		8.2%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour	9.5%		11.7%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour	5.6%		5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school	5.6%		5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School Are Our Children?⁵					
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)	84		564	2,532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains	23.8%		31.4%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains	20		177	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains	14.3%		16.8%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains	12		95	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring low	3.6%		11.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being - Percent scoring high	44.0%		29.3%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence - Percent scoring low	11.9%		12.2%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence - Percent scoring high	20.2%		16.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring low	8.3%		9.6%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity - Percent scoring high	19.0%		25.4%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring low	10.7%		9.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development - Percent scoring high	17.9%		23.9%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring low	14.3%		20.2%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge - Percent scoring high	41.7%		30.0%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}					
% of total population who have moved in the last year	10.0%	5.3%	11.6%	13.0%	13%
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:					
It is safe to walk at night	80.5%		73.2%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime	90.2%		86.8%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play	62.5%		73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}					
% total immigrant population	15.7%	10.9%	13.0%	16.0%	28%
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.6%	1.40%	1.2%	2.0%	5%
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	5.0%	8%
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	7.0%	15%
% total population visible minority	3.2%	4.6%	3.8%	8.0%	23%

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Dufferin 2006 EDI Results
 6. Dufferin 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Dufferin, Children's Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. no data available

Dufferin West (Melancthon, Mulmur, East Luther Grand Valley)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006; WDGP, 2009

Dufferin West: Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth, and East Luther Grand Valley						
Demographics ¹²³	Melancthon	Amaranth	East Luther Grand Valley	County of Dufferin	WDG	Ontario
Total population	2,895	3,845	2,845	54,435	254,905	12,160,282
# of children birth to 6	200	280	235	4,635	22,380	6.6%
Population growth rate 2001 to 2006	5.7%	2.9%	0.1%	6.7%	7.7%	959,401
% of children birth to 6	6.9%	7.3%	8.3%	8.5%	8.8%	8.0%
% lone parent families	9.8%	10.1%	12.3%	13.9%	13%	16%
What is the Quality of Life for Our Children?²³						
Unemployment rate for families with children at home under 6	3.7%	0.0%	4.8%	4.4%	4.0%	5.2%
% of families falling below LICO before tax	4.1%	5.5%	5.0%	5.5%	6%	11.7%
% of families falling below LICO after tax	2.9%	4.5%	3.1%	4.0%	4%	8.6%
% of six years and under below LICO before tax	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	9.9%	10%	19.3%
% of six years and under below LICO after tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	7%	14.8%
% families with family income less than \$30,000	12.9%	12.3%	13.1%	10.6%	10.3%	14.2%
Government transfer payment % of total income	7.9%	9.0%	7.4%	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
Median family income \$ after tax	\$60,916	\$67,733	\$60,957	\$65,883	\$66,148	\$59,377
Median female lone parent family income \$ after tax	\$32,675	\$64,311	\$25,056	\$36,838	\$37,885	\$34,206
% pop. 25-64 years without high school certificate	23.6%	10.4%	17.9%	14.7%	14.7%	13.5%
% of households owner occupied	91.5%	92.3%	83.6%	84.9%	77.5%	71.0%
How Well Are Parents Supported?²³⁸						
% commuters to work	70.2%	73.5%	55.5%	53.3%	39%	33%
Average score on parent involvement with child index		1.58		1.60	1.62	n.d.
% parents who feel they need more support as a parent		47.7%		34.6%	31.6%	n.d.
% parents who feel confident in their parenting skills		97.8%		98.7%	97.8%	n.d.
% parents confident in the key milestones in childhood development		95.6%		92.0%	90.3%	n.d.
% parents who feel babies can manipulate them		33.3%		28.8%	27.8%	n.d.
% parents who volunteer		42.9%		37.4%	47.0%	n.d.
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood there are enough:						
Parks		44.1%		66.5%	72.0%	n.d.
Libraries		88.9%		87.5%	80.0%	n.d.
Transportation supports		13.6%		41.5%	48.1%	n.d.
Recreational opportunities		28.9%		66.4%	59.2%	n.d.
Early learning opportunities		55.6%		55.3%	54.6%	n.d.
Parenting supports		26.7%		39.4%	28.8%	n.d.
Child care		24.4%		40.7%	38.7%	n.d.

How Accessible is Early Childhood Education and Care?^{6,7}							
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 2 to 4				13.2%	20.8%	25.1%	n.d.
% of KPS respondents' children in licensed child care between ages 4 to 6				15.4%	23.2%	25.2%	n.d.
# of licensed child care centre spaces available	0	0	16	433	2,555		n.d.
% of children enrolled in licensed child care receiving fee subsidy	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	22.2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% of families attending play-based children's programs				44.7%	40.3%	40.7%	n.d.
% of families attending family reading programs				41.0%	35.2%	37.3%	n.d.
% of families attending resource lending programs (library)				30.6%	28.0%	32.0%	n.d.
% of children enrolled in organized team sports				67.5%	59.2%	55.1%	n.d.
% of children attending physical activity/recreation programs				70.7%	69.1%	67.3%	n.d.
% of children attending dance, music or art programs				13.6%	16.7%	17.6%	n.d.
% of children attending faith based programs				17.5%	16.9%	27.4%	n.d.
How Healthy Are Our Five Year Old Children?^{5,6}							
% of children with excellent to very good health status				97.5%	94.0%	92.6%	n.d.
% of children with long term health condition				24.3%	25.0%	22.0%	n.d.
% of families with regular family doctor				97.5%	98.1%	98.1%	n.d.
% of children exposed to tobacco smoke at home				15.8%	23.0%	23.0%	n.d.
% of children at risk for anxious and fearful behaviour				1.2%	2.8%	2.5%	n.d.
% of children at risk for aggressive behaviour				5.8%	8.2%	7.3%	n.d.
% of children at risk for inattentive and hyperactive behaviour				10.5%	11.7%	13.1%	n.d.
% of children identified as special needs and recognized by school				3.3%	5.2%	5.1%	3.5%
How Ready for School Are Our Children?⁵							
# of Valid EDIs (not including special needs)				86	564	2532	113,710
% below 10th percentile on one or more domains				40.7%	31.4%	29.8%	28.3%
# of children below 10th percentile on one or more domains				35	177	754	31,043
% below 10th percentile on two or more domains				40.7%	16.8%	15.6%	13.8%
# of children below 10th percentile on two or more domains				15	95	395	15,692
Physical health and well-being – Percent scoring low				9.3%	11.3%	11.7%	12.9%
Physical health and well-being – Percent scoring high				23.3%	29.3%	32.9%	38.0%
Social competence – Percent scoring low				10.5%	12.2%	10.0%	9.4%
Social competence – Percent scoring high				11.6%	16.9%	19.5%	19.5%
Emotional maturity – Percent scoring low				9.3%	9.6%	9.8%	10.4%
Emotional maturity – Percent scoring high				12.8%	25.4%	25.2%	24.4%
Language and cognitive development – Percent scoring low				14.0%	9.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Language and cognitive development – Percent scoring high				14.0%	23.9%	21.6%	23.5%
Communication skills & general knowledge – Percent scoring low				27.9%	20.2%	15.3%	12.1%
Communication skills & general knowledge – Percent scoring high				22.1%	30.0%	33.4%	38.1%
How Safe and Secure Are Our Children?^{2,3,6}							
% of total population who have moved in the last year	11.1%	10.8%	10.6%	11.6%	13.0%	13%	
% parents who feel that in their neighbourhood:							
It is safe to walk at night				69.2%	73.2%	70.4%	n.d.
It is safe to play outside in daytime				90.0%	86.8%	84.1%	n.d.
There are safe places to play				42.1%	73.0%	74.0%	n.d.
How Well Accepted Are Our Children for Who They Are?^{2,3}							
% total immigrant population	11.7%	15.2%	11.8%	13.0%	16.0%	28%	
% of total population immigrated in the last five years	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	5%	
% of total immigrants with no knowledge of English	2.9%	1.7%	4.5%	1.5%	5.0%	8%	
% speaking other "non-official" languages at home	4.0%	4.3%	2.5%	2.0%	7.0%	15%	
% total population visible minority	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	3.8%	8.0%	23%	

Sources:

1. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex TBT for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD - 97-551-X2006006
 2. Census 2006 Semi-Custom Profile Subscription for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1088
 3. Census 2006 Profile Subscription for Wellington and Dufferin CDs by DA/CSD Data Catalogue # - 94-581-XCB2006002 Subscription Cat. # -97C0017
 4. Census 2006 Single Year of Age and Sex Semi-Custom TBT for WDGPH Reporting Areas - 97C0002 Job no. EO1109
 5. Dufferin 2006 EDI Results
 6. Dufferin 2006 Kindergarten Parent Survey Results
 7. County of Dufferin, Children's Services (September 2009). Ontario Child Care Management System (OCCMS) and Child Care Centre licenses.
 8. Fraser, Darla. (2007) Information, Parenting, and Child Development. Public Health Parenting Study. City of Guelph, County of Wellington, County of Dufferin, 2006,07. WDGPH, Orangeville, ON
- n.d. no data available



more info at:
www.wdgreportcard.com

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